



World Food
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Colombia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

- **WFP reached 722,677 people** with direct assistance, while about **891,000 benefited indirectly** through improved assets, capacities, and services. This includes nearly **240,000 people** who received humanitarian support through **WFP's on-demand service provision** in Chocó. Additionally, **WFP's collaboration with national institutions** indirectly contributed to policies and programmes impacting over **12.6 million people**, strengthening food security and resilience.
- WFP completed the 2021-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), reaching **4.4 million people over four years**. In November, the Executive Board approved a new **CSP for 2025-2028, aiming to support 3.97 million people**, building on lessons learned and evolving needs.

The humanitarian situation in Colombia worsened in 2024, compared to 2023, with 8,3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, while 7,3 million required food and nutrition support [1]. This is a significant portion of the country's 13 million food-insecure people (25 percent of the total population) [2]. Overall, food security has improved since 2022, presumably as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have subsided. Still, the recent negative trend puts Colombia off track to reach Zero Hunger by 2030, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which remains furthest behind in Colombia. Violence, armed conflict, mixed migration, and climatic and weather-related events have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of Colombians, especially Indigenous communities, Afro-descendant groups, women, girls, and persons with disabilities, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.

By the end of 2024, Colombia hosted 2.8 million migrants [3], the largest number of migrants in any country in the Latin American region. According to the refugee and migrant needs assessment, 45 percent of migrants intending to stay in the country are food insecure, while 83 percent of migrants in transit also lack access to food and nutrition services [4]. In 2024, Colombia witnessed a major increase in armed violence in different regions. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 180,000 people became internally displaced, and 138,400 more were confined to their homes due to restrictions and clashes by state and non-state armed groups [5]. This represents a 185 percent increase over 2023. In addition, the country faced severe effects from the El Niño phenomenon, leading to intense wildfires, floods, and destruction of crops and livelihoods, which impacted more than two million people across the country. The National Disaster and Risk Management Unit declared a national disaster on two occasions, calling for international support from humanitarian agencies [6]. WFP's operations have been affected by clashes between armed groups, destruction of road infrastructure, and civil unrest, among others. The combined effects of violence and weather-related events have further restricted people's access to essential services such as health centers, schools, government facilities, and distribution points. WFP provided life-saving food assistance to a total of 722,677 people, including 341,600 in hard-to-reach areas, despite delays caused by various challenges. Of those assisted in these remote locations, 49 percent were women. Additionally, through its service provision strategy in partnership with the government and humanitarian partners, WFP indirectly supported 239,425 more individuals who received humanitarian aid via the Emergency Mobile Centre. In 2024, WFP provided humanitarian assistance to people in hard-to-reach areas, affected by conflict and weather-related events. WFP remains the largest humanitarian actor in the country. At the same time, WFP advanced early livelihood recovery, community resilience, and peace-building activities. WFP's initiatives increased the number of socioeconomic integration programmes for migrants and returnees as well as strengthened the capacities of national, regional, and local governments to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change. WFP implemented the School Feeding Programme in La Guajira on behalf of the Colombian government, while complementing it with the provision of meals to migrant children and nutrition interventions for young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV/AIDS. WFP continued to use cash-based transfers (CBT) as a tool to assist 340,330 vulnerable individuals (47 percent of the total operation). While CBT continued, in-kind food distributions increased in comparison to 2023 as a result of conflict and climate impacts in remote locations. In total, WFP distributed 8,020 mt of food, including 6,816 mt of locally procured food, maintaining 3 warehouses strategically located throughout the country to ensure rapid deployment of its stock. In areas affected by conflict and disaster, beneficiaries preferred to receive in-kind distributions due to limited access to markets and financial services, as well as security conditions that hindered the implementation of CBT.

Despite these constraints, WFP expanded the use of cash-based transfers in new locations reaching 21 of 32 departments. However, a decrease in overall funding for the migration response led WFP to stop assistance to migrants in three departments. Meanwhile, due to rising armed violence and climate events, WFP increased its support to Colombians affected by displacement and weather-related occurrences. Assistance to migrant populations was reduced as migration flows stabilized in 2024, reflecting the political, economic, and social contexts in neighbouring countries.

Across its operations, WFP supported the Government in making progress towards SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by actively working with counterparts on food security and nutrition policies, also in alliance with other UN and humanitarian and development actors. The country office also increased its engagement with the private sector to collaborate on social cohesion and peace-building projects around food security and nutrition. WFP launched the Feeding Peace Fund to promote and consolidate peacebuilding initiatives in Colombia through food security, rural development, socioeconomic integration, and income-generation activities among victims of conflict and ex-combatants.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with various Colombian government entities at both central and local levels to develop policies and strengthen programmes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition. Notably, the country office worked with agencies like the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and the Department of Social Prosperity and established a joint funding mechanism with La Guajira to support the "Hambre Cero" initiative. WFP's programmes promoted the triple nexus of humanitarian assistance, development, and peacebuilding. WFP finalized two important projects. The first was the binational Adaptation Fund project, which focused on climate change adaptation and resilience-building. It primarily benefited Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities along the Ecuador-Colombia border.

The second involved livelihood initiatives aimed at promoting rural development, peace, and resilience in municipalities prioritized under the national government's PDET programme [7]. As part of these efforts, WFP empowered smallholder farmers and rural women to adopt sustainable agricultural practices through the Peaceful Opportunities for Rural Women project, which concluded in 2024.

The country office also participated in the Biodiversity Conference of the Parties in Cali and launched the new project, "Weaving of Livelihoods and Life: Improving Resilience to Climate Change of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Rainforest", which will be implemented for five years and reach 12,000 beneficiaries in three departments.

In 2024, WFP had a leading role in coordinating platforms for both humanitarian and development assistance. The country office was actively engaged in coordination efforts to negotiate the new United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNDSCF) and participated in processes led by the Humanitarian Country Team. WFP also jointly led the Food Security Cluster and the Cash Working Group. The operation expanded the scope of its partnerships and opportunities with donors and engaged in negotiations with the host government and local counterparts. In 2024, Government funding accounted for almost 40 percent of the total funding received by WFP in Colombia.

722,677

Total beneficiaries in 2024



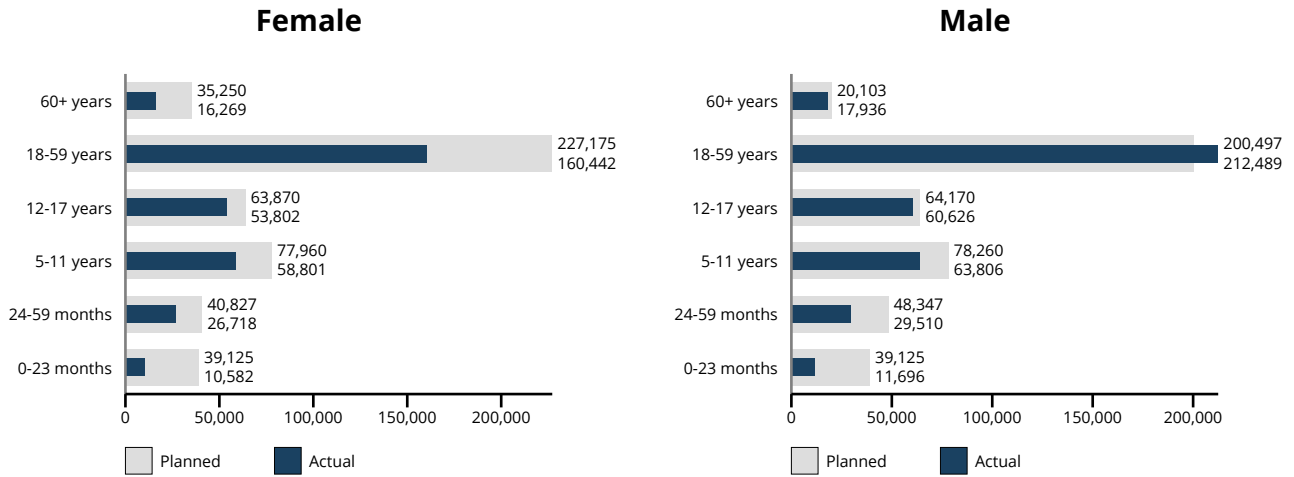
45% female



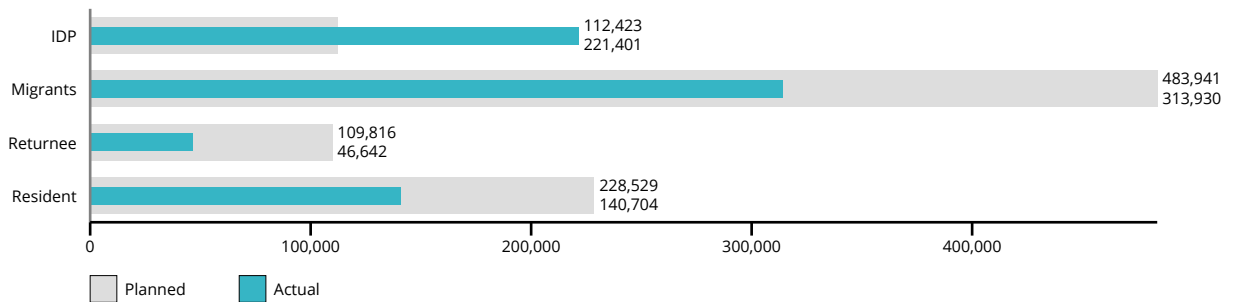
55% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 66,848 (45% Female, 55% Male)

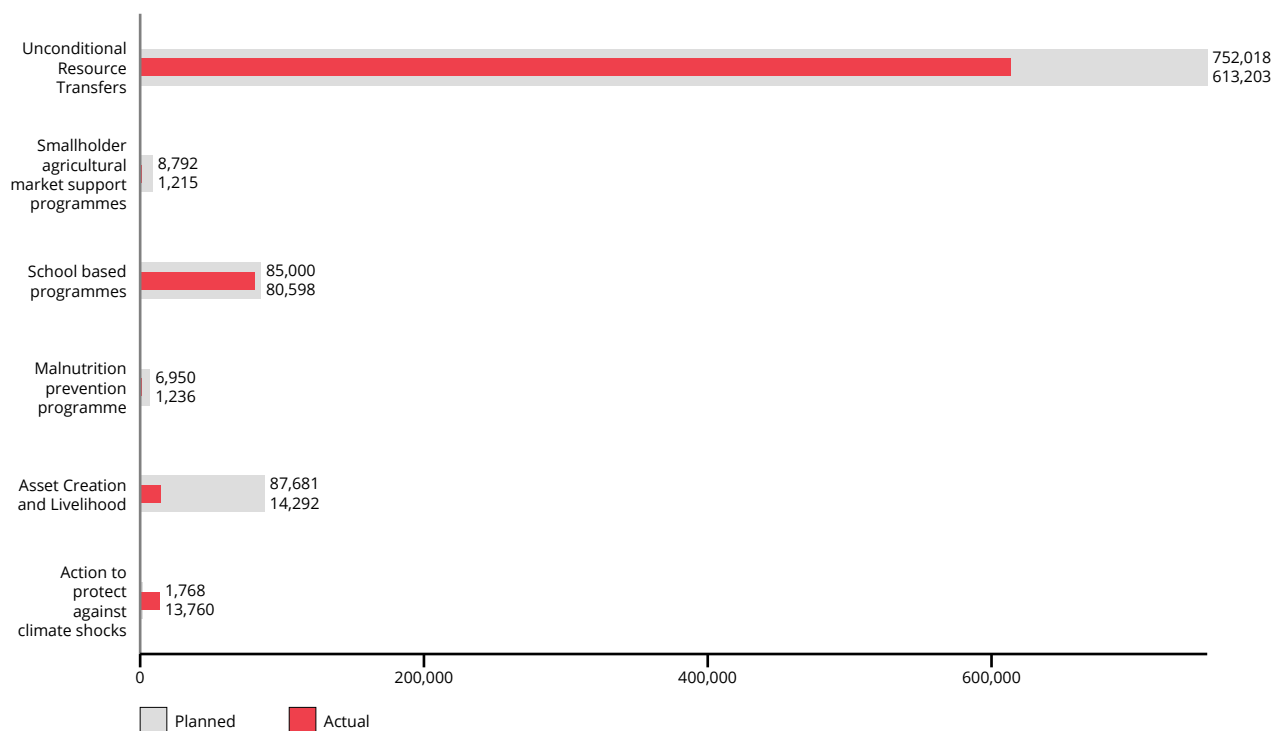
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



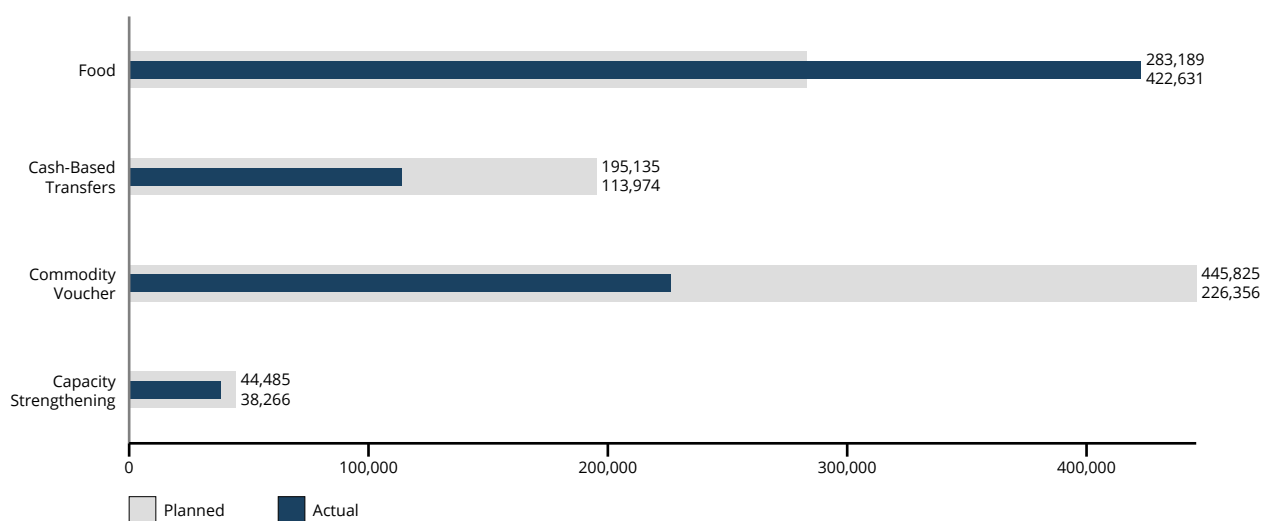
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



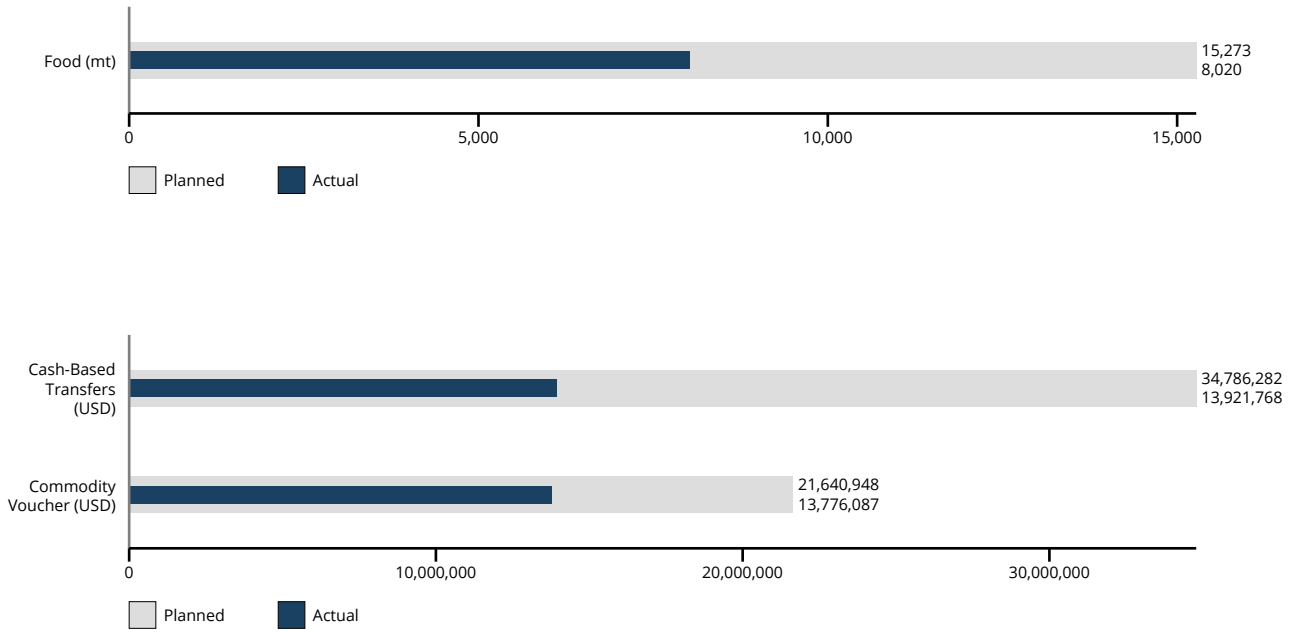
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



