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Colombia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2025 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP has been operating in Colombia since 1969. In 2025, it assisted 654,515 people - 494,675 Colombians and 159,840 migrants - across 23 departments and 175 municipalities. 82 percent of WFP's beneficiaries received assistance in emergency response related to conflict, climate events, and migration.
- WFP began implementing its new Country Strategic Plan (2025-2028), which focuses on emergency response, resilience and capacity strengthening, food systems improvement, and climate adaptation. With a budget of USD 592.6 million, the plan aims to reach approximately 3.97 million people and is aligned with the UNSDCF and the Government's Development Plan.

Colombia's humanitarian situation deteriorated for a third consecutive year, with 9.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and 8.2 million requiring food and nutrition support^[1]. WFP's assessments indicate that an estimated **13 million people—25 percent of the population—are moderately or severely food insecure**^[2], a reality compounded by structural inequality reflected in a **GINI coefficient of 0.55, among the highest globally**. Vulnerable groups—**women, youth, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and persons with disabilities**— in both urban and rural areas, continue to face significant barriers to accessing labor and productive markets, which translate into high levels of food insecurity. In that context, Colombia is off track to reach Zero Hunger by 2030, while the country has advanced towards the other goals, according to the voluntary national report this is the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which remains furthest behind.

The current humanitarian and food security crisis, driven by the complex convergence of a six-decade armed conflict, the occurrence of extreme weather-related events, and the mixed migration flows, have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of Colombian and migrant populations. Since peace dialogues with the National Liberation Army (ELN) collapsed in January 2024 and negotiations with some FARC^[3] dissidents not producing concrete results, non-state armed groups have adopted more sophisticated tactics, including drone attacks, increasing civilian and military casualties. Alarming, minors have also been recruited and trained by these mercenaries. Fragmentation among these groups and disputes over territorial control between the actors severely affect vulnerable communities and have had a greater impact on communities than confrontations with state actors. The government's "Total Peace" policy aimed to negotiate with non-state armed groups such as the ELN and FARC dissidents have had limited results so far.

Colombia's humanitarian context in 2025 started by a major escalation of conflict in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander located in the Northeast, bordering with Venezuela. This major crisis displaced about 85,000 people and left 25,000 more with mobility restrictions. Other departments were also severely affected by conflict, prompting national and local entities to call for WFP's support. **The agency's response to the crisis significantly reinforced food security among the affected population during a period of acute humanitarian crisis**. It alleviated the impact of armed conflict, mobility restrictions, and institutional gaps, unfolding in a highly complex and volatile environment, characterized by escalating armed conflict, mass displacement, and restricted humanitarian access.

Despite WFP successful intervention in Catatumbo, WFP still faces access limitations in several areas. Since June 2025, a non-state armed group has warned UN agencies to cease operations in departments such as Cauca and Guaviare, citing dissatisfaction with the UN's response to the humanitarian situation in Gaza. As a result, agencies including WFP restricted their field missions, and current limitations on UN personnel continue to further limit humanitarian operations in these areas.

Countrywide disputes between non-state armed groups have expanded their territorial control, especially in historically vulnerable departments such as Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Antioquia. These groups are engaged in violent confrontations over key territories to control illicit economies, resulting in widespread displacement and confinement. The Bajo Cauca region in Antioquia and southern parts of Córdoba and Bolívar were severely affected, while Arauca continued to experience intense disputes between dissident non-state armed groups. In southern departments such as Caquetá, Putumayo, and Guaviare, competition over drug trafficking routes toward the tri-border area with Peru and Brazil has contributed to increase violence.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, **in 2025 more than 1.6 million people have been affected by armed conflict, tripling the figure from 2024.** Climate shocks compounded these challenges due to **extreme weather events affecting over 1 million people**, destroying infrastructure and disrupting access to food, medicine, and essential services. **Floods, landslides, and heavy rains triggered widespread displacement**, with additional impacts expected in early 2026. Regarding internal armed conflicts, **forced displacement increased by 21 percent in 2025** compared to the previous year, with 228,100 cases reported. **Confinements rose by 7 percent**, affecting 148,400 people and adding over 100,000 new victims following latest country's single victim's registry surpassing 10.1 million by the end of the year. These dynamics have intensified food insecurity and protection risks across most regions. Humanitarian access remains restricted, with over 1.3 million people affected by violent events, including landmine incidents, armed actions against public forces, and cases of child recruitment—particularly in Antioquia, Cauca, and Nariño.

The country's security situation also recorded 59 massacres in 2025, resulting in 194 deaths, with Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, and Norte de Santander being the most affected departments. **Violence towards signatories of the 2016 peace agreement, community leaders and human rights defenders are on the rise.** By December 2025, 39 signatories were killed—a 130 percent increase compared to the previous year—alongside 187 community leaders and human rights defenders[4]. These attacks threaten Colombia's peacebuilding efforts and contribute to growing instability, increasing tensions ahead of the 2026 congressional and presidential elections.

Armed groups have responded by diversifying their funding sources through kidnapping, extortion, forced recruitment of minors, and theft. Cocaine production and trafficking continue to break records, with armed groups increasingly monopolizing production through Coca enclaves, bypassing intermediaries and increasing confrontations for the control of the major corridors for exporting illicit drugs. **Since 2022 Colombia has experienced a crisis in coca production, exacerbating food insecurity among communities dependent on coca cultivation.** In 2025, increased technification led to production surpluses, pushing small producers out of the market and causing a national price drop of around 20 percent, with even steeper declines in Catatumbo (30 percent) and Cauca (25 percent).

Alongside these dynamics, Colombia is also facing significant challenges stemming from mixed migration flows, which further increase pressure on vulnerable communities and the humanitarian response system. **Colombia hosts approximately 2.8 million migrants, primarily in urban centers such as Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, and Cúcuta[5].** Among those intending to stay (1.04 million), 37 percent face moderate to severe food insecurity, while 72 percent of migrants without a permanent place of residence (around 280,000) experience similar conditions. The country has been a key transit point for migrants heading north, with around 400,000 people passing through in 2024. Stricter migration policies in 2025 have led to a 61 percent drop in migrant flows to Colombia and a 98 percent decrease toward North America. **In contrast, return migration from Panama has surged by 40 percent, totaling over 20,400 people—45 percent of whom are women and minors.** These reverse flows have mostly occurred in border municipalities of Chocó and Antioquia, which lack the infrastructure to support them. Challenges in government capacity to address this increased demand of services, combined with the presence of armed groups in the region, pose significant risk to both migrants and host communities.

In this context, WFP prioritized emergency food assistance, livelihoods recovery, climate adaptation, and the socioeconomic inclusion of migrants and host communities in vulnerable regions. For the third consecutive year, WFP's response to migrants has decreased, while support addressing conflict and climate shocks has increased due to rising violence and the growing frequency of weather-related events. As a result, WFP is shifting toward a broader strategy focused on emergencies, peacebuilding, territorial development, climate action, and community resilience.

654,515

Total beneficiaries in 2025



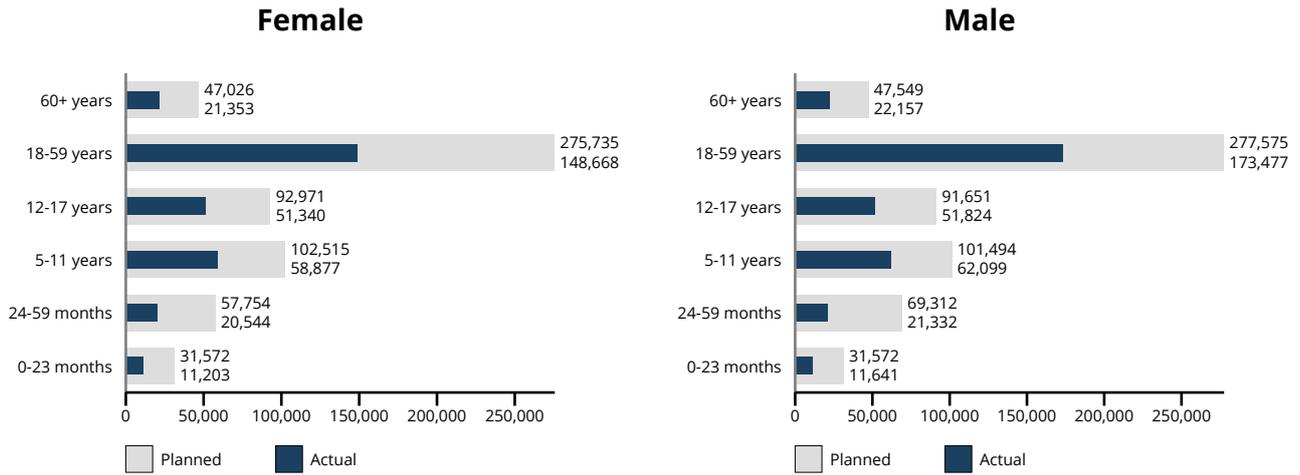
48% female



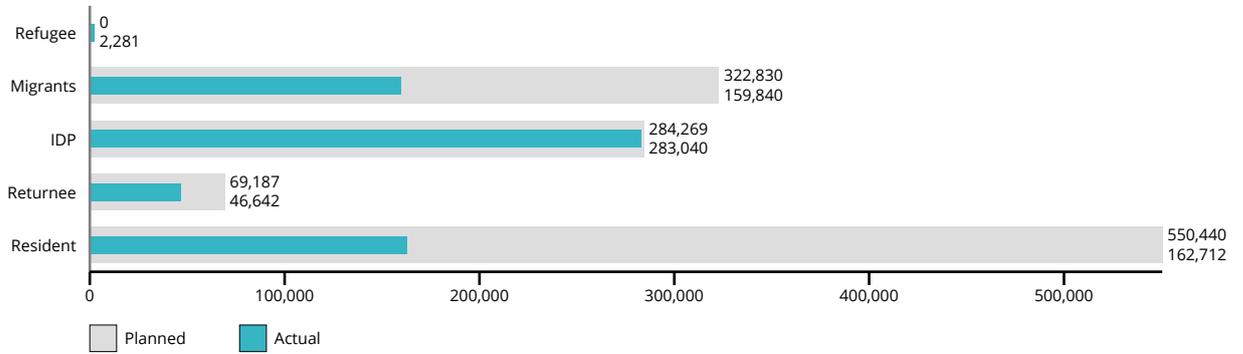
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 17,833 (49% Female, 51% Male)

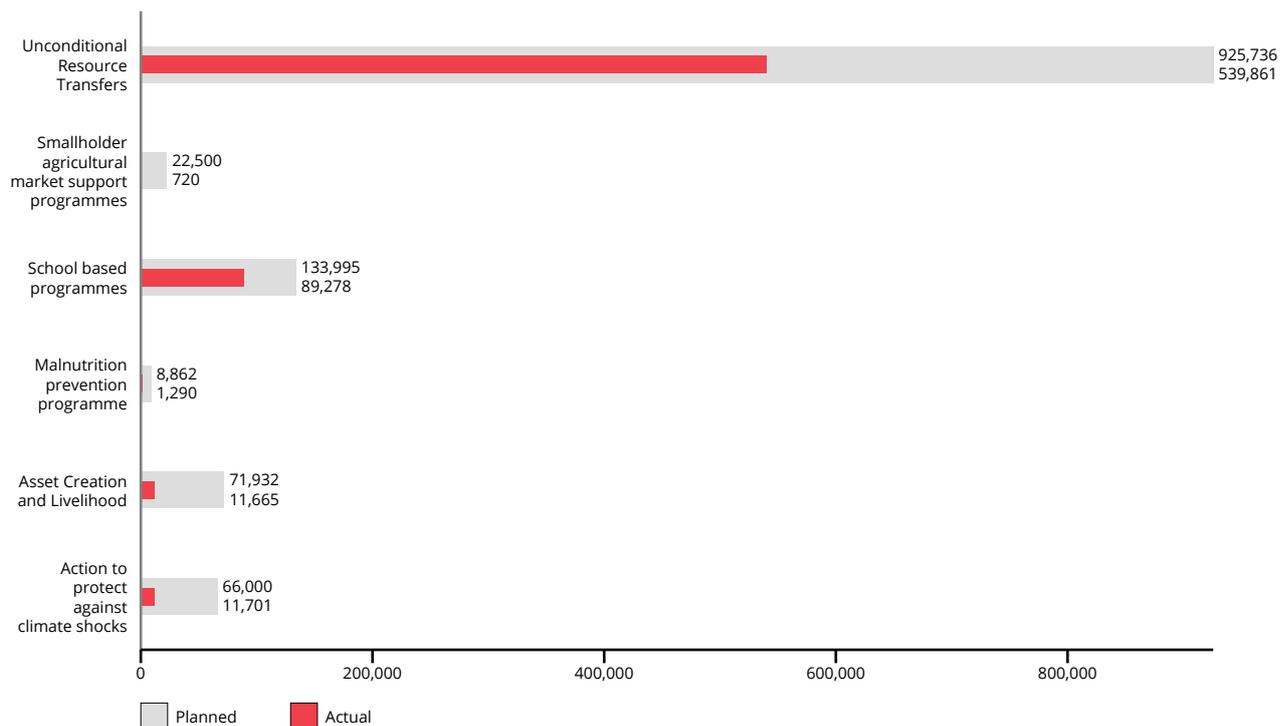
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



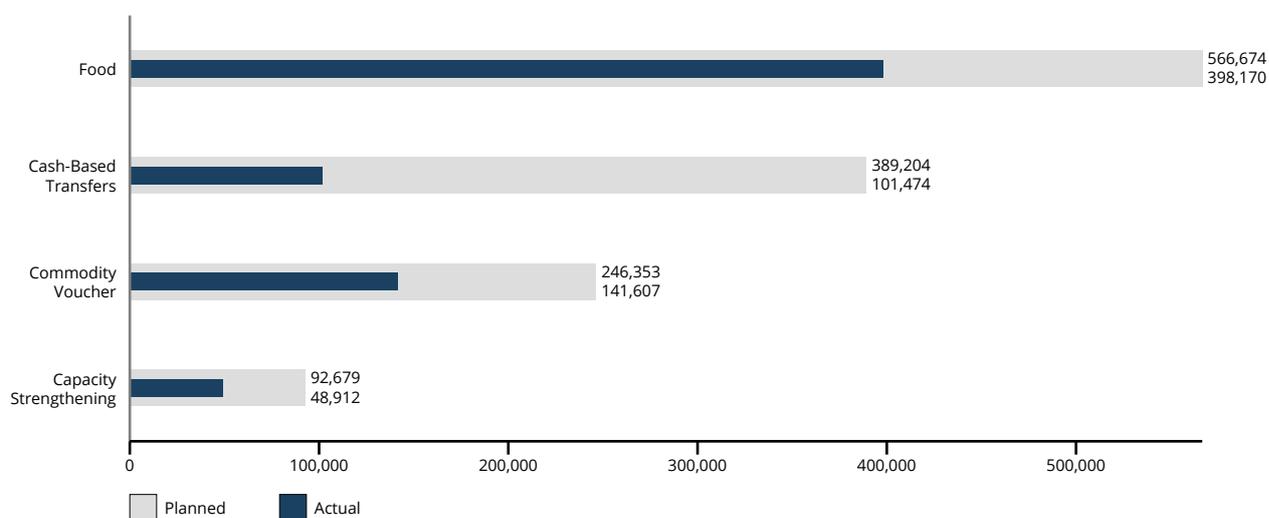
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



