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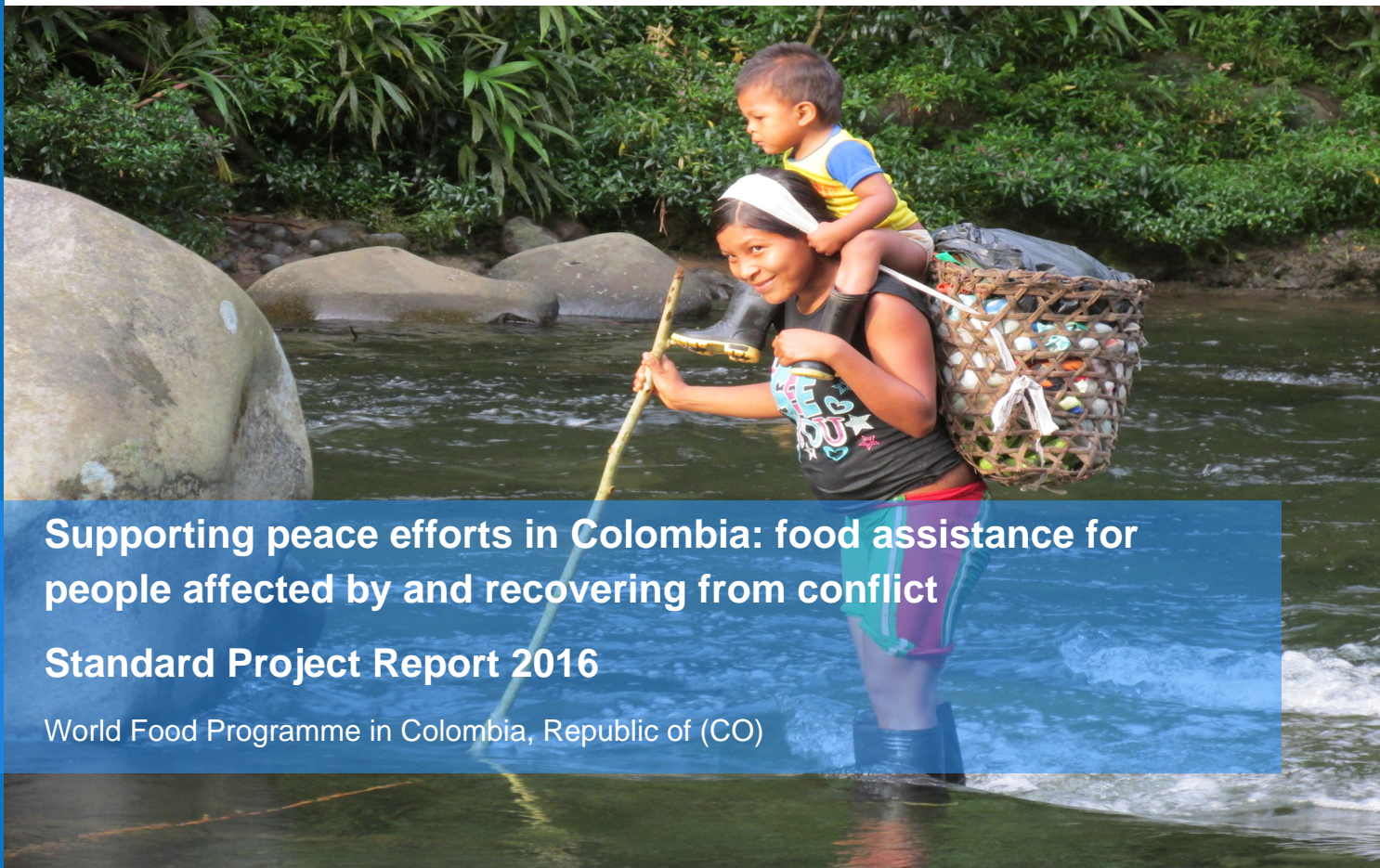
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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Supporting peace efforts in Colombia: food assistance for  
people affected by and recovering from conflict**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Colombia, Republic of (CO)



**World Food Programme**

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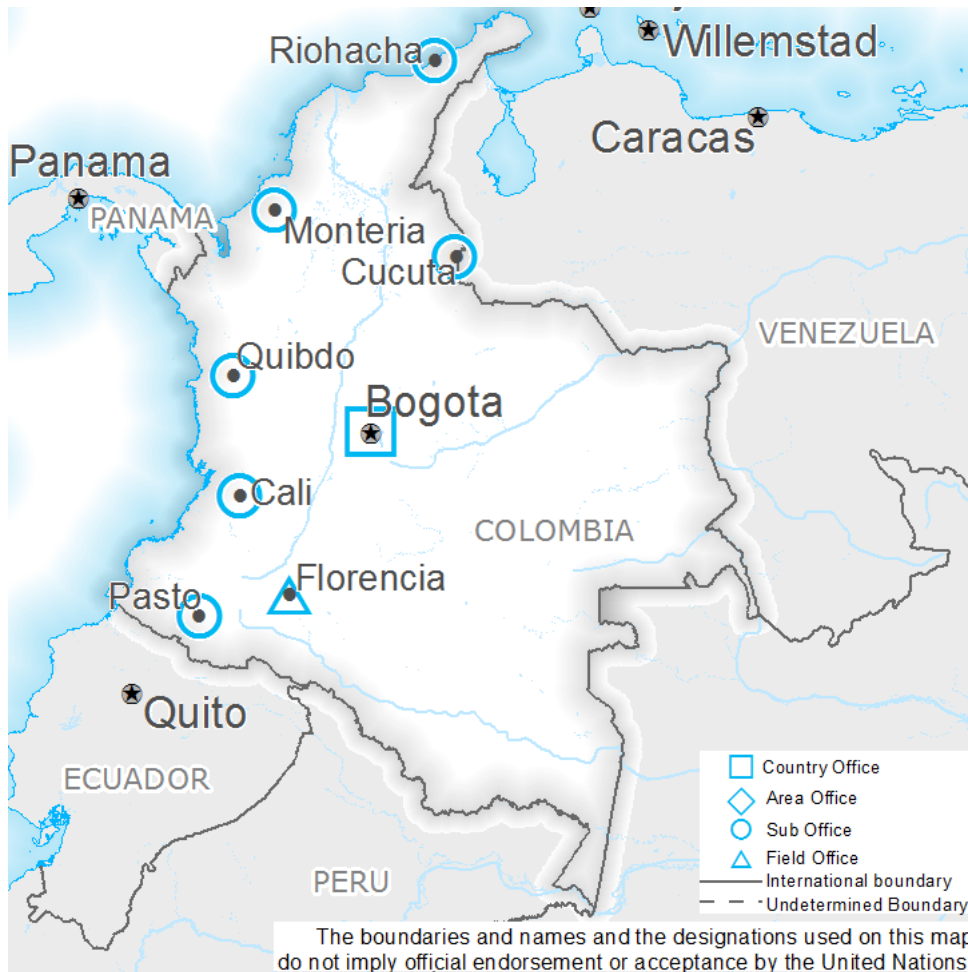
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Even though Colombia's economy has grown over the last decade while multidimensional poverty has decreased (World Bank, 2016), the gains are unequally distributed. The Multidimensional Poverty Rate is 2.3 times higher in rural than in urban areas (OCDE, 2014) and the proportion of the economically inactive is higher among women than men. According to the 2010 National Nutrition Survey and WFP's 2014 Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Analysis, 43 percent of Colombians are food insecure and lack access to basic nutritious foods. Small farmers face harsh climatic conditions, unpredictable weather, and precarious access to markets. Only 3.9 percent of the smallholders own the minimum assets required for sufficient agricultural productivity. Women farmers are particularly marginalized.