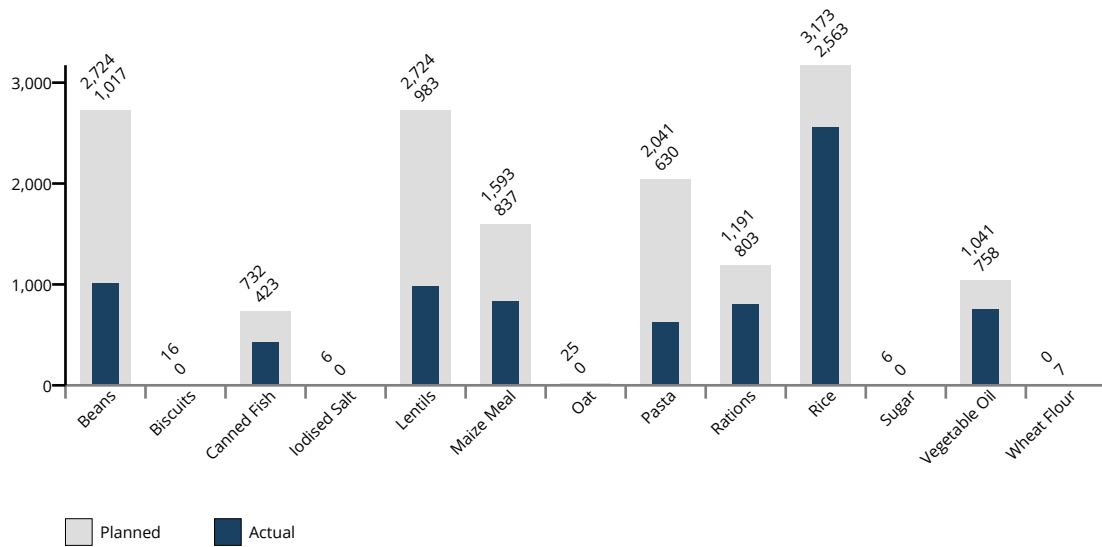
Beneficiaries by Modality



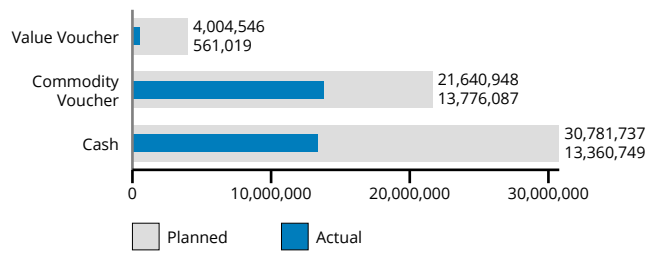
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2024, Colombia grappled with complex challenges stemming from the triple burden of conflict, climate change, and migration, each exerting a profound impact on food and nutrition security. The convergence of these factors deepened vulnerabilities across several regions, compounding existing disparities. The gender gap remains very visible in access

to education and labor market participation. It is even wider among rural and ethnic communities. In Colombia, rural women spend 79 percent of their time in domestic and unpaid labour [1], limiting their participation in the labour market. As a result, 31 percent of woman-led households in rural areas experience food insecurity, compared to 24 percent of the urban areas, according to UN Women [2]. These disparities have been exacerbated by the compounded effects of armed conflict, including confinement, forced displacement, and increased exposure to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which heighten the vulnerability of women and girls [3]. Additionally, climate-related events and the ongoing migration crisis have further strained vulnerable communities, restricting their access to essential resources and economic opportunities.

The ongoing internal armed conflict in Colombia remains a primary driver of food insecurity, particularly in remote and rural areas. Despite the 2016 Peace Accord with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the conflict has evolved in complexity. Armed groups live off illicit businesses and extortion, and for that reason, they fight for control over territory. In 2024, the ever-increasing fragmentation of armed groups, including FARC dissidents, the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the Gulf Clan, led to an increase in territorial disputes. The withdrawal of a faction of the Estado Mayor Central (EMC) from peace dialogues with the government triggered heightened military offensives in several regions. Concurrently, the ELN ceasefire negotiations broke down, leading to escalated violence and instability. The government's "Total Peace" policy, which aims to negotiate with multiple armed groups, has struggled due to disputes over the control of territory among factions, further undermining dialogue efforts.

The illicit coca production economy, historically tied to conflict-affected areas, also faced a sharp decline in 2023. While cultivation increased by 10 percent to 253,000 hectares, coca prices have dropped drastically since 2022, severely impacting the incomes of rural communities reliant on coca cultivation. A WFP study revealed worsened food security for about 40,000 households in Norte de Santander and Nariño [4], exacerbating their vulnerability. The economic downturn fuelled illegal activities by armed groups, including forced recruitment, extortion, and kidnapping, further destabilizing these regions. The dual burden of conflict and economic strain has disrupted agricultural production, limited access to markets, and displaced vulnerable populations, deepening food insecurity [5].

The lack of a strong state presence in conflict-affected areas has allowed armed factions to perpetuate cycles of violence, limiting food access and other vital supplies for affected civilians. These intersecting challenges underscore the urgent need for comprehensive solutions that address immediate humanitarian needs and the structural factors driving insecurity.

In 2024, Colombia faced significant climate challenges, beginning with the impacts of El Niño, which triggered severe droughts and wildfires. These fires devastated vast areas of forest, exacerbated water shortages nationwide, and left the capital Bogota's water reservoirs at critically low levels, heightening food and water insecurity. Later in the year, severe flooding in La Guajira and Chocó affected over 490,000 people, mostly Indigenous and Afro-descendant persons, causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure, crops, and livelihoods. These overlapping emergencies have placed considerable strain on affected communities, highlighting the urgent need for effective disaster response and resilience-building measures to mitigate the impact of climate-related vulnerabilities.

Migration remains a central challenge in Colombia's humanitarian landscape. With over 2.8 million people seeking refuge and opportunities, Colombia hosts the largest migrant population in the region, of whom 52 percent are women and almost half are young people between 18 and 39 years. Concentrated in border areas and urban centres, these populations face barriers to stable employment, housing, and essential services, including food. Socioeconomic integration efforts remain under-resourced, limiting self-reliance for migrants and further straining already vulnerable host communities. Despite these hardships, 86 percent of migrant households express no intention to leave the country in the next 12 months [6]. Migration-related needs intersect with the impacts of conflict and climate change, creating vulnerabilities that demand coordinated, sustainable responses to promote both social cohesion and economic stability.

In 2024, WFP prioritized addressing these intersecting crises, focusing on conflict-affected communities, migrants and host populations, and those impacted by climate shocks. Guided by frameworks such as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and Colombia's Total Peace Policy, WFP aligned efforts with national and international priorities. Partnerships with government counterparts ensured coherence, while technical support enhanced national capacities.

The year's challenges necessitated flexibility and adaptive planning. For instance, WFP's operational adjustments in response to flooding focused on emergency food assistance and the rehabilitation of community assets. In preparation for El Niño, efforts centered on drought preparedness and scaling up resilience-building activities in vulnerable regions. In conflict-affected areas, WFP collaborated with partners to address displacement-related needs and support peacebuilding through livelihood interventions.

Through its efforts, WFP assisted 722,677 people in need throughout 2024. Nonetheless, several obstacles highlighted the complexities of operating in such a volatile context. The conflict between armed groups often disrupted access to certain regions, while the recurrence of extreme weather events strained available resources. To address these challenges and strengthen risk-informed programming, the Country Office enhanced conflict-sensitivity analysis [7].

The upcoming period presents both challenges and opportunities. The recent fragmentation and increase in conflict, the increase in the number and gravity of climate crises and an evolving international context will present challenges. In response, WFP will further strengthen its cooperation with the national government and expand it to working with several regional governments. WFP will strive to work more closely with sister agencies and to involve the private sector more closely in its work. Finally, WFP aims to more effectively integrate locally produced specialized foods into its humanitarian efforts, promoting sustainability and resilience.

Risk management

In 2024, rising violence among armed groups worsened security, disrupting WFP's field operations and delaying interventions. WFP developed a rapid assistance modality to shorten emergency response times for populations in extreme distress while delivering assistance directly in several locations. This approach reduced response timeframes from 30 to 15 days, for example by adapting targeting processes and internal control mechanisms, and by using SCOPE Light [8] with alternative identity management tools.

Increased violence eroded the rule of law in operational areas, heightening WFP's exposure to fraud and corruption risks. These challenges are compounded by the nature of WFP's beneficiaries, predominantly mobile migrants and victims of conflict or disasters, enrolled in interventions lasting three to six months. Verification exercises for all beneficiaries are costly and challenging, particularly in these contexts.

To address impersonation and inclusion errors, WFP partnered with a third party to verify five percent of new beneficiaries twice a year. Beneficiary registration in SCOPE for in-kind food distributions is expanding across operational areas, except in Chocó, where security constraints prevent WFP from using this tool. Chocó accounts for 50 percent of emergency assistance, and the lack of SCOPE integration highlights operational challenges in the region. WFP implemented a new Unique Identifier Mechanism, a deduplication process designed to prevent impersonation and fraud. This initiative led to the consolidation of the Identity Management team, strengthening analytical tools and controls for cash-based transfer operations and other modalities. This approach aims to improve programme effectiveness, enhance accountability, and ensure operational continuity amid escalating security threats.

Finally, as Colombia is one of 31 countries with the highest risk profile where WFP operates, it is included in the Global Assurance Project [9]. The CO strengthened its programme assurance with an augmented plan, achieving an 86 percent implementation rate of the standard benchmarking controls by year-end.

Lessons learned

Colombia's 2024 experience provides valuable lessons for future planning. The CSP (2017-2021 and 2021-2024) evaluation indicated that WFP must maintain its objectives aligned with the governments to respond to the convergence of conflict, climate shocks, and migration, which requires integrated approaches that address root causes while meeting immediate needs. Following the evaluation, WFP has carried out actions to strengthen its knowledge management and dissemination actions and balance internal procedures within the country office structure to reduce duplications and delays. Furthermore, WFP has strengthened partnerships with regional governments [10] through Memoranda of Understanding [11] and the private sector [12]. Finally, prioritizing gender-sensitive programming has been critical, as women and girls in rural and conflict-affected areas continue to face disproportionate challenges in accessing education, employment, and nutritious food. Such lessons learned have allowed WFP to enhance efficiency and efficacy. However, if the conflict continues, Colombia will struggle to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and the SDG targets.

Country office story

A Commitment to Saving and Changing Lives in La Guajira



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The impact of the November 2024 floods in La Guajira left communities isolated. WFP's response ensured food supplies reached those most in need.

When the rains came to La Alta Guajira, life as Juan Epiayu knew it was swept away. Nestled in the remote northernmost tip of Colombia, this arid region bordering Venezuela turned into a landscape of broken roads and flooded homes. "Food is scarce," Juan shares, leaning on his crutches while waiting for an emergency food basket from the World Food Programme (WFP). "The trucks bringing supplies take too long or don't arrive. Our house is made of clay, and the roof collapsed. Now the floodwaters are melting the walls."

Juan, who lost a leg to illness, is one of 22,000 people WFP reached through an emergency response that has become a lifeline for the Wayuu people. Intense rains in November 2024 left thousands stranded, their livelihoods washed away by floods. Together with the Colombian government, UN agencies, and the local government in La Guajira, WFP acted swiftly to deliver food and restore hope in a place where crisis feels constant.

La Guajira, marked by its stunning desert landscapes and Wayuu culture, also bears Colombia's highest rate of food insecurity. A recent WFP report revealed that 59 percent of its population struggles to meet their basic food needs. With temperatures soaring to 40C and water in scarce supply, farming is nearly impossible. For many, daily survival hinges on external support.

This is the backdrop for Sara Silva's work. A WFP field monitor and proud Wayuu woman, Sara knows her community's struggles firsthand. "In La Guajira, there's no such thing as normal. If it's not droughts, it's floods," she says. Fluent in Wayuunaiki, Sara connects with communities in ways that go beyond words. "Being Wayuu means the people trust me, and I carry that responsibility with pride. I'm here to help."

WFP staff like Sara are central to the agency's mission to save and change lives. Her dedication was on full display during November's floods. As roads became impassable, she spent 12 days circling the peninsula by boat, delivering food to families like Juan's. Her commitment exemplifies WFP's mission: saving lives while restoring dignity. "For me, it's about bringing smiles to people's faces—the mothers, the children. This is my way of giving back to my homeland."

WFP's work in La Guajira spans emergency responses to climate shocks, support for migrants and host communities, peacebuilding initiatives, and early recovery programs. The national School Feeding Programme, a cornerstone of

WFP's operations, benefits 63 percent of participants in the region and is tailored to Indigenous peoples' and migrants' needs. Between January and October 2024, WFP reached 127,000 people through school meals, emergency food assistance, livelihood support, and nutritional training to improve diets.

Collaboration with local partners is key to these achievements. Together with the local government, WFP established the Food Security Fund, an initiative designed to guarantee the right to food while strengthening local capacity. The fund supports school feeding programs, improves emergency response, and invests in water access and sustainable livelihoods.

For Juan, WFP's commitment means more than just food—it's a chance to rebuild after disaster. In a region where the odds are often stacked against them, the people of La Guajira find hope in the shared goal of a future free from hunger.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.



8,858 people were assisted through the **early recovery of livelihood** efforts



1,215 smallholder farmers and their families were supported; among those **544** were former ex-combatants



13,760 people from **69** communities have been empowered and equipped to **adapt to climate change**



22,700 people indirectly benefited from WFP's interventions in livelihoods, climate change, and smallholder farmers' support

Activities carried out under this strategic outcome (SO) focused on including and promoting the participation of the most vulnerable population groups in food security initiatives, with special emphasis on women, youth, Indigenous people, Afro-descendant, and former combatants, as well as communities within the catchment area of the Former Territorial Training and Reintegration Spaces (AETCR) [1]. In 2024 the SO1 was 68 percent financed, resulting in a shortfall of USD 9 million that impacted the implementation of projects, especially in early recovery and smallholder farmers.

WFP undertook actions aimed at building capacity, providing technical assistance, and working jointly with institutions, communities, and organizations on climate action and agri-food systems. These initiatives enabled the development of innovative solutions focused on a) Strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change, b) Restoring ecosystems and promoting sustainable livelihoods, c) Fostering socio-economic integration, d) Promoting sustainable and inclusive agri-food systems, revitalizing local economies. In 2024, WFP assisted a total of 28,833 people through this strategic outcome.

Early Recovery helps beneficiaries stand on their own feet again Early recovery activities focused on strengthening the "productive units for self-consumption" [2] and the sale of surpluses, promoting food security, social cohesion, and income generation through sustainable practices adapted to local contexts. These initiatives improved access to healthy food and reinforced community resilience. WFP assisted 8,858 people through food distributions, cash-based transfers, and commodity vouchers. Additionally, WFP reached 9,548 people indirectly through Early Recovery activities, disseminating knowledge through capacity-strengthening activities and livelihood generation. Starting in May 2024, WFP began new projects in eight municipalities, five of which were PDET areas [3], supporting 669 families (2,966 people) through in-kind and cash assistance. Of these, 36 percent were Afro-descendants, 20 percent were smallholder farmers [4], and 44 percent belonged to Indigenous communities.

In 2024, 84 percent of beneficiaries of early recovery projects rated the programme as good or excellent, highlighting its usefulness in improving agricultural production, asset management, and local capacity building. Additionally, 88 percent stated that the activities developed enabled them to use and maintain the assets they had been provided,

ensuring sustainability. The activities fostered stronger community relationships, with 94 percent of participants noting improved community ties through collaborative efforts.

In November 2024, WFP launched a project in La Guajira and Putumayo, focusing on short marketing circuits using SET [5] strategies. This project [6] aims to assist 947 families (4,400 people) with in-kind (800 people) and vouchers (3,600 people).