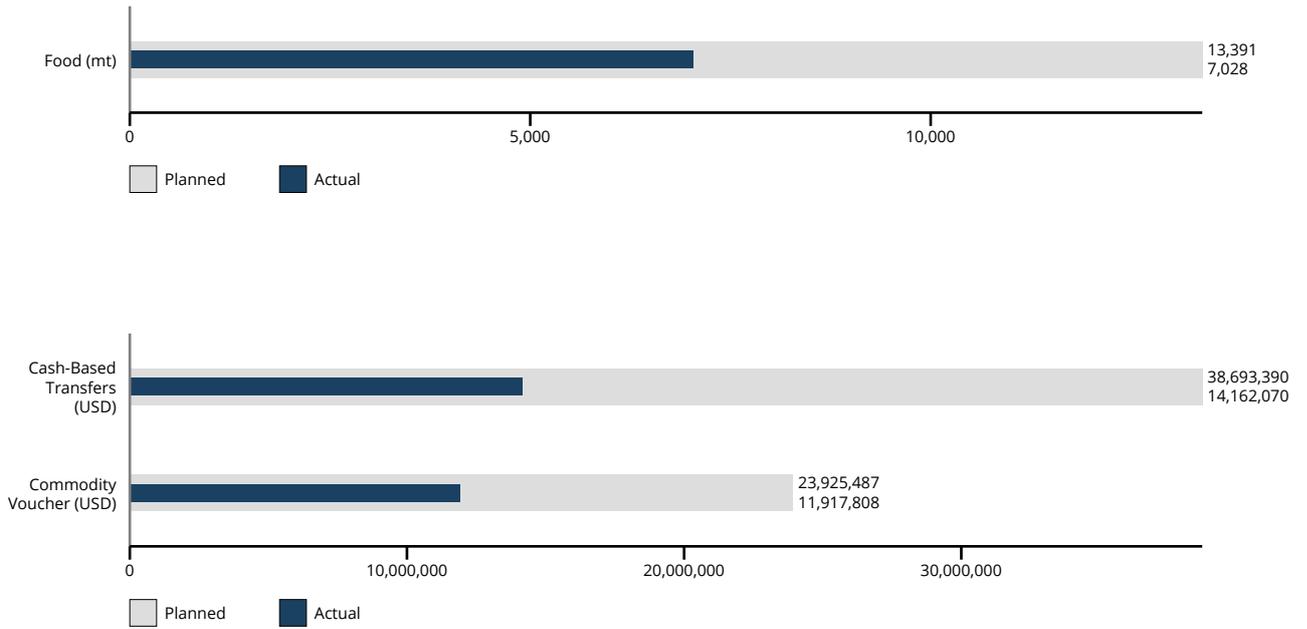
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



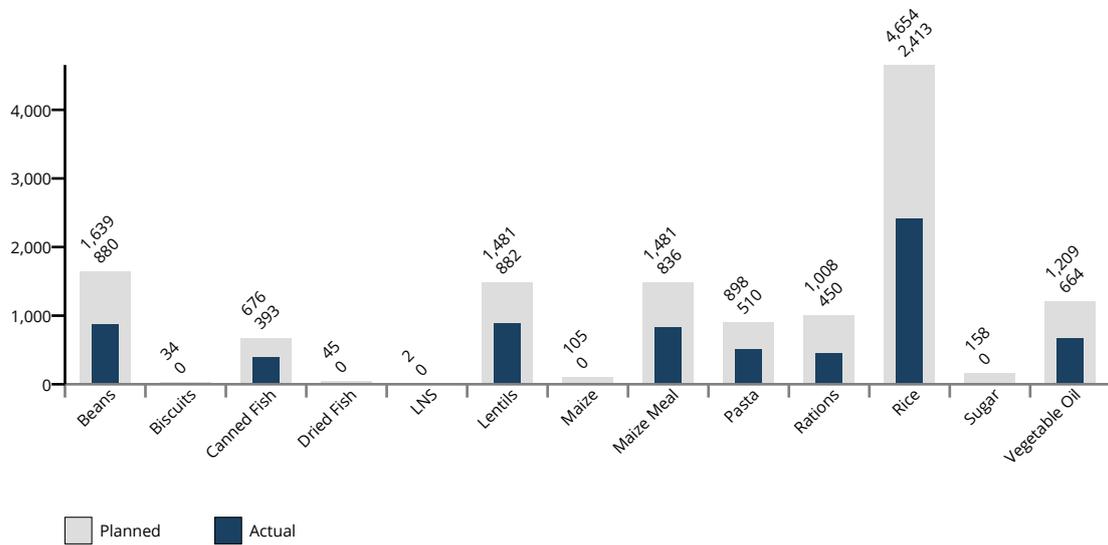
Beneficiaries by Modality



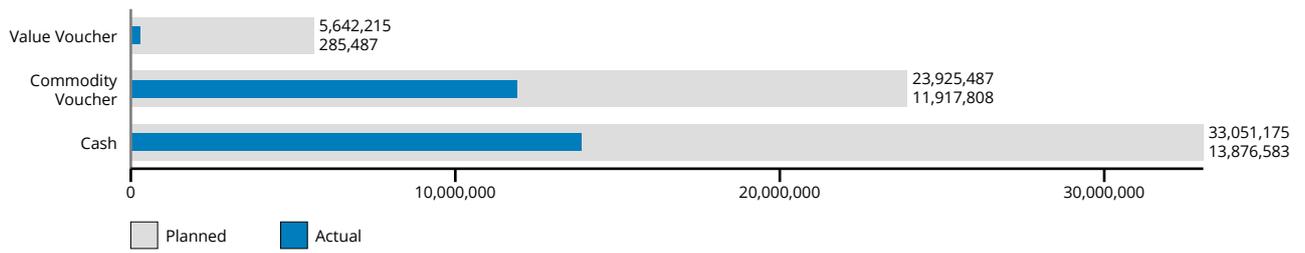
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



WFP began the implementation of its **2025-2028 Country Strategic Plan**, aligned with the 2024-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Colombia's National Development Plan. This plan prioritizes addressing interrelated crises, focusing on Colombian populations affected by armed conflict emergencies, for which funding increased, and the impacts of climate shocks. Regarding the mixed migration emergency, for the second consecutive year WFP reduced its response to migrants due to decreased migration flows into the country and funding constraints.

Throughout 2025, WFP adopted flexible and adaptive planning, given the complex security environment and the challenges in reaching people in need. **Operations have been affected by Colombia's increasingly fragile social and security context**, including clashes between armed groups, poor road infrastructure, and rising civil unrest in several regions. The combined effects of violence and climate events have restricted people's access to basic needs such as food, medicine, education, and sanitation services. Additionally, conflict between armed groups often disrupted access to certain regions, while recurring extreme weather events strained available resources. To address these challenges, **the Country Office enhanced and evolved its conflict-sensitivity analysis strategy to strengthen risk-informed programming**. WFP completed conflict-sensitivity analyses in four out of five Field Offices in conjunction with colleagues on the field and other humanitarian partners. The analyses incorporated cross-cutting dimensions of conflict dynamics, including underlying drivers and triggers, stakeholder mapping of actors operating within the territories, and an assessment of the various subregions affected by the armed conflict. In addition, selected institutional and community-level capacities were examined, alongside a preliminary set of strategic recommendations. Additionally, WFP consolidated three conflict-sensitivity analysis in three departments where operations have been heavily impacted by the dynamics of armed conflict.

In areas where cash-based transfers posed heightened risks, WFP delivered in-kind emergency food assistance to populations affected by armed violence and climate-related events, particularly in remote locations with complex security and access constraints. Beneficiaries in these areas increasingly preferred in-kind distributions—an approach that expanded compared to 2024 due to escalating conflict and weather-related impacts—because of limited access to markets and financial services, as well as security conditions that hindered the implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT). Despite delays caused by armed clashes, mobility restrictions, and poor road conditions, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to **539,861** people, including **317,474** in conflict-affected areas.

WFP also advanced in resilience and peacebuilding efforts through projects such as the Resilience to Climate Change initiative in the Amazon region of Colombia, and the Nourishing Peace Fund, which supports the reintegration of ex-combatants and victims of conflict across the country. Socioeconomic integration programmes for vulnerable migrants, returnees and internally displaced people continued despite funding gaps, enabling vulnerable communities to obtain employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. The School Feeding Programme in La Guajira remained operational on behalf of the Government, complemented by meals for migrant children financed by WFP. WFP finalized malnutrition prevention projects in Chocó for young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

WFP increased its capacity to deliver in-kind food assistance, ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable despite logistical and security challenges. Given the high security volatility in regions such as Chocó, Cauca, Norte de Santander, and Nariño, WFP opted to provide direct in-kind food assistance to rural populations affected by confinement and mobility restrictions by working with local community leaders and faith-based organizations. The surge in humanitarian needs also led to a shift in coordination dynamics, with increasing requests for assistance from national entities, prompting closer collaboration with local authorities to ensure a timely and effective response. However, reductions in humanitarian funding from international donors forced WFP to reduce assistance to vulnerable populations, as a major donor suspended funding for six months, compelling WFP to temporarily reduce support to its various emergency response programmes related to migration, conflict, climate-related shocks and early recovery of livelihoods. For instance, WFP reduced the number of community kitchens for migrants from 14 to 7, decreasing average monthly assistance from 11,300 people at the beginning of 2025 to 1,300 by the end of the year. Funding freezes by donors also posed significant challenges to the consolidation and community ownership of early recovery livelihoods projects, particularly those requiring sustained technical accompaniment. Despite these constraints, WFP's flexible programming approach and close coordination with local partners and community leaders enabled the resumption of activities after several weeks of inactivity and the achievement of planned results by the end of the year.

In contrast, the growing impact of conflict and the compounded effects of climate and migration crises have increased the number of people in need in Colombia amid critical funding shortfalls. In response, the operation strengthened its partnership with the Government of Colombia (GoC) at both central and local levels to develop policies and strengthen programmes focused on food security and nutrition. In 2025, the GoC became WFP's second largest donor, with funding for humanitarian and food security programmes increasing to nearly 45 percent of total contributions, partially offsetting a decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA). Notably, the Country Office worked with agencies such as the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Department of Social Prosperity, the Ministry of Equality, the

Ministry of Mines, and the Governorship of La Guajira. Additionally, the country office signed new memorandums of understanding with 7 governorships, leading to more coordination effort with regional actors. Strong coordination efforts with the GoC continued, despite frequent changes in government leadership..

Finally, WFP also co-led the Food Security Cluster, the Cash Working Group, and the Logistics Cluster in alliance with other UN, humanitarian, and development actors, ensuring a harmonized humanitarian response. The Country Office increased its engagement with the private sector to collaborate on social cohesion and peacebuilding projects around food security and nutrition. WFP implemented the second and third phases of the Nourishing 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. New agreements with Fundación Éxito, Herbalife, Promigas, and the Rotary Foundation supported food security and peacebuilding projects.

Risk management

In 2025, the Country Office in Colombia faced three main areas of risk related to insufficient funding, increased conflict, and exposure to fraud and corruption. The Country Office faced a significant risk from escalating violence and restricted access, which forced displacement, disrupted food systems, and rendered direct delivery by WFP and partners unfeasible in many areas. The Country Office adopted a layered approach to address these challenges. It developed local protocols to improve traceability of food commodities, scaled remote monitoring and prioritized collection of beneficiary contact data to strengthen verification, and strengthened selection, training, and due diligence of partners, particularly in areas with limited access.

To address funding shortfalls specifically, the Country Office implemented a donor diversification strategy—expanding engagement with non-traditional donors, and private sector partners while strengthening strategic partnerships with the national government, which in 2025 became the second largest CSP contributor at about 45 percent of funding. To address fiduciary risks related to fraud and corruption, the Country Office reinforced standards, clarified expectations, and built staff and partner capacity to detect and respond to misconduct through dedicated trainings. These efforts produced measurable results, with an overall reduction in suspected cases reported in 2025. While challenges persist, strengthened oversight, training, and a focus on integrity and accountability have lowered the risk faced by WFP.

Lessons learned

WFP's interventions offer lessons for future planning and donor engagement. Funding shortages caused delays in emergency assistance for emergency-affected communities. To address these gaps, WFP strengthened collaboration with government institutions on emergency response and long-term support for vulnerable populations. This included extending its partnership with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and signing a new USD 42 million agreement with the Ministry of Equality for implementation in 2026. WFP also continued the School Feeding Programme in La Guajira and signed additional MoUs with regional governments.

Through agreements with the Department of Social Prosperity, WFP provided agricultural inputs to smallholder farmers and climate-vulnerable communities and delivered over 140,000 government-funded food baskets to vulnerable Colombians. As a result, government contributions reached 45 percent of WFP's funding in 2025.

Rising violence in 2025 disrupted operations, especially in remote rural areas. WFP adapted by coordinating with local governments, community leaders, and faith-based organizations to ensure food distributions in previously inaccessible areas such as Guaviare, Chocó, Norte de Santander, and Bolívar. The operation prioritized gender-sensitive programming, recognizing the barriers faced by women and girls in conflict-affected territories. These lessons strengthened WFP's efficiency, but continued conflict threatens progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Seeds of Hope from Catatumbo

Matilde's Journey from Catatumbo to New Beginnings



© WFP Colombia / Johana Mendez
Matilde a WFP beneficiary preparing stuffed potatoes

Matilde is originally from Catatumbo, in northeastern Colombia. She spent her entire life in the region, dedicated to growing staple crops. At home, she had a small garden she visited daily to harvest the food she would prepare for her family. Now that she lives in the city, visiting that garden is one of the routines she misses most. *"We left our own little farm, eight hectares, with a wooden house. There I had chickens and pigs; in the garden, I grew tomatoes, onions, cabbage, and carrots. My husband planted cassava and plantains. The climate was very fresh. Cúcuta is very hot and everything must be bought, but my husband says he preferred to lose the farm rather than lose his children."*

She also fondly remembers the village soccer field, where she played on a women's team. Every Saturday and Sunday, she was ready for the match and to spend time with her friends. That everyday life changed dramatically in January 2025, when fighting broke out between the public forces and illegal armed groups. On the day it all began, the 300 people living in the village came to her farm in search of help, since Matilde's husband serves as the President of the Community Board. Later that same day, with many people taking shelter in her home, members of the armed groups arrived at the door, saying they were looking for informants. With a list in hand, they called out those they believed were helping enemy groups. Some people were given just ten minutes to leave the area before being considered targets.

This atmosphere of anxiety and risk forced Matilde to flee with her 11- and 4-year-old children. Her husband decided to stay behind to support the other families in the village.

"My husband put my children and me in a car and got us out of there, where we were being held. Part of me felt relieved because my children would be safe, but my heart stayed there with my husband. He took another month to leave, and I could only wish about nothing bad would happen to him."

Matilde's first stop was the municipality of El Tarra, where she received food assistance. The basket provided by the World Food Programme was vital for her physical and emotional wellbeing. *"It allowed me to start over with the security of having a plate of food for my children. The food baskets lifted a weight off my shoulders; I no longer had to worry about what I would feed them the next day, especially since I had to care for my son, who got very sick when we arrived. He was hospitalized for four days and is still suffering from lung problems."*

Later, she continued to receive support from WFP through two cash transfers that helped her rent a place for herself and her children.

"They called me to a meeting, I attended, and they told us we had financial aid. It helped us a lot because we used it to pay rent and buy food. My mind could rest a little; it gave me strength. It was something good those people in blue vests did for us, the World Food Programme."

Matilde has not been able to find stable employment, so she contributes to the family economy by making stuffed potatoes to sell outside schools. Sometimes she earns extra income by preparing food for parties and events.