Internally Displaced People (IDP) and marginalized ethnic communities in Colombia are more vulnerable to all forms of malnutrition (Baseline Survey of Food Security and Nutrition of IDPs in Colombia. WFP/PS/ICBF. 2013). Almost 90 percent of indigenous children under five suffer from stunting in the Pacific Coast areas, while in the South and North 60 percent are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition is also a serious public health problem in many departments, and the prevalence of anemia among children under five ranges from 53 to 78 percent in displaced communities as compared to the national average of 27.5 percent (National Nutrition Survey ENSIN, 2010). In dispersed indigenous communities, iron deficiency anemia affects 58 percent of the children under five. The prevalence of malnutrition in the indigenous communities in La Guajira department is among the highest in the country. As a matter of fact, local institutions in this area are very weak, health care services are limited, and acute malnutrition cases are underreported.



During 2016, Colombia was severely affected by both El Niño and La Niña climate phenomena. El Niño led to water shortages, droughts and forest fires. Close to 11 million people had limited access to water during the drought. The El Niño phenomenon also negatively impacted agriculture throughout the country, particularly on the Atlantic coast. Later in the year, La Niña caused heavy rainfalls and flooding, particularly affecting the Pacific coast. It affected two million people in 17 departments of the country, severely impacting the food security and nutrition of already vulnerable people.

The Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia recently reached an agreement on a range of complex issues, including rural reform and land restitution. With the bilateral ceasefire of August 2016, violence related to the armed conflict with the FARC has significantly decreased. However, humanitarian needs persist in many areas of the country and violence by other illegal armed groups has continued. In 2016 alone, violence had 44,453 victims, almost all (97 per cent) were displaced. Violence will most probably continue to result in humanitarian needs and the implementation of any agreement will remain a challenge for a number of years.

Part of WFP's added value in Colombia derives from its ability to address these humanitarian needs by reaching the most vulnerable even in the remotest areas. WFP's resilience and capacity building activities are gender and nutrition sensitive. They had five key outcomes:

- Local governments and civil society have strengthened their capacities to implement programmes to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Victims of violence, marginalized communities and ethnic populations have got adequate access to nutritious and diversified diets, and can improve their livelihoods.
- Communities and families have strengthened their capacities to prevent malnutrition, leaving nobody behind in marginalized urban and remote rural areas.
- Smallholder farmers have sustainably enhanced their production and marketing capacities
- Ethnic rural communities in vulnerable areas have become better prepared to recover from shocks and adapt to climate change.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Colombia has made strong commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a national policy to implement, monitor, and report on progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition, the doubling of agricultural productivity, and the doubling of the incomes of small-scale producers by 2030 are all part of the Government commitment to SDG.

Aligned with SDG 2, the Government has set the goal of eliminating chronic malnutrition through the programme "De Cero a Siempre" (From Zero to Forever), the national strategy for comprehensive early childhood care for children under 5. In collaboration with traditional and private sector partners and the Government, WFP contributes to the achievement of this goal through nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions. For example, WFP complements the national school meals programme in remote conflict-affected areas and promotes the inclusion of local purchases from small farmers into the technical guidelines of the National School Meals Programme. Also, the school meals programme includes nutritional education to establish healthy eating habits among children.

The Government of Colombia initiated a review of the national Food Security and Nutrition Plan (2013 – 2019) that had set three priorities: i) ensuring adequate supply and access to nutritious foods; ii) improving social welfare and quality of life through nutrition education, the prevention and reduction of malnutrition; and iii) improving food production and water quality by comprehensive and coordinated actions. WFP supported a number of local governments in the development of their territorial plans, helping to ensure that food security and nutrition objectives were well integrated.

WFP's 2016 achievements were the result of a coordinated and capable network of partnerships, including capacity strengthening, studies, direct assistance to victims, and livelihood strengthening. National strategic partners included the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), Social Prosperity (PS), the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) that also coordinates the National Management Committee of WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), the Unit for Attention and Reparation of Victims (UARIV) and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD). Partnerships with local government entities were critical for effective implementation. Other successful partnerships in this activity were with UN Agencies, including FAO, UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, and WHO.

WFP played an active role in the United Nations Country Team. FAO and WFP jointly lead the food security and nutrition cluster, effectively coordinating humanitarian assistance and securing complementarity with other UN clusters. WFP established a cash-based transfers working group including APC and the Colombian Red Cross. WFP also actively participated in the inter-agency gender group and the working group against gender-based

violence, which allowed WFP to work with a wide range of women's groups.

WFP added value to various government programmes in 2016 by:

1. generating evidence to support cost-effective food and nutrition programmes at territorial level. In alliance with government institutions and academic partners, WFP coordinated assessments of food security and nutrition gaps in indigenous communities.
2. reaching the most vulnerable people in diverse and often isolated areas through efficient supply chains. As co-leader of the United Nations Food Security and Nutrition cluster, WFP is recognized and respected for its extensive field presence, especially in the most affected areas of the country.
3. launching the first pilot project relying on multi-purpose cash-based transfers (CBT) in the region. Cash can be used to satisfy the food and other basic needs of the targeted women and children. The provision of cash transfers to victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) enabled women to provide for their children while rebuilding their livelihoods. Evidence suggests a correlation between food insecurity and the occurrence of IPV (Hidrobo, M, A Peterman, and L Heise. 2014). The effects of cash, vouchers and food transfers on intimate partner violence have been measured in a randomized experiment in Northern Ecuador. (Washington, D.C, IFPRI).

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP's strategy in Colombia complements peace-building efforts by the government and aims to strengthen local government capacity to improve the food security and nutrition of marginalized and conflict-affected populations, with particular attention to the diverse ethnic groups. Aligned with the national priority of developing efficient, sustainable and scalable food-assistance models, WFP relied on various approaches, including CBT, local purchases and capacity strengthening. Based on lessons learnt and in consultation with the Government, donors and other partners, WFP responded to humanitarian needs and carried out activities to promote recovery and reintegration, development, resilience-building, and capacity strengthening. Expected outcomes and operational objectives included:

- Stabilized or improved food consumption and dietary diversity of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people affected by the conflict, in line with Strategic Objective 1 ("Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies");
- Rebuilt livelihoods of communities affected by conflict through the provision of trainings and asset-creation activities, including community and market infrastructure, with a focus on enhanced resilience and the empowerment of women and marginalized groups, and support to schoolchildren at risk of recruitment of armed groups, in line with Strategic Objective 2 ("Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies"); and
- Increased marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers leading to expanded activities and improved incomes, in line with Strategic Objective 3 ("Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs").

**Protracted Operation (PRRO) 200708** (2015-2018), with an approved budget of USD 62.9 million for the improvement of food consumption and dietary diversity and for rebuilding the livelihoods of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people who have been affected by conflict.

**Multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) 200781** (2015-2017), with an approved budget of USD 32 million for strengthening government capacity at local and national levels and to deliver social programmes in a more efficient and coordinated manner, improving the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable populations. This trust fund complements assistance provided under the PRRO by providing fortified food to children under five and to students receiving school meals, and non-food items to assisted families.

**Emergency preparedness activity 200916** for the phenomenon of El Niño (2016), with an approved budget of USD 211,000 to enhance government capacity to assess food security needs, create early warning systems and elaborate contingency plans.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Resource mobilization efforts in 2016 focused on diversifying WFP Colombia's donor base and developing new ways of working with the private sector. These efforts proved successful, annual targets were nearly achieved, enabling WFP to meet its commitments. In 2016, WFP's main traditional donors were USAID, followed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Germany and Canada. Flexibility in funding priorities, as well as multi-year contributions from Germany helped the country office keep up its continuous operations. This is especially important when working with victims of violence. Contributions enabled WFP support activities that empowered women and provided long-term economic opportunities for female victims of violence. The broadened donor base allowed WFP to expand its capacity development activities.

Importantly, government entities contributed to the implementation of the PRRO, including the provision of Bienestarina, a fortified nutritional product for young children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as funds for trainings, the repackaging of commodities, and monitoring. This contribution highlights the strong partnership between WFP and the Colombian Government and the complementarity of their efforts. The in-kind food assistance based on local diets and communities' preferences helped mitigate the negative impact of the inflation-induced high food costs.