Smallholder farmers at the centre of WFP's resilience workWFP also supported 1,215 smallholder farmers and their families. Two main initiatives were developed for ex-combatants and their communities, which allowed 3,888 indirect beneficiaries to benefit from the productive units. The first focused on organizational and productive strengthening for peace signatories, supporting two ex-combatant organizations in Cesar and La Guajira, producing 2,500 pairs of boots and socks for humanitarian assistance to migrants in-transit in Norte de Santander and Nariño. The second, the "Nourishing Peace Fund," was launched to consolidate peace-building initiatives, promoting food security, rural development, livelihood recovery and income generation.

The "Peaceful Opportunities for Rural Women" project focused on empowering women cooperatives along the Pacific Coast. Over 100 women leaders from 43 cooperatives benefitted from training. The project resulted in a 14 percent increase in income, 32 commercial agreements, and enhanced productive assets. Training improved organizational capacity, community integration, and smallholder farmer production. Notably, 86 percent of beneficiaries reported increased production capacity, and 65 percent were able to save money, showcasing the project's success in fostering economic empowerment and sustainable development. However, the project also faced significant challenges as a dozen cooperatives were severely impacted by either conflict or natural disasters. It generated many lessons learnt for WFP's future work in this area.

The "Economic empowerment and food self-sufficiency for rural women" project strengthens women's productive and organizational capacities and livelihoods establishing sustainable value chains. The project will start in 2025, targeting 172 people, 92 percent of whom are women.

Climate Change Adaptation and Ecosystem Rehabilitation enables communities to live in harmony with their ecosystem

Concerning climate change, resilience, and agricultural practices, after nearly seven years of implementation, the Binational Adaptation Project (Colombia-Ecuador) concluded in 2024, directly assisting 4,119 people and impacting 69 communities in the Mira-Mataje region of Colombia and the Carchi-Guáitara border watersheds of Ecuador. By combining innovative climate adaptation strategies with community-driven solutions, the project enhanced local resilience to climate change, preserved valuable traditional knowledge, and provided leadership training to build capacity for future adaptation. With those innovative strategies, the project achieved 658 hectares restored, improving ecosystems and climate resilience management practices.

In Colombia, the project involved 1,288 women and 1,512 men (50 percent Indigenous Awá and 44 percent Afro-descendant, 6 percent non-defined) and indirectly benefitted an additional 8,900 people (an increase of 53 percent compared to 2023) through community assets-focused actions, the rehabilitation of local ecosystems, and water irrigation systems for food production and the conservation of native species. Thanks to the implemented assets, 71 percent of households diversified their agricultural production, and 70 percent improved their ability to manage and maintain livelihood assets. Food security and nutrition were significantly enhanced, with 93 percent of households achieving a more diverse diet. This was possible through improved access to food via gardens, safe water systems, and the reintroduction of traditional plants, along with the promotion of healthy eating habits. Following WFP monitoring activities, 3,454 climate adaptation assets were built, restored, and maintained. The binational project has not only been a catalyst for change for beneficiary communities but also a model for sustainable and accessible climate adaptation. The project was recognized during the COP16 in Cali by both Colombian and Ecuadorian delegations.

WFP began the project "Fabrics of Sustenance and Life", aiming to improve climate resilience and food security for Indigenous and rural populations in the Colombian Amazon rainforest, targeting 12,000 beneficiaries over five years. The project addresses key issues such as fish scarcity, Amazon River pollution, and the need for diverse protein sources and improved community nutrition; it responds to concerns on climate change impacts, water scarcity, and food production, expressed by communities who depend on natural resources for subsistence, valuing resource restoration not only as a food source but also as a space for intergenerational connection and the transmission of ancestral and traditional knowledge. Collective participation of women, youth, and Indigenous leaders is crucial for the success of interventions. Initial diagnostics, including the Integrated Context Analysis, Seasonal Livelihood Planning, and Participatory Community Planning, are underway.

In collaboration with the Department of Social Prosperity of the Colombian Government, WFP supported 9,300 families across five departments (Antioquia, Bolívar, Magdalena, Cauca, and Chocó) to strengthen their livelihoods. The initiative improved food consumption and food production, promoted healthy lifestyles, and revived local products through technical support and the provision of agricultural, livestock, and garden inputs. This also included the promotion of

strategies and techniques that contributed to climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local level.

Gender and Age Marker The actions carried out in Activity 1 show progress in the integration of gender and age, reflected in a GAM score of 4 out of 4. This result demonstrates an intersectional approach that prioritizes the economic autonomy of rural women, improves their access to resources, and promotes community participation. Through the development of gender analysis, inequality gaps were addressed to transform the structural conditions that limited access to opportunities. Actions were developed to empower women while implementing a comprehensive approach to age and disability [7] [8]. This approach addresses historical inequality gaps and seeks to transform the structural conditions that limit access to opportunities, aligning with SDGs 2 and 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical support to national and local institutions in the assistance to ex-combatants from the FARC combatants, vulnerable communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, small producers, and youth, with an equitable targeting of equally between both men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change, and analysis in food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of successful and replicable models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement and integration to the efforts of the Colombian State</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government



230,772 migrants, returnees, and host communities assisted in **15** departments



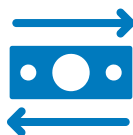
386,241 victims of violence and climate events supported in **14** departments



12,227 migrant children received **school meals**, complementing the government's programme



Over **5,400** migrants supported through **socioeconomic integration projects**



40 percent of assistance under emergency response was delivered through **cash-based transfers**



Around **333,900** people benefited indirectly from WFP's response to **migrants, the school feeding programme and socioeconomic integration** activities

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations, including migrants, returnees and host communities. The outcome covers the humanitarian response to victims of armed violence and weather-related events. Additionally, this outcome includes the provision of school meals to migrant schoolchildren and socioeconomic opportunities for migrants intending to settle in Colombia.

In 2024, WFP received 33 percent less funding for this strategic outcome than in 2023. This partially reflects a reduction of migrant flows but also reduced donor support for migrants. WFP, thus, reduced the migrant assistance for a second consecutive year by 40 percent. However, this reduction was partially compensated by a shift in focus on Colombians affected by conflict and natural disasters. Emergency response to armed conflict and extreme-weather events led to a twofold increase in beneficiaries compared to 2023, driven by the massive increase in affected people. As a result, for the first time in several years, more than half of beneficiaries were Colombian. Taken together, humanitarian needs in the country continued to rise, widening the gap between the population's needs and WFP's available financial resources. Despite a reduction in funding, WFP expanded socioeconomic integration activities for migrants, launching new programmes in Bogotá and Norte de Santander and scaling up in five previously supported departments. At the same time, severe funding constraints led to the reduction of school meal programmes for migrant children, limiting them to La Guajira and excluding other regions.

Armed conflict and extreme weather events require WFP's assistance

In 2024, WFP supported the national government's efforts to assist the most vulnerable communities affected by conflict and climate events, complementing existing capacities to ensure targeted and effective humanitarian assistance.

WFP provided emergency food assistance to 386,241 people in 14 departments, representing a 100 percent increase compared to 2023. 66 percent of the people assisted by WFP were affected by the escalation of the armed conflict and 34 percent by climatic disasters. Additionally, WFP strengthened its efforts to improve food security for rural communities affected by armed conflict, focusing on enhancing access to food and addressing barriers to assistance in these hard-to-reach areas. WFP implemented a standard operating procedure to establish guidelines for deployment in areas with restricted access and where assistance must be guaranteed in close collaboration with community leaders.

WFP assisted most victims of conflict and extreme-weather events with in-kind food assistance. This approach reflected the complexities of the intervention areas, which were largely remote rural regions with limited market access and the presence of illegal armed groups that posed significant protection risks for those assisted. Despite challenges, WFP reached people in confined areas, delivering in-kind food assistance in Chocó, La Mojana, and La Guajira to 271,000 people via maritime routes due to route destruction and access issues.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring revealed that access to nutritious foods remained limited at the end of WFP's assistance due to persistent lack of access to markets and limited income generation opportunities, especially in hard-to-reach rural areas. Moreover, households that remained in emergency situations by the end of the assistance resorted to negative coping strategies, undermining their long-term ability to meet food needs. Some of these strategies involved activities that posed significant risks to health, safety or life, such as working in mines or conflict zones, which beneficiaries preferred not to discuss. To address this, WFP negotiated with donors the inclusion of early recovery activities in some locations where emergency food distributions were provided, prioritizing municipalities by the feasibility of early recovery projects and the security context. The operation was coordinated with the USAID SEED project to intervene with development initiatives in municipalities covered by WFP emergency response. In other cases, WFP extended the humanitarian food assistance for three months to cover the needs of affected populations.

The percentage of people receiving cash-based transfers (CBT) for emergency response to conflict and extreme-weather events remained at 2023 levels, reaching 23,000 people in six departments. This was possible because WFP expanded its network of financial service providers, thereby transitioning beneficiaries from vouchers to cash assistance. Most people who received this assistance were satisfied, with 86 percent indicating that CBT was their preferred modality to cover basic needs and purchase fresh food.

Migration response continues in the face of reduced funding

As of December 2024, Colombia hosted 2.8 million migrants, and hundreds of thousands more transited through the country to other destinations. Forty-five percent of migrants intending to settle were food insecure, while eighty-four percent of migrants in transit faced the same situation [1].

WFP assisted 230,772 migrants, Colombian returnees, and host community members across 12 departments, maintaining flexible assistance modalities to meet varying needs. This approach allowed WFP to adapt to specific contexts. WFP reached around 324,000 indirect beneficiaries through its migration response in different regions, thanks to the provision of CBT and in-kind food assistance to direct beneficiaries and its multiplier effect in local communities.

WFP adjusted its response to challenges such as reduced funding for shelter assistance received by humanitarian partners, road blockages due to social protests, and shifts in migration patterns. Due to funding cuts, WFP prioritized humanitarian assistance for migrants in transit, reducing support to migrants intending to settle in Colombia. WFP continued providing food kits at mobile and fixed points and hot meals in community kitchens along key migration routes. Nevertheless, due to funding shortfalls, the operation closed three community kitchens in three departments, stopping assistance to about 17,200 people in six months. WFP implemented a new data collection tool to track unique beneficiaries among migrants in transit while minimizing personal data collection [2]. Additionally, in collaboration with the Howard Buffet Foundation, WFP distributed 2,500 pairs of boots made by former combatants to migrants in Norte de Santander and Nariño, protecting them from adverse weather along the route. This was an excellent example of a successful double-benefit initiative, ensuring vulnerable Colombians could support vulnerable migrants while generating income.

WFP phased out operations in Cesar and reduced activities in Bolivar, while focusing on increasing efficiency by reducing the number of partners per department. 96 percent of support to migrants intending to stay in Colombia was provided through three active financial service providers [3]. Also, Daviplata mobile wallets were used. Vouchers were provided only in El Tarra, Norte de Santander, for security reasons. Since January 2024, the amount of cash assistance to each beneficiary increased by 4 percent, while decisions on the new Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) were being taken [4]. WFP continued providing in-kind food baskets to Wayuu communities in La Guajira. In collaboration with the NGO Action Against Hunger, WFP distributed 2,044 food baskets to families with children suffering from malnutrition.

WFP's monitoring shows that migrants in urban areas who received cash transfers had greater access to food at the end of the assistance. However, households continued to use negative livelihood coping strategies while compromising on the quality and quantity of food consumed. Some people resorted to buying lower-quality food because it was cheaper. Regarding migrants in transit, monitoring shows that 87 percent of those who received food kits and boots were satisfied with the assistance, highlighting the usefulness during their journey.

Socioeconomic integration is key to empowering migrants and victims of conflict to feed their families

In alignment with the humanitarian-development nexus, WFP expanded its socio-economic integration strategy to help beneficiaries transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable livelihoods. WFP implemented seven projects to boost employability and entrepreneurship, such as accounting for income and expenditures, digital marketing, resume

and interview preparation, and the effective use of job searching platforms. These projects helped 501 participants improve employability, supported 2,159 in entrepreneurship, and resulted in 165 individuals securing employment, 974 developing business ideas, and 1,182 strengthening micro businesses [5]. All participants received cash transfers and transport incentives to ensure participation and food security. The pilot in Bogotá and Cúcuta integrated socio-economic activities with social cohesion and access to social protection. In Tolima, 50 people affected by gender-based violence were supported in strengthening their businesses [6]. Overall, WFP reached around 2,159 indirect beneficiaries through its socioeconomic integration projects, considering the multiplier effect on migrants, returnees and host communities [7].

WFP increased partnerships with public and private entities to enhance project outcomes. A notable example is the collaboration with the International Labor Organization to provide certified business development training through academic and research institutions such as Cucuta's Technological Center, UNIMINUTO University [8], and Centro Créame. As a result, 106 participants completed a certified training in the IMESUN ("Begin and Improve your Business") methodology. WFP also collaborated with various organizations to offer certified training and job placement opportunities. Participants were enrolled in courses with SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) [9], Chambers of Commerce, and UNIMINUTO University in areas such as digital marketing, customer service, accounting, and industrial health and safety. To promote financial inclusion, WFP expanded the use of digital wallets for cash transfers and seed capital, reaching new regions such as Norte de Santander, Santander, Cundinamarca, and Arauca. This initiative ensured financial inclusion for migrants with a Temporary Protection Permit [10].

Regarding socioeconomic integration, 89 percent of beneficiaries rated the support as useful for improving their entrepreneurial and employability skills. Also, findings indicate that 33 percent of people that participated in employability trainings found a job within three months, especially in the sales, cooking, and logistics sectors. In the case of entrepreneurship activities, WFP's analysis found that at the end of programme implementation, 86 percent of the beneficiaries had functioning businesses and generated income. Most types of businesses that were strengthened include beauty salons, bakeries, clothing stores, and restaurants. Forty-three percent generated sufficient income to cover household needs.

WFP reduces support to migrant school meals due to funding shortages

In 2024, WFP provided school meals to 12,227 migrant children in La Guajira, the only department WFP could assist. Due to budget constraints and shifting donor priorities, WFP had to stop assistance in Atlantico and Magdalena, previously covered in 2023. This activity complemented the National School Feeding Programme financed by the Government at the national level. In Maicao municipality, the Country Office continued to focus on developing capacity-strengthening initiatives on gender, protection, and nutrition education. These actions were essential to promote gender equality, protect children's rights, and ensure better eating habits and health through nutritional education [11].

WFP implemented the "A qué sabe la igualdad?" (What Does Equality Taste Like?) strategy in six schools in La Guajira, benefitting 271 people, including teachers, food handlers, students, and parents. This communication strategy aimed at social and behavioural change focused on enhancing the school feeding experience while preventing all forms of discrimination in the school environment.

School meals for migrant children in La Guajira increased the retention rate, reaching 91 percent. This improvement was attributed to the expansion of the programme, especially in Maicao, where it achieved universal coverage, encouraging families to keep children in school. Regarding the "What Equality Tastes Like?" strategy, participants had a positive perception of the key messages received, such as promoting spaces for equality and disseminating information to other members of the educational community.

Gender and Age Marker

To address the most urgent gaps, WFP's actions have included rapid gender analyses, intersectional planning, and data collection disaggregated by sex, age, and other variables. Priority was given to assisting households headed by women and vulnerable populations, promoting equity in household and community tasks. Gender and violence prevention trainings boosted participation and economic empowerment, with cash transfers promoting equity, as 75 percent of recipients of CBT were women. Efforts on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were also implemented, as well as intersectional strategies to address structural barriers. This approach promoted economic empowerment, access to services for everyone, and contributed to closing gaps, aligning with SDGs 2 and 5 for equitable and sustainable assistance. WFP achieved a GAM score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, complementing and reinforcing in addition to the efforts of the Colombian State.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to dynamize labor markets and urban livelihoods, and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, in addition to the efforts of the Colombian State</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government



610,569 people (56 percent children) indirectly reached through the mobile units' project with Colombia's National Institute of Family Welfare



WFP reached over **68,000** children through the **regular school feeding** programme in La Guajira



200 people were reached through **school feeding and awareness** campaigns



WFP contributed to include **4,260** individuals at risk of homelessness into **social protection services** in Bogota'



1,236 people were reached with **prevention of malnutrition** initiatives; **62** percent of whom were **children**



More than **18,000** people were reached through two initiatives implemented as part of the **Innovation Accelerator Zero Hunger Hub**

Emergency Preparedness Response - responding better in future emergencies

In 2024, WFP Colombia made significant progress in mainstreaming preparedness, emphasizing stronger partnerships with key national actors such as the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD), the Victims' Unit (UARIV), the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), and the Department of Social Prosperity. Despite challenges in resource mobilization, WFP successfully advanced preparedness, anticipatory action, and emergency response efforts. A major milestone was the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNGRD, fostering long-term cooperation and laying the foundation for a more resilient and coordinated emergency response system through knowledge-sharing and cooperation.