"I used the financial aid to buy what I needed to start my small business. When there are classes at the schools, I sell every day. I get up at 3 a.m. to prepare the potatoes and be there by 7 a.m., when the children arrive. I help my husband with generating income. He works as a builder. That way, it's not so hard for us. I would like to have my own little shop, a place where I can sell peacefully, where I'm not told to leave. Although what I want most is to return to my farm, but now I'm begging the rest of my family, who are still in the region, to leave because the situation is very dangerous and I fear for their safety."

Matilde dreams of a future with more guarantees for her daughter. Returning to the countryside remains a dream, albeit a distant one. Seeking new opportunities is now her everyday life.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.



359,043 victims of violence and climate events supported in **17 departments**



180,818 migrants, returnees, and host communities assisted in **12 departments**



8,548 migrant children received school meals in La Guajira, complementing the government's school meal programme



8,623 people affected by conflict and **climate events** benefitted from Early Recovery Activities



WFP coordinated an **anticipatory flood-response plan** for Quibdó in coordination with local and national institutions and communities



71 percent of assistance under emergency response was delivered through in-kind and **29 percent** was delivered through **cash-based transfers**.

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations, including internally displaced and confined communities impacted by conflict and weather-related events, and supporting migrants, Colombian returnees, and host communities. It also includes early recovery of livelihoods and school meals for migrant children.

In 2025, WFP received **15 percent** more funding for this strategic outcome than in 2024. Funding allocation for migrant response continued to decline by **30 percent** given the major reduction of migrant flows into the country. In contrast, the response to victims of violence increased by **50 percent**, given the increasing impacts of violence for the civilian population especially in hard-to-reach rural areas. Interventions for early recovery of livelihoods decreased by **3 percent**, partially impacted by the freeze of funding for major donors at the beginning of the year which led to halting all activities in project interventions for several weeks.

Overall, humanitarian needs in the country continued to rise, widening the gap between the population's needs and WFP's available financial resources. Response to weather-related events was particularly affected by funding constraints, limiting WFP's ability to respond to major climate emergencies. WFP expanded the geographic scope of emergency interventions for people affected by conflict, covering five more departments than in 2024. Despite this, severe funding constraints led to the reduction of school meal programmes for migrant children, reducing assistance by 68 percent in comparison to 2024.

Forecast Based Anticipatory Actions

In 2025, WFP in coordination with the UNGRD [1] and IDEAM[2] designed a pilot plan for Anticipatory Actions against floods in Quibdó, Chocó to reduce Atrato River flooding on Afro-descendant communities. By year-end, the plan was under WFP-headquarters review, and its activation is expected in 2026. WFP also strengthened institutional-capacity through joint development of the operational framework with national and local authorities.

WFP defined its intervention model (action package, assistance modalities, targeting criteria) and advanced trigger formulation based on hydrometeorological forecasts and vulnerability analysis. These efforts contributed to corporate

indicators 37 and 79 by reinforcing national risk management systems and improving anticipatory response processes, including implementing Circular 070 to integrate anticipatory actions into disaster management.

The process combined technical sessions with participatory workshops in Quibdó, engaging community leaders, ethnic organizations, and local authorities to analyze risks, define priorities, and identify barriers for women, caregivers, youth, and people with disabilities[3]. Challenges included complex decision-making, lengthy trigger validation, and community-level information gaps. WFP addressed these through continuous technical assistance, partner coordination, and a roadmap with IDEAM to refine triggers for 2026.

Armed conflict and extreme weather events:

In 2025, Colombia's humanitarian needs grew sharply, widening the gap between needs and resources. While funding for conflict-related emergencies remained relatively stable, support for weather-related events declined significantly, despite the country's high vulnerability to floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

The escalation of armed conflict tripled the number of people affected compared to 2024. Thanks to its logistical capacity and coordination with its partners, WFP provided in-kind and CBT-assistance to **359,043** people in 17 departments of which 82 percent were for people affected by conflict and 18 percent for individuals affected by weather events. WFP deployed humanitarian assistance in record time to respond to major emergencies, such as the humanitarian crisis in Catatumbo and major armed strikes in Choco, Guaviare, Cauca, and Antioquia. These actions ensured access to food in critical areas where security restrictions and lack of infrastructure posed significant challenges, contributing to strengthening food security for the most affected communities. Violence not only intensified but also spread to new areas, including Guaviare, Antioquia, and La-Guajira where similar emergencies had not been reported in previous years.

This dynamic forced WFP to activate rapid response mechanisms, including direct interventions in hard-to-reach areas, to ensure the delivery of food and nutritional assistance. WFP's operational capacity and logistical experience were crucial in overcoming barriers and responding to emergencies in areas such as Guaviare, Caquetá, Chocó, and Catatumbo, where the combination of armed conflict and weather events increased peoples vulnerability. Despite financial and operational challenges, WFP managed to assist **55** percent of the target set in 2025, reaffirming its commitment to the protection and well-being of the most affected populations.

Food-security indicators showed overall improvement among households affected by conflict and weather-related events. For those receiving in-kind assistance, consumption of cereals and legumes increased due to food baskets, but intake of dairy, fruits, and vegetables remained low. This was largely due to rural isolation, market inaccessibility, and high food costs caused by security restrictions. Conversely, households receiving cash assistance reported improved consumption across all food groups. Cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to access local markets and cover other essential expenses, reducing negative coping strategies such as buying lower-quality foods or cutting adult meals.

Migration response

In 2025, mixed migration flows remained a major challenge in Colombia. WFP significantly reduced operations due to sharp funding cuts and declining migrant arrivals. Community kitchens and food kit distribution points were reduced by 50%, and many closed as other humanitarian actors withdrew their operations. By year-end, assistance for in-transit migrants continued only in Norte de Santander and Nariño, key points along migration routes.

Furthermore, thousands of migrants have returned from Central and North America after crossing the Darien Gap in late 2024, arriving in precarious conditions, often without food and basic supplies. This placed heavy pressure on local and migration authorities, prompting WFP to open a food distribution point and a community kitchen in Necoclí, Antioquia to assist migrants arriving who intend to return to their country of origin.

WFP provided in-kind and CBT-cash assistance for migrants with the intention to settle in Colombia. Until May 2025, WFP assisted more than 10,000 migrants, returnees and host communities through in-kind food distributions in La Guajira. After May, beneficiaries transitioned towards CBT-cash distributions. In 2025, WFP reached 51,496 migrants, returnees, and host communities in 12 departments through CBT-cash distributions totaling USD 11.3 million. Thanks to additional contributions, WFP was able to expand the operations to the departments of Atlántico and Nariño per the request by local governments and other humanitarian actors. Despite this, the operation reached less beneficiaries than in 2024.

WFP's monitoring has observed an improvement in access to food for migrants with the intention to settle in Colombia. This occurred as the money received by beneficiaries was mostly spent on food, and families were in urban areas with access to markets. However, high economic vulnerability persists, as most households lack regular income. This situation forces migrants to resort to coping strategies such as buying lower-quality foods or reducing portion sizes. Additionally, 7 out of 10 migrants households employ negative coping strategies. Among these, stress-related strategies predominate, such as spending savings, buying food on credit, sending household members to eat with relatives and friends, or selling household goods.

For in-transit migrants, 1 in 5 reported having no food before receiving assistance, underscoring the importance of community kitchens and food kits. Beneficiaries highlighted key benefits: access to food (44 percent), regaining energy (28 percent), feeding vulnerable groups (14 percent), and feeling supported during their journey (14 percent).

Early Recovery of Livelihoods

In 2025, WFP implemented early recovery activities in eight departments, benefiting **8,623** people affected by conflict and weather-related events— 71 percent below planned targets due to funding delays. The operation prioritized conflict-affected populations and ensured inclusion through feedback mechanisms and gender-sensitive measures. This include examples such as women's participation through flexible training schedules, while safe spaces for children enabled caregivers to attend workshops, fostering community cohesion.

Early recovery activities included in-kind food distribution, cash transfers and vouchers, as well as capacity strengthening in nutrition, food security, and agriculture with an agroecological approach. Local production systems were rehabilitated through community gardens, fish farming, and poultry projects, complemented with agricultural inputs and technical assistance. Furthermore, economic diversification was promoted in rural areas to strengthen resilience and facilitate the exchange or sale of surpluses. These actions contributed to restoring food security and empowering communities to manage their resources sustainably.

WFP planned to assist 4,015 people through in-kind food distributions, 4,050 through vouchers, and 600 through cash. In the first modality, WFP exceeded the target by 13 percent. For vouchers, WFP reached 62 percent of planned beneficiaries, partially due to changes in modality for in-kind distributions given the security conditions in several municipalities. For cash transfers, the target was exceeded by more than 200 percent, reaching 1,066 people. This modality was the most appropriate for urban contexts in Antioquia, Nariño, and some municipalities in Chocó.

Due to delays in funding provision, implementation for some projects began in September 2025, which represents a challenge for the consolidation and ownership of actions by local communities before the end of the year. In addition, a funding freeze from a major donor led to several adjustments in the planning of early recovery interventions, which extended the designing phase of several projects. Thanks to WFP's operational flexibility, coordination with key actors and communication with communities, the operation was successfully adjusted to achieve the planned objectives.

WFP has worked with local authorities and community groups to ensure the long-term sustainability of early recovery interventions. Municipal authorities have participated in the implementation of activities. Given the 2026 congressional and presidential elections and the limited availability of resources for these activities, indigenous leaders and local authorities' capacities have been strengthened to maintain these processes and promote their continuity with the upcoming government. Additionally, in some areas, coordination has been established with local organizations working in the territories for continued support.

To ensure a responsive approach to community needs, WFP established feedback mechanisms that enabled communities to express concerns and identify needs. In parallel, targeted measures were implemented to mainstream gender, protection, and disability considerations. Women's participation was facilitated via training schedules aligned with their availability. In addition, the inclusion of girls and boys was supported through parallel activities during training sessions, with safe spaces organized under the supervision of family members or CP staff, allowing caregivers to participate in workshops.

Monitoring shows that most beneficiaries achieved acceptable food consumption, mainly cereals, fats, and proteins, while intake of vegetables, fruits, and dairy remained low. Own production of protein and vegetables increased by projects end, becoming a primary food source. Households reliant on informal work and single incomes reduced emergency coping strategies, though stress strategies like buying food on credit and spending savings persisted. Overall, beneficiaries reported productive improvements and better food access. Final data for late-start projects will be available in 2026.

School Meals for Migrant Children

WFP continues to contribute strategically to the efforts of the National Government to reduce the gap in assistance to migrant children. Although the School Feeding Programme (SFP) includes migrant students and vulnerable populations, its non-universal nature limits financial capacity to guarantee full coverage. In this context, WFP's intervention is essential to complement the government's response and ensure that a greater number of migrant children and adolescents have regular access to school meals.

In 2025, the SFP for migrants started covering 5,722 children, reaching a peak of 8,548 beneficiaries in May, a figure that was maintained until the end of the school year. WFP planned to assist 35,286 children and adolescents. However, due to a lack of resources, WFP only reached 24 percent of planned beneficiaries, a number that remained stable throughout the academic period.

During the year, WFP implemented the pilot project "Towards Ecology", aimed at developing and implementing a comprehensive and sustainable waste management strategy within the framework of the School Feeding Programme. The initiative sought to minimize environmental impacts, strengthen circular economic practices, and improve technical capacities of food handlers and students through training processes, waste utilization, and value-added generation in educational institutions. The project benefited 11,500 students and 60 food handlers in the municipalities of Maicao, Dibulla, Hatonuevo, Barrancas, Fonseca, San Juan, Villanueva and Urumita, consolidating a replicable model that integrates sustainability, environmental education and food security (more details in the environment section).

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.



252,900 people (**59 percent children**) indirectly reached through the mobile units' project with Colombia's National Institute of Family Welfare



WFP reached over **80,730** children through the regular **school feeding programme in La Guajira**



6,500 people were reached through **improved schools and kitchen equipments**



WFP contributed to include **9,100** individuals at risk of homelessness **into social protection services** in Bogota'



1,290 people were reached with **prevention of malnutrition initiatives;** **120** families in entrepreneurship through the **Socioeconomic Integration Strategy**



150 ventures received seed capital and scale their growth and strengthen technical-soft skills as part of the Innovation Accelerator Zero Hunger Hub

Strategic Outcome 2 supports the Government of Colombia in strengthening institutional capacity for the progressive realization of the human right to food, as outlined in the National Development Plan. This outcome focuses on assisting vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas to improve food security, nutrition, health, and education by enhancing access to school feeding programmes, strengthening social protection systems, and reinforcing institutional emergency strategies such as the Mobile Units nationwide. It also promotes innovative actions to advance food security and resilience through human capital development initiatives and public-private partnerships.

In 2025, WFP continued as strategic partner for School Feeding Programme (SFP) as part of an agreement with territorial entities, with a coverage of 13 municipalities of La Guajira —reaching 32 percent less compared with year target due to context dynamics, funding and targeting constraints. Under SFP implementation, WFP-also supported the strengthened local farmers network and increased local procurement for specific commodities. In addition, nutrition programmes supported vulnerable people in Chocó by combining food and cash emergency assistance. In partnership with ICBF, WFP supported emergency assistance and family support to mitigate the impact of conflict, and strengthened its partnership with the National Planning Department, supporting the design of Colombia's Social Protection and Employment Roadmap and piloting tools to improve targeting and registering. The HZERO Innovation-Hub advanced innovation, tools and funding diversification, to continue their work in the identification of solutions that contribute to the human right to food contribution.

School Feeding Programme in La Guajira

Since 2017, the Government of Colombia has requested WFP to directly implement the School Feeding Programme in La Guajira. In 2025, an agreement with the Certified Territorial Entities of Maicao (ETC) and La Guajira enabled the programme's launch and technical support, reaching peak coverage of 69,779 children in 13 municipalities, in line with national targeting. The PAE implementation reached the set target thanks to the GoC and ETC funding and the coordination with WFP, not only for the management of the resources but also granting access and retention in the education system and improving food security of children meanwhile strengthened the capacities of food handlers to promote gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence and SEA within the framework of the School Feeding Programme. This involves training sessions, awareness-raising activities, and practical tools that enable them to identify, prevent, and respond to risk situations both within the school environment, including waste-management practices among others key actors of the educational community.

WFP strengthened school infrastructure through a direct donation to the ETC of the department from the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, providing kitchen equipment to 20 schools, benefiting 6,475 children. As part of

the strategy to link local purchases to PAE, WFP initiated discussions with 11 departments and hired a consultant to map and analyze procurement practices, aiming to produce a diagnostic and SOPs for territorial entities by early 2026.

To promote local sourcing, WFP conducted three value chain analyses (rice, beans and plantain), increasing local procurement from 14% in 2023 to over 30 percent in 2025, in line with Law 2046 of 2020. This progress was driven by a comprehensive strategy including advance payments, indirect contracting, improved traceability, and measures to reduce transport costs for small producers.

Malnutrition Prevention

In 2025, WFP implemented nutrition programme activities, including a nutrition-sensitive approach to promoting the progressive realization of Human Right to Food. Priority was given to populations facing food insecurity and urgent nutrition needs, including vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas, displaced people, and migrants, enhancing people's adaptive capacity and fostering resilient food systems.

The "Alimentando la Esperanza" project in Quibdó (Chocó) exemplified this approach, supporting 1,200 people with six months of emergency food baskets designed according to energy and macronutrient requirements and CBT calculated to ensure adequate nutrient intake. The CwC strategy was carried out through workshops on healthy habits, GBV-prevention, and protection. More than 300 children and 100 pregnant and breastfeeding women for malnutrition were involved and provided with ready-to-use foods to at-risk children and trained 120 families in entrepreneurship through the Socioeconomic Integration Strategy. These actions combined immediate assistance with long-term solutions, promoting resilience and self-reliance among highly vulnerable populations.