In addition, new partnerships and contributions supported capacity development activities and certain innovative actions. For example, with the support of the WFP Innovation Center, the country office developed NutriFami, a web-based multimedia tool for the purpose of scaling up nutrition education among vulnerable populations. This tool was awarded the "Special innovation award" of Innovation Accelerator supported projects by WFP's Executive Director. WFP hopes to adapt this application to other activities in Colombia and for use in other countries. Additionally, a joint proposal between WFP, FAO and OCHA was funded by the European Union to strengthen the local institutional capacities and resilience of El-Nino affected communities in la Guajira.

In 2016, WFP reinforced its partnerships with the private sector entities Yum! Brands, BASF Stiftung, Unilever, Fundación Éxito and Sodexo. These funds allowed WFP to support integrated school meal activities, include a healthy lifestyle focus in nutrition education, and generate evidence on women's empowerment. Also a strategic collaboration with the Exito foundation presented an opportunity for project beneficiaries to increase their income: a group of small farmers signed commercial agreements with a large supermarket chain.

A budget revision to the PRRO was approved in 2016 in response to the new country priorities related to capacity development, peace-building, gender-equity and protection.

Based on a cost-efficiency analysis on how to increase coverage of beneficiaries, WFP Colombia shifted to direct implementation of activities in some of the most remote and vulnerable areas. More than 10,000 people were reached through direct implementation, enabling WFP to reduce costs and increase geographic coverage. In September 2016, WFP started to provide nutritious meals to over 14,000 girls and boys and girls, complementing government assistance to boarding schools. These actions highlight the cost effectiveness of WFP Colombia's decentralized structure, with 7 suboffices covering 11 departments. This structure also enables greater coordination with local governments, enhances WFP's reputation with communities and allows for flexible response.

WFP also optimized available resources and complementarity with its established partners. The collaboration with Prosperidad Social and the Pan American Development Foundation in Choco department to support the resettlement of more than 40,000 conflict-affected Afro-Colombians is a good example of increased outreach to the most vulnerable communities through a government-sponsored social programme.

## Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP assisted nearly 260,000 people, mostly victims of violence. PRRO participants received in-kind food assistance or value vouchers, depending on the proximity of sales points, food availability, local food prices, food offered by small farmers, and beneficiaries' preferred modality. By the end of 2016, WFP had consolidated its retailer network to include 64 medium and large scale supermarkets. While larger stores used their own information system to track CBT redemption, 80 percent of retailers used WFP's information tracking system, ensuring strong accountability, detailed inventory and sales records, commodity prices, and purchase records of CBT beneficiaries. Linking CBT with local production by smallholders generated multiple benefits for thousands of rural people, ranging from better incomes for the poorest families, to stronger rural economies through promotion of healthy eating habits

and the purchase of nutritious foods.

Another important achievement was the training of 2,000 smallholder farmers in the development of business plans and marketing strategies. As a result, smallholder farmers entered into commercial agreements with private, medium, and large food retailers, and local economies were supported. WFP also helped link the produce of smallholder farmers' associations to institutional markets, including the National School Meals Programme.

WFP works in isolated areas and provides training in the most remote rural communities, adapted to the local contexts and the recovery needs of displaced, confined, and returnee populations. In some areas training supported local peace-building initiatives led by indigenous farmers organizations while in other regions training focused on the role of women in peace-building, citizen participation and human rights.

For the provision of food assistance, WFP put special emphasis on women and ethnic minorities. WFP strategically identified associations with a high proportion of women and helped raise women membership to 53 percent by the end of the year. WFP Colombia also analyzed agricultural value chains from a gender perspective, taking into account that women and men often produce different crops and are involved in different stages of the value chain for a particular product. This analysis helped strengthen the role of women and their influence at each stage of the value chain. Additionally, a baseline survey was initiated with Emory University and UN Women to evaluate how increased incomes for women affect family and community relations, looking specifically at Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

WFP Colombia consolidated its resilience strategy with a focus on reaching food insecure families and communities particularly affected by environmental degradation (desertification in Nariño), climate shocks (severe drought in La Guajira) and armed conflict (Cauca department). WFP's strategy combined humanitarian assistance with livelihood strengthening at community level. The integrated resilience package implemented with cooperating partners extended to the prevention of malnutrition; improved production systems based on traditional crops and agricultural practices; renewable energy to support traditional agriculture systems; and the provision of clean drinking water. Additionally, WFP built fodder and seed banks that are used now as "bio-stores" and serve as sales points for the community marketing of local products at fair prices.

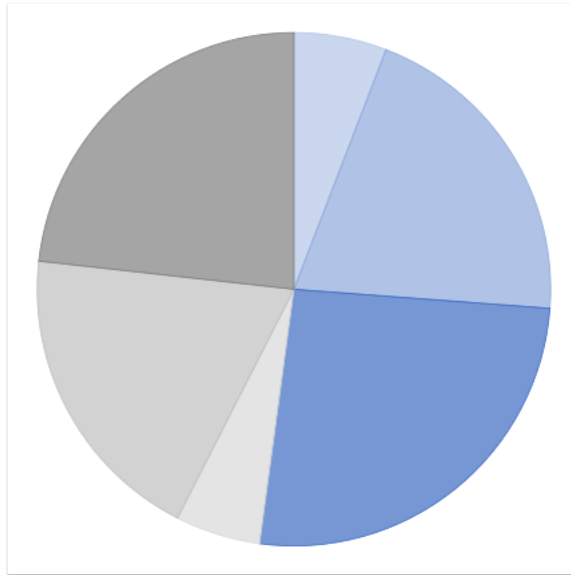


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	15,048	13,798	28,846
Children (5-18 years)	52,389	49,596	101,985
Adults (18 years plus)	66,847	59,881	126,728
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>134,284</b>	<b>123,275</b>	<b>257,559</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,970	509	1,000	-	-	4,479
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,479</b>





## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	55,779	4,325,176	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>55,779</b>	<b>4,325,176</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

Although Colombia has made significant improvements in its logistics infrastructure, the country is still behind in global terms, ranked 108th of 144 countries (World Economic Forum Report, 2014-2015). Investment in the national road network has lagged and many rural areas have no road access, leading to frequent and significant delays in transport and travel. Only 8.5 percent of all roads are part of the primary network. WFP Colombia faced a number of logistic challenges in 2016, including prolonged transport strikes, impassable roads due to flooding and landslides, and long trips by river to areas in need.

WFP Colombia set up two warehouses for shipping and receiving food stocks and contracted storage services of a third party logistics operator with a comprehensive nation-wide storage network. Depending on emerging needs, WFP can use this storage network at any time for the receipt and shipping of food stocks.

Most of the commodities for the PRRO were received at ports in the northern part of the country and then moved to a bonded warehouse for customs clearance. The lead time required for customs clearance is generally between 8-15 calendar days, depending on the quantity and the type of cargo. The Government provided funds for the repackaging of commodities into 1 kg bags.

WFP Colombia set up an internal supply chain unit, with new functions including procurement processes for retailer contracting. In 2016, 20 new contracting processes were carried out and 26 contracts were extended. Field missions to contact potential suppliers ahead of shortlisting and tendering processes resulted in several offers received. Specific transport arrangements were designed and carried out to deliver food from retailers to isolated communities.

As part of the local purchase strategy, 52.1 mt of *kepeshuna* beans were procured from smallholder farmers in La Guajira department. The *kepeshuna* bean is an important part of the indigenous Wayuú diet, being a main source of calcium, iron and protein. Although agricultural production decreased drastically due to the prolonged drought, the installation of drip irrigation systems with the support of NGOs has facilitated cultivation of this local bean variety.