By collaborating with UNGRD, UARIV, and other government bodies, WFP integrated anticipatory actions into national disaster management policies. Capacity-building initiatives for government officials and humanitarian partners ensured effective resource allocation toward improving emergency preparedness, logistics tools, and response capacities. Additionally, the Logistics Working Group (GTW), led by WFP, engaged 47 humanitarian organizations, and tools like ESUPS and LOG:IE [1] [2] were updated and adopted by UNGRD. WFP will continue working with government institutions to co-create disaster response plans, focusing on anticipatory actions and conflict sensitivity for more inclusive responses for vulnerable populations.

Mobile Units help hundreds of thousands

In 2024, WFP continued its long-standing partnership with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF). WFP continued to support the deployment of ICBF's Mobile Units [3]. The programme operates in two phases: emergency assistance and transition support, with a focus on restoring rights and comprehensive reparation for marginalized communities, such as Indigenous and Afro-descendant populations. The model created safe, peaceful environments and ensured inclusive care for the most vulnerable.

In 2024, WFP helped ICBF support 610,569 individuals indirectly, a 42 percent increase compared to the previous year. Among those served, 56 percent were women, and 59 percent were children. The mobile units also provided

psychological and nutritional support, including Bienestarina (a specialized nutritious food), which was distributed to 358,000 people, while 7,487 individuals received cash assistance, and 67,843 benefitted from in-kind food distribution.

WFP's collaboration with ICBF and other partners strengthened the Mobile Units' capacity. Through training sessions for 529 professionals working in 126 Mobile Units, the programme maintained effective support in challenging security contexts. The training ensured that staff were well-prepared to address evolving needs and provided timely assistance.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to broaden the relationship with ICBF by including Bienestarina in its standard food basket, thereby providing more nutritionally appropriate food assistance.

Lowering access barriers to Social Protection - a key mechanism for ensuring assistance to vulnerable people

In 2024, WFP strengthened its role as a strategic partner in social protection in Colombia by collaborating with the National Planning Department (DNP), the Social Prosperity Department, and the local SISBEN [4] (System for the Selection of Beneficiaries for Social Programmes) offices in cities such as Bogotá, Cúcuta, Cali, Riohacha, and Medellín. Additionally, the partnership with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) was expanded to promote adaptive social protection, enabling more flexible responses to the needs of vulnerable populations.

WFP worked with DNP, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank on two projects aimed at integrating social protection with employment and care policies. These projects, part of the Global Accelerator for Employment and Social Protection for Just Transitions, focus on removing access barriers—particularly for women, youth, and highly vulnerable groups like street dwellers, displaced people, and migrants. The project will continue into 2025. Through its technical assistance, WFP facilitated access to SISBEN, Colombia's official social targeting mechanism, for over 100 individuals, helping to bridge gaps in the country's social protection system.

To support local implementation, WFP distributed 111 Mobile Data Collection (MDC) [5] across five municipalities. Through these initiatives, WFP helped 900 individuals register in the social protection system. In partnership with Colombia's Higher School of Public Administration (ESAP) [6], Social Prosperity Department, Conservation International, and WWF, WFP also led three awareness-raising events before the COP16, educating 408 participants on the links between biodiversity, climate change, and social protection.

WFP organized community-level activities, reaching over 400 individuals, 80 percent of whom were women. As a result, 10 percent of participants accessed SISBEN.

In collaboration with Bogotá's Secretariat for Social Integration, WFP contributed to the design of alternative targeting instruments, leading to the inclusion of 4,260 individuals at risk of homelessness into social services, thus reducing social exclusion.

School Feeding - a key to development in Colombia's poorest departments

In Colombia, school meals are usually managed by commercial companies through government tenders. However, the programme has historically faced challenges, including a lack of transparency. WFP continued implementing the School Feeding Programme (SFP) in La Guajira on behalf of the Colombian government, reaching over 68,331 boys and girls in 238 schools across 13 municipalities. To strengthen local food systems, WFP intensified efforts to meet the legal requirement of sourcing at least 30 percent of food locally and is confident in achieving this target by 2025.

Compared to 2023, WFP served 15 percent more Colombian students, achieving universal coverage in La Guajira. This programme, financed by national and local government resources and implemented by WFP, guaranteed the quality and availability of food for all enrolled children in public schools. WFP implemented strategies for improving the nutritional quality of food in six schools, shifting from industrialized rations to meals prepared on-site, ensuring access to a more balanced and healthy diet and increasing food acceptance [7].

As part of the school feeding programme monitoring, more than half of the students reported that the meals provided at school motivate them to attend classes. A primary reason cited was food scarcity at home. Additionally, students expressed a preference for meals prepared by food handlers and perceived them as nutritious, helping them stay energized and focused on their studies.

WFP launched an environmental initiative to address food waste (detailed in the Environmental Section) and promoted an inclusive gender culture. This included three workshops focused on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), sisterhood, gender equality, and change management. These workshops offered approximately 182 people the opportunity to reflect on gender inequalities and stereotypes that can influence decisions and attitudes related to school feeding.

In 2025, WFP hopes to provide technical assistance to more departments. The first MoU was signed with the Governorship of Antioquia in 2024.

Nutrition

In 2024, two key projects implemented by WFP Colombia addressed nutrition and food security for vulnerable populations, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to both immediate assistance and long-term empowerment.

First, WFP supported people living with HIV (PLHIV) and their families in Buenaventura. The initiative targeted 30 individuals in vulnerable socio-economic conditions. Over three months, the project provided food assistance to 101 individuals, addressing their urgent nutritional needs. A community-based communication (CwC) strategy was established, emphasizing nutrition, gender, and protection topics. The beneficiaries participated in disseminating critical information on healthcare access, the prevention of GBV, and combating stigma and discrimination. Additionally, 29 beneficiaries received training in soft and hard skills, including how to create a business plan, while providing seed capital to support their entrepreneurial ventures. WFP indirectly reached 541 people through this project, considering the multiplier effect of business capacity strengthening and seed capital [8].

In Quibdó, WFP aimed to address food insecurity and prevent malnutrition among conflict-affected families. 310 families were targeted, and food assistance was provided for two months. Nutritional screenings focused on wasting were conducted for vulnerable groups, including children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Children at risk of malnutrition received supplementary food, and severe cases were referred for treatment. Furthermore, 165 households participated in training programmes to enhance their resilience and capacities. Seed capital and advisory services will be provided in 2025 to help ensure the sustainability of beneficiaries' entrepreneurial projects, reaching around 1,175 individuals indirectly considering the people hired by the entrepreneurs [9]. Both projects reflect a holistic approach to improving food security, health, and economic resilience in vulnerable communities.

A priority for 2025 will be to make WFP's food basket for its emergency response more nutritionally adequate by including specialized nutritious food for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children.

Innovation is key to making progress on SDG2

Since 2021, WFP has hosted an innovation accelerator, the Zero Hunger Hub. In 2024, the HZero Hub implemented two key programmes, one for incubation and the other for acceleration, to strengthen early and advanced-stage ventures that address the challenges faced by internally displaced persons, returnees, migrants, and host communities.

The PuentEmprende incubation programme supported 160 startups in Bogotá, Cali, and Medellín. Each venture began with a baseline assessment, followed by four virtual training sessions on business models, innovation, sustainability, marketing, finance, and funding. At least 25 ventures participated in visibility events, strengthening their connection with the local ecosystem. In 2025, 150 ventures will receive seed capital, and plans and budgets for this process are currently being structured.

The EnRumbo30 acceleration programme supported 30 ventures focused on improving the living conditions of vulnerable populations. Following an initial diagnostic and 150 mentoring and advisory sessions, 15 selected ventures received USD 8,000 to develop pilots, deploy new business models, and expand their impact to at least 15,000 people in 2024 [10]. These ventures participated in the Demo Day, where they presented their projects to ecosystem actors and investors.

Gender and Age Marker In 2024, WFP achieved a score of 4 on the gender and age marker (GaM) thanks to its comprehensive approach to equality and empowerment. Actions include socioeconomic integration initiatives and training to prevent GBV. Priority was given to women at risk of protection, migrants and survivors of GBV, with women representing 70 percent of beneficiaries and 80 percent of participants in programme activities. Data disaggregated by gender, age and intersectional categories guided strategies to address structural inequalities, promote sustainable livelihoods and strengthen capacities. This approach ensured inclusive, sustainable results and a positive impact on the communities served.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Support the National Government and territorial entities to strengthen their capacities and strategies to reach food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation, as well as preparedness and response capacity against expected and unexpected shocks</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide food and nutrition assistance to population groups in greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of social protection system and school feeding programme, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian State</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide food and nutrition assistance to population groups in greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian State</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round



WFP supported humanitarian actors in reaching around **239,400** people affected by armed conflict and extreme-weather events



Over **1,000 metric tons** of humanitarian assistance were mobilized by WFP's logistics service provision project in the Pacific region



15 humanitarian organizations supported by transport and logistic services, including **6** public entities

On-demand Service Provision

In 2024, WFP advanced its on-demand service provision project in Colombia's Pacific Region, addressing critical logistical gaps identified in the 2023 assessment. The initiative provided tailored logistical support to 15 government, humanitarian, and development actors by leveraging partnerships with local suppliers and organizations. A key innovation was the deployment of an Emergency Mobile Logistics Unit, enabling flexible and coordinated responses through mobile storage units and office infrastructure wherever needed. WFP's support helped humanitarian actors reach approximately 239,400 people affected by armed conflict and weather-related events.

Drawing on its leadership in the Logistics Cluster and collaboration with local operators, WFP played a vital role in strengthening local response capacities and ensuring efficient emergency interventions. The project received overwhelmingly positive feedback, with 93 percent of services rated as excellent and 100 percent of respondents affirming that the support facilitated timely assistance delivery.

The service provision project enhanced inter-agency collaboration, bringing together 15 humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, and government entities. This collective effort optimized resources, enabling the timely delivery of over 500 metric tons of humanitarian supplies and the storage of an additional 400 metric tons across four departments in the Pacific. Local supplier contracts further reduced response times, while a logistics service workshop involving 19 organizations increased technical expertise and cooperation.

Service agreements with 16 humanitarian and government organizations solidified WFP's role as a logistical leader and strategic partner. The project integrated WFP's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy and gender, age, and conflict-sensitive considerations [2] to ensure inclusivity and contextual relevance. By fostering long-term capacity-strengthening, the project created lasting inter-institutional collaboration networks, which will support future emergency responses. WFP will continue providing transportation and storage services, ensuring communities are better prepared for future crises, upon its anticipated extension to June 2025.

For this strategic outcome, while gender and age identification are not recorded in the community registry, PSEA ensures protection and compliance actions across its operations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain, transport, digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Colombia continues to face significant challenges in achieving gender equality, deeply rooted in systemic and structural inequities exacerbated by ongoing armed conflict, entrenched patriarchal norms, and intersectional discrimination. According to the Single Registry of Victims (RUV, Spanish acronym) [1], 91 percent of sexual violence victims in the context of the armed conflict were women and girls, highlighting a gender-specific impact.

Women, particularly those from Indigenous and Afro-descendant Colombian communities, rural areas, or living with disabilities, face elevated risks of gender-based violence, limited access to resources, and disproportionately high levels of food insecurity. Households headed by women exhibit higher food insecurity (29 percent) than those headed by men (22 percent), with Indigenous and Afro-descendant women experiencing even greater vulnerabilities (44 percent and 40 percent, respectively). Only 26 percent of rural land is titled in women's names, limiting their economic autonomy and exacerbating the gender gap in agricultural productivity. The Pacific and Amazon regions are particularly vulnerable due to territorial disputes by armed groups, resulting in the displacement of 388,100 people in 2024, including 16,200 affected by multiple displacements. Climate change has intensified natural disasters, with floods and droughts affecting over 377,895 people this year. These factors compound the challenges faced by Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, hindering their access to basic rights and essential services [2].

WFP has implemented targeted actions to address the barriers faced by Colombia's most vulnerable populations, particularly rural women, ethnic, Indigenous, and Afro-descendant communities. Key challenges include limited economic participation, restricted access to productive resources and financial services, agro-technologies, and exclusion from community decision-making.

Through assistance and livelihood-strengthening initiatives, WFP promoted equitable access to food security and nutrition by empowering women and girls. Food and nutritional assistance served as entry points to enhance economic autonomy, expand access to productive assets and financial services, and strengthen participation in decision-making. This strategy has been instrumental in reducing gender inequalities that impact food security and limit engagement in productive activities, particularly in crisis-affected and impoverished contexts.

Rapid gender analyses have been conducted to identify social dynamics, norms, and structural barriers affecting women, with the aim of integrating actions to change attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate inequality. Additionally, gender and protection budgets continue to be monitored through a tool designed to track cross-cutting actions within projects. As part of efforts to foster women's leadership, WFP worked with women's associations and ethnic communities to promote intercultural dialogue processes aimed at advancing gender equality. Indigenous and Afro-descendant women have been trained in sustainable agricultural production and the recovery of ancestral knowledge, allowing them to increase their participation in decision-making and improve their livelihoods.

In rural areas affected by conflict, WFP developed comprehensive actions for the recovery and stabilization of livelihoods, promoting social cohesion and reconciliation among communities through the implementation of dialogue and participation spaces to strengthen collective work, enhancing trust, acceptance, and shared objectives. These initiatives supported women's economic autonomy and recognized them as agents of change within their communities, challenging traditional roles that restrict their growth opportunities. By adopting an intersectional and inclusive approach, WFP ensures that its efforts address the specific realities and needs of different population groups. This effort to close the gaps is reflected in improved livelihoods, enhanced food security and sustainable nutrition, and strengthened community participation, with a particular focus on women and girls from ethnic and rural communities.

Despite progress, structural barriers and societal norms continue to limit gender equality. WFP is committed to enhancing the scalability of its programmes and ensuring more robust mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating outcomes that close the gender gap.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Colombia, dynamics of violence disproportionately affect women, girls, and people from ethnic communities, exacerbating inequalities and limiting their access to protection. For instance, armed actions have caused recurrent displacements and the use of anti-personnel mines, directly impacting Afro-descendant and Indigenous communities, who represent 41 percent of displacement victims and 42 percent of confinement victims, according to OCHA Monitor (December 2024). These communities have historically been the most affected by the armed conflict due to structural and geographical factors. Discrimination, poverty, and social exclusion have limited their access to fundamental rights, while their location in resource-rich strategic territories has made them targets for illegal armed actors. Additionally, the weak state presence in many of their regions has facilitated forced recruitment, displacement, and systematic violence, perpetuating their vulnerability and the cycle of violence. Children and adolescents, particularly in rural areas, are at significant risk of recruitment, exploitation, and involvement in armed conflict.

Displacement and confinement limit agricultural land and crops access, resulting in severe food insecurity for 25 percent of the population. Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities see their livelihoods eroded, violating their right to self-determination and sustainable development. The fragmentation of social ties affects their collective identity and organizational capacity, risking the transmission of their knowledge, customs, and languages, threatening the sustainability of their culture and their right to live according to their traditions. Concerning migrants in Colombia, 72.6 percent of them live in informal settlements, facing precarious housing, limited access to services, and exposure to gender-based violence (GBV). Additionally, a lack of knowledge of care services and social exclusion exacerbates their vulnerability. Migrant children are particularly exposed to risks of recruitment and sexual violence due to their precarious conditions and lack of protection in high influx areas.

Colombia's humanitarian crisis continues to be shaped by armed conflict, gender-based violence, and migration, with food insecurity further deepening the vulnerability of affected communities—particularly women, girls, ethnic groups, and migrants. By 2024, nearly 10 million people were registered in the Single Registry of Victims, reflecting an increase of approximately 310,000 newly recognized victims.

Among them, 50.2 percent were women, 49.7 percent men, 4.3 percent persons with disabilities, 6.6 percent Indigenous, and 13.4 percent Afro-descendant. Additionally, around 7.7 million people qualified for access to care and reparations as established by law.

To address these inequalities, WFP implemented targeted measures to support the most vulnerable groups, including preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), safeguarding data privacy and protection, integrating protection principles into all activities, providing training on gender-based violence (GBV), and digitizing Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) to enhance accessibility and accountability. To prevent SEA, WFP developed comprehensive training modules informing communities about their rights and mechanisms for reporting incidents. Educational materials integrating SEA policy principles and survivor support were widely disseminated, expanding awareness and reinforcing WFP's commitment to protection. About 13,500 people received SEA material, 59 percent of whom were women.