Mobile Units support hundreds of thousands amid violence and climate shocks

In 2025, WFP supported the government of Colombia to further strengthen its social protection system, by providing technical assistance to various key social protection actors in the country, including the ICBF, the Department of Social Prosperity, and governorship of Cali. WFP also fostered strategic partnerships with IFIs and other UN agencies, to contribute to a more inclusive and adaptive system

Firstly, the ICBF Mobile Units project is a national government programme implemented by WFP. It aims to guarantee psychosocial and nutritional coverage for children, adolescents, and families affected by forced displacement and emergencies of natural or social origin.

In 2025, professional teams deployed nationwide assisted 252,862 people, of whom 59 percent were children and adolescents (149,188). Family accompaniment extended for approximately four months, enabling 96,206 nutritional assessments and the distribution of high-nutritional-value food—Bienestarina—(250,506 bags and 1,855,731 boxes of liquid Bienestarina), significantly contributing to food and nutrition security. Complementary actions strengthened this activity:

- Training for 529 professionals from 126 Mobile Unit teams through eight sessions led by WFP on soft skills, stress management, and teamwork. WFP also strengthened the technical capacities of Mobile Unit teams in the prevention, identification, and management of risks related to protection and GBV.
- Provision of cash-based food assistance to 10,205 people who were victims of forced displacement and accompanied by ICBF Mobile Units.
- Delivery of in-kind assistance to 31,790 highly vulnerable individuals.

These efforts demonstrate WFP's commitment to supporting institutional emergency strategies and ensuring comprehensive care for populations affected by displacement and crises, while reinforcing resilience and access to essential services.

Social Protection

Additionally in 2025, WFP advanced its social protection strategy through the implementation of different projects in partnership with different actors. WFP's Social Protection interventions made progress despite institutional changes that required continued engagement and renewed socialization of the various projects to the relevant counterparts.. These dynamics required additional efforts of WFP team to re-socialize projects with new leadership teams and to deepen technical discussions due to limited familiarity with key social protection topics. Despite this, WFP strengthened partnerships with the NPD , local planning departments, SISBEN offices, and social welfare institutions in Bogotá and Cali, while consolidating collaboration with IFIs and PUNO.

With the ILO, WFP delivered the Social Protection and Employment Roadmap under the Global Accelerator (GA). With the World Bank and UNICEF, it advanced the M-GA project to strengthen Colombia's social protection information systems, including the Social Registry, the Universal Income Registry (RUI), and the one-stop shop model. WFP also facilitated workshops to support institutional alignment and contributed to the RUI Experts Committee with recommendations for an inclusive, shock-sensitive design.

At the territorial level, WFP partnered with the Cali Mayor's Office to pilot a characterization tool for households in *pagadarios*, assessing 1,250 families excluded from traditional targeting systems. Building on earlier work with the Bogotá Mayor's Office, the pilot produced comparable evidence, strategic recommendations, and strengthened capacities through training for more than 50 officials, complemented by exchanges between Bogotá and Cali. WFP continued supporting SISBEN offices and facilitated the registration of 9,092 individuals in Medellín, Cali, Cúcuta, and Bogotá. For 2026, key challenges are financing and promoting a nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive social protection system.

Innovation Hub HZERO

In 2025, the HZERO Hub achieved key milestones in innovation, partnerships, and funding diversification. It successfully concluded *Puentemprende* program launched in 2024, enabling 136 ventures to access seed capital and scale their growth [1]. As part of its commitment to fostering internal innovation, the hub delivered a series of webinars that engaged over 500 participants in the region and executed a successful pilot of *Identi*, a voice identification solution for people in transit with high potential for expansion [2]. Together with the SEI team, Hub is implementing a program to strengthen technical and soft skills for 20 ventures in Valle del Cauca. Additionally, it has worked closely with technical teams, showcasing the value of cross-area collaboration within WFP [3]. Finally, Hub advanced innovative partnerships and diversified WFP's funding through both international and national proposals [4].

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.



Over **3,000 migrants, host communities and IDPs** supported through socioeconomic integration projects



Key actions included launching terms of reference for **Nature-Based Solutions (NbS)** and an **Early Warning System (SAT)**, defining priority value chains.



720 smallholder farmers and their families were supported; among those **51 percent** were former ex-combatants



11,701 people reached through Climate Adaptation and resilience projects

Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 focused on strengthening resilience, providing productive and business-oriented technical assistance, and promoting coordinated work with institutions, communities, and key stakeholders involved in climate action and agricultural systems. These actions facilitated innovative plans and solutions aimed at: strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change, restoring ecosystems and promoting sustainable livelihoods, fostering socioeconomic integration, and encouraging sustainable and inclusive agri-food systems, contributing to revitalizing local economies and supporting the National Development Plan. SO3 also includes the socioeconomic integration programmes targeting migrants, displaced, and vulnerable Colombian population groups.

Climate Adaptation and Ecosystem Restoration

In its second year of implementation, the climate resilience program in the amazon region of Colombia advanced in Caquetá, Putumayo, and Amazonas departments, consolidating progress in food security and adaptation for Indigenous and rural communities, with emphasis on women, girls, and youth. Key actions included launching terms of reference for Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and an Early Warning System (SAT), defining priority value chains, and initiating coordination with technical partners and institutions to promote sustainable production models.

Efforts focused on strengthening local capacities through workshops on sustainable practices, conservation agreements, and co-design processes for climate adaptation tools. Institutional coordination supported the development of productive proposals and value chains, fostering inclusive and environmentally responsible livelihoods.

Complementary initiatives for advanced productive reconversion in territories affected by extractive activities, promoting agro-silvopastoral systems, and community-based alternatives aligned with ecosystem conservation. Despite challenges such as climatic events and logistical constraints, progress was made toward consolidating productive models compatible with biodiversity protection, with an emphasis on expanding partnerships and co-financing to ensure sustainability.

Taken together, these projects reflect WFP's commitment to community-based climate adaptation models, ecosystem restoration, and the generation of sustainable economic opportunities in highly vulnerable territories of Colombia

Inclusive Support for Small Producers

WFP consolidated a comprehensive support model for small producers, rural women, and communities undergoing reintegration. Through partnerships with donors and co-financing mechanisms, more than 1,000 families in 17 municipalities benefited from specialized technical assistance, productive investments, organizational strengthening,

and market linkages.

Since 2024, the 'Alimentando la Paz Fund' (FAP) has established itself as a scalable and effective mechanism, financing 24 organizations and reaching 1,445 people, with notable inclusion of women (54 percent) and peace signatories (51 percent). The financial co-responsibility approach strengthened local ownership and sustainability, linking resources to concrete results in productive capacities, sanitary formalization, governance, and market access through public-private partnerships.

Despite challenges such as deteriorating security in Catatumbo and Cauca, WFP reinforced assistance in governance, commercial standardization, and collective marketing mechanisms to ensure continuity and quality of results. Technical assistance enabled progress in productive and commercial capacities, formalization through sanitary registrations, enrollment in government programs, and improved financial management in organizations.

The FAP maintains a strong focus on inclusion—rural women, ex-combatants, youth, and persons with disabilities—promoting participation in productive decision-making, access to assets, and leadership roles. Strategic actors such as APC [1], UIAP [2], ARN [3], SENA [4], ICA [5], AGROSAVIA [6], local governments, and private partners actively contribute to the Fund's direction.

Complementary to market-oriented initiatives, WFP strengthened food security for 11,007 households through Productive Self-Consumption Units (UPA) in Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, and Magdalena. These systems combine agroecological practices with ancestral knowledge, promoting healthy eating, resilience, and contextualized technical support. Additionally, the Advancing Rural Women project benefited 121 women in Nariño and Cauca, promoting economic autonomy through sustainable value chains (tomato, passion fruit, pig farming), reducing dependence on external inputs, and strengthening leadership roles. This gender component enhances socioeconomic resilience and consolidates cooperative models, contributing to inclusive rural development and peacebuilding.

Socioeconomic Integration

In 2025, the Socioeconomic Integration (SEI) programme faced one of its most critical challenges: the order to freeze funds from the main activity donor, which drastically reduced activities and limited the achievement of planned targets. This situation exposed the programme's greatest vulnerability—its high dependence on a single donor—creating significant risks for continuity and reducing the ability to respond to financial contingencies.

Despite these constraints, WFP implemented adaptive measures to safeguard progress and minimize the negative impact on participants. Between April and September, 299 participants in the entrepreneurship component received full or partial complementary food assistance in the form of seed capital. Unlike previous phases, this support was delivered directly through WFP Area Offices, as agreements with cooperating partners had been suspended. Leveraging its field presence, WFP ensured close accompaniment of participants throughout the process, mitigating operational challenges and guaranteeing continuity of support. This approach preserved achievements from earlier phases and reinforced the resilience of the entrepreneurship component under adverse circumstances.

In September, projects funded by the United States were reactivated in four departments—Valle del Cauca, Santander, Norte de Santander, and Antioquia—with the goal of training and capitalizing 120 participants in entrepreneurship. Similarly, the Changing Lives Transformation Funds (CLTF) [7] project in Norte de Santander achieved notable results in socioeconomic integration for Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and internally displaced persons as 373 people participated in job orientation processes, 117 received incentives to facilitate labor market entry and 73 participants secured employment by the end of the intervention.

In the entrepreneurship component, 478 people received training, and all supported businesses are operational. After seed capital provision, 79 percent reported increased production volumes, 97% improved production time efficiency, and average income rose by 54 percent (from USD 399 to USD 614). Two entrepreneurship fairs generated USD 7,681 in revenues, strengthening visibility and market access.

The Mining Reconversion project in Nariño supported 102 individuals transitioning from subsistence mining to safer livelihoods through technical and soft skills training. As a tangible result, 9 participants secured formal employment, and partnerships with SENA ensured continuity of training processes beyond the project cycle. Similarly, the entrepreneurship initiative financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Valle del Cauca targeted returned populations, aiming to train and capitalize 20 productive units, with seed capital delivery scheduled for 2026.

To mitigate future risks, WFP launched an active donor diversification strategy, building partnerships with international organizations, the private sector, and bilateral cooperation. Innovative proposals highlighting the social and economic impact of interventions were presented to secure financial sustainability, expand coverage, and reduce operational risk.

Strengthening Capacities for Durable Solutions

SEI's sustainability strategy builds entrepreneurial and employability skills, enabling lasting income and reducing reliance on aid. By integrating gender-transformative approaches, it ensures women's leadership and equitable access to resources, fostering inclusive economic growth, resilience, and dignity while breaking cycles of poverty.

In entrepreneurship, comprehensive training combined with seed capital and technical support has enhanced productivity and efficiency. Businesses supported under CLTF reported significant improvements in production volumes and time, alongside increased income and market visibility through fairs and networking events. These actions foster formalization and commercial growth, ensuring that enterprises evolve into viable economic units.

Parallel efforts in labor reconversion, such as the MinMinas project, have enabled participants to acquire technical and vocational skills aligned with market demands. Partnerships with institutions like SENA guarantee continuity of training beyond the project's scope, consolidating a model that transcends immediate assistance and promotes long-term inclusion. Similarly, initiatives financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs integrate business strengthening strategies and linkages with chambers of commerce, facilitating access to advisory services, business roundtables, and fairs.

Strategic outcome 04: By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.



WFP supported humanitarian actors in reaching **239,000 people** affected by armed conflict and extreme weather events in the Pacific Region



Over **1,200** metric tons of **humanitarian assistance** were mobilized by WFP's logistics service provision project in the Pacific Region



WFP distributed **142,459 food baskets** on behalf of the Colombian Government in **12 departments**

Over the past year, WFP in Colombia has strengthened its role as a strategic partner in providing logistics services for humanitarian response and food security. The operation implemented two key projects to reinforce national capacities and the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance in highly volatile contexts.

On-Demand Service Provision in the Pacific Region

Over the past year, WFP's service provision in Colombia achieved tangible and strategic progress, addressing both immediate operational needs and cross-cutting priorities such as inclusion, protection, and inter-agency coordination. With financial support from ECHO, the project was completed in the first quarter of 2025, enabling the movement and storage of humanitarian cargo for more than fourteen humanitarian and government entities to respond to emergencies in Colombia's Pacific region. By the end of the project, 1,200 metric tons of aid were moved, and over 500 metric tons were stored in Chocó. This logistical effort not only met planned targets but also strengthened national capacity by installing a mobile emergency center designed to store humanitarian aid and host coordination spaces when needed. The mobile center was successfully deployed during the flooding emergency in Chocó, which affected more than 250,000 people, providing a rapidly configurable, safe, and accessible solution that optimized response speed and coordination quality among actors.

Timely availability of financial resources was critical to sustaining continuous transport flows, temporary storage contracts, insurance, and equipment, and its connection to output and outcome levels was evident: every dollar invested in logistics capacity translated into higher delivery volumes, reduced losses, and improved delivery punctuality.

During the project WFP faced significant operational challenges: adverse weather conditions (rough seas, heavy rainfall, road closures in critical Pacific corridors), the presence of armed actors in rural areas, restricted access to dispersed communities, and fluctuations in multimodal transport availability. These challenges were addressed through coordination with local authorities and disaster risk management offices; the use of multimodal alternatives (maritime transportation), contingency plans for weather windows and security access, and expanding the network of logistics providers with performance clauses for emergency contexts. Partnerships with UN agencies, international NGOs, and local organizations enabled the combination of contextual information with operational resources; thus, routes were prioritized, and distribution schedules were adjusted to maintain service continuity.

Distribution of in-kind food baskets on behalf of the Colombian Government

At the national level, the most significant service provision milestone occurred under the Hambre Cero program of the Department of Social Prosperity, where WFP acted as the developer of the food kit delivery program, achieving the distribution of 142,459 food packages in the departments of Cesar, Magdalena, Nariño, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Cauca, Caquetá, La Guajira, Córdoba, Sucre, Vichada, and Bogotá. Through this project WFP supported the social protection system in Colombia. The multi-departmental coverage required an integrated supply chain that included procurement, storage, transportation, and distribution to the final beneficiary, with control systems to ensure quality, quantity, and delivery efficiency.

This project has enabled the capacity strengthening of national and territorial government actors, while integrating WFP's service provision into national and territorial institutional frameworks. For 2026, WFP projects move toward agreements where the government leads planning and progressively finances procurement, storage, and distribution components, while WFP provides technical assistance, standards, monitoring, and surge support during demand peaks or extraordinary emergencies.

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.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, overlapping crises—including armed violence, forced displacement, movement restrictions, and entrenched poverty—disproportionately affected women, children, persons with disabilities, individuals facing heightened sexual discrimination, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities. These intersecting vulnerabilities led to increased food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and worsening nutrition, particularly in regions such as Catatumbo and the Colombian Pacific.

Between January and December 2025, 83 mass displacement events affected at least 74,633 people, mainly in rural areas critical for food production, intensifying local food insecurity. Additionally, 70 confinement and mobility restriction events impacted over 214,000 people, cutting off essential services and weakening livelihoods. Most incidents occur in PDET municipalities, where poverty rates are nearly double the national average, underscoring high vulnerability.

In Catatumbo alone, over 85,000 people were displaced—76 percent of all forcibly displaced people in the country—highlighting severe disruption in access to food and assistance due to rural isolation and limited state presence. These conditions reduced food availability, raised local prices, and forced households to consume less and lower-quality food, sell productive assets, abandon plots, and lose agricultural cycles. They also blocked services such as cash transfers, school feeding, and nutritional support. In Chocó (Bajo Baudó, Alto Baudó, Medio San Juan, Lloró, Nóvita), confinements isolated entire rural populations, cutting off farms, estuaries, rivers, and roads essential for food and mobility. In Bajo Baudó, 52,414 people were affected in five events, in a municipality with 34,655 inhabitants, suggesting confinements that encompassed the entire rural population at least twice. Armed strikes caused the highest average number of victims per CRMH event (12,453 people), representing massive and sudden disruptions of mobility and trade, with direct impacts on food supply and daily income for rural households.