In 2016, losses accounted for 0.2 percent of the total distribution. A risk mitigation strategy was developed in order to further reduce losses. This strategy included specialized training for cooperating partners on good storage and transport practices; diagnosis of road conditions prior to food assistance delivery; and engagement of local communities and leaders for a better coordination of food deliveries. The use of smaller trucks reduced the risks related to bad road conditions.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	52	-	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In a view of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that outlines WFP's intervention in Colombia for the coming years, a strategic review as well as stakeholder consultations identified the following gaps in food security and nutrition:

- State revenue trends affect social programmes effectiveness. Total social expenditure, as a percentage of gross domestic product, is 15 percent below the OECD average. Lack of access to basic services threatens food security, especially for ethnic and displaced populations;
- Institutional fragmentation and lack of coordination in the implementation of food security and nutrition programmes impede achievement of targets. Only 11 percent of all actions are planned in an inter-sectoral manner and decentralized governments lack capacity for programme implementation (National Planning Department, 2015); and
- Gaps exist in coverage and targeting, quality of programmes, differential approaches, and programme oversight.

On the basis of these findings, in the framework of the CSP, WFP will work with United Nations agencies to achieve synergies and avoid duplication for greater collective impact. WFP will support government systems and social programmes and will continue to strengthen coordination and collaboration with a range of actors promoting synergies and programmatic complementarity. The aim is to help the Government reduce fragmentation and coordinate food security and nutrition interventions to achieve impact at scale.

Additionally, taking into account its strong capacity to reach ethnic communities in remote and isolated areas, WFP has strengthened its regional and ethnic (differential) approaches through a range of strategies including local purchases. For example, WFP included quinoa, an Andean protein-packed grain, in the food basket to improve diets in conflict-affected communities. An evaluation was carried out to determine the acceptability of quinoa among families. It was found that the grain was hard to prepare and because of the high price paid for exporting the quinoa, families rather sold than consumed the product. As a consequence, quinoa was removed from the in-kind food basket.

WFP provided technical assistance to small producers to sell their produce to the National School Feeding Program. The main lesson learned from the technical assistance provided is the need to strengthen producers' capacity throughout the value chain. This will guarantee a permanent supply of foods that meet quality requirements. It is also important to strengthen partnerships with specialized institutions to improve post-harvest handling and processing, quality management and storage practices.

The preliminary results of the study on gender-based violence, carried out in collaboration with Emory University and Universidad Nacional de Colombia, indicate that the intra-household economic, psychological and physical violence against women is perceived as normal and accepted practice. WFP will address this and other findings on gender roles and behaviors in its training activities. Increased awareness of all forms of violence will be part of WFP's strategy promoting zero tolerance of violence towards women.

In order to share and validate good practices, lessons learned and tools for building resilience, WFP Colombia participated in a regional WFP-FAO workshop on resilience and nutrition security that gathered experts of national governments and partners in Latin American countries. The Colombia team presented the joint intervention with FAO and UNICEF, which aims to improve food security and the rehabilitate agrarian livelihoods of indigenous communities affected by a prolonged drought. The following main lessons were learned in this workshop:

- "Resilience" is a broad concept that covers many dimensions, as indicated by the multi-agency Food Security Information Network (Resilience Measurement Principles, FAO, IFPRI, WFP joint publication, 2013). Therefore, indicators need to be tailored to the specific objectives of the programme.
- A wide range of indicators is necessary to measure main risks and stressors (absorption, adaptation or transformation) over time (short, medium or long term). Existing indicators are insufficient to measure the effects of resilience strengthening activities.
- There is a need to include short-term process indicators measuring capacity building.

In collaboration with WFP Office of Evaluation and the Panama Regional Bureau, WFP Colombia is planning to carry out a decentralized evaluation of the PRRO 200708 in early 2017. The evaluation will identify good practices and lessons learned to enable informed decisions on the implementation of cost-effective and efficient activities, contributing to capacity development, enhanced livelihoods and resilience in families and communities. Recommendation will inform the implementation of the 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan. Specifically, the evaluation will analyze: cooperating partners; beneficiary targeting; decentralized processes; local purchases related to voucher redemption; and nutrition education activities.

# Capacity strengthening

WFP Capacity-strengthening strategy, mainly focused at local level, has three main components:

## 1. Strengthening municipalities' ability to develop efficient food security programs.

A multi-donor trust fund (MDTF, 2015–2017) between WFP and the Government of Colombia was designed to strengthen the government capacity to improve the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable populations. In line with government priorities, the trust fund had a specific focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous, and remote rural populations. The MDTF complements WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 2016-2018) and supports the new Colombian National Development Plan and the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy.

Within this MDTF, agreements were signed with Prosperidad Social (PS) and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF). During 2016, this agreement led to the strengthening of institutional capacities to integrate food and nutrition security strategies in government programmes for displaced populations. Thirteen training sessions were provided to government and cooperating partners' staff (over 85 entities in all) on food security, healthy lifestyles, project monitoring, accountability to affected populations, and the use of technological beneficiary data collection tools, among other topics. Government institutions that work with WFP increased their capacities by integrating food security and nutrition aspects into their programs and activities, and needs assessments.

In order to complement the WFP food basket distributed through the PRRO, the Government delivered Bienestarina, a locally-produced fortified blended food to all households with children under 5 and to students receiving school meals. Bienestarina provided essential micronutrients for children. WFP used funds provided by PS to purchase emergency kits for about 650 internally displaced families in the Nariño department. In addition, over 1,700 returnee families received farming tools to support their early recovery.

WFP coordinated a study on food security and nutrition in indigenous communities in collaboration with the ICBF, the National Department of Statistics, and the National Institute of Health. The study evaluated the food security and nutrition situation of indigenous people using a territorial and intercultural perspective. Information was gathered from eight indigenous groups in Arauca, Meta and Guaviare departments. Socio-demographic, health and nutrition data (including on breastfeeding, complementary feeding and food consumption practices) was collected at the household level, interviewing about 8,300 people. The analysis of the geographical, social and cultural context facilitated the identification of key factors for food insecurity. Anthropometric information was collected from about 4,500 children and blood samples were taken from women and children to analyze for anemia, zinc and vitamin A deficiencies. The analysis of data collected will inform the design and implementation of national assistance programs to reach poor and food insecure indigenous communities.

## 2. Strengthening capacities of local producers

In partnership with specialized agencies, such as the Interamerican Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA), WFP provided technical support to approximately 2,000 smallfarmers in 62 farmers' associations on production, management and marketing skills. Assessments were conducted to prepare capacity-building plans which included storage facility infrastructure, retailers, as well as the procurement of post-harvest equipment. Training sessions were carried out on post-harvest handling and processing, quality management and storage practices. Training material was distributed to participants. In addition, members from small farmer associations benefited from technical visits to exchange and learn from successful experiences of other associations, particularly on production and marketing.

In order to promote smallholder organizations' access to markets, WFP supported associations in the preparation of business and marketing plans, in order to establish commercial agreements with several private medium and large food markets.

In 2016, approximately 35 percent of small farmers' organizations met the quality standards and requirements for food production and processing, an improvement over the 20 percent found at the start of 2016. One of the most important results in 2016 was the strengthened linkage between producers and private and institutional markets. The percentage of organizations that sold their produce to the private sector and institutional markets rose from 15 to 50 percent and from 5 to 25 percent respectively. About 9,000 PRRO participants redeemed their food vouchers directly with small producers.

## 3. Reinforcing vulnerable communities' capacities to enhance gender equality and peace-building in view of a post-conflict scenario

Training activities conducted by WFP contributed to peace-building and the promotion of gender equality in communities severely affected by violence. Participants attended training sessions and workshops that addressed issues such as peaceful conflict resolution, leadership and political participation, peace process, and the role of

communities in the peace process. Other sessions focused on empowerment of women, rights of women and girls, and gender roles. Upon completion of the training, about half of female participants reported that they felt informed on various negotiation issues within the peace agreement, as compared to 23 percent prior to the training. Moreover, 94 percent considered that as leaders of their communities they could now play an active role in promoting peace by encouraging reconciliation, trust and confidence. In addition, the project stimulated participation in peace-building activities through a series of workshops and information sessions; by the end of the project, half of the participants had been involved in peace-building activities versus 20 percent at the outset.