In terms of data protection and privacy, WFP implemented a digitalized management mechanism to safeguard beneficiary information. This system ensured confidentiality and security, adhering to ethical standards and respecting the rights of the communities served. The use of digital tools also allowed for systematic tracking and responsive action to feedback and concerns raised by beneficiaries.

Beyond risk mitigation, WFP Colombia integrated protection principles into all aspects of its operations. This mainstreaming effort aimed to ensure that protection considerations were central to planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. Through active community participation, WFP implemented a Community Participation Plan and a Communication with Communities (CwC) Strategy. These initiatives involved the creation of community committees and regular consultations, strengthening local governance, and ensuring that community voices were heard and considered. For instance, as part of its work with ethnic communities, the CO promoted coordination with Indigenous and Afro-descendant authorities to ensure that the development of their processes respects the worldview and

territorial rights of these communities. Feedback mechanisms were enhanced to guarantee transparency and accountability in WFP's actions. Also, rapid gender analyses were conducted to identify social dynamics, norms, and structural barriers affecting women to prioritize access to food assistance and productive opportunities to promote women's empowerment and socio-economic integration.

WFP also trained its staff and partners on protection principles and practices, ensuring a common understanding and commitment to these principles across all operations. This training included specific modules on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, child protection, and the rights of marginalized groups. Special attention was given to disability inclusion, particularly during targeting processes, to ensure that the specific needs of persons with disabilities were considered and addressed. The adoption of protection protocols and referral pathways for critical incidents ensured that communities had access to timely and appropriate support, contributing to a safe environment during food assistance distribution and enhancing the overall protection framework. The integration of GBV prevention and response measures into food security and nutrition programmes provided critical support to survivors. The Protection Case Prioritization Protocol ensured that 134 GBV survivors received priority assistance, improving their resilience and security prospects. The digitalized management system reinforced the confidentiality and security of beneficiary data, upholding ethical standards and community trust. This approach ensured that sensitive information was handled with care, protecting the rights of individuals. Through the implementation of protection protocols and active community engagement, WFP significantly improved the protection environment for beneficiaries. This included reducing incidents of violence and abuse during assistance distribution and increasing community trust in WFP interventions.

This was possible thanks to the implementation of the corporate SUGAR CRM system to digitize, centralize, and systematize all requests received through its community feedback mechanism, providing beneficiaries with 24/7 access to reliable communication platforms. These mechanisms were further expanded based on findings from the Accessibility Evaluation of Feedback Channels, particularly in marginalized or hard-to-reach communities, leading to the establishment of in-person help desks and the distribution of 310 suggestion boxes, 245 of which were placed in schools participating in the School Feeding Programme. The Country Office addressed 35,260 requests during the year, many related to assistance criteria, eligibility verification, and information requests. Out of all requests, 94 percent were closed, and the feedback collected informed data-driven decisions that enhanced WFP's operations and programming to better meet the needs of beneficiaries. To promote transparency and accountability, banners, pocket cards, and posters were used to reinforce key messages on free assistance, anti-fraud measures, and zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. These efforts not only improved programmatic adjustments, such as refining targeting criteria and managing waiting lists, but also demonstrated WFP's commitment to empowering beneficiaries and fostering trust through accessible and effective feedback mechanisms.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In 2024 Colombia hosted the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biodiversity (COP16) in the city of Cali. This event demonstrated the country's efforts to preserve its natural resources, unique ecosystems, and its leading role in recent multilateral agreements between stakeholders regarding environmental conservation and climate change.

Despite the country's efforts to preserve the environment, Colombia continued to face several environmental challenges, including deforestation of protected areas, biodiversity loss, and water shortages and air pollution due to the growth of cities. Many areas continued to be impacted by illegal mining and attacks on oil infrastructure, polluting water bodies and losing productive soil. In addition, in 2024 the country was severely affected by a strong El Niño phenomenon, leading to intense droughts and floods in different regions; on top of this, climate change continued to impact the environment and community livelihoods. All those issues have affected the country's food security and nutrition, especially in departments such as La Guajira, Chocó, Sucre, Caquetá, Córdoba, Arauca, and Putumayo where the impacts of weather-related-events left thousands affected in 2024.

WFP implemented several activities contributing solutions to some environmental challenges in Colombia. In 2024, the Country Office finalized the Binational Project along the border with Ecuador, developing adaptation plans and innovative solutions for 120 Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo. The project benefited 4,119 direct individuals in 2024, while 8,888 more were benefited indirectly. Activities included the restoration of mangroves, conservation of forests and natural species, improving access to potable drinking water, and integration of community seed banks with traditional plants. Thanks to this project about 19,500 ha of forest and mangroves were restored, and 1,860 natural resource assets were created to address conditions resulting from climate variability [1].

WFP also completed an early recovery project in La Pedrera, Amazonas, where 1,500 Indigenous people benefited from livelihood restoration and capacity strengthening to enhance community resilience. In this project WFP worked alongside local institutions and communities while integrating community knowledge to ensure activities were more accepted and sustainable in the future. Based on consultations with the Indigenous communities, WFP minimized the plastic packaging of items in food baskets to reduce negative impacts on the sensitive Amazon environment and the communities' lifestyle. Also, WFP engaged with community members to raise awareness about the reutilization of bags and plastic packaging for the manufacturing of reusable bags, bows and arrows for hunting, and local handicrafts.

In the department of La Guajira, WFP implemented a composting project in three schools covered by the School Feeding Programme. The initiative focused on the production of agroecological inputs by recycling organic waste generated by WFP's intervention. This project became an important educational tool by connecting students and local communities with technological processes that improve food security and soil health, while fostering respect for the environment. By the end of the school year, nearly 100 people, including students, teachers and food handlers benefited from the project. About 1,200 kilograms of organic waste have produced 300 kilograms of organic compost in only three months of implementation. The compost was used to fertilize crops grown in schools, contributing to the sustainability of the school feeding programme and the community in general.

Considering the country's environmental and social challenges, WFP implemented environmental and social safeguards during the design phase of all projects. The system established the framework for identifying, managing, and mitigating potentially negative environmental and social impacts, reducing the likelihood of unintended risks and negative outcomes during implementation, while ensuring the protection of beneficiaries, project stakeholders, cooperating partners, and the Country Office. A dedicated focal point was assigned to oversee this exercise, supported by advisory guidance from two environmental experts, further strengthening its effectiveness.

By the end of 2024, WFP included environmental and social safeguards in 100 percent of the field-level agreements and memorandums of understanding, improving from the benchmark reached last year (94 percent). This exercise has

allowed the Country Office and partners to identify risk levels and effective mitigation measures for environmental and social issues in the project's design process [2].

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP started implementing the environmental management system (EMS) in 2023. In 2024 the Country Office coordinated with Headquarters (HQ) to move forward with the EMS, integrating initiatives to improve its operations' sustainability and reduce the agency's environmental footprint. Based on recommendations from HQ, a request for a hybrid vehicle from the fleet centre was placed, to reduce the carbon footprint from WFP's fleet.

The operation upheld its waste segregation and recycling policy across all WFP premises, maintaining a specialist supplier for recycling paper and printing materials. WFP also continued leasing its LEED-certified head office in Bogotá to minimize its environmental footprint. Additionally, 185 administrative and 589 computer-depleted assets were donated and recycled through community-based organizations, promoting resource reutilization and waste reduction.

WFP staff supported awareness campaigns led by the Colombian government and multilateral partners, including the "Close the Circle" initiative by Colombia's International Cooperation Agency and the German International Cooperation Society (GIZ). This initiative promotes clothing recycling to protect the environment, support the circular economy, and reduce textile waste. By the end of 2024, WFP staff donated 202.2 kg of used clothing, which will be repurposed by small businesses for new manufacturing. Moreover, the Country Office enhanced operational sustainability by installing a rainwater collection system in the Quibdo field office where rainfall is abundant, leveraging the building's roof to funnel rainwater into a storage tank. This initiative saved an average of 2.5 m³ of water per month. Additionally, WFP conducted awareness and training campaigns for staff on best practices for energy, waste, and water management.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP has actively integrated nutrition into its programs in Colombia, aiming to empower individuals, households, communities, and government institutions by strengthening their capacities to enhance and preserve knowledge around food, improve diets, and promote overall nutritional well-being. These efforts are anchored in a commitment to nutrition-sensitive programming and the adoption of a Human Right to Food (HRF) approach across all interventions.

While significant progress has been made, incorporating specialized nutritious foods into WFP's food basket—particularly those designed for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls—remains a challenge. In 2024, WFP initiated negotiations with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) to secure donations of Bienestarina, a high-nutritional-value food complement. The aim is to integrate it into WFP's food basket throughout 2025.

Aligned with HRF principles, WFP's approach to nutrition integration is structured around three key components: a) Mainstreaming the nutrition-sensitive approach, which also includes improving food assistance for emergency populations through a differentiated and intersectional approach, b) Strengthening individual, community, and organizational capacities in food and nutrition, and c) Managing the HRF policies.

Mainstreaming the Nutrition-Sensitive Approach

WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive interventions across various activities, ensuring that nutrition considerations were incorporated throughout project design, implementation, and evaluation phases. These initiatives provided crucial support to migrants, conflict-affected communities, livelihood-strengthening programs, and food assistance programs targeting children, adolescents, and schools.

WFP also integrated the nutrition-sensitive approach into interventions that did not have an explicit nutritional focus. This effort included the creation of targeting and monitoring tools for beneficiaries, alongside the provision of technical guidance, operational procedures, and frameworks to ensure that fundamental nutrition and food security principles were incorporated into food assistance programs. As a result, in 2024, 43 percent of WFP's interventions included a nutrition-sensitive component.

WFP improved food assistance for emergency-affected populations through a differentiated and intersectional approach, ensuring that food distributions were nutritionally adequate and culturally appropriate. For migrants, WFP provided high-quality, well-balanced food based on standardized menus that aligned with their nutritional needs and dietary habits. This approach also considered seasonal food availability and local supply chains. To enhance food quality and safety, WFP contracted a laboratory to implement a microbiological sampling plan, with monitoring set to begin in 2025. No complaints or issues were reported in 2024.

Strengthening Individual, Community, and Organizational Capacities in Food and Nutrition

WFP implemented a Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy on Food and Nutrition Education to enhance informed decision-making in food selection, particularly in the context of food assistance and cash transfer programs. By adopting the CwC toolkit and the "nutrition at hand" package, WFP standardized messages for participants, households, communities, and supporting social organizations.

A key focus of this approach was optimizing the use of food assistance, especially within cash-based transfer interventions, by providing clear, accessible information to promote healthy eating habits and prevent nutrition and diet-related diseases. According to WFP monitoring, 97 percent of beneficiaries reached through activity 6 food and nutrition assistance participated in the nutrition-sensitive component^[1]. Nutrition-sensitive interventions were incorporated into WFP's operations under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), resulting in a nutrition-sensitive score of 7.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP integrated a nutritional approach into early livelihood recovery initiatives, the strengthening of women's productive organizations, and the adaptation to Climate Change Binational Project. Additionally, 85 percent of children reached through WFP's School Feeding Programme benefited from the nutrition-sensitive component. All capacity-building activities integrated healthy eating habits, incorporating local food traditions and dietary practices.

WFP's programme and TEC units collaborated with headquarters to enhance Nutrifami, a virtual learning platform designed to provide simple educational content on food, nutrition, and healthy eating habits. The platform's implementation is scheduled for 2025, as part of the broader Virtual Learning Space (Edufami).

Human Right to Food (HRF) Policy Management

As part of its commitment to supporting the government in integrating the Human Right to Food (HRF) approach into public policy at national and local levels, WFP played an active role in advocacy and technical assistance through its field offices. This engagement contributed to the inclusion of the Right to Food as a strategic priority in the 2024-2028 local development plans of 11 territories, benefiting approximately 12.6 million people [3]. To further strengthen public policy management capacities in target areas, WFP provided training, technical support, and outreach on emerging national policy frameworks, which included training over 200 local public officials, with a focus on newly elected territorial leaders.

In addition, as part of the development of the National Progressive Guarantee System for the Right to Food outlined in the National Development Plan, WFP supported the Ministry of Equality in formulating an investment plan to guide strategic actions. This included structuring the Zero Hunger programme, developing technical guidelines for regulatory instruments related to HRF, and the regulatory decrees in the National Development Plan, reinforcing the Ministry's strategic leadership in advancing the Right to Food across Colombia.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP demonstrated its ability to position itself as a critical partner in achieving Colombia's national priorities, leveraging operational results from its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and advancing knowledge sharing, advocacy, and capacity-strengthening initiatives. Through collaboration with donors, host government institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), and the private sector, WFP has made significant progress in addressing food insecurity, migration-related challenges, and climate-driven emergencies.

WFP strengthened relationships with its key donors, whose support was instrumental in achieving CSP objectives. Contributions from Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the USA played a pivotal role in advancing crisis response, early recovery, social protection, food security, and resilience-building activities. The Country Office intensified private sector engagement, successfully securing new partnerships to diversify its resource base and drive innovation. Partnerships with foundations such as the Howard G. Buffett Foundation, Nutresa Group, and the Herbalife Foundation have been instrumental in supporting resilience initiatives and enhancing producers' organizational and productive capacities. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints continues its strong support for the School Feeding Programme in La Guajira, with discussions underway to explore new opportunities for collaboration.

At the UN level, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, three departments—Cauca, Guaviare, and La Guajira—were prioritized to enhance coordination and ensure tangible results under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP leads the territorialization pilot in La Guajira, aligning interagency programmes with local priorities to foster collaboration and shared ownership among UN agencies. Additionally, WFP co-led local coordination teams in Arauca, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca, strengthening inter-agency coordination and responsiveness at the regional level.

Also, WFP has prioritized local efforts, aligning closely with donor expectations for enhanced transparency and greater engagement with local actors. Over 80 percent of WFP's cooperating partners in Colombia are local organizations, reflecting a deliberate and strategic commitment to diversifying and expanding its operational network. In line with this commitment, WFP Colombia participated in the Engage Piloting, an initiative aimed at strengthening the response capacity of community-based organizations, including those led by women, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. This pilot, developed in Cali, La Guajira, and Arauca, has been instrumental in promoting a more inclusive and participatory approach to local organizations within WFP's projects and programs.

Looking ahead, WFP Colombia is reshaping its approach to private sector partners to leverage their technical expertise and commercial channels in support of smallholder farmers' organizations. The Country Office is exploring partnerships with agrifood industry associations (in the poultry, pork, and fish farming associations, for example) as well as with major players in the food and retail industry (for example, Nutresa Group and Fundación Éxito, respectively).

Private sector entities, such as Fundación Promigas and the Barranquilla Chamber of Commerce, are also becoming key stakeholders in tripartite partnerships with local governments, contributing to funds addressing food security and nutrition in vulnerable areas.

Additionally, WFP is exploring opportunities for individual fundraising, with support from the regional bureau to establish a fundraising landing page and engagement channels. A notable new initiative is the possible partnership with the Rotary Foundation, in which WFP will collaborate with Colombian Rotary clubs on peacebuilding projects. This programmatic approach will strengthen community leaders by enhancing their livelihoods and improving their access to social protection.

WFP has also deepened its engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), fostering open dialogue and reinforcing strategic relationships. These collaborations will further position WFP as a key partner in advancing Colombia's SDGs while ensuring the sustainability and long-term impact of its interventions. Through robust partnerships, locally driven solutions, and alignment with national priorities, WFP continues to be a trusted ally in Colombia's path toward sustainable development and resilience.

Focus on localization

WFP made substantial progress in broadening its collaboration with the Colombian government across all levels—national, departmental, and local- and to strengthen local capacity [2]. Partnerships with key institutions such as the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), certified territorial entities (ETCs), and the Ministry of Mines have been reinforced to tackle pressing issues of food security and resilience. WFP deepened its engagement with other critical entities, including the Unit for Victims Assistance and Reparation (UARIV), the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), the Ministry of Equality and Equity, the Territorial Renewal Agency (ART), among others [3]. A central focus of WFP's strategy in 2024 was strengthening relationships with regional governments to enhance local development efforts. Formalized Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Governor's Offices of La Guajira, Antioquia, Atlántico, and Cauca and strengthening relations with others such as Chocó, Bolívar, and Nariño have paved the way for stronger cooperation on local initiatives. Notably, the MOUs with La Guajira included the establishment of joint funding mechanisms for programmes under the Hambre Cero (Zero Hunger) initiative. These funds are designed to address food insecurity comprehensively while boosting the resilience of vulnerable communities [4].