These dynamics led to the loss of planting-harvest cycles, reduced community food production, and prevented fishing and gathering. Clashes and landmines impeded agricultural work in Cauca, Nariño, and Chocó. Fragmented routes and markets increased prices and reduced supply, while the closure of rural paths to urban centers limited food exchange and access to markets, social services, and humanitarian assistance. Widespread violence interrupted access to health care, safe water, and sanitation, especially affecting pregnant women, children, and persons with disabilities, increasing risks of malnutrition and disease.

Women and female-headed households faced differentiated impacts: displacement and confinement multiplied care burdens, reduced mobility to acquire food or work, and exposed women to sexual violence and exploitation, particularly in contexts of territorial control and illegal economies. The selective assassination of social leaders (187 victims between in 2025 alone), including women and trans women, weakened community networks and local support systems. Women and girls—including Venezuelan migrants and Afro-Colombian women—faced elevated risks of trafficking and sexual exploitation in Antioquia, Norte de Santander, Cundinamarca, and Bogotá.

Regular confinements prevented school attendance and access to school feeding—a key nutritional pillar for rural children. Forced recruitment and violence led to school abandonment in several territories, eliminating this nutritional buffer. These combined factors translated into food insecurity in both urban and rural households.

Efforts focused on reducing gender gaps in access, use, and control of assistance by increasing participation and decision-making power of women and persons with disabilities in food and cash transfer responses, and by adapting channels and content to differentiated needs. Key achievements included:

- **Economic empowerment and equitable decision-making:** Women and persons with disabilities accessed independent and barrier-free sources of income. Nutrition awareness campaigns targeted men, transforming cultural practices such as "women eat last," improving dietary diversity and shared decisions on transfers.

- **Male co-responsibility:** Increased involvement of men in food preparation and family care reduced women's domestic burden, strengthening their participation in cooperatives and decision-making spaces.
- **Protection and accessibility:** Implementation of safe points, appropriate schedules, and inclusive feedback mechanisms reduced protection risks and amplified the voices of women and youth in assistance design. Physical and administrative accessibility ensured equal access for people with disabilities and caregivers.

These actions consolidated a response model that not only protects but also transforms gender norms and reinforces financial and social self-sufficiency, in line with CSP commitments to leave no one behind. Results included sustained improvements in dietary outcomes and food security for female-headed households, along with reduced protection risks related to distribution and cash use.

The pilot waste management initiative within the School Feeding Programme (PAE) in La Guajira enhanced the skills of food handlers, positioning them as key drivers of environmental sustainability in schools. Through hands-on workshops and training delivered in coordination with the National Learning Service (SENA), over 60 handlers received certified technical instruction in waste segregation, composting, and recycling as part of School Environmental Projects (PRAE). This effort not only improved waste management efficiency but also empowered handlers as environmental leaders, integrating them into school committees and decision-making processes on sustainable practices

Additionally, training modules on labor rights, gender equality, and GBV prevention strengthened autonomy and safety, promoting a more inclusive and protective school environment. Handlers transitioned from operational roles to community references for environmental and equity practices, influencing school culture and sustainability.

Concrete progress was made in reducing gender inequalities by systematically integrating women, men, children, and persons with disabilities in nutrition and social protection interventions. The Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy enabled over 60 percent of men involved in activities to report greater knowledge and co-responsibility in family health and nutrition. Women beneficiaries increased participation in community decision-making and school feeding management.

CRF gender equality indicators showed a 15 percent increase in female participation in productive activities linked to the program and reduced gaps in access to social protection services. Disaggregated records confirmed inclusion of young women and persons with disabilities in urban targeting systems, overcoming exclusion barriers and contributing to a more inclusive and equitable model aligned with WFP's gender mainstreaming commitments.

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 2025, Colombia continued to face a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis, driven by the convergence of historical structural factors—internal armed conflict, socioeconomic inequality, territorial exclusion, and institutional weakness in rural areas—alongside recent dynamics such as intensified armed disputes, the expansion of illicit economies, the regional migration crisis, and the impacts of climate change. This combination has generated severe and persistent protection risks for millions of people, particularly those living in rural, ethnic, and border territories. Colombia remains among the countries with the highest number of internally displaced persons worldwide, with mass displacement events, confinement, and mobility restrictions disproportionately affecting Indigenous, Afro-descendant, peasant, and dispersed rural communities.

The armed conflict manifests in highly fragmented territorial dynamics, with non-state armed actors competing for control of illicit economies, strategic corridors, and mobility routes. Regions such as the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Catatumbo, the Pacific Coast, Southern Córdoba, Bajo Cauca in Antioquia, and the Colombian Amazon display systematic patterns of armed social control, including threats, selective killings, extortion, confinement, forced recruitment, and gender-based violence (GBV). In territories with significant Indigenous presence, confrontations between armed groups have caused mass displacement and multiple homicides. These dynamics disproportionately affect Indigenous peoples, who face risks of physical and cultural extinction, forced occupation of sacred sites, attacks on traditional authorities, and severe restrictions on autonomy and territorial governance.

Forced displacement remains one of the most critical protection risks, not only due to its magnitude but also its cumulative and prolonged effects. Protection monitoring in 2025 revealed that 68 percent of surveyed households reported experiencing a substantial increase compared to previous periods—often accompanied by high risks of re-victimization and repeated displacement. Confinement and restrictions on free movement severely limit access to food, health services, education, livelihoods, and humanitarian assistance. These dynamics have differentiated impacts on women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, who face greater barriers to fleeing, seeking protection, or accessing institutional response mechanisms. Intersectional factors further increase exposure to food insecurity, economic dependence, and social isolation, especially in rural and displacement contexts where specialized services are scarce or nonexistent.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most persistent and underreported protection risks in Colombia. Monitoring data showed a significant increase in GBV cases, with most survivors being women aged 18 to 59, and an overrepresentation of Afro-descendant and Indigenous women, particularly in contexts of displacement, armed control, and socioeconomic hardship. Fear of reprisals, institutional mistrust, and limited awareness of support pathways restrict access to protection services, perpetuating cycles of violence and impunity. In rural and ethnic areas, violence is compounded by armed social control, forced marriages, sexual exploitation, and domestic abuse. The recruitment of children by illegal armed groups also remains a critical concern, as displacement, lack of education, and normalized violence increase risks of forced involvement.

Throughout 2025, WFP Colombia systematically strengthened the integration of protection across all operations, implementing a preventive, intersectional, and people-centered approach aimed at mitigating identified protection risks and preventing unintended negative consequences of humanitarian action. Key efforts included:

- **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):** Strengthened through partner capacity assessments, policy and protocol adjustments, and continuous training for staff and partners at all territorial levels, ensuring effective application of the zero-tolerance principle.
- **Communication with Communities (CwC):** Enhanced feedback and complaint mechanisms improved trust, transparency, and accountability, ensuring that assisted individuals have safe channels to express concerns and exercise their rights.
- **GBV Prevention and Response:** Integrated specific measures into food security and nutrition programs, including early risk identification and activation of support pathways. Through the Protection Case Prioritization Protocol, GBV survivors received priority assistance, facilitating access to food support, social protection, and

coordination with specialized services to improve protection, recovery, and resilience.

From an intersectional perspective, WFP systematically integrated criteria of gender, age, ethnicity, disability, and other vulnerability conditions in planning, implementation, and monitoring. This approach enabled the design of contextualized, inclusive, and culturally relevant responses, ensuring equitable and effective attention to multiple protection risks.

Complementary measures reinforced the protection of personal data and privacy of assisted individuals, promoting responsible information management, confidentiality, and ethical data use in registration and monitoring systems. The country office advanced the institutionalization of protection as a cross-cutting axis of the programmatic cycle through the Results Accountability Framework, territorial replication of people-centered programming workshops, and timely activation of protection pathways for GBV, child recruitment, and other critical risks.

The implementation of these procedures enabled specific mitigation measures, including the adoption of protection protocols, strengthening of referral pathways for critical incidents, and internal feedback and accountability mechanisms guaranteeing transparency, confidentiality, and timely response to concerns and complaints, in line with the "do no harm" principle. WFP also reinforced coordination with key protection actors at local, national, and interagency levels, including state entities, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, and specialized mechanisms of the Protection Cluster. These efforts promoted information exchange, timely case referral, and harmonization of protection risk mitigation measures, while reinforcing meaningful community participation in risk and solution identification. Through these processes, WFP contributed to strengthening local governance, ensuring the inclusion of voices of women, children, persons with disabilities, and ethnic communities, and promoting people-centered programming. As a result, team and partner capacities were strengthened, timely and differentiated responses were activated in multiple territories, and safer, more inclusive, and responsible programming was consolidated—ensuring that WFP interventions not only address food needs but also actively protect the dignity, rights, and safety of the most vulnerable populations.

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 2025, Colombia consolidated its role as a key player in the global environmental agenda. The country presided the COP16 and strengthened multilateral agreements with other countries in the region to protect the Amazon rainforest through new financial mechanisms. Colombia played significant role in the COP30 held in Brazil and the agreements that followed.

Despite progress, Colombia continued to face significant environmental challenges. In 2025, it is estimated that country will record more than 100,000 hectares deforested, a similar figure from the previous year[1]. However, since 2022, an accumulated decrease of 39 percent was achieved compared to the 2021 baseline, exceeding the target set by the National Development Plan which established a reduction of 20 percent[2]. Still, deforestation in the Colombian Amazon continues at an alarming rate, driven by agricultural expansion and the construction of illegal routes by criminal actors.

Furthermore, the environmental impacts by illegal mining and attacks on oil infrastructure continue, affecting ecosystems, peoples livelihoods, and local biodiversity. More than 45 attacks against oil infrastructure were recorded, which impacted thousands of civilians in Arauca, Casanare, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo[3]. In 2025, the country suffered a strong rainy season, which led thousands of hectares of crops destroyed that risk the food security and nutrition of rural communities. In addition, the impacts of Climate Change continue to exacerbate food insecurity, especially in the departments of La Guajira, Arauca, Chocó, Caquetá, and Putumayo.

WFP's interventions have addressed some of these challenges. For the second year, WFP implemented the "Weaving of Livelihoods and Life" project in the Amazon, promoting resilience and food security among indigenous communities in Amazonas, Caquetá, and Putumayo. Activities included sustainable practices workshops, conservation agreements, and early warning systems co-design with over 240 families. In Amazonas, WFP partnered with the SINCHI Institute and anchor companies to strengthen Amazonian value chains.

WFP also launched a pilot project to improve waste management in La Guajira's School Feeding Programme, benefiting 11,500 students and 60 food handlers across eight municipalities. Actions included agreements with recycling companies, installation of three composting systems, and awareness campaigns. About 200 kg of compost were produced and used to fertilize school crops, integrating sustainability into academic and feeding operations.

Considering the country's environmental and social challenges, WFP implemented the environmental and social safeguard system during the design phase on all projects, laying the groundwork to ensure the identification, management, and mitigation of any unintended environmental and social damage that may be caused by the operations. WFP designed a focal point for this exercise and received advising support from two environmental experts on the matter. The environmental and social safeguard system has protected WFP beneficiaries, project stakeholders, cooperating partners, and the country office against possible negative outcomes and risks from unintended malpractices during implementation projects.

By the end of 2025, WFP has included the environmental and social safeguards 100 percent in field level agreements. This exercise has allowed the country office to identify risk levels and effective mitigation measures for environmental and social issues in the project's design process.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP began implementing its Environmental Management System in 2023 to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. In 2025 a hybrid vehicle from the Fleet Centre was assigned to the Country Office while the entire fleet was renewed with the latest diesel models, culminating in December with the reception of the last seven vehicles. Once fully operational, the new fleet is expected to significantly reduce fuel consumption and consequently lower the carbon footprint of WFP's fleet assets. In early 2026, the Country Office will organize a public auction to sell ten vehicles from the 2017 and 2019 models, marking an important step toward sustainability and resource optimization.

In 2025, WFP consolidated common premises in Pasto, Puerto Asís, and Florencia with UNHCR and UNODC, while the Memorandum of Understanding for common premises in Riohacha, Montería, Quibdó, and Arauca was extended until 2026. In 2025, WFP shared premises with UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, OCHA, UNV and UN Women. This initiative aims to make the most of the office space rented by the UN System in the country, promoting efficiency and collaboration among agencies.

The operation also maintained its policy of waste segregation and recycling in all WFP's premises by contracting with a specialist supplier responsible for recycling paper materials and printing supplies. As part of these efforts, WFP successfully recycled over 1.7 tons of inactive paper files and transitioned to online records. Furthermore, WFP recycled 100 and donated 125 computers depleted assets to community-based organizations, ensuring the reutilization of assets and reducing waste generation. WFP maintained the contracted lease with the LEED certified Country Office in Bogota to reduce its environmental footprint.

At the field level WFP implemented actions to reduce the environmental footprint from its operations. In Riohacha, WFP and UNHCR implemented a pilot campaign to collect organic waste from the office to produce fertilizers in the gardens of the Food Production Units for Self-Consumption project. The initiative leverages local consumption by-products, promoting sustainable practices and a circular economy. Currently, between 5 and 7 kilos of waste are collected per week, contributing to waste reduction and strengthening organic fertilization in the production units. In the Cali Office, WFP has recycled over 30.5 kilos of recyclable materials along with five love bottles, contributing to the transformation of waste into reusable plastic wood. In Pasto, WFP implemented a home garden in the office as a wellness initiative for local staff by using crop seeds from smallholder farmers projects in Nariño.

WFP staff continued engaging in 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 2025, WFP staff donated 130 kg of used clothing, which will be repurposed by small businesses for new manufacturing.

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

In 2025, WFP in Colombia strengthened the cross-cutting integration of nutrition in all its interventions and strategic objectives, aligning programs and projects under a nutrition-sensitive approach and promoting the progressive realization of the Human Right to Food. Priority was given to populations facing food insecurity, with urgent food and nutrition needs, as well as vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas, internally displaced and confined people, and migrants, strengthening their adaptive capacity and promoting resilient and sustainable food systems.

For instance, in Nariño WFP led capacity sessions on the Human Right to Food as part of the Rural Women's Project, developing 13 modules to strengthen local capacities and create enabling environments to advance in this policy. This initiative was implemented in coordination with UN Women and the Center for Socio-Legal Research Studies at the University of Nariño. Participants included government officials and representatives of civil society organizations working on Right to Food actions. Some participants were from the National Federation of Merchants (FENALCO), the departmental trade committee of Nariño, the Nariño Departmental Health Institute, and the Human Milk Bank of the Nariño Departmental Hospital.

In 2025 WFP had a 8-nutrition sensitive score as 90 percent of WFP direct beneficiaries received nutrition sensitive interventions through Cash based transfers, in-kind distributions, and capacity strengthening. WFP's humanitarian assistance included food baskets designed according to energy and macronutrient recommendations, and cash-based transfers calculated to ensure the quantity and quality of required nutrients. Likewise, in the implementation of school feeding programs, food security and nutrition of assisted individuals were improved, and community and institutional capacities were strengthened to preserve knowledge on food and nutrition security, optimize resources, and improve diet quality, promoting nutritional well-being in communities and government institutions.