*"By sharing experiences with other women who have suffered from violence and have gone through similar situations, we have all been empowered. We now know the laws that exist to defend women's rights."* (A workshop participant in the course "Women as peace-builders at the local level" in Chocó department).

WFP activities led to a reduced tolerance to violence against women. The perception of gender roles positively changed, and there was an increase in the percentage of women and men who considered that both should contribute to household incomes and be responsible for raising children.

Globally, WFP is one of the few organizations exploring the potential of fortified rice as an effective and sustainable strategy to improve the intake of micronutrients. Fortified rice will also improve families of health and economy. In 2016, WFP Colombia presented its rice fortification efforts as part of the regional initiative to promote fortified rice in families' diets. The study was presented to the National Committee for the Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies (Ministry of Health and Social Protection). The analysis recommended:

- To recognize the vital importance of rice in the diet of the Colombian population, especially in low-income groups and in rural areas, and the need for the Government to protect the rice supply and access to food.
- To motivate the Colombian government to launch a rice fortification program in the country, due to the critical level of micronutrient deficiencies in the population.
- To establish a process of consultation with all stakeholders of the rice supply chain, to determine the list of micronutrients and their quantities, the technology used, and the capacity of mills to fortify rice.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The WFP strategy in Colombia complements peacebuilding efforts by the government and aims to build government capacity by strengthening social programmes to improve the food and nutrition security of conflict-affected populations. The protracted relief and recovery operation contributes to the WFP Strategic Objective 1 (“Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”), Strategic Objective 2 (“Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies”), and Strategic Objective 3 (“Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”).

The specific objectives of the PRRO are (i) the improvement of the food consumption and dietary diversity of internally displaced people, returnees and vulnerable people affected by conflict; and (ii) rebuilding the livelihoods of people affected by conflict, with a focus on resilience and the empowerment of women and marginalized groups.

To this end, planned activities in 2016 included a relief and a recovery components and crosscutting activities:

1. WFP provided general food assistance (relief component): to victims of violence or communities affected by natural disasters, through in-kind food transfers and cash-based transfers (CBT). In-kind transfers were provided in remote areas where food markets are poorly developed or nonexistent.
2. WFP carried out food assistance for assets/food assistance for training activities (recovery component) in order to contribute to the socio-economic stabilization of conflict-affected communities returning to their homes or resettled in other regions.
3. In collaboration with partners, trainings on food security and nutrition were offered in order to promote healthy lifestyles and dietary diversification, taking into account that beneficiaries’ diets predominantly consist of carbohydrates (cereals, roots and tuber, sugar) and edible oil.
4. School meals activities were carried out in border schools located in marginalized areas, historically affected by violence.
5. WFP strengthened small farmers’ associations and stimulated their access to markets. WFP beneficiaries of food assistance redeemed their vouchers directly with small farmers’ organizations.
6. WFP promoted gender equality and engaged staff and partners at all levels in a gender analysis. During training sessions carried out in every sub office, staff and partners received training on basic gender concepts and on how to carry out a gender analysis that facilitates understanding of how partners are handling gender equality issues in specific projects.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,243,355
Direct Support Costs	12,041,015
Food and Related Costs	15,319,534
Indirect Support Costs	4,115,461
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	28,188,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,907,767</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies



**Outcome 1.** Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** General food assistance to victims of violence or communities affected by natural disasters, using in-kind food transfers and cash-based transfers (relief component).

Targeted groups included internally displaced individuals or groups, returnees and confined groups, as well as victims of anti-personnel landmines and natural disasters. In 2016, mobility restraints caused by illegal armed groups led to the confinement of communities in northern departments of Norte de Santander and Arauca. Food assistance was delivered through in-kind transfers or food vouchers, redeemable in supermarkets or local stores. Beneficiary families were supported for three months. Taking into account the need to respond rapidly, in-kind assistance was provided in remote areas where food markets are poorly developed or nonexistent.

In 2016, WFP also provided relief assistance in humanitarian crises, to Colombians arriving from Venezuela due to the border crisis; to marginalized ethnic and rural communities on the Pacific coast and in the Northern areas affected by La Niña and El Niño; and to forcibly-displaced groups who were victims of illegal armed actors not involved in the peace process. All WFP recipients participated in trainings that covered food security and nutrition, healthy eating habits, nutrition for children under five and for pregnant and lactating women, food handling, and safe water.

**Strategic Objective 2:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings or following emergencies

**Outcome 1.** Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households during the assistance period

**Activity 1:** Food assistance for assets (recovery component)

Activities were aimed at conflict-affected returnees or resettled ethnic groups in order to support their socio-economic stabilization and integration. In concert with communities, projects were defined with the objective of improving food security and strengthening the livelihood and resilience of households.

The number of families receiving food assistance for assets was greater than planned since WFP's approach shifted to the recovery of livelihoods and more stable solutions for victims of violence. Assets were selected by communities, cooperating partners in each community used a participatory approach to identify needs. In the current context of the peace agreement and reduced intensity of the conflict, assets will enable communities to lay the foundations for long-term solutions.

Within the framework of national government programs for productive and social development, activities were focused on supporting Afro-descendant and indigenous communities that have returned to their home territories.

**Activity 2:** Food assistance for training (recovery component)

Participants were trained on agricultural and livestock production, organizational skills, small business management and marketing, health, nutrition, peace-building, human rights, citizen participation, and gender-related issues, including women's and girls' rights, sexual and reproductive health, shared domestic responsibilities and violence against women. Families also participated in community leadership trainings, which provided information on access to various assistance programs for victims of the conflict. In Caquetá department WFP supported the creation of a victims association. Depending on the needs and the context, trainings lasted three to six months.

**Activity 3:** School meals.

WFP provided food assistance to primary and secondary school students in boarding schools during the academic year. Schools received food assistance in the form of vouchers, enabling them to purchase, prepare and deliver school meals. WFP provided one school meal per day, amounting to 30 percent of a student's daily nutritional needs. WFP assistance was complemented by the government-provided fortified food, Bienestarina, that also contributed to improving the nutritional status of children.

The voucher for school meals was confined to 50 products that had been agreed upon with the schools oversight committees, aligned with the nutritional requirements of students and with the National School Meals Program. Food was purchased through a small retailers' network, some of whom had, as a result of a WFP advocacy, committed themselves to purchasing from smallholder associations.

In order not to jeopardize the security of educational institutions, and aware that targeted schools were located in conflict and violence-affected areas, WFP decided to provide assistance through vouchers instead of cash. The