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Inter-agency collaboration was central to WFP's approach in 2024, reinforcing its role as a key partner in achieving Colombia's national priorities. Within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), WFP co-led the territorialization pilot and the thematic group on the Right to Food, Rural Development, Land Use Planning, and Water, collaborating closely with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other UN agencies to align strategies and implement joint solutions. WFP also co-led the Cash Working Group with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Cluster alongside FAO. Additionally, WFP co-led the Interagency Ethnic Group with the International Labour Organization focusing on inclusive approaches to support ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups in Colombia. WFP further strengthened its inter-agency leadership by playing a pivotal role in the Finance for Development Group, a strategic forum for promoting resource mobilization through coordination with key government institutions such as the National Planning Department (DNP, Spanish acronym) or Ministry of Treasury, aiming to achieve development programmes objectives. Moreover, WFP contributed to the Flagship Initiative to redesign humanitarian action in Colombia and actively participated in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), showcasing its commitment to transformative, interagency collaboration that addresses the unique challenges and priorities of Colombia's diverse regions. The achievements in inter-agency collaboration emphasize the establishment of robust partnerships and integrated efforts. As a part of the Global Accelerator and M-GA joint programme, WFP is working closely with UNICEF and the World Bank to improve universal social registries, aiming to ensure better access to social protection and job services [4]. These ongoing initiatives underscore the value of joint programming in driving transformative outcomes and aims the enhanced inter-agency coordination to achieve SDGs in Colombia.

Financial Overview

Colombia's second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP CO02) completed its fourth and last year. In 2024 a third budget revision reduced budget requirements from USD 856 million to USD 796 million, aligning its timeframe until the end of 2024 and financial needs to Colombia's National Development Plan 2022-2026. Cumulatively, WFP raised USD 455 million, achieving 57 percent of overall funding with a 96 percent resource execution. As result, USD 19 million [1], primarily from emergency assistance and multiyear livelihoods projects, will be transferred to Colombia's third generation CSP (CO03), starting January 2025.

WFP available resources for 2024 totaled 114 million, including balances from 2023, meeting 68 percent of 2024 requirements (USD 167 million) and overall expenditures amounted to USD 94 million. However, compared to the previous year, available contributions decreased by 22 percent, primarily impacting the migrants' crisis response. WFP received most funds in the first quarter, facilitating efficient food procurement and enabling rapid stock deployment in response to government support requests for emergencies in Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Córdoba, La Guajira and Sucre.

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) had a funding requirement of USD 28 million, with 68 percent financed (USD 19 million) resulting in a shortfall of USD 9 million. Throughout the year 66 percent of available funds were spent. This expenditure supported the successful completion of the nearly 7 year "Binational Climate Adaptation" project and the 5-year "Economic Empowerment of Women and Strengthening of Their Rights in Conflict-Affected Areas" project. In 2024, several multiyear projects were launch including the 4-year "Fabrics of Sustenance and Life" for enhancing Indigenous People's resilience to climate change in Colombia's Amazon rainforest and the "Feeding Peace Fund" integrating a peacebuilding and food security agenda, the three-year "Economic Empowerment and Food Self-Sufficiency for Rural Women" project, and the two-year "Productive Units" project, the latter accounted half of the expenditures. As most of the projects were on their first implementation year, activities primarily focused on preparatory and focalization phases, leading to lower expenditures. A total of USD 6 million was transferred to 2025 from these projects.

Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) had a funding requirement of USD 94 million and was 55 percent (USD 51 million) financed resulting in a shortfall of USD 42 million. Throughout the year, 86 percent of available funds were used. From available funds, USD 49 million was earmarked for migrants, internal conflict victims, and internally displaced populations, creating a resource gap to assist communities affected by weather-related-events and migrants' school meals in La Guajira and other departments. In 2024, USD 2 million multilateral allocations helped bridge this gap, enabling support to assist populations impacted by multiple adverse crises in the Chocó region with funds earmarked for internal conflict victims.

Emergency responses to unprecedented floods during the final quarter of 2024 across La Mojana, Guajira, and Chocó required funding allocation where flexible contributions played a critical role. WFP re-prioritized its flexible funding to respond quickly to this sudden emergency, however, this resulted in a funding gap for several programmes including migrants' school meals, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), with funding requirements USD 25 million, was 107 percent financed (USD 27 million). Throughout the year 93 percent of available funds were spent. This funding level was primarily driven by Colombia's Government contributions: mobile units in Activity 4 funded by Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), a one-time award for a pre-COP16 event from Colombia's Higher School of Public Administration (ESAP) and funds for the Government School Meals Program in Activity 5 from Certified Territorial Entities (ETC) [2] of La Guajira and Maicao. In contrast, funding for Activity 6 (Nutrition) covered only 13 percent of the needs (USD 2 million), available funds were prioritized to support vulnerable populations in Buenaventura and Quibdó, focusing on malnutrition prevention and strengthening capacities to generate self-sustaining income. Internal fund allocations supported sub-activities like emergency preparedness, funded by Ireland's trust fund, and the Innovation Hub and Social Protection, supported by the Changing Lives Trust Fund.

Strategic Outcome 4, On-Demand Service Provision Activity 7, continued operating the Pacific coast logistics hub and fluvial services free of charge for humanitarian and governmental actors. Current funding is expected to sustain these activities until June 2025.






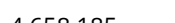














In 2024, WFP diversified its donor base by collaborating with the UN SDG Fund [3] and private sector partners, using innovative financing mechanisms to expand its impact. These efforts aligned donor priorities with Colombia's development goals, supporting both immediate humanitarian needs and sustainable, long-term outcomes. However, resource gaps remained in areas such as Early Recovery, Nutrition, Social Protection, weather-related-events emergencies preparedness/response and migrants' school meals, which operated with multilateral allocations and resources from the less than 1% non-earmarked available funds. Addressing these challenges requires sustained resource mobilization and multi-year partnerships with diverse donors to ensure sustainability, and lasting impact of WFP's interventions in Colombia.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	118,958,477	42,309,105	78,403,934	69,267,944
SO02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	93,591,906	27,570,907	51,315,609	44,162,939
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	80,813,102	25,437,527	48,039,441	41,040,143
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	12,778,804	2,133,380	3,276,169	3,122,795

SO03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	25,366,571	14,738,198	27,088,324	25,105,005
Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks	10,156,228	6,718,142	11,789,267	11,478,355
Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	13,361,314	7,963,208	15,064,832	13,419,865
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	1,849,028	56,849	234,225	206,785
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	27,779,099	8,228,550	19,012,112	12,453,921

SO01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	27,779,099	8,228,550	19,012,112	12,453,921
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	27,779,099	8,228,550	19,012,112	12,453,921
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	786,425	190,373	320,568	306,878
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	786,425	190,373	320,568	306,878
Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	786,425	190,373	320,568	306,878
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,363,231	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 147,524,001	 50,728,028	 100,099,844	 82,028,743
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,370,649	 4,658,185	 9,941,936	 8,402,260
Total Direct Costs	 156,894,650	 55,386,213	 110,041,780	 90,431,002
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 10,143,788	 3,586,593	 3,886,616	 3,886,616
Grand Total	 167,038,438	 58,972,806	 113,928,397	 94,317,618

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan, Colombia, 2024.

[2] WFP's food security assessment for the Colombian population 2024.

[3] Colombia's migration authority October 2024.

[4] Refugee and Migrant Needs Assessment R4v Response Plan

[5] OCHA – Humanitarian Situation Report Colombia 2024.

[6] Colombia's National Disaster Risk Management Unit

[7] PDET – Programa de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial. Those programmes include a set of actions implemented in the territories most affected by poverty, violence, institutional weakness and illicit economies. The objective of the PDETs is to transform these territories to achieve rural development. To this end, sectoral plans and programmes are implemented within the framework of the Comprehensive Rural Reform.

Operational context

[1] National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, Spanish acronym)

[2] UN Women MYH Executive Summary.

[3] GBV has increased by sexual and abusive exploitation of women's vulnerability.

[4] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC report on monitoring results to coca field in 2023.

[5] The crisis of coca leaf trade and food insecurity in Colombia, WFP 2024.

[6] EFSA migrants population results 2024.

[7] Concrete actions to enhance conflict-sensitivity analysis include field-level assessments, integrating conflict sensitivity into peace-focused projects, piloting a conflict assessment in the Cauca department, and strengthening the triple nexus strategy.

[8] A simplified, offline-capable version of WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management system, designed for smaller-scale operations or contexts with limited infrastructure.

[9] The objective of the Global Assurance Project is to ensure that the right people receive the assistance they need, safely, in full, and without interference. The project has 3 components: the WFP Assurance Framework, the Focus Area Enhancements and the Country Office Augmented Assurance Plans. The Augmented Assurance Plans are elaborated in high-risk operations to identify areas that require improvement and include these in their 2024 implementation costs.

[10] La Guajira, Antioquia, Atlántico, Cauca and strengthening relations with others such as Chocó, Bolívar, and Nariño have paved the way for stronger cooperation on local initiatives.

[11] To facilitate sustainable, coordinated efforts to address food insecurity, build resilience, and enhance territorial development through localized collaboration.

[12] The private sector has been crucial in incorporating innovation into WFP's interventions, such as social cohesion, climate change adaptation and resilience, and empowerment of rural women and ethnic groups.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Areas established under the 2016 Peace Agreement to support the social and economic reintegration of former FARC-EP combatants into civilian life. These spaces provide access to training, employment opportunities, and community integration initiatives to foster sustainable development and peacebuilding.

[2] Agricultural assets to meet the productive and food needs of households and communities.

[3] Development Plans with a Territorial Focus (PDET) areas in Colombia are regions prioritized under the 2016 Peace Agreement to address poverty, inequality, and conflict through targeted development and infrastructure investments.

[4] Small farmers can also identify themselves as part of indigenous or afro-descendant ethnic groups. The small farmer population in Colombia refers to those people who identify themselves as peasants, directly involved in working with the land and nature, and who participate in forms of social organization based on unpaid family and community work or the sale of their labor force. This recognition was formalized through Legislative Act 01 of 2023, which modified Article 64 of the Political Constitution, establishing the peasantry as subjects of rights and special constitutional protection.

[5] Territorial Sustainability (SET) strategies in Colombia are initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development in regions affected by conflict. These strategies focus on fostering social, economic, and environmental sustainability, ensuring long-term peacebuilding, and improving local governance.

[6] Currently, the project is in the characterization phase, with activities expected to start with families by late January 2025.

[7] To ensure accessibility for persons with disability, measures were adopted such as the provision of inclusive communication tools, reasonable adjustments in training spaces and awareness-raising strategies aimed at reducing the structural barriers that have historically prevented their full integration into the economic and social sphere.

[8] Concerning age, WFP ensured that the programmes were accessible to the entire population by promoting the participation of elderly and young people in community decision-making.

Indicator data notes:

[9] Sub activity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities: Indicators added to the log frame in 2023 do not have 2023 follow-up values. Information collected during 2023 is used as a baseline. For Climate Service Score, no information related to 2023 was collected, therefore the baseline is zero.

[10] Sub activity: Food assistance for assets: Given some interruptions during implementation under Commodity Voucher intervention, it was not possible to collect information during 2023.

[11] Sub activity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities: There is no follow-up in 2023 because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 one.

[12] Sub activity: Climate-adapted assets and agricultural practices: Results are related to the initiative developed in Fonseca, La Guajira, that has already finished and was implemented in 2024.

[13] The 2024 Needs-Based Plan did not have any planned beneficiaries for Value voucher or commodity voucher in Activity 1.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] According to the 2024 Refugee and Migrant Needs Assessment (RMNA), 84 percent of migrants in transit in Colombia are food insecure, making up a significant share of the total food-insecure migrant population.

[2] The new data collection tool enhances WFP's ability to analyse migration trends and inform decision-making.

[3] WFP contracted with three financial providers: Western Union, SuperGiros and Efecty.

[4] In 2024 the prices of the basic baskets used for the calculation of the MEB were updated. These adjustments were required due to price fluctuations, the consumer price index (CPI), income levels, among other factors. This also impacted the value of cash transfers. The calculation of the MEB is precisely how WFP determines the value of cash transfers, as it establishes the cost of essential goods and services that a household needs to cover.

[5] 5,434 beneficiaries correspond to unique beneficiaries receiving Food Assistance for Training (FFT), including capacity strengthening and CBT transfers. The information described in the text only includes those receiving CS that finalized the training sessions.

[6] There were 50 participants in the prevention of GBV in Tolima, 43 women and 7 men.

[7] Indirect beneficiaries were calculated by taking into account the strengthened entrepreneurship and the number of people hired by the small businesses. Also, WFP considered the number of people outside the employability projects that found a job thanks to the training received by direct beneficiaries and the passing of knowledge to other individuals.

[8] UNIMINUTO is a private university in Colombia that focuses on offering higher education, particularly for individuals in vulnerable communities. It provides educational opportunities to enhance employability and support social integration.

[9] SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) is Colombia's National Learning Service, offering vocational training and technical education to promote skills development for the workforce.

[10] People who could access digital wallets were either host communities, returnees, victims of the conflict, or migrants with a legal permit to stay in Colombia. People without a legal permit received their seed fund through financial service providers (cash over the counter). Gender was considered among WFP's targeting criteria; most project participants were women and single mothers. Access to entrepreneurship projects was open to people of all ages; for employability, only people in working age can access the programme.

[11] WFP continued improving coordination mechanisms and training for the department and municipal staff of the School Feeding Programme, principals, and teachers.

Indicator data notes:

[11] Sub activity: General Distribution: There are no 2023 follow-up values because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 cohort.

[12] Sub activity: School feeding (on-site): There are no 2023 follow-up values because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 cohort.

[13] Sub activity: Food assistance for training: There is no 2023 follow-up information because information collected during 2023 is used as the baseline.

[14] Sub activity: Food assistance for asset: There is no 2023 follow-up information because information collected during 2023 is used as the baseline. The information for Colombia and La Guajira pertains to the same intervention. The combination cannot be adjusted as it includes data recorded in 2023, which is locked in COMET.

[15] For SO2 Activity 2 - Output indicator 1.4, the 2024 Needs Based Plan included all planned beneficiaries under the beneficiary group PRI (Student Primary Schools), but the actual beneficiaries are registered for both primary and secondary schools.

[16] For SO2 Activity 3 - Output indicator 1.6, WFP did not implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FSS) in Socioeconomic Integration in 2024. Therefore, there is no record of beneficiaries in COMET

Strategic outcome 03

[1] LOG:IE is a tool that changes the way WFP is collecting, analysing and sharing humanitarian logistics information. The tool has been designed for and by humanitarian logistics responders to improve coordination, information sharing and the quantity and quality of the data available in emergency response and preparedness.

[2] To reduce gaps and overlaps in emergency preparedness, ESUPS promotes coordinated prepositioning of emergency supplies, stock and collective logistics strategies. STOCKHOLM is a visual mapping and analysis tool designed by ESUPS to improve coordination among humanitarian actors for prepositioning stock.

[3] ICBF mobile units is a programme which has over 20 years of track record in providing psychosocial and nutritional support to vulnerable boys, girls, adolescents, and their families affected by forced displacement and disasters. It contributes to the integral development of children and adolescents, accompanies pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and provides psychological support to people affected by shocking events.

[4] SISBEN System for the Identification of Potential Beneficiaries for Social Programmes, Spanish acronym) is a system that stands for identifying the most vulnerable people and their needs to be considered in social programmes by the Government.

[5] Mobile Data Collection is a tool that allows the realization of targeted surveys and facilitates georeferencing. MDC is a secure information system for the government to support the strengthening of SISBEN's capacity and response at the community level.

[6] Advanced School of Public Administration, Spanish acronym

[7] Changing school meals from industrialized rations to on-site prepared rations provides greater flexibility and control over quality, freshness, variety and adaptation to the nutritional and cultural needs of the students. This favors a more balanced and varied diet in accordance with local preferences, which improves the acceptance and nutritional impact of the programme. On the other hand, the industrialized ration tends to be more standardized and processed, which limits variety, freshness and the ability to adjust to the specific needs and preferences of students.

[8] Indirect beneficiaries were estimated by considering that family members also benefited from the training received by direct beneficiaries. The project included a 'training of trainers' component, where participants were required to share their knowledge on GBV protection and prevention with at least 10 people in their community. This was verified through attendance lists and photographic records, surpassing initial project expectations.

[9] Indirect beneficiaries were estimated by considering that participants shared their knowledge with family members and other community members. By 2025, it is expected that these family members and community groups will begin engaging in entrepreneurial activities, contributing to local economic development. This process will also reinforce the knowledge gained through the community communication strategy on gender, protection, and nutrition.