WFP contributed to food and nutrition security through anticipatory actions and immediate responses to crises, prioritizing nutritionally vulnerable groups. The agency supported early recovery of livelihoods and strengthened community capacities, reducing inequalities and ensuring equitable access to food. Additionally, WFP addressed underlying conditions for guaranteeing the Human Right to Food by promoting short supply chains, seed diversification, and access to more nutritious diets. These efforts were complemented by behavior change strategies through community communication tools, enabling informed decisions on food selection and assistance use. Training projects on employment skills and entrepreneurship were also developed, aimed at income generation and economic diversification, prioritizing food security.

The Country Office complied with standards for good-quality nutrition-sensitive programming, integrating nutritional situation and gender analysis into program and project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. WFP's communications with communities' strategy have contributed to improved communication and feedback with beneficiaries, while considering all areas relevant and interrelated to WFP interventions, such as gender, nutrition, and protection.

WFP has supported communities, households, and individuals to protect and improve their diets during shocks and prolonged stresses through food assistance, nutrition education, and livelihood strengthening. Women, children, and persons with disabilities were prioritized, addressing inequalities that limit access to healthy diets. Nutrition-sensitive programming promoted inclusive feeding by ensuring safe and accessible spaces for food assistance delivery. These actions were complemented by education on nutrition, gender, and protection using inclusive tools and community communication methodologies.

WFP addressed the root causes of malnutrition through direct and indirect actions by combining immediate assistance with sustainable strategies. Direct actions included nutritional screening to identify, refer, and treat malnutrition cases; provision of ready-to-eat foods for malnutrition prevention; emergency operations in community kitchens for in-transit populations ensuring nutritional requirements; and implementation of School Feeding Programs, which directly impact food security and educational enrollment.

Complementary indirect actions were directed to reduce vulnerabilities by strengthening social programs, government entities, social actors, and initiatives that improve access to healthy diets, enhance resilience to shocks and long-term stresses, and reduce inequalities perpetuating malnutrition. WFP worked in partnership with local governments, NGOs,

and the private sector to ensure project sustainability, closing gaps and guaranteeing equitable access to nutritious food.

Progress in integrating nutritional considerations into country activities has been significant, achieving incorporation of nutrition-sensitive programming across all WFP programs and projects. Key successes include embedding this component in each SO, enabling measurement and positive impact on communities and beneficiaries; nationwide emergency coverage; operation of 126 Mobile Units; and strengthening of the School Feeding Program (PAE), which has supported nutritionally vulnerable populations. The consolidation of multisectoral alliances has further amplified impact.

Despite this progress, challenges persist such as budget limitations, difficulties accessing remote areas, sustainability of socioeconomic enterprises, and limited availability of fortified foods in the country to improve micronutrient intake in projects involving in-kind food distribution. Despite these challenges, integrating nutrition into programming has enabled more comprehensive and sensitive interventions, improving food security and community resilience. Efforts continue to ensure food assistance meets nutritional requirements and adequacy, aligned with corporate standards.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened its partnerships amid financial constraints

In 2025, WFP focused on consolidating and strategically strengthening partnerships amid reduced donor appetite and financial constraints. Despite these challenges, the organization secured new funding and expanded its network of collaborators, demonstrating adaptability and resilience.

WFP aligned its engagement with the evolving international aid landscape, adjusting to shifting priorities and emerging humanitarian needs. The partnership with the United States remained strong and stable, ensuring continued collaboration with one of WFP's most critical donors. At the same time, WFP intensified cooperation with the Government of Colombia, positioning itself as a trusted technical and operational partner. This engagement aimed to sustain and increase domestic contributions across social protection, school feeding, humanitarian response, climate resilience, and territorial development. Private sector engagement advanced selectively, prioritizing partners aligned with WFP's long-term objectives.

Global funding reductions—particularly the discontinuation of thematic funding streams—required WFP to reinforce existing partnerships while cultivating new ones. The Country Office strengthened engagement with Canada and the United States, which remained central to crisis response, climate action, and resilience programming. To diversify its donor base, WFP initiated strategic dialogues with emerging partners including Türkiye, China, Japan, and Sweden, seeking to expand support for emergency assistance, crisis response, and institutional capacity building.

The Government of Colombia remained one of WFP's most significant partners. In 2025, WFP implemented commitments signed in 2024 with DPS[1] and expanded cooperation with ICBF, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Mines, the Governorship of La Guajira, and ETCs[2] in La Guajira and Maicao. These partnerships advanced national priorities in social protection, school feeding, emergency assistance, and territorial development. Memoranda of Understanding with national entities—including the Ministry of Equity and the Victims Unit—as well as seven departmental governments[3] and the municipalities of Cúcuta, Medellín, and Cali strengthened coordination mechanisms, enabling structured planning, joint prioritization, and alignment with UNSDCF territorialization processes. At year's end, WFP secured a new agreement with the Ministry of Equity to assist more than 150,000 people in vulnerable or emergency situations throughout 2026.

These efforts were complemented by additional multilateral financing. Allocations from UN CERF and joint initiatives under the SDG Fund provided critical resources to sustain priority interventions. WFP's leadership in UNSDCF territorialization in La Guajira reinforced its role as a partner of choice for integrated development programming. The territorial model—linking food security, social protection, climate action, and local governance—served as a reference for expansion to other regions.

WFP received USD 4.2 million in flexible funding through HQ multilateral allocations, enabling the organization to cover CSP funding gaps, particularly emergency operations and school meals for migrant children in La Guajira. In addition, USD 47,700 from the ShareTheMeal campaign enabled emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations. WFP continued implementation of its multiyear Climate Adaptation project funded by Canada, running through 2028.

As part of its resource diversification strategy, WFP strengthened private sector partnerships. A new collaboration with Rotary International supported community leadership, social inclusion, and peacebuilding, with complementary support from WFP USA. Fundación Promigas joined the Howard G. Buffett Foundation's Feeding Peace Fund to support initiatives in Cauca. Multiyear programming in resilience, rural women's empowerment, and livelihoods continued with support from the Howard G. Buffett Foundation and the Herbalife Foundation. Throughout 2025, WFP continued exploratory discussions with private sector entities and local chambers of commerce to identify potential collaboration opportunities to strengthen smallholder producer capacities and advance towards the Changing Lives agenda.

WFP also deepened collaboration with international financial institutions. Under the Global Accelerator initiative, WFP worked with the World Bank, ILO, UNICEF, and the Government of Colombia to finalize the National Roadmap for Jobs and Social Protection, aligned around five accelerators: adaptive social protection, economic inclusion, digital and energy transitions, territorial governance, and the care economy. This engagement strengthened WFP's technical positioning with IFIs and national institutions.

WFP supported the development of a second joint proposal with the World Bank and UNICEF to strengthen the Universal Social Registry, focusing on inclusion of historically excluded populations and improved shock responsiveness. Dialogue with the IDB[4] advanced the Amazonia Forever initiative and mechanisms to strengthen Indigenous protection, while engagement with CAF explored joint climate initiatives in La Guajira and a proposal to the Green Climate Fund. Together, these efforts reinforced WFP's role in shaping financing pathways that link humanitarian assistance with development and climate resilience.

Advocacy remained central to WFP's partnership strategy. In 2025, WFP conducted diplomatic briefings, technical sessions with government institutions, donor field visits, and joint proposal development with UN agencies and IFIs. Multiple concept notes were developed to pursue new financing opportunities and expand the donor base. These efforts enhanced visibility of WFP's comparative advantages in humanitarian logistics, cash-based transfers, adaptive social protection, and integrated resilience, while upstream engagement with the Government advanced priorities related to the Human Right to Food, inclusive social protection, and climate-resilient food systems.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Colombia accelerated its localization commitments in line with WFP's newly approved Localization Policy. The Country Office continued prioritizing partnerships with local and national actors, who remained central to emergency response, social protection, food system strengthening, and integrated resilience programming.

More than 85 percent of cooperating partners were local organizations, including Indigenous, Afro-descendant, women-led and community-based groups. WFP expanded efforts to channel resources directly to local actors through cash-based transfers, procurement from local suppliers, and capacity strengthening initiatives.

A comprehensive capacity-strengthening process was carried out with Cooperating Partners to consolidate their technical, operational, and administrative capabilities. This initiative helped optimize institutional management, promote more transparency practices, and ultimately improve the efficiency of programme delivery, ensuring more meaningful and sustainable impacts for the communities served. Territorial operations in La Guajira, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Arauca advanced locally led planning and implementation models, enabling communities to shape interventions around their own priorities.

The Country Office also strengthened the capacities of local emergency response systems, social protection mechanisms, and community-level resilience structures. Partnerships with municipal and departmental governments—particularly in La Guajira—promoted greater ownership, joint decision-making, and alignment with territorial development plans.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP reinforced its contribution to the UN system in Colombia, supporting collective outcomes under the UNSDCF and advancing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. WFP remained a key actor in humanitarian coordination and continued to lead and co-lead interagency mechanisms shaping joint responses in food security, social protection, migration, and ethnic inclusion. The Country Office played a substantive role in the Humanitarian Reset process, ensuring that food security and cash-based assistance were adequately integrated into the country's redesigned humanitarian architecture.

WFP co-led the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, the Ethnic Interagency Group, the Cash Working Group (until October), and the Working Group on Food, Rural Development, Land Use Planning and Water. A major achievement of the Ethnic Interagency Group in 2025 was the development of the interagency ethnic marker, a tool designed to strengthen accountability and improve targeting and reporting across UN programming.

The Country Office actively contributed technical expertise and operational insights through its participation in the Humanitarian Country Team, the Steering Group on Durable Solutions, the Gender Group, the Communications Group, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group, and the Financing for Development Group, fostering greater coherence across UN coordination structures.

Interagency programming advanced through UN CERF allocations, the Joint SDG Fund, joint analyses, and coordinated interventions on adaptive social protection, resilience, climate action, and peacebuilding. These initiatives enabled greater complementarity across agencies and supported more integrated responses in priority territories. WFP coordinated the 2025 Joint Food Security Analysis for the Colombian population with FAO and other NGOs. This

assessment was conducted for the first time in the country with other actors. Preliminary results were considered for the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan.

Collectively, these efforts demonstrated WFP's commitment to a coherent UN response, stronger alignment with national systems, and enhanced collective impact across humanitarian and development priorities.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Colombia launched its third-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP CO03). In the first year, available resources totaled USD 178 million, comprising USD 38.4 million carried over from the previous CSP (CO02). This represents 30 percent of the overall CSP needs across all years.

Throughout 2025, operations had USD 123 million in available resources, 72 percent of yearly needs (USD 172 million). An additional USD 55 million allocated late in the year was committed for 2026 implementation, mainly for the Government's "Hunger Zero" project with Ministry of Equality and Equity [1].

Annual expenditures totaled USD 101 million, equivalent to 82 percent of 2025 available resources, reflecting strong implementation.

Strategic Outcome 1, Crisis Response, with needs of USD 95 million, of which USD 52 million (54 percent) supported year operations, leaving a shortfall of USD 43 million. Throughout the year, 84 percent of available funds were spent (USD 44 million).

The crisis response portfolio was significantly affected by an 80 percent decrease in newly allocated funding compared to 2024. This reflected broader shifts in the international funding landscape and a lower prioritization of certain emergency contexts. As a result, the scale of assistance was constrained, particularly for migrant populations and sudden-onset disasters. Multilateral allocations of USD 3.6 million played a key role in sustaining critical interventions.

Despite uncertainty surrounding emergency funds, WFP maintained timely interventions in the most critical emergencies, including: Catatumbo, Arauca, Choco, Guaviare, Casanare, and southern Bolívar zones, helping to close immediate response gaps. Although, total number beneficiaries under this outcome decreased over the year, internally displaced persons receiving support increased, demonstrating WFP's ability to adapt to shifting humanitarian dynamics and prioritize the most urgent needs within limited resources.

Within Strategic Outcome 1, disparities persisted among sub-activities. For example, the School Meals programme faced significant underfunding. This shortfall was mitigated by sourcing funds from flexible and multilateral allocations, enabling WFP to support migrants' school meals. No new allocations were received for anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness, where carryover from the previous year allowed continuity of certain activities.

Strategic Outcome 2, Social Protection Systems, with annual requirements of USD 23 million, was fully funded, with USD 29 million available. Expenditure reached 92 percent of available resources, primarily driven by government contributions.

Key partnerships included mobile units funded by the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) and the School Meals Programme through Certified Territorial Entities (ETC) in La Guajira and Maicao. These collaborations strengthened national social protection systems and enhanced food security for vulnerable children.

However, complementary financing for nutrition and social protection remained very limited. While the SDG Fund provided contributions, these did not reach the scale required to expand integrated approaches in these areas. The Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) (a 2024 contribution) did not continue in 2025. In addition, other donors that had previously supported these components did not provide new contributions during the year, reducing the availability of resources for these initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 3, Resilience Building, had a funding requirement of USD 32 million, with USD 15 million secured, resulting in a shortfall of USD 17 million. With expenditures of 48 percent from available resources.

Multiyear projects launched in 2024 completed their second implementation year. These included Fabrics of Sustenance and Life, a four-year programme aimed at enhancing Indigenous resilience to climate change in the Amazon; the Feeding Peace Fund, which integrates peacebuilding and food security and successfully completed its third call for proposals; and the three-year programme on Economic Empowerment and Food Self-Sufficiency for Rural Women, along with the Productive Units initiative, which closed in December 2025.

Lower spending was primarily linked to the initial phases of these long-term projects, during which efforts focused on targeting methodologies, community engagement and diagnosis, and capacity-building rather than full-scale delivery.

Activity 7, Service Provision, delivered services valued at USD 8 million, including continued operation of the Pacific Coast logistics hub for free-of-charge fluvial transport services to humanitarian and governmental actors during the first half of the year. Additionally, WFP implemented the Food Baskets Project for Colombia's Social Prosperity Unit, strengthening national efforts to address food insecurity and improve logistical efficiency for social programmes.

Overall 2025, USD 103 million were mobilized from nine different funding sources, including governments, private sector, and United Nations funds. The Colombian government accounted for 81 percent of these contributions. Flexible funding remained below 1 percent of available resources, and once again, combined with multilateral allocations, proved critical to reducing gaps for underfunded actions such as migrants' school meals, disaster-related responses, social protection, and nutrition.

Despite these achievements, underfunding continued to constrain the scale and scope of operations, particularly in crisis response and social protection activities. Sustained advocacy for predictable and flexible funding will be essential to ensure that WFP can meet the growing needs of vulnerable populations and deliver on its strategic objectives in the coming years.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	95,529,994	46,691,749	92,899,218	43,707,671
SO01: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.	95,529,994	46,691,749	92,899,218	43,707,671
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.	95,529,994	46,691,749	92,899,218	43,707,671
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	23,448,725	28,373,105	41,380,561	27,172,645
SO02: Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	23,448,725	28,373,105	41,380,561	27,172,645

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	23,448,725	28,373,105	41,380,561	27,172,645
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	32,559,402	15,632,405	17,132,678	8,370,820
SO03: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	32,559,402	15,632,405	17,132,678	8,370,820
Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	32,559,402	15,632,405	15,795,879	8,370,820
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,336,798	0

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,717,707	 9,061,966	 9,676,993	 8,370,076
SO04: By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.	 2,717,707	 9,061,966	 9,676,993	 8,370,076
Activity 04: Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.	 2,717,707	 9,061,966	 9,676,993	 8,370,076
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,800,801	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 154,255,828	 99,759,224	 162,890,251	 87,621,212
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,821,979	 9,975,922	 9,851,445	 7,658,888
Total Direct Costs	 162,077,807	 109,735,146	 172,741,696	 95,280,099
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 10,349,449	 6,484,854	 5,470,996	 5,470,996
Grand Total	 172,427,256	 116,220,000	 178,212,692	 100,751,095

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Colombia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2025

[2] WFP's 2024 Food Security Assessment

[3] FARC - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Per its Spanish Acronym)

[4] Institute for Development and Peace Studies – INDEPAZ 2025

[5] Migración Colombia – Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia 2025

Strategic outcome 01

[1] UNGRD - National Unit for Disaster Risk Management per Spanish Acronym.