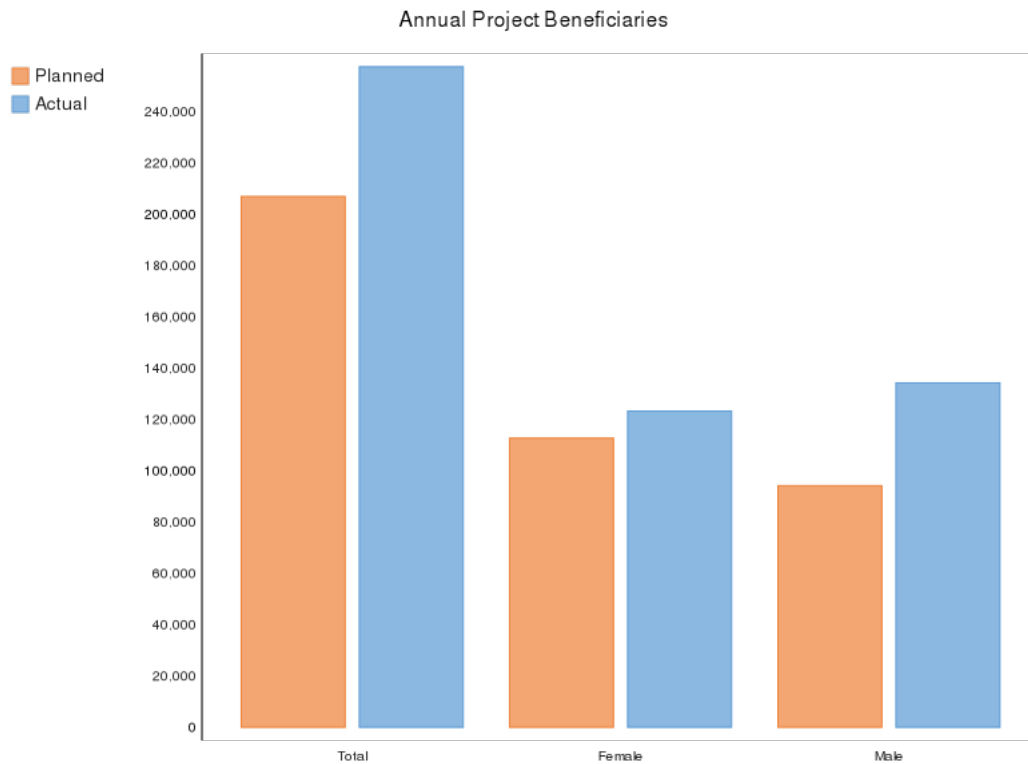
school principals received the vouchers and were in charge of purchasing the food products. The use of vouchers can be better monitored, as voucher redemption data is directly inputted into WFP information systems.

**Strategic Objective 3:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

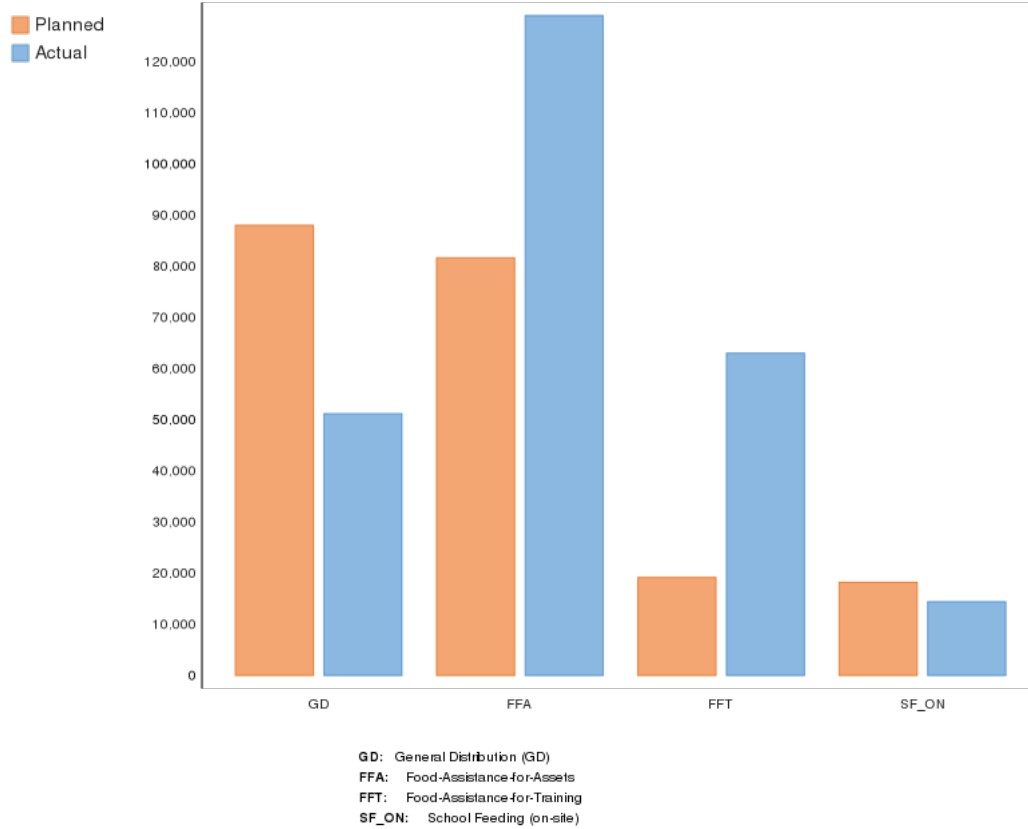
**Outcome 3.** Increased marketing opportunities for producers and suppliers of agricultural products and food at regional, national and local levels

**Activity 4:** Local purchases.

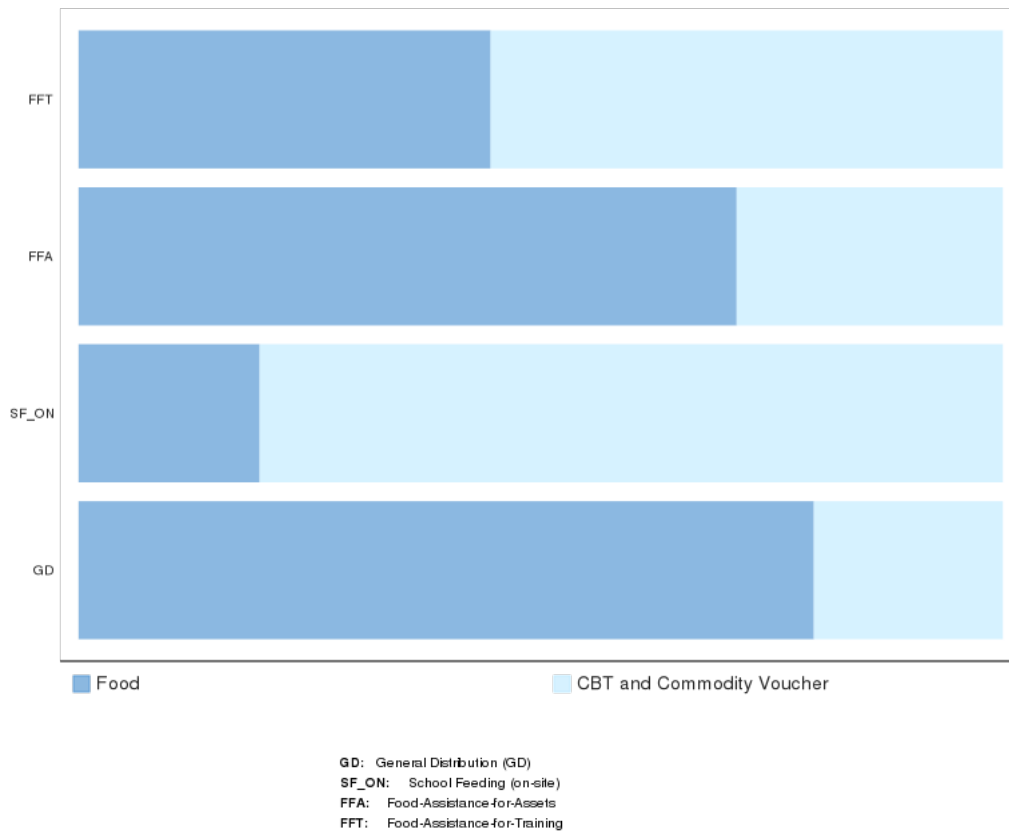
In partnership with specialized agencies, such as the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA), WFP assisted small farmers belonging to 62 organizations in four provinces of the country. In order to augment their marketing opportunities and thus contribute to an increase in households' incomes, WFP strengthened their organizational and post-harvest management skills. The strategy included 1) organizational strengthening: targeting, assessment and implementation of capacity-building plans; and 2) access to markets: linking small farmers' organizations to WFP beneficiaries through voucher redemption, and promoting access of small farmers' associations to institutional and private markets.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,069	501	46.9%
Lentils	-	499	-
Quinoa	48	18	37.1%
Rice	2,533	2,845	112.3%
Vegetable Oil	539	509	94.4%
Wheat Flour	422	108	25.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>97.1%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,722,000	55,779	3.2%
Value Voucher	7,257,000	4,325,176	59.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,979,000</b>	<b>4,380,955</b>	<b>48.8%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

During 2016, WFP worked with 80 cooperating partners 36 percent of which were local governments. This cooperation proved critical in the implementation of early recovery projects that aimed at enhancing the resilience of returnee and resettled communities. A National Management Committee comprised of government entities and WFP was formed to coordinate assistance, promote complementarity, and facilitate the handover and integration of former WFP beneficiaries into national social protection programmes.