[10] Indirect beneficiaries were estimated based on data provided by the selected ventures. After receiving funds and training, businesses reported to WFP the total number of people impacted by the development of their business models.

Indicator data notes:

[11] Sub activity: Food Security Sector (CCS): There are no follow-up values for 2023 because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 one.

[12] Sub activity: School feeding (on-site): There are no follow-up values for 2023 because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 one.

[13] Sub activity: Prevention of acute malnutrition: There are no follow-up values for 2023 because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 one.

[14] For SO3 - Output indicator 1.3, the 2024 Needs Based Plan included all planned beneficiaries under the beneficiary group ALL, but the actual beneficiaries are registered for both primary and secondary school.

[15] Activity 4 other output indicator C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity-strengthening activities: The results are associated with the municipalities and local agencies participating in institutional capacity strengthening activities in different country regions.

[16] Activity 4 other output indicator C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided: Planning included 600 technical assistance activities through the innovation Zero Hunger HUB. In 2024, only 190 technical assistance activities were developed through the innovation HZero Hub, based on the available funding.

[17] Activity 5 other output indicator C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives: 419 out of 566 food handlers participated in complementary strengthening activities like traditional spicing and plate presentations, workshops on normative and quality standards, behaviour and healthy lifestyle, among others.

Strategic outcome 04

Indicator data notes:

[1] Sub activity: Service Delivery: Activity implemented during 2024.

[2] WFP ensures safe environments through zero-tolerance policies for sexual exploitation and abuse, training for staff and partners, confidential reporting channels, and inter-agency protocols that ensure comprehensive and culturally tailored care for communities

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The purpose of the Single Registry of Victims (RUV, Spanish acronym) is to recognize persons who have been affected by acts that violated their human rights. The RUV establishes measures of attention, assistance, and comprehensive reparation for the victims of the internal armed conflict.

[2] Colombia Protection Cluster 2024; Situación de las Mujeres Rurales en Colombia (2023) - Informe OCHA sobre Tendencias Humanitarias en Colombia (2024)

Indicator data notes:

[3] Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment: It is the first time the indicator is calculated. Data collected was used as baseline 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Indicator data notes:

[1] Conflict Sensitivity Country Score: It is the first time the indicator is calculated. Data collected was used as follow-up 2024. Will be used as baseline for CO03 CSP.

[2] Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level: 2023 Follow-up values are not available because the 2024 cohort is different from the 2023 one.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Some of the assets implemented to withstand and adapt to climatic events include: 11 assets for plant material care, 15 plant materials propagation zones, 2,295 biodiversity patios, 2 soil retention strips, 65 bio factories, 4 community subsistence crops, 2 irrigation systems, and 22 protected water sources.

[2] Cooperating Partners are directly responsible for identifying risks at the project design phase and documenting them through the environmental and social safeguards checklist, as well as following up on the management plans established by the program. The Country Office supported Cooperating Partners in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards System.

Nutrition integration

[1] Beneficiaries under activity 6 received a nutrition sensitive food assistance through nutritional screenings to children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Children detected under nutritional risk received ready to eat specialized food assistance and those with acute malnutrition were sent for treatment to local health institutions. WFP also provided food security and nutritional education through capacity sessions to beneficiaries. During the distribution of nutritional sensitive food assistance, WFP and its partner accompanied beneficiaries in the redemption of the vouchers to ensure the best use of the distribution.

Indicator data notes:

[2] Nutrition-sensitive score: It is the first time the indicator is calculated. Data collected was used as follow-up 2024. Will be used as baseline for CO03 CSP.

[3] Beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component: Data collected was used a follow-up 2024.

[4] WFP contributed to the Right to Food as a key area in the 2024-2028 of Cauca, La Guajira, Magdalena, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca.

Partnerships

[1] The concept of "territorialisation" refers to a strategic planning approach designed to enhance the relevance, efficiency, and impact of UN interventions at the territorial level. This process involves identifying key leverage points ("palancas detonantes") to drive sustainable development and improve coordination among UN agencies. To implement this approach, the UN system in Colombia developed a territorialisation methodology within the UNSDCF framework. As part of a pilot phase, three departments—Guaviare, Cauca, and La Guajira—were prioritized to test this methodology. WFP Colombia led the pilot in La Guajira, aligning interagency programmes with local priorities, fostering greater collaboration, and ensuring interventions addressed the specific needs of vulnerable communities.

[2] WFP has conducted tailored training sessions for NGOs on a variety of essential topics equipping local organizations with the skills and expertise needed to take on more prominent roles in humanitarian responses, and fostering sustainable, community-led solutions.

[3] Engagement with other entities include the National Training Service (SENA), the International Cooperation Agency (APC), and the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit.

[4] As part of this collaboration, WFP supported the participation of local authorities from La Guajira in the 10th Regional Forum School Meals in Mexico, where they shared their experiences on the implementation of the local school feeding programme. By prioritizing regional partnerships and creating targeted funding solutions, WFP is ensuring a coordinated and sustainable approach to food security, social protection, and territorial development at all levels.

[5] Similarly, collaboration with ILO is focused on developing a rights-based universal social protection system. Additionally, WFP has signed a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with UN Women, ILO, and the International Organization for Migration, along with joint work plans to ensure coordinated actions that maximize impact.

Financial Overview

[1] As part of the preparing actions to start the new CSP CO03, since October 2024 additional USD 35 were transferred from CSP CO02 to CSP CO03.

[2] ETC refers to Certified Territorial Entities in Education. ETCs are responsible for managing the teaching and management staff of educational institutions in Colombia. They are also responsible for implementing the School Feeding Program (PAE).

[3] United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	450,502	396,063	88%
	female	484,207	326,614	67%
	total	934,709	722,677	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	39,125	11,696	30%
	female	39,125	10,582	27%
	total	78,250	22,278	28%
24-59 months	male	48,347	29,510	61%
	female	40,827	26,718	65%
	total	89,174	56,228	63%
5-11 years	male	78,260	63,806	82%
	female	77,960	58,801	75%
	total	156,220	122,607	78%
12-17 years	male	64,170	60,626	94%
	female	63,870	53,802	84%
	total	128,040	114,428	89%
18-59 years	male	200,497	212,489	106%
	female	227,175	160,442	71%
	total	427,672	372,931	87%
60+ years	male	20,103	17,936	89%
	female	35,250	16,269	46%
	total	55,353	34,205	62%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	228,529	140,704	62%
Returnee	109,816	46,642	42%
Migrants	483,941	313,930	65%
IDP	112,423	221,401	197%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	1,768	13,760	778%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	87,681	14,292	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	6,950	1,236	17%
School based programmes	85,000	80,598	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	8,792	1,215	13%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	752,018	613,203	81%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,117	1,002	47%
Biscuits	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	562	416	74%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Lentils	2,117	969	46%
Maize Meal	1,188	823	69%
Oat	0	0	0%
Pasta	1,447	623	43%
Rations	1,191	803	67%
Rice	2,376	2,520	106%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	855	745	87%
Wheat Flour	0	7	-
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	76	0	0%
Biscuits	16	0	0%
Canned Fish	19	0	0%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
Lentils	76	0	0%
Maize Meal	50	0	0%
Oat	25	0	0%
Pasta	63	0	0%
Rice	88	0	0%
Sugar	6	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	23	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	531	14	3%
Canned Fish	151	7	5%
Lentils	531	14	3%
Maize Meal	354	14	4%
Pasta	531	7	1%
Rice	708	43	6%
Vegetable Oil	163	13	8%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	29,732,787	13,322,299	45%
Commodity Voucher	10,683,000	4,036,417	38%
Value Voucher	4,004,546	477,588	12%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	0	76,665	-
Commodity Voucher	10,957,948	9,672,061	88%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,048,950	38,449	4%
Commodity Voucher	0	67,609	-
Value Voucher	0	6,766	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 01: 1.1. The communities prioritized in the Comprehensive Plan of Collective Reparations, return and relocation plans and other victim assistance programmes in PDET municipalities, including programmes with an ethnic focus and for assistance to populations affected by the impact of COVID-19 or disasters in these territories, receive food and technical assistance in order to rebuild their livelihoods, improving their food security and increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities; Food assistance for asset; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	26,689	11,551
			Male	25,260	11,067
			Total	51,949	22,618
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	25,593	4,471
			Male	24,588	4,387
			Total	50,181	8,858
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female		4,840
			Male		4,801
			Total		9,641
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	1,096	2,240
			Male	672	1,879
			Total	1,768	4,119
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,970	112.16
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,970	112.16
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,048,950	38,450
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		74,375

A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		67,609
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number		9,810
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,978,600	431,916
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 02: 1.2. Small producers, ex-combatants and members of prioritized communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, receive technical assistance to enhance their productivity, as well as business and commercial aspects to improve the sustainability and marketability of their products, with equitable targeting of women and men, including initiatives to strengthen links with markets and self-sufficiency, establish school gardens and promote the economic empowerment of women and ecological and environmental restoration, with an ethnic focus.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	5,451	919
			Male	3,341	296
			Total	8,792	1,215

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 01: 1.1. The communities prioritized in the Comprehensive Plan of Collective Reparations, return and relocation plans and other victim assistance programmes in PDET municipalities, including programmes with an ethnic focus and for assistance to populations affected by the impact of COVID-19 or disasters in these territories, receive food and technical assistance in order to rebuild their livelihoods, improving their food security and increasing their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	80,908	80,908.02
			US\$	425,868	1,135,036.39
			US\$	2,497,711	5,272,220.93
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	9,370	9,370
			Number	536	691
			Number	270	270
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	559	489
			Number	3,450	3,454
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	614	658.1

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha Ha	30 15	29 15
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	37	37
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	13 2	13 2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	718	1,466
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	600 15,900	600 16,498
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	2,510	1,267

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 02: 1.2. Small producers, ex-combatants and members of prioritized communities, including indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, receive technical assistance to enhance their productivity, as well as business and commercial aspects to improve the sustainability and marketability of their products, with equitable targeting of women and men, including initiatives to strengthen links with markets and self-sufficiency, establish school gardens and promote the economic empowerment of women and ecological and environmental restoration, with an ethnic focus.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	863,954	773,815.21
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	22

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	3	4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	42	42
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21	15
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21	21

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	27		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	48		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	25		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	25		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	49	≥49	≥49	63		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	12		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	0	≥33	≥33	46		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	50		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	48		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	≥33	≥33	85		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	83		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	84		WFP survey

Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	≥33	≥33	46		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	73		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	46		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	≥33	≥33	62		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	90		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	74		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	≥33	≥33	62		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	80		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	70		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	≥33	≥33	35		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥33	≥33	48		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥33	≥33	40		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤13	≤13	15	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤13	≤13	11	15.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	14	16.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥74	≥74	45	70	WFP survey
	Male	61	≥61	≥61	63	61	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	52	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤16	≤16	45	16	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20	≤20	25	18	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤17	≤17	37	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	10	14	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	12	21	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	11	17	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥75	75	71	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	76	71	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	75	70	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥60	≥60	58		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	61		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	60		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	62	≤62	≤62	28		WFP survey
	Male	42	≤42	≤42	21		WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	25		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	38	≥38	≥38	64		WFP survey
	Male	58	≥58	≥58	62		WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥49	≥49	63		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥0	≥0	8		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	17		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	12		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	11.2	=11.2	=11.2	8.7		WFP survey
	Male	9.8	=9.8	=9.8	8.1		WFP survey
	Overall	10.7	=10.7	=10.7	8.5		WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7	6	3.7	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤7	≤7	7	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	≤7	≤7	6	3.4	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥90	≥90	69	96	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥90	≥90	71	75	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	74	93	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7	24	4	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤7	≤7	23	25	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤7	≤7	22	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤3	≤3	7	0	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤3	≤3	6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	4	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≥15	≥15	16	32	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	16	67	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	16	35	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥76	≥76	71	67	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67	≥67	73	33	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	73	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤9	≤9	13	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	≤8	11	0	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	11	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥83	≥83	79	87	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥78	≥78	78	100	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥81	≥81	78	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	≥17	≥17	23	13	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥22	≥22	21	0	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥19	≥19	22	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥64	≥64	56	87	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67	≥67	58	100	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	57	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥35	≥35	39	13	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	40	0	WFP survey
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	39	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	5	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	≤8	2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	3	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38	≤36	≤36	31	41	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤36	≤36	32	25	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≤36	≤36	30	39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	≤12	≤12	11	4	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤12	≤12	9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤12	≤12	11	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38	≤33	≤33	38	22	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤33	≤33	38	12	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤33	≤33	38	21	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12	≥19	≥19	20	33	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥19	≥19	21	63	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥19	≥19	21	37	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	88	86	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	88	94	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88	87	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.7	≤5	≤5	7		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≤5	≤5	8		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	8		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≥70	≥70	91		WFP survey
	Male	24	≥70	≥70	99		WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥70	≥70	97		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7	6		WFP survey
	Male	21	≤10	≤10	1		WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤10	≤10	3		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	67	≤23	≤23	3		WFP survey
	Male	54	≤20	≤20	0		WFP survey
	Overall	57	≤20	≤20	0		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥6	≥6	82		WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21	≥21	95		WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	91		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87	≥87	15		WFP survey
	Male	67	≥67	≥67	5		WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	9		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	3		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11	≤11	0		WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	0		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥33	≥33	97		WFP survey
	Male	43	≥43	≥43	100		WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥41	≥41	100		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≥67	≥67	0		WFP survey
	Male	52	≥52	≥52	0		WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥55	≥55	0		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3		WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	0		WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	0		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥13	≥13	85		WFP survey
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	79		WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	82		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87	≥87	12		WFP survey
	Male	82	≥82	≥82	21		WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥83	≥83	18		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3		WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33	≤28	≤28	42		WFP survey
	Male	52	≤50	≤50	42		WFP survey
	Overall	48	≤43	≤43	38		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤10	≤10	3		WFP survey
	Male	23	≤20	≤20	3		WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤20	≤20	11		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7	≤7	≤7	18		WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	12		WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	14		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥55	≥55	36		WFP survey
	Male	18	≥23	≥23	38		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥30	≥30	37		WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	94		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	94		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	94		WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.7	≤12	≤12	8	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≤5	≤5	6	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10.2	≤9	≤9	8	2.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83	≥85	≥85	85	90	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥88	≥88	92	94	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤13	≤13	10	10	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤10	≤10	9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤11	≤11	7	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥5	≥5	8	15	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	10	27	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	9	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥83	≥83	85	80	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥86	≥86	82	73	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84	83	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	7	5	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	8	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥88	≥88	91	95	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥88	≥88	90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	91	97	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥12	≥12	10	5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥12	≥12	8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	≥12	9	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥68	≥68	72	65	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥56	≥56	72	80	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥63	72	71	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥30	≥30	28	35	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥44	≥44	24	20	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	26	29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45	≤42	≤42	35	20	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤30	≤30	36	7	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤36	≤36	34	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤20	≤20	11	0	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤20	≤20	12	7	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤19	≤19	12	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	≤25	≤25	34	25	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤40	≤40	30	26	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≤32	≤32	32	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3	≥13	≥13	20	55	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥10	≥10	22	60	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥13	≥13	22	57	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	88	78	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	88	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88	90	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.6	≤8	≤8	18	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	≤8	≤8	18	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≤8	≤8	18	5.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77	≥90	≥90	95	100	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	100	92	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥90	≥90	96	95	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤7	5	0	WFP survey
	Male	10	≤8	≤8	0	5	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤7	≤7	4	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	0	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	0	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥26	≥26	29	11	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	20	13	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	27	13	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≥67	≥67	48	78	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	40	84	WFP survey
	Overall	67	≥67	≥67	46	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	24	11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	40	3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	27	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	79	≥79	≥79	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	95	86	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	96	91	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥19	≥19	5	0	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	0	11	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	4	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	≥63	≥63	90	95	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥69	≥69	80	65	WFP survey
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	88	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥25	10	5	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥27	≥27	20	27	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥27	≥27	12	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	0	8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	0	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤33	≤33	33	5	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤33	≤33	20	8	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤33	≤33	31	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤3	≤3	40	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3	8	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤34	≤34	24	11	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤34	≤34	0	24	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤34	≤34	19	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23	≥30	≥30	43	84	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥30	≥30	40	68	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥30	≥30	42	73	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	100	98	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	99	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	29		WFP survey