[2] Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies of Colombia.

[3] The available evidence on empowerment is mainly process-based: WFP has participation records for local stakeholders and prioritized groups. The operation do no yet have specific outcome measurements (e.g., pre/post surveys or structured testimonies) to claim changes in perceived inclusion, so WFP is substantiating this point with the supporting documentation available

Output Results:

[4] Sub activity: School feeding (take-home rations): Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities planned or implemented under this sub activity during 2025 then there was no data entry for beneficiary or rations in COMET under this sub activity.

[5] Sub activity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions: Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities planned or implemented under this sub activity during 2025 then there was no data entry for beneficiary or rations in COMET under this sub activity.

[6] A.2.8 and B.2.1 indicators: Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities were planned or implemented to deliver food to protect against climate shocks or treat or prevent malnutrition under this CSP activity during 2025 then there was no data entry for beneficiary or Metric Tons in COMET.

Outcome Results:

[7] 2024 Follow-Up: This ACR is for CSP CO03 and information reported corresponds to activities developed in 2025. 2024 results are related to CSP CO02. Information about 2024 could be found in CSP CO02 ACR.

Strategic outcome 02

Innovation Hub:

[1] Puentemprende is an initiative to incubate early-stage ventures with seed funding opportunities and capacity-building resources. Its impact was remarkable: 98 percent of participants reported improvements in their economic and social situation thanks to the program's support. Additionally, 70 percent of surveyed ventures perceived an increase in sales, while 34 percent created new jobs, mostly part-time or temporary roles aligned with business needs. Furthermore, 50 percent of respondents stated they were able to establish alliances with other ventures through fairs organized during the project or by public entities

[2] Identi is a proof of concept for Decentralized Digital Identification (DID) using voice biometrics, piloted in Colombia to support WFP's migration assistance initiative. The solution showed strong potential for secure, anonymous beneficiary identification and future integration into WFP systems under strict data protection standards

[3] The Hub also advanced social protection innovation, including pay-per-day housing initiatives aligned with global efforts such as the ILO Employment and Social Protection Accelerator

[4] Leveraging drones, AI, and community engagement, and applying methodologies like Design Thinking and Living Labs, the Hub strengthened collaboration with key actors such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNOSSC, and Bath University, while driving private sector alliances and individual giving mechanisms

Output Results:

[5] A.2.2 and B.2.1 indicators: Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities were planned or implemented to deliver food or specialized nutritious foods under CSP Output 06 during 2025, then there was no data entry for Metric Tons in COMET.

[6] Sub activity: School feeding (take-home rations): Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities planned or implemented under this sub activity during 2025 then there was no data entry for beneficiary in COMET under this sub activity.

Outcome Results:

[7] 2024 Follow-Up: This ACR is for CSP CO03 and information reported corresponds to activities developed in 2025. 2024 results are related to CSP CO02. Information about 2024 could be found in CSP CO02 ACR.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia.

[2] Peace Agreement Implementation Unit.

[3] Agency for Reincorporation and Standardization.

[4] National Learning Service.

[5] Colombian Agricultural Institute.

[6] Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research.

[7] WFP supported COCO SEI activities by funding in skills training in entrepreneurship and employment opportunities to empower host population and refugees to earn their own living.

Output results:

[8] Sub activity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices: Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities were planned or implemented to deliver food, cash or value vouchers under this sub activity during 2025, then there was no data entry for Metric Tons or USD in COMET.

[9] Sub activity: Food assistance for training: Spring synchronized information directly from COMET data entry. No activities were planned or implemented to deliver value vouchers under this sub activity during 2025, then there was no data entry for value voucher USD in COMET.

Outcome results:

[10] 2024 Follow-Up: This ACR is for CSP CO03 and information reported corresponds to activities developed in 2025. 2024 results are related to CSP CO02. Information about 2024 could be found in CSP CO02 ACR.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome results:

[1] 2024 Follow-Up: This ACR is for CSP CO03 and information reported corresponds to activities developed in 2025. 2024 results are related to CSP CO02. Information about 2024 could be found in CSP CO02 ACR.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Indicator data notes:

[1] Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment: Data collected was used as baseline 2025 first CSP implementation year. 2025 has no Target because it is baseline year.

[2] Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation: Data collected was used as baseline 2025 first CSP implementation year. 2025 has no Target because it is baseline year.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Indicator data notes:

[1] Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR): Data collected was used as baseline 2025 first CSP implementation year. 2025 has no Target because it is baseline year.

[2] Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures: Data collected was used as baseline 2025 first CSP implementation year. 2025 has no Target because it is baseline year.

[3] Sub activity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities: Activities under SMS Sub activity did not finish in 2025. There is no follow-up for CC.1.3: and CC.2.1 indicators.

[4] Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score: Data collected was used as baseline 2025 first CSP implementation year. 2025 has no Target because it is baseline year.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Environmental balance of Colombia 2025: deforestation, attacks on defenders, and threats to Indigenous territories and protected areas - Mongabay

[2] World Wildlife Fund – WWF News that marked Colombia's Environmental Agenda in 2025.

[3] OCHA - Humanitarian Monitor 2025

Partnerships

[1] DPS - National Department for Social Prosperity

[2] ETC - Certified Territorial Entities

[3] MoUs were signed with La Guajira, Atlántico, Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño, Amazonas, and Casanare

[4] IDB - Inter-American Development Bank

Financial Overview

[1] The Government's Hunger Zero with the Ministry of Equality and Equity, accounts for USD 42 million of the referenced USD 56 million received in late 2025. However, this is a highly specific initiative and does not target the crisis affected populations supported under our CSP, such as, internally displaced or confined communities affected by conflict and climate-related events, migrants, Colombian returnees, host communities, or early recovery of livelihoods and school meals for migrant children. As a result, funding gaps for crisis affected populations in 2026 remain unchanged.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	619,153	342,530	55%
	female	607,573	311,985	51%
	total	1,226,726	654,515	53%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	31,572	11,641	37%
	female	31,572	11,203	35%
	total	63,144	22,844	36%
24-59 months	male	69,312	21,332	31%
	female	57,754	20,544	36%
	total	127,066	41,876	33%
5-11 years	male	101,494	62,099	61%
	female	102,515	58,877	57%
	total	204,009	120,976	59%
12-17 years	male	91,651	51,824	57%
	female	92,971	51,340	55%
	total	184,622	103,164	56%
18-59 years	male	277,575	173,477	62%
	female	275,735	148,668	54%
	total	553,310	322,145	58%
60+ years	male	47,549	22,157	47%
	female	47,026	21,353	45%
	total	94,575	43,510	46%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	550,440	162,712	30%
Returnee	69,187	46,642	67%
IDP	284,269	283,040	100%
Migrants	322,830	159,840	50%
Refugee	0	2,281	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	66,000	11,701	17%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	71,932	11,665	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	8,862	1,290	14%
School based programmes	133,995	89,278	66%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	22,500	720	3%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	925,736	539,861	58%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,561	880	56%
Biscuits	33	0	0%
Canned Fish	642	393	61%
Dried Fish	45	0	0%
LNS	2	0	0%
Lentils	1,403	882	63%
Maize	105	0	0%
Maize Meal	1,403	836	60%
Pasta	859	510	59%
Rations	1,008	450	45%
Rice	4,420	2,413	55%
Sugar	158	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,160	664	57%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	21	0	0%
Biscuits	1	0	0%
Canned Fish	8	0	0%
LNS	1	0	0%
Lentils	21	0	0%
Maize Meal	21	0	0%
Pasta	10	0	0%
Rice	62	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	9	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	58	0	0%
Canned Fish	25	0	0%
Lentils	58	0	0%
Maize Meal	58	0	0%
Pasta	29	0	0%
Rice	173	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	40	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	22,743,655	13,231,586	58%
Commodity Voucher	9,205,487	1,559,915	17%
Value Voucher	4,023,544	147,576	4%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	14,720,000	10,357,894	70%
Value Voucher	550,066	137,911	25%
Cash	916,776	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	9,390,744	644,997	7%
Value Voucher	1,068,606	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.					
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 02: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory actions: (Tier 1).					
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)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	16,317	2,729
			Male	15,678	2,920
			Total	31,995	5,649
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 (take-home rations)	Female	1,020	
			Male	980	
			Total	2,000	
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		1,480
			Male		1,419
			Total		2,899
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	453,638	251,774
			Male	472,098	288,087
			Total	925,736	539,861
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	14,700	
			Male	15,300	
			Total	30,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	12,017	6,952.01
A.2.8 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through actions to protect against climate shocks			MT	427	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	22,493,113	13,164,515

A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	535,680	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	12,644,470	1,560,984
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	7,048,000	1,004,670
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	2,700,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	67,777,068	37,957,097
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	5,400,000	1,328,248
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	40,000	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2	

CSP Output 03: People affected by crises benefit from actions to promote early recovery of their livelihoods: (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	15,272	4,225
			Male	14,660	4,398
			Total	29,932	8,623
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	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,272	4,225
			Male	14,660	4,398
			Total	29,932	8,623
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	355	76.14
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	250,542	67,073
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	584,561	146,507
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,693,880	577,156

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.

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 02: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory actions: (Tier 1).

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	78	78
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	34,553	39,597
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)	%	100	99

CSP Output 03: People affected by crises benefit from actions to promote early recovery of their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	1,516	1,455
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Food assistance for asset	Number	380	668

CSP Output 03: People affected by crises benefit from actions to promote early recovery of their livelihoods: (Tier 1).

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 asset	US\$	826,651	680,298.81
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	862	808
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	2

D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	0
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes)	Food assistance for asset	Number	21	23
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc.)	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	129
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
1.1.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87	≥90	≥90	72		WFP survey
	Male	89	≥90	≥90	57		WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90	71		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≥10	≥10	26		WFP survey
	Male	11	≥10	≥10	43		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	28		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0	10		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	3	=0	=0	1		WFP survey

1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	69	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	85	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	70	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥3	≥3	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	≥7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥75	≥75	52	WFP survey
	Male	72	≥72	≥72	80	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	55	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≤22	≤22	48	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤21	≤21	20	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤22	≤22	45	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥82	≥82	44	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	0	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	43	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥18	≥18	48	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	60	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	49	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	8	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	40	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	≥59	≥59	10	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	0	WFP survey
	Overall	59	≥59	≥59	10	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥30	≥30	59	WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21	≥21	80	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	60	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≤11	≤11	31	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4	20	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	30	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.4	≤14	≤14	13	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	≤14	≤14	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤14	≤14	12.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤10	≤10	8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	30	≤34	≤34	33	WFP survey
	Male	43	≤25	≤25	20	WFP survey
	Overall	53	≤34	≤34	32	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	47	≤44	≤44	50	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤44	≤44	40	WFP survey
	Overall	41	≤44	≤44	49	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥12	≥12	9	WFP survey
	Male	21	≥21	≥21	40	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	≥12	11	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥90	≥90	87	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	92	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	90	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥10	≥10	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥10	≥10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥10	≥10	10	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	87	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	89	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	88	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≥17	≥17	18	WFP survey
	Male	19	≥19	≥19	12	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	15	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥75	≥75	55	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	79	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	68	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤8	≤8	27	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	9	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	17	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥86	≥86	72	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	89	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥86	≥86	82	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≥14	≥14	27	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥13	≥15	11	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥14	≥14	18	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	=0	=0	2	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	≥73	≥73	54	WFP survey
	Male	70	≥73	≥73	57	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥73	≥73	55	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≥26	≥26	38	WFP survey
	Male	28	≥26	≥26	37	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥26	≥26	38	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤1	≤1	8	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤1	≤1	6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤1	≤1	7	WFP survey

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.3	≤9	≤9	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	≤9	≤9	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤9	≤9	7.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	≤8	≤8	7	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤8	≤8	12	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤8	≤8	10	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	≤22	≤22	28	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤22	≤22	25	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤22	≤22	26	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43	≤40	≤40	37	WFP survey
	Male	31	≤38	≤38	25	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≤40	≤40	30	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥30	≥30	28	WFP survey
	Male	32	≥32	≥32	38	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥30	≥30	34	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	≥96	≥96	100	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥96	≥96	100	WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥96	≥96	100	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
1.1.1: 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
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	85	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	90	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥80	≥80	88	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥21	≥21	13	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥29	≥29	18	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	16	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥78	≥78	87	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	82	WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥78	≥78	84	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤1	≤1	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	96	≥96	≥96	100	WFP survey
	Male	96	≥96	≥96	100	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥94	≥94	100	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≥4	≥4	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	≥4	≥4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥6	≥6	0	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥87	≥87	91	WFP survey
	Male	65	≥84	≥80	95	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥80	≥80	94	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥13	≥13	9	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥12	≥16	5	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥16	≥16	6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.7	≤15	≤15	10	WFP survey
	Male	16.3	≤15	≤15	5.8	WFP survey
	Overall	17.4	≤15	≤15	7.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤0	≤0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤35	≤35	39	WFP survey
	Male	37	≤35	≤35	15	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤35	≤35	23	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52	≤40	≤40	26	WFP survey
	Male	41	≤40	≤40	40	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≤40	≤40	35	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4	≥25	≥25	35	WFP survey
	Male	18	≥25	≥25	43	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥22	≥22	40	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85	≥95	≥95	97	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥95	≥95	94	WFP survey
	Overall	85	≥95	≥95	96	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≥5	≥5	3	WFP survey
	Male	15	≥5	≥5	6	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥5	≥5	4	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≥20	≥20	26	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥20	≥20	22	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥20	≥20	25	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥74	≥74	46	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥74	≥74	35	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥74	≥74	44	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≤6	≤6	28	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤6	≤6	43	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤6	≤6	31	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	≥93	≥93	79	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥93	≥93	67	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥93	≥93	77	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥6	≥6	21	WFP survey
	Male	31	≥6	≥7	33	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥6	≥6	23	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	57	≥70	≥70	63	WFP survey
	Male	51	≥70	≥70	55	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥70	≥70	61	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≥25	≥25	29	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥25	≥25	35	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥25	≥25	30	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤5	≤5	9	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤5	≤5	10	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤5	≤5	9	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20	≤15	≤15	9	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤14	≤14	8	WFP survey
	Overall	19	≤15	≤15	9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22	≤15	≤15	11	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤15	≤15	18	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤15	≤15	12	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36	≤33	≤33	17	WFP survey
	Male	37	≤33	≤33	13	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≤33	≤33	16	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤30	≤30	37	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤30	≤30	34	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	37	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	≥22	≥22	35	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥22	≥22	35	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥22	≥22	35	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	97	≥100	≥100	98	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	-2.7	=0	=0	-2.7	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥75	≥75	81	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥75	≥75	76	WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥75	≥75	79	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥20	≥20	18	WFP survey
	Male	24	≥20	≥20	19	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥20	≥20	18	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	≤5	≤5	1	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥20	≥20	16	WFP survey
	Male	15	≥20	≥20	27	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥20	≥20	22	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	≥61	≥61	61	WFP survey
	Male	61	≥60	≥60	53	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥60	≥60	57	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≤19	≤19	23	WFP survey
	Male	24	≤20	≤20	20	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤20	≤20	21	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	≥71	≥71	75	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥70	≥70	73	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥70	≥70	74	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥27	≥27	24	WFP survey
	Male	31	≥30	≥30	27	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	25	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤2	≤2	1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≥40	≥40	46	WFP survey
	Male	34	≥41	≥41	37	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥40	≥40	42	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44	≥45	≥45	36	WFP survey
	Male	52	≥45	≥45	49	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥45	≥45	42	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤15	≤15	18	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤14	≤14	14	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	16	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	≤13	≤13	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤13	≤13	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤13	≤13	7.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	≤9	≤9	7	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤9	≤9	15	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤11	≤11	11	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤35	≤35	16	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤35	≤35	12	WFP survey
	Overall	29	≤35	≤35	14	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≤24	≤24	34	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤24	≤24	26	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≤24	≤24	30	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29	≥32	≥32	43	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥32	≥32	47	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥30	≥30	45	WFP survey
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
1.1.20: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.20: 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	0	≥4	≥4	6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.20: 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	≥2.5	≥2.5	3.5	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

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 06: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood.: (Tier 1).

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; Children (pre-primary); Students (secondary schools)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,368	899
			Male	4,195	391
			Total	8,563	1,290
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	153	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	916,776	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	550,066	137,911
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1	

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

CSP Output 05: Boys, girls and young people benefit from comprehensive school feeding programmes that are culturally appropriate and, where possible, linked to local production, contributing to food security, access to healthy diets and school retention: (Tier 1).

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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	45,000	22,484
			Male	45,000	23,398
			Total	90,000	45,882
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 (take-home rations)	Female	5,000	
			Male	5,000	
			Total	10,000	
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		17,816
			Male		17,032
			Total		34,848
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	14,720,000	10,357,894

Other Output

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

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 06: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood.: (Tier 1).

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\$	129,032	129,032
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	309	309

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 04: Government institutions and communities strengthen their capacities to design, implement, monitor and evaluate multisectoral and social protection policies and programmes: (Tier 2 & 3).

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.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	69	69
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Food Security Sector (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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1,104	1,104
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	176	176
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	15	15

O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	270,800	252,862
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Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages
 CSP Output 05: Boys, girls and young people benefit from comprehensive school feeding programmes that are culturally appropriate and, where possible, linked to local production, contributing to food security, access to healthy diets and school retention: (Tier 1).

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	235	235
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)	%	100	100
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	900	926
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	20	20
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	50,000	72,657
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	170	180
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	20	22
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	1,000,000	1,802,181

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: COHORT 2025 FS CCS - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 MOBILE UNITS - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 SOCIAL PROTECTION - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥7,000	≥7,000	7,046	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥7,000	≥7,000	7,046	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥14,000	≥14,000	14,092	Secondary data
2.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥50	≥50	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	70	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	24	≥35	≥35	35	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83	=87	=87	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	=90	=90	90	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤13	≤13	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	>5	>5	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73	≥85	≥85	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥85	≥85	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	≥85	≥85	86	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	≤10	≤10	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≤15	≤15	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤10	≤10	8	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	=70	=70	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=85	=85	86	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≥30	≥30	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≥15	≥15	14	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51	≥60	≥60	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≥60	≥60	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	67	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	≥30	≥30	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥40	≥40	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥35	≥35	30	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	=10	=10	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	=5	=5	3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.4	≤10	≤10	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.6	≤10	≤10	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.63	≤10	≤10	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	5	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	≤30	≤30	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≤30	≤30	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤30	≤30	20	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49	≤50	≤50	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≤50	≤50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≤50	≤50	51	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥20	≥20	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20	24	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
2.2.20: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	0	≥10	≥4	6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	≥2.5	≥2.5	3.5	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	Not collected	≥65	≥65	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥65	≥65	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥65	≥65	65	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

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

CSP Output 09: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	18,360	7,889
			Male	17,640	3,812
			Total	36,000	11,701
A.2.8 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through actions to protect against climate shocks			MT	439	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	361,584	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	843,696	

CSP Output 10: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital, facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights.

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	21,418	2,198
			Male	20,582	844
			Total	42,000	3,042
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	9,029,160	644,996
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	224,910	

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 11: Smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, including rural women producers, receive inputs, agricultural services and technical assistance and participate in asset creation programmes, increasing their market access and social inclusion and promoting a diverse, healthy and sustainable diet.

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	13,500	491
			Male	9,000	229
			Total	22,500	720

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

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

CSP Output 09: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge.

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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	580,828	580,828
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	11,007	11,007

CSP Output 10: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital, facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights.

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\$	297,989	271,994
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Food assistance for training	Number	100	100
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	857	932
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	528	559
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Food assistance for training	Number	195	195

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 11: Smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, including rural women producers, receive inputs, agricultural services and technical assistance and participate in asset creation programmes, increasing their market access and social inclusion and promoting a diverse, healthy and sustainable diet.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	5,834	5,834
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	65.39	321.12
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	17,650	17,629
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	51
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	50	50
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	5	4
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	102	104
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	82	82
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	70	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100

F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	8
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	2
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	150	150
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	8
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	1,200	1,200
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	7	5
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	0
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	521	521

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: BHA 2024-2025 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥99	≥99	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤10	≤10	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤10	≤10	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤10	≤10	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤25	≤25	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤25	≤25	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≤25	≤25	24	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤25	≤25	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≤25	≤25	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤25	≤25	21	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥40	≥40	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≥40	≥40	58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥40	≥40	47	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	38	≥80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CLTF - 2024-2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94	≥94	≥94	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≥83	≥83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	95	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤4	≤4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤17	≤19	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=2	=2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=2	=2	0	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.9	≤16	≤16	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.6	≤16	≤16	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤16	≤16	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15	≤15	≤15	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤13	≤13	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤13	≤14	5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤34	≤34	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	27	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤32	≤32	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≤44	≤44	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥19	≥19	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥24	≥24	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	38	≥80	≥80	77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥80	≥80	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80	72	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Fondo Paz FASE 1 2024-2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	91	≥91	≥91			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	≥79	≥79			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤15	≤15			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤6	≤6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	20	≥20	≥20			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥20	≥20			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≥20	≥20		Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	≤7	≤7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤12	≤12			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9			WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤37	≤37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤9	≤9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤16	≤16		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	≤29	≤29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≤56	≤56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤40	≤40		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37	≥37	≥37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥23	≥23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥35	≥35		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Herbalife 2025-2026 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.92	≥95.92	≥95.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.08	≤4.08	≤4.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	24	≥24	≥24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥24	≥24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	≤2	≤2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	≤8	≤8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤18	≤18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	≤27	≤27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤9	≤9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤23	≤23		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63	≥63	≥63		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	≥73	≥73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≥65	≥65		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Min Minas 2025 - Location: Cauca - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤37	≤37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤14	≤14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	13	≤13	≤13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≤50	≤50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤40	≤40		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	≥50	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥36	≥36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥40	≥40		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Min Minas 2025 - Location: Nariño - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12	≤12	≤12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤14	≤14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤12	≤12		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤26	≤26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤29	≤29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤27	≤27		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	≤41	≤41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤29	≤29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤39	≤39		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥21	≥21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥28	≥28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥22	≥22		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	38	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Región Amazonica - Canadá 2025 - 2026 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥74	≥74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	≥61	≥61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≥86	≥86		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤16	≤16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤20	≤20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤19	≤19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	Not applicable	≥75		Not collected	
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	Not applicable	≥75		Not collected	
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	78	≤78			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	4	≥4			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	18	≥18			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	≤9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤9		Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36	≤30				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤30				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤30				WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15	≤4				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤14				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤14				WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤26				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤26				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤26				WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	21	≤21				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≤21				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤21				WFP programme monitoring

4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	47	≥7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥47			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥47			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	32	≥32			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥32			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥32			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: UPAs 2024-2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89	≥88	≥88	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥88	≥88	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	94	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤10	≤10	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	1	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	75	≥75	≥75	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	94	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	75	≥75	≥75	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	97	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	≤25	≤25	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23	≤21	≤21	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤21	≤21	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤21	≤21	18	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤4	≤24	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤24	≤24	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤24	≤24	13	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥30	≥30	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥30	≥30	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	44	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	51	≤51	≤51	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≤51	≤51	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	44	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	49	≥48	≥48	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥48	≥48	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥48	≥48	55	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 12: Government institutions, humanitarian and development actors use WFP's services to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	3,060	2,417.82	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Service Delivery	Number	142,459	120,891	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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 country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥20	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥40	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥20	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	44	≥45	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥45	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥45	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	=50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	=50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	=33	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	=67	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	57	≥60	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥60	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥60	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	41	≥50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	8,738		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	9,095		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	17,833		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=98	=98	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	97	=98	=98	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.69	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.78	WFP programme monitoring	
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	≥96	≥96	95.83	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	95	≥96	≥96	97.89	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	95	≥96	≥96	96.45	WFP programme monitoring	
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94	≥95	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	94	≥95	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	94	≥95	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring	

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	99.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	99.59		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	Not applicable	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.34		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	≥98	≥98	69.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥98	71.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	69.74	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	≥98	≥98	69.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥98	71.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	69.74	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT UPAs 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100	99.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100	99.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	=100	99.64	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	=100	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: NPF - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Moderate	High	Not applicable	Not applicable	Secondary data
Target Group: SEI - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	Not applicable	Not applicable	Secondary data

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Exceeding	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	266,055	≥249,588	≥249,588	249,588		Secondary data
	Male	325,179	≥274,024	≥274,024	274,024		Secondary data
	Overall	591,234	≥523,612	≥523,612	523,612		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63	≥65	≥65	30.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63	≥65	≥65	23.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63	≥65	≥65	27.96		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	54	≥60	≥60	41.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥60	≥60	62.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥60	≥60	46.83		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63.64	=70	=70	76.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	75		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.23	=70	=70	76.25		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥80	82.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥80	80.72		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	79.38		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	99.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	98.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	99.05		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21	≥60	≥60			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥60	≥60			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≥60	≥60	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COHORT 2025 - **Location:** Colombia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	62	≥63	≥63	53.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥55	≥55	58.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥62	≥62	55.92	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO1 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO2 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO4 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	8		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	3	≥4	≥4	8.02		Secondary data
	Male	3	≥4	≥4	4.01		Secondary data
	Overall	3	≥4	≥4	5.88		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	82	≥85	≥85	90.13		Secondary data
	Male	82	≥85	≥85	90.13		Secondary data
	Overall	82	≥85	≥85	90.13		Secondary data
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	85	≥85	≥85	90		Secondary data
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	90		Secondary data
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	90		Secondary data
Activity 02: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Chocó - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	97	≥97	≥97	100	Secondary data	
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	100	Secondary data	
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	100	Secondary data	
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: La Guajira - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	85	≥85	≥85	90	Secondary data	
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	90	Secondary data	
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	90	Secondary data	
Activity 03: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	74	≥74	≥74	97.35	Secondary data	
	Male	74	≥74	≥74	97.38	Secondary data	
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	97.36	Secondary data	
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	71	≥71	≥71	94.07	Secondary data	
	Male	71	≥71	≥71	94.07	Secondary data	
	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	94.07	Secondary data	
Target Group: COHORT 2025 - Location: Colombia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	32	≥32	≥32	19.47	Secondary data	
	Male	32	≥32	≥32	18.55	Secondary data	
	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	19.46	Secondary data	

Cover page photo © WFP Colombia

Vereda Las Marimondas (Riohacha). World Food Programme's supportive activities to strengthen the productive capacities of women coffee growers.

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.

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	
SO 3	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	
SO 4	By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.
SO 2	SMP1	Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,336,798	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			32,559,402	15,632,405	1,336,798	8,370,820
2.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.	Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.	95,529,994	46,691,749	92,899,218	43,707,671
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			95,529,994	46,691,749	92,899,218	43,707,671

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	23,448,725	28,373,105	41,380,561	27,172,645
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,448,725	28,373,105	41,380,561	27,172,645
2.4	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	32,559,402	15,632,405	15,795,879	8,370,820
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		32,559,402	15,632,405	15,795,879	8,370,820

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.	Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.	2,717,707	9,061,966	9,676,993	8,370,076
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,717,707	9,061,966	9,676,993	8,370,076
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,800,801	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,800,801	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			154,255,828	99,759,224	162,890,251	87,621,212
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,821,979	9,975,922	9,851,445	7,658,888
Total Direct Costs			162,077,807	109,735,146	172,741,696	95,280,099
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,349,449	6,484,854	5,470,996	5,470,996
Grand Total			172,427,256	116,220,000	178,212,692	100,751,095


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

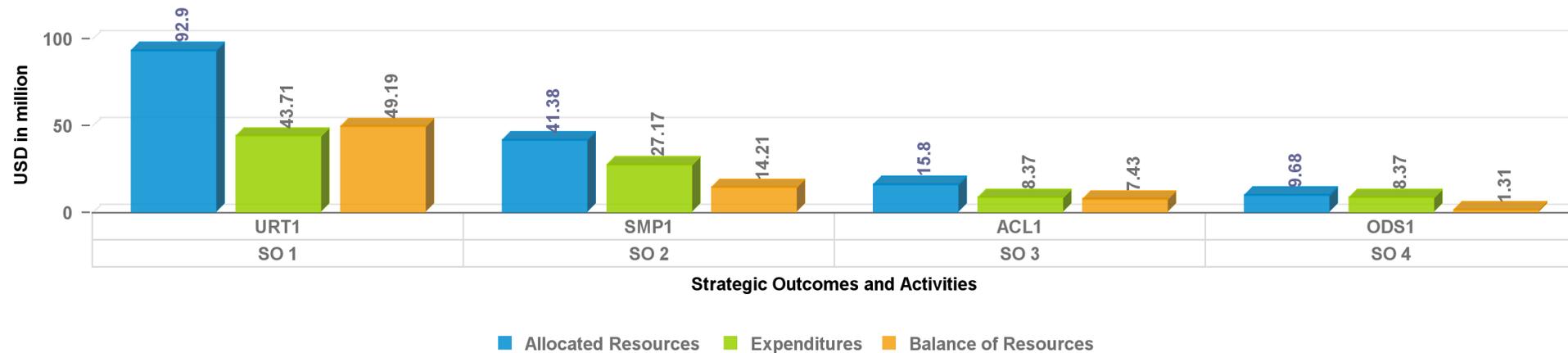
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	
SO 3	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	
SO 4	By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.
SO 2	SMP1	Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.

Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country.	Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues.	95,529,994	92,899,447	0	92,899,447	43,707,900	49,191,547
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			95,529,994	92,899,447	0	92,899,447	43,707,900	49,191,547
2.2	Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028.	Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems; and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	23,448,725	41,380,561	0	41,380,561	27,172,645	14,207,916
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,448,725	41,380,561	0	41,380,561	27,172,645	14,207,916

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender, and intercultural issues.	32,559,402	15,795,879	0	15,795,879	8,370,820	7,425,060

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Annual Country Report

Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.4	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombians returnees and host communities, and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028.	Non Activity Specific		0	1,336,798	0	1,336,798	0	1,336,798
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			32,559,402	17,132,678	0	17,132,678	8,370,820	8,761,858	
17.16	By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.	Provide services requested by government institutions, humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable.		2,717,707	9,676,993	0	9,676,993	8,370,076	1,306,917
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,717,707	9,676,993	0	9,676,993	8,370,076	1,306,917	

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Colombia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,800,801	0	1,800,801	0	1,800,801
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,800,801	0	1,800,801	0	1,800,801
Total Direct Operational Cost			154,255,828	162,890,480	0	162,890,480	87,621,440	75,269,040
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,821,979	9,852,254	0	9,852,254	7,659,696	2,192,557
Total Direct Costs			162,077,807	172,742,733	0	172,742,733	95,281,137	77,461,597
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,349,449	7,930,110		7,930,110	7,930,110	0
Grand Total			172,427,256	180,672,844	0	180,672,844	103,211,247	77,461,597

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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