WFP implemented programmes in collaboration with national and international NGOs. International NGOs, such as Plan International and Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) have a proven track-record of logistics, including warehousing and infrastructure. In addition, they work with local staff which facilitates rapid acceptance of programmes. Their use of native languages improves communication with beneficiaries. National NGOs and churches also played an important role, particularly in humanitarian activities in rural and isolated areas. These NGOs and church groups are highly respected by the local communities and also by armed actors in the conflict-affected areas where WFP projects are implemented.

Minority ethnic organizations represented 12 percent of WFP partners during 2016. These organizations were important allies in helping WFP meet the distinct needs of ethnic populations, tailoring assistance to include the use of native languages and local dietary habits. These groups also have significant experience in promoting Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) through the use of ancestral practices and native crops.

In evaluating the performance of cooperating partners, the main challenges identified were the targeting of beneficiaries and the partners' ability to deliver FSN education. In order to address these issues, WFP sub-offices increased their involvement in beneficiary targeting and thirteen training sessions were delivered to partner staff. Partner capacities were assessed at the beginning and at the end of each activity in order to help determine whether or not to continue the partnership. Efforts to strengthen partner capacity improved the quality of implementation.

In addition to its active participation in UN fora, WFP's partnerships with other UN agencies were strengthened in order to enhance the coordination of recovery activities. WFP, FAO and UNICEF strengthened capacities and resilience of Wayuú communities, which were severely affected by El Niño related drought in La Guajira department. The three agencies aligned their operations to develop a comprehensive intervention supporting over 600 vulnerable families in indigenous communities in coping with the effects of the drought as well as the closure of the border with Venezuela. In addition to the delivery of in-kind food baskets, WFP provided commodity vouchers to promote dietary diversity and the consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

In the framework of a joint programme with UNWOMEN, FAO and UNDP, WFP carried out activities in vulnerable rural areas of Cauca department aimed at local inclusive development to strengthen food security. The initiative targeted 430 families and was also supported by Social Prosperity (PS), the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Health, and the Government of Cauca. In partnership with the international NGO Action Against Hunger, WFP has carried out training sessions on nutrition, healthy cooking, health promotion and the use of safe water along with the provision of water filters. Importantly, under this joint initiative, WFP supported activities to reduce anemia in children under 5 through food fortification with Micro Nutrient Powders (MNP). This food fortification strategy included community training sessions on the correct use of MNP at household level.

## Performance Monitoring

The performance monitoring plan developed by WFP Colombia is aligned with the Corporate Strategic Results Framework and it is based on the PRRO 200708 Results Framework (2015 - 2018), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016 - 2019), the cooperation framework between Colombia and WFP (2015 - 2019), and the multi-donor trust fund, which supports capacity-building activities for several government entities aimed at improving their ability to deliver food security and nutrition programming.

The operational implementation plan outlines the prioritized geographical areas, the target population, and the activities to be carried out during the year. Based on these criteria, the monitoring unit calculates representative samples by strategic objective to measure outcome indicators twice a year, on the same group of beneficiaries. Cluster methodology is used, which is appropriate for WFP's work in Colombia as geographic coverage is almost 40 percent with an important number of recipients highly dispersed in rural areas.

Gender and protection are cross-cutting issues in WFP monitoring activities and all data collected is disaggregated by sex. Information gathered through focus groups and enumerators' observations support qualitative analysis. In addition to corporate indicators, WFP Colombia has country specific indicators for gender and peace-building that have been measured through activities piloted in the framework of the PRRO.

Process monitoring is carried out periodically and extends to the cooperating partners' performance, the management of warehouses and inventories (for in-kind food distribution) and the sales locations where vouchers are redeemed. This process is complemented by a feedback mechanism for beneficiary families to rate the quality of the assistance received. Information is collected regularly by the seven field offices located in Riohacha, Cucuta, Monteria, Quibdo, Cali, Florencia and Pasto, where initial findings are analyzed before being reported to the Monitoring Unit. Information is used to identify project implementation aspects that could be improved and the preventive actions that could support the enhancement of processes. A beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM) mechanism is to be introduced in 2017. In order to improve efficiency by reducing costs and increasing the sample size, part of the direct interaction with beneficiaries aimed at learning about individual perspectives on the processes will be carried out by phone.

Guidelines were designed to improve the quality of the information collected in the field. These guidelines have been customized to reflect local consumption habits. WFP staff in the field have excellent communication equipment (26 smartphones and 12 tablets), which enables them to easily access KoBo, a free and open-source mobile data collection tool that also works offline. To support monitoring activities, a toolbox was developed that contains all relevant guidelines, survey templates and links for uploading the information collected. It can be accessed on the internet at any time and is kept updated. By mid-June 2016, the corporate platform for managing programme performance – COMET - was rolled out in Colombia in order to capture all output information directly from the field. The system enables programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites.

## Results/Outcomes

In 2016 WFP assisted nearly 260,000 victims of conflict in 11 departments of the country. WFP assistance was crucial in helping vulnerable individuals, families and communities rebuild their lives and confront new challenges



such as climate change. The target groups included internally displaced individuals or groups, returnees and confined groups, as well as victims of anti-personnel landmines and natural disasters.

**Strategic Objective:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1), Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** General food assistance to victims of violence or communities affected by natural disasters, through in-kind food transfers and CBT (relief component).

Overall, in 2016 the number of people assisted under relief component was lower than planned (51,000 versus 88,000) due in part to a drop in the intensity of the internal armed conflict, as a result of the peace agreement with the FARC guerrilla group.

The depreciation of the Colombian peso (37 percent decline versus the US dollar in 2016) increased the prices of agricultural inputs and imported foodstuffs. Additionally, El Niño-driven severe droughts caused a significant reduction in local food production. At the height of the drought, prices of perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables increased by more than 30 percent. Official statistics indicate that the population with the lowest income level spent up to 35 percent of their earnings to purchase food supplies.

Given this difficult situation, food assistance provided by WFP to communities in a state of emergency played a key role in improving their food security and nutrition. After the WFP intervention, beneficiaries increased vegetable and fruit consumption (source of vitamins and minerals) from 3 to 4 times a week, while receiving education on nutrition and healthy eating habits. As one women participant said: "The food received and the training sessions helped improve the way my family eats, most of all, my children. It's good to learn about nutrients and how important it is to have a good diet to maintain health and well-being."

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed by a family during a seven-day period, and provides an estimate of the quality of their diet. A score of 6 is considered "good," whereas a score of 4.5 or less is considered "poor". Analyses of the results of the DDS showed that more than half of the surveyed households consumed all 7 food groups during the week, an improvement compared to consumption patterns at the beginning of the intervention. Still, approximately 40 percent of the households consumed only 5 or 6 food groups, and did not include fruits or vegetables. Based on the survey results, WFP training continues to emphasize the importance of including fruits and vegetables as a key component of the family diet.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) measures the use of negative coping strategies by families faced with crises that impact their food security. In 2016, households resorted to at most two strategies that directly affected food security. The percentage of households reducing the number of their daily meals decreased from 58 to 28 percent. The percentage of households that reduced the size of meal portions declined likewise from 38 to 33 percent. Households were less likely to resort to negative coping strategies such as withdrawing children from school, reducing health or education costs, consuming seed stocks, selling breeding animals, land or the family home. Similarly, the percentage of households that did not have to resort to any negative survival strategy also increased. Nevertheless, the CSI target was not reached, negative coping strategies were mostly observed among returnee families participating in recovery activities, who faced challenges in rebuilding their livelihoods.