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	24	≥30	≥30	29	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000	109,222	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000	109,222	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	70	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	70	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89	≥90	≥90	95	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	96	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤10	≤10	5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤10	≤10	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	41	≤37	≤37	33	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤37	≤37	20	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≤37	≤37	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22	≤21	≤21	0	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤21	≤21	40	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15	≤18	≤18	24	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤18	≤18	0	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≤18	≤18	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	≥24	≥24	43	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥24	≥24	40	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	42	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	100	≤100	≤100	57	WFP survey
	Male	100	≤100	≤100	80	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≤100	≤100	61	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥0	≥0	43	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	20	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	39	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 2.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive quality humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	391,050	270,683
			Male	360,968	342,520
			Total	752,018	613,203
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	11,853	7,908.19
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,580,587	12,707,162
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,663,546	2,039,669
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	55,451,280	45,313,589

CSP Output 06: 2.2 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities access school feeding programmes and other quality services that promote social integration, food security and nutrition and ensure a higher rate of retention of girls and boys in school programmes

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		184
			Male		20
			Total		204
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,200	3,807
			Male	7,800	4,030
			Total	15,000	7,837
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,173
			Male		2,053
			Total		4,226
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,024,000	2,474,338

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: 3.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive capacity strengthening and conditional transfers to gain access to opportunities in the labour market and develop entrepreneurship options and livelihoods in rural and urban areas that contribute to their socioeconomic integration, ensuring the transition from emergency assistance to more sustainable livelihoods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	15,300	3,768
			Male	14,700	1,666
			Total	30,000	5,434
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,650	
			Male	2,850	
			Total	7,500	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	8,152,200	615,137

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 2.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive quality humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	37,330	37,335
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	20	20
C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	100	85
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	14,940	19,857

CSP Output 06: 2.2 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities access school feeding programmes and other quality services that promote social integration, food security and nutrition and ensure a higher rate of retention of girls and boys in school programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	226	228
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	98

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: 3.1 The Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive capacity strengthening and conditional transfers to gain access to opportunities in the labour market and develop entrepreneurship options and livelihoods in rural and urban areas that contribute to their socioeconomic integration, ensuring the transition from emergency assistance to more sustainable livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$ US\$	209,655 1,416,349	236,428.76 1,509,655.16
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	1,080	3,690
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for training	Individual	2,370	1,555

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	≤10	≤10	13		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	12		WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	13		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>6	>6	5.8		WFP survey
	Male	5.6	>6	>6	5.7		WFP survey
	Overall	5.6	>6	>6	5.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	79	≥85	≥85	88		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥85	≥85	80		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥85	≥85	86		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≥10	≥10	10	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥10	≥10	20	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥10	≥10	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤5	≤5	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤5	≤5	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥5	≥5	19	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥5	≥5	24	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥5	≥5	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥85	≥85	75	WFP survey
	Male	77	≥85	≥85	76	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤10	≤10	6	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥90	≥90	92	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥90	≥90	97	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥90	≥90	93	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	≥9	≥9	8	WFP survey
	Male	19	≥9	≥9	3	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥9	≥9	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	≥70	≥70	81	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥70	≥70	79	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≥70	≥70	81	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≥25	≥25	19	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥25	≥25	21	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≥25	≥25	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28	≤30	≤30	24	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤30	≤30	18	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	23	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≤15	≤15	22	WFP survey
	Male	22	≤15	≤15	18	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤15	≤15	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤35	≤35	17	WFP survey
	Male	31	≤35	≤35	20	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥20	≥20	37	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥20	≥20	45	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥20	≥20	39	WFP survey

Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	-2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	98	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10	≤10	7	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.1	>5.6	>5.6	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	>5.6	>5.6	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5.6	>5.6	5.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68	≥70	≥70	71	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥70	≥70	80	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≥20	≥20	26	WFP survey
	Male	31	≥20	≥20	18	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥20	≥20	23	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	3	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥15	≥15	13	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥15	≥15	16	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥15	≥15	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	≥70	≥70	78	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥70	≥70	77	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥70	≥70	77	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤15	≤15	9	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤15	≤15	7	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤15	≤15	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	≥70	≥70	74	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥70	≥70	79	WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥70	≥70	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≥25	≥25	26	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥25	≥25	21	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥25	≥25	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≤45	≤45	33	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤45	≤45	33	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≤45	≤45	33	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	≤40	≤40	55	WFP survey
	Male	51	≤40	≤40	48	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≤40	≤40	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥15	≥15	12	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥15	≥15	20	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥15	≥15	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤45	≤45	20	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤45	≤45	18	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤45	≤45	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤10	≤10	15	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	≤10	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	≤30	≤30	29	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤30	≤30	33	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤30	≤30	30	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥15	≥15	36	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥15	≥15	41	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥15	≥15	38	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤15	≤15	5	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤15	≤15	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤15	≤15	5	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.4	>5.8	>5.8	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	5	>5.8	>5.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	>5.8	>5.8	5.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	0	WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≥30	≥30	20	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥30	≥30	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥30	≥30	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	≥60	≥60	80	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥60	≥60	0	WFP survey
	Overall	79	≥60	≥60	80	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	0	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥5	≥5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92	≥80	≥80	80	WFP survey
	Male	71	≥80	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥80	≥80	80	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥15	≥15	20	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥15	≥15	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥15	≥15	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47	≤40	≤40	36	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤40	≤40	0	WFP survey
	Overall	45	≤40	≤40	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤30	≤30	36	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤30	≤30	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤30	≤30	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥20	≥20	28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	0	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥20	≥20	28	WFP survey

Target Group: COHORT 2024 - **Location:** La Guajira - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	10	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0.1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90	≥80	≥80	91	Secondary data
	Male	89	≥80	≥80	91	Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥80	≥80	91	Secondary data

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: COHORT 2023 - 2024 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤12	≤12	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87	≥87	≥87	95	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	100	WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	96	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤9	≤9	5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤35	≤35	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤30	≤30	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	29	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤15	≤15	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	13	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤30	≤30	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≤35	≤35	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤30	≤30	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥20	≥20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥24	≥24	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥20	≥20	21	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	38	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95	≥95	≥95	53	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	67	WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	57	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	35	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	33	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11	≤11	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	9	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2023 - 2024 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21	≤21	≤21	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤22	≤22	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤12	≤12	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	≤29	≤29	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤56	≤56	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤37	≤37	50	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤11	≤11	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57	≤57	≤57	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤22	≤22	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≤47	≤47	41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥14	≥14	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥75	≥75	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	64	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: 3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 10: 5.1: National institutions and policies are strengthened and supported in the design and implementation of school-based health and nutrition interventions that meet the nutritional needs of school-age children, increase school enrolment and retention and contribute to the country's human capital development

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	35,000 35,000 70,000	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		16,690 18,034 34,724
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		17,187 16,420 33,607
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	10,628,067	9,672,062

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: 6.1 Populations facing food and nutrition insecurity adopt healthy behaviours and habits to prevent malnutrition and access nutritious or complementary foods that integrate diversity and sustainability into their diet

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,142 2,058 4,200	766 435 1,201
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,375 1,375 2,750	15 20 35
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	450	0.08

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	329,881	76,665
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,233,000	75,060
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	0	0.08

Other Output

Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 09: 4.1: The Colombian Government strengthens its institutional capacity, public policies, systems and services in food security and nutrition aimed at populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including by strengthening national strategies and programmes for inclusive social protection and improving its preparedness and response capacity to face emergencies and unexpected shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	12	13
			Number	52	59
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	18
			Number	619	623
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	40	38
			Number	180	180
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	661	251
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
			Number	45	37
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2

Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 10: 5.1 National institutions and policies are strengthened and supported in the design and implementation of school-based health and nutrition interventions that meet the nutritional needs of school-age children, increase school enrolment and retention and contribute to the country's human capital development

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	566	419
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	99

CSP Output 10: 5.1: National institutions and policies are strengthened and supported in the design and implementation of school-based health and nutrition interventions that meet the nutritional needs of school-age children, increase school enrolment and retention and contribute to the country's human capital development

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	234	236

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: 6.1 Populations facing food and nutrition insecurity adopt healthy behaviours and habits to prevent malnutrition and access nutritious or complementary foods that integrate diversity and sustainability into their diet

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	74,441	118,086.94
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	855	864

Outcome Results

Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	228,388	≥228,000	≥228,000	610,569		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	84	≥83	≥83	88		Secondary data
	Male	82	≥83	≥83	87		Secondary data
	Overall	83	≥83	≥83	87		Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	98	≥98	≥98	99		WFP survey
	Male	99	≥98	≥98	99		WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99		WFP survey
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0	≥70	≥70	69		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	64		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	66		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	≥80	≥80	97		Secondary data
	Male	96	≥80	≥80	97		Secondary data
	Overall	96	≥80	≥80	97		Secondary data

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.9	≤10	≤10	9.1		WFP survey
	Male	18	≤10	≤10	0.5		WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	≤10	≤10	8		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	69	≥80	≥80	92		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥80	≥80	93		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≥15	≥15	8		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥15	≥15	0		WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥15	≥15	7		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	≥60	≥60	20	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	100	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 12: People in Colombia benefit from enhanced assistance provided by humanitarian and development partners to meet essential needs all year					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	1,000	1,071.5

Outcome Results							
Activity 07: Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORTE 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	26	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	27	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	24	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥30	≥30	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	55	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥30	≥30	Not applicable		WFP survey
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	72	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥30	≥30	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Partially meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	36,002	≥16,000	≥16,000	34,327	21,254	WFP survey
	Male	40,599	≥14,000	≥14,000	32,521	23,967	WFP survey
	Overall	76,601	≥20,000	≥20,000	66,848	45,221	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	86	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	49	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	42	≥95	≥95	98.26		WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥95	≥95	99.48		WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	91	≥90	≥90	94.06		WFP survey
	Male	91	≥90	≥90	93.6		WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	93.92		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	95.33		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	95.45		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	95.42		WFP survey

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥90	≥90	96.91		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	97.56		WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	97.02		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	93.33		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	93.94		WFP survey

Target Group: COHORT 2024 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90	97.7		WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	99.03		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	80	≥80	≥80	266,055	515,996	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	325,179	635,847	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	591,234	1,151,843	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	19	≥80	≥80	63.4		WFP survey
	Male	10	≥80	≥80	63.03		WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥80	≥80	63.24		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥80	≥80	54.02		WFP survey
	Male	33	≥80	≥80	58.11		WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80	55.24		WFP survey
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	30	≥80	≥80	62.15		WFP survey
	Male	31	≥80	≥80	54.55		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥80	≥80	60.95		WFP survey
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	62	≥80	≥80	63.64		WFP survey
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥80	≥80	69.23		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: 5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not applicable	≥6	≥6	7		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not applicable	≥5	≥5	3.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥5	≥5	3.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥5	≥5	3.49		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	85.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	85.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	85.3		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not applicable	≥40	≥40	32.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥40	≥40	32.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥40	≥40	32.18		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	82.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	82.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	82.3		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: 6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2024 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	97.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	97.36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥90	≥90	97.33		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Daniel Torres

An Indigenous Wayuu woman watches a vessel provided by the government delivering vital assistance to flooding-affected communities in La Guajira.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/colombia>

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	
SO 2	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	
SO 3	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	NPA1	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	SMP1	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	SPS1	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	27,779,099	8,228,550	19,012,112	12,453,921
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		27,779,099	8,228,550	19,012,112	12,453,921
2.1	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	12,778,804	2,133,380	3,276,169	3,122,795

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	80,813,102	25,437,527	48,039,441	41,040,143
	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks	10,156,228	6,718,142	11,789,267	11,478,355

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	1,849,028	56,849	234,225	206,785
		5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	13,361,314	7,963,208	15,064,832	13,419,865
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			118,958,477	42,309,105	78,403,934	69,267,944

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	786,425	190,373	320,568	306,878
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			786,425	190,373	320,568	306,878
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,363,231	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,363,231	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			147,524,001	50,728,028	100,099,844	82,028,743
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,370,649	4,658,185	9,941,936	8,402,260
Total Direct Costs			156,894,650	55,386,213	110,041,780	90,431,002
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,143,788	3,586,593	3,886,616	3,886,616
Grand Total			167,038,438	58,972,806	113,928,397	94,317,618



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFO/RC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

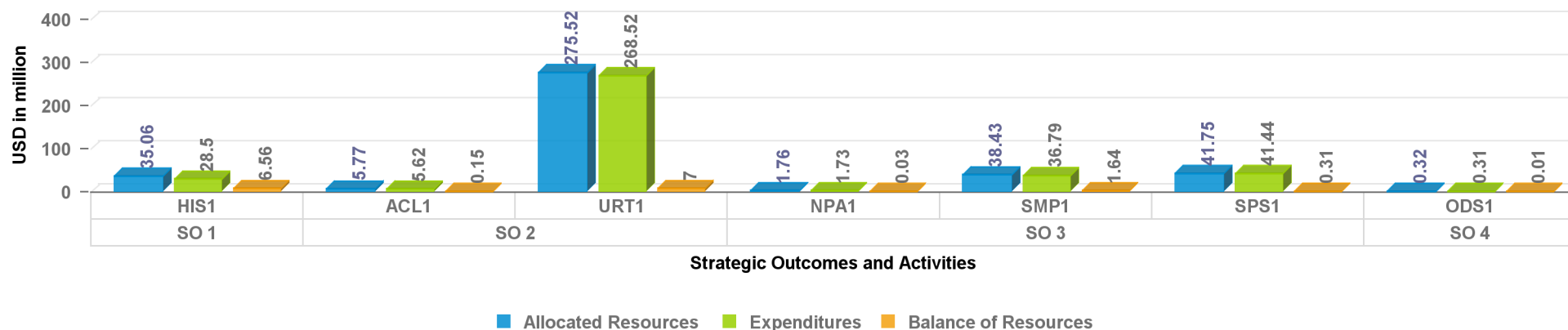
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	Description
SO 1		By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2		Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3		3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 4		Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.
SO 2	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	NPA1	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	SMP1	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government
SO 3	SPS1	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Provide humanitarian assistance and access to services to Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government		425,760,081	274,185,895	1,336,603	275,522,498	268,523,200	6,999,297

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2024)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and members of host communities receive humanitarian assistance, equitable access to quality differential services and expeditious and massive access to the labour market and entrepreneurship options, with a focus on food security and nutrition, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide support to bolster labour markets and urban livelihoods and facilitate the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities, with equitable engagement of women and men, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	68,681,540	5,774,064	0	5,774,064	5,620,691	153,373

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	4. Support the Government and territorial entities in strengthening their capacity and strategies for achieving food security and nutrition, social inclusion, human capital formation and preparedness and response capacity for expected and unexpected shocks	56,921,800	41,750,480	0	41,750,480	41,439,568	310,911

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	5. Provide technical assistance and support for the implementation of the school feeding programme, its policy and its institutions, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	74,077,207	38,432,444	0	38,432,444	36,787,476	1,644,968

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	3. The public policies, institutional capacity, systems and services for the promotion of food security, nutrition and social inclusion are technically strengthened and vulnerable populations have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year for the acceleration of catalytic SDGs, in particular SDG 2, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	6. Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government	27,788,192	1,755,710	0	1,755,710	1,728,270	27,441
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			653,228,820	361,898,592	1,336,603	363,235,195	354,099,205	9,135,990

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2024, people and communities in a situation of food vulnerability in the PDET municipalities prioritized by the Government improve their quality of life by strengthening their resilience and sustainable livelihoods and local governments strengthen their capacities, contributing to the stabilization and consolidation of the territories, with the support of WFP and in coordination with the United Nations country team, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	Provide technical support to national and local institutions, and food, technical and production assistance to ex-combatants, vulnerable communities (including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities), small producers and young people, equally between men and women, to strengthen resilience, economic integration, adaptation to climate change and analysis in respect of food security and nutrition, contributing to the construction of models for the consolidation of the territories, as a complement to the efforts of the Colombian Government.	58,102,050	35,055,020	0	35,055,020	28,496,829	6,558,191
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			58,102,050	35,055,020	0	35,055,020	28,496,829	6,558,191
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services to support effective interventions year-round	Provide on-demand supply chain, transport and digital beneficiary management and other services to humanitarian and development partners	2,010,684	320,568	0	320,568	306,878	13,690
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,010,684	320,568	0	320,568	306,878	13,690
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,363,231	0	2,363,231	0	2,363,231
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,363,231	0	2,363,231	0	2,363,231

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	713,341,554	399,637,411	1,336,603	400,974,014	382,902,912	18,071,102
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	33,951,854	29,712,135	55,139	29,767,274	28,227,598	1,539,676
		Total Direct Costs	747,293,408	429,349,546	1,391,742	430,741,288	411,130,510	19,610,778
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	48,436,778	25,063,690		25,063,690	25,063,690	0
		Grand Total	795,730,186	454,413,236	1,391,742	455,804,978	436,194,199	19,610,778

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures