



WFP Colombia Country Brief

March 2018

Operational Context

Colombia is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a Gini index of 53.5 and a gender inequality index of 0.429. Sixty years of conflict has had a significant impact on the country's social, economic and political landscape, with more than 8 million victims. Despite progress on the implementation of the peace agreement, Colombia is still facing serious humanitarian challenges. WFP's strategy in Colombia is based on the premise that supporting the Government in reaching Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 2, will achieve an inclusive peace. WFP's strategy is aligned with priorities of the Government to address humanitarian, recovery, development and technical assistance needs. WFP has been present in Colombia since 1969.



Population: **1.1 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **148 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **31% of children between 6-59 months**

Main Photo Credit: Juan Murillo
Caption: Afrocolombian communities redeem food vouchers in Quibdó, Chocó

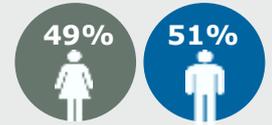
In Numbers

445.5 mt of food assistance distributed

711,359 USD cash based transfers made

USD 10.64 m six months (April – September 2018) net funding requirements

92,204 people assisted in March 2018



Operational Updates

- In the north-eastern area of Antioquia department, persisting disputes among illegal armed groups have caused human rights violations, including targeted killings of community leaders, collective forced displacements and confinements. In January and February, WFP supported 1,400 victims in the municipalities of Cáceres and Tarazá. In March, in response to the request of local governments, WFP continued assisting affected communities, while supporting an additional 450 forcibly displaced people in Ituango and Cauca municipalities. Affected families are currently living in temporary shelters in urban areas. Through food vouchers, families accessed fresh foods at shops located near these shelters.
- In the frame of the implementation of the peace agreement, former members of the FARC guerrilla are living in the "transition zones," established for disarmament, demobilization and reincorporation purposes. In the transition zone of Ponedores, in La Guajira department, WFP is supporting the agricultural cooperative *Multiactiva Paz para Colombia* which is integrated by smallholders and former FARC members. The cooperative is growing tubers, fruits and vegetables, and started selling to the School Meals Programme benefiting over 40,000 children in La Guajira.
- WFP is currently providing assistance to Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees, in particular vulnerable families, households headed by women with children, in the border departments of Norte de Santander, Arauca and La Guajira. In collaboration with local cooperating partners, including the Scalabrini Catholic Association, Pastoral Social and the Dioceses of Cucuta, assistance is being provided through: i) value vouchers for migrants in temporary shelters in the municipalities of Cucuta and Maicao; ii) value vouchers for vulnerable populations in informal human settlements in the municipalities of Riohacha and Maicao.

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WFP Colombia Strategy		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)		
109m	34.94 m	10.64 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 2: Access to food - Crisis-affected populations, including victims of violence, natural disasters and shocks, marginalized communities and vulnerable ethnic populations have adequate access at all times to nutritious foods and diversified diets, and are supported in establishing or improving their livelihoods		
26.69m	11.15m	1.52m
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 3: End Malnutrition - Communities and families have the capacities to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, with a focus on leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas		
28.81m	6.42m	11.81m
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes		
Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder productivity and income - Smallholder farmers (women and men) increase their production and marketing capacities sustainably		
3.95m	2.29m	0.01m
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable		
Strategic Outcome 5: Sustainable food systems - Rural ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have increased capacity to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change		
6.17m	4.92m	0.03m
Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs		
Strategic Outcome 1: Capacity Strengthening - Local government and civil-society organizations have strengthened capacities to implement accountable programmes that contribute to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition.		
25.82m	1.78m	2.36m

WFP Country Activities

SO 1	Strengthen the capacities of territorial actors for planning, implementing and evaluating food and nutrition policies and programmes
	Develop and evaluate innovative food and nutrition models
	Support crisis-affected populations
SO 2	Implement home-grown school feeding, focusing on protection and targeting vulnerable children not covered by public programmes
	Provide food security and nutrition education and behaviour change communication
SO 3	Provide Technical support
	Implement school meals programmes in response to Government requests
SO 4	Provide technical support to rural smallholders
	Stimulate markets with WFP purchases
SO 5	Build resilience and enhance livelihoods

Monitoring

- Colombia CO started to collect outcome level baseline information in Nariño and Norte de Santander departments.
- The monitoring unit designed a monitoring toolbox that includes monitoring requirements and guidelines, outcomes and process data collection tools, and targeting tools.
- Current activities for the Colombia and Ecuador binational project on adaptation to climate change include the design of the monitoring plan.

Challenges

- Humanitarian challenges persist in Colombia due to the continued violence in the country. The slow implementation pace of the peace agreement is resulting in increased tension among new guerrilla groups and FARC soldiers who do not want to demobilize. The illegal crops substitution plan is a source of insecurity and tensions especially in the departments covered by WFP operations. Additionally, threats to and assassinations of social leaders and human rights defenders continued over the second quarter of 2017 and 2018.
- The migratory influx caused by the crisis with Venezuela is putting pressure on local governments responsible for ensuring security and the provision of basic services. Colombia is the country most affected, about 1 million persons have entered with the intention to stay, the majority of whom arrived since the second half of 2017. The UN expects at least an additional 0.5 million people to arrive until the end of 2018. More than two-thirds of migrants are unable to access formal employment or basic services. According to an IOM assessment in 2017, around 80 percent of were food insecure. A more in-depth WFP profiling exercise of November-December 2017, provided additional indications of vulnerability and food insecurity among migrant households in the three border departments of Arauca, La Guajira, and Norte de Santander. According to this exercise, approximately 30 percent of households were severely or moderately food insecure. In response to an official request of the Government for UN support, a UN Integrated Response Plan is being finalized. WFP is part of the Food Security Cluster, and planning to support 350,000 vulnerable migrants and host community members between May and December 2018.