In 2016 emergency assistance in response to the prolonged drought in La Guajira began with government provision of food supplies in a two-month period. However, given the seriousness of the situation and based on the results from baseline surveys, WFP decided to increase this assistance through the provision of in-kind food and commodity vouchers. This greatly improved the diversity of beneficiaries' diets, adding much-needed fruits, vegetables and animal protein. Food selection was informed through community consultation in conjunction with nutritionists.

The communities also received training on food safety, handling and preparation of food and food storage, a key factor given the elevated temperatures in the region and the lack of refrigeration available to most families. Importantly, WFP introduced a resilience model with its main NGO partners, setting up food, seed and fodder banks. These facilitated access to food for indigenous communities, fodder for animals and allowed families to restart their agricultural production, even in times of crisis.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2),

**Outcome 2.1:** Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for the targeted households

**Activities:** Food assistance for assets/training and school meals (recovery component)

Results related to the frequency of food consumption were similar to those for the population in emergency situations. However, unlike the relief component, foods groups of key importance for nutritional intake including meats, dairy products, fruits, vegetables and dry legumes, all had a higher rate of consumption as a result of the intervention. The increase in meat and dairy products consumed during the week was significant.

The increase may be due in part to the increased availability of these foods at points of sale where beneficiaries redeem their food vouchers, the most common transfer modality used in the recovery component. The voucher facilitated a diversification of diets, in particular, there was a higher consumption of nutritious foods, such as vegetables and citrus fruits (key sources of vitamin C), eggs, meat, and dairy products (sources of protein, vitamins and minerals essential for growth and immunity).

The increased dietary diversity may also be due to the comprehensive nutritional training program, which reached 100 percent of beneficiaries and was aimed at improving dietary habits in the medium and long-term. In order to strengthen its nutrition education strategy, the country office developed, with the support of the WFP Innovation Accelerator and the German Government, the multi-media web-based nutrition education tool NutriFami, which is accessible in Spanish and selected indigenous languages. The “learn through fun” application using smart phones or the internet (including public internet kiosks set up by the Government of Colombia), can now be scaled up in order to include market or early warning information for farmers.

Additionally, multipurpose cash was provided in a pilot project to female victims of violence and families with female household heads. These women and their children manifested a significant increase in the consumption of highly nutritious foods. The consumption of fruits and vegetables went from near zero to at least 3 times per week. There were also improvements in the consumption of animal-source foods, such as eggs and meats. Women reported that their health improved as a result of the assistance provided, and they felt less stressed about their economic situation.

In order to promote access to food supplies in a more sustainable way, WFP supported agricultural production in communities in the recovery phase. One of the largest projects developed in 2016 supported ethnic minority communities on the Pacific coast of the country. Within the framework of a joint strategy program with Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and Social Prosperity (PS), WFP supported over 7,000 Afro-Colombian and indigenous families affected by extreme poverty, vulnerability or forced displacement in the Chocó department. Through asset creation activities, 12,000 ha of crops were planted to produce cereals, vegetables and fruits for sale and consumption at household level. In addition, income generation initiatives were established and supported including the creation of community shops, sugar mills and handicraft businesses. These activities contributed to the stabilization of the economic conditions of the communities and improved food security of the participating families.

Approximately 50 percent of WFP activities in 2016 supported livelihood recovery and resilience, adapting or creating community assets and training activities in the communities affected by conflict or natural disasters. The number of people assisted in the relief component in 2016 was less than planned because the intensity of the conflict was decreasing. Thus the number of beneficiaries participating in recovery activities could exceed the planned figures (191,000 instead of 100,800).

Most activities stimulated local agricultural and livestock production, both for own consumption and surplus marketing. Community gardens were established with WFP providing seeds and agricultural tools. Supported by partners in Cordoba department, WFP created agricultural extension centers to promote, inform and advise on production matters and demonstrate replicable methods and techniques. Storage centers were also established in order to prevent food waste. These activities were mainly carried out in the central and southern parts of the country where land and water resources can readily support agriculture. In most of these areas agricultural activities were severely affected by the armed conflict and there is limited access to agricultural inputs and credit.

**Training activities** focused on strengthening the communities in:

- Project management; organizational skills, marketing. The training sessions helped communities set up or strengthen income generating activities.
- Nutrition and healthy lifestyles
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Peace-building. Following a post-conflict scenario, WFP delivered training and awareness sessions on the peace process in pilot projects aimed at supporting peace-building activities and covering topics such as access to justice, development and post-conflict, gender and peace-building. These context-adapted activities explain the overachievement regarding the number of people trained.
- Community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Especially in communities most affected by El Niño and La Niña phenomena (Nariño, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Cauca provinces), training activities aimed at strengthening community capacities to cope with drought and floods.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2),

**Outcome 2.2.** Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

**Activities:** Food assistance for assets/training and school meals (recovery component)

**Asset creation activities** also contributed to strengthening of community welfare, resilience and income generation. In the Pacific area, historically characterized by poor basic services and poverty rates above national average, two types of infrastructure were developed with partners, which responded to community-prioritized needs. The first was public infrastructure: school classrooms, community and health centers, sports facilities and pedestrian bridges. The second type was infrastructure related to agricultural production including fish ponds and poultry facilities, rice threshing machines, sugar mills, and storage centers and warehouses.

Since 2015 WFP has been assisting Colombians affected by the border dispute with Venezuela. In response to the crisis and in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Colombian Red Cross, UNHCR and UNDP, WFP assisted more than 7,000 Colombian returnees. WFP provided seed capital for 180 income-generating activities, and returnees participated in activities oriented to restarting their lives and recovering their livelihoods.

**Activities:** School meals

Overall, the total number of **children receiving school meals** was lower than originally planned due principally to a change in prioritization by the Government of Colombia, according to which instead of three only two departments became eligible for the assistance. Thus 18,182 beneficiaries had been planned, but only 14,400 were assisted.

Student retention rates remained relatively stable at the schools assisted by WFP, although there was a slight decrease in attendance by girls in secondary schools (from 89 to 85 percent) and boys in primary schools (from 93 to 88 percent). Adolescent girls often leave school due to pregnancy or legal or illegal employment. For boys, the main reasons for dropping out are recruitment by illegal armed groups and the cultivation of illicit crops. These will often involve children in income-generating activities at an early age.

Food assistance through vouchers contributed to increased dietary diversity among students. Within the framework of the national school meals program, the consumption of fruits, vegetables and dairy products has increased significantly. The average number of days in which children consume at least four food groups or fortified foods was consistently increasing over the baseline.

“By providing nutritious foods and promoting a healthy lifestyle, WFP support has contributed to students’ well-being and provided them with greater opportunities for the future. With good nutrition, children’s physical and mental performance has improved.” (School teacher in Putumayo department)

In one indigenous community in the Putumayo department, the school also serves as a community center where families share meals with the students. This results in a lower consumption rate for the targeted children. For cultural reasons, the community has not fully accepted the inclusion of fortified food into their diet. This prompted WFP to monitor the school with a view to adjust the assistance strategy to this community in 2017.

WFP also supported the creation of school gardens, agricultural and small livestock in schools as part of education activities. The foods produced complemented the WFP assistance and thereby contributed to the diversity of students’ diets.

All assisted school children, as well as teachers and parents, received nutrition education; they also participated in trainings on healthy eating habits and physical activity. Additionally, sports kits were delivered. Committees of each school defined activities to promote healthy habits: the inclusion of nutrition education in the school curriculum, and activities such as healthy food preparation, sport contests, etc.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2),

**Outcome 2.3.** Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs measured as an average in four departments

**WFP’s capacity-building strategy**, mainly focused at local level, aimed at strengthening municipalities’ ability to develop efficient food security programs. Through pilot projects, WFP also strengthened capacities of local producers and vulnerable communities with a view to enhance gender equality and peace-building in a post-conflict scenario. In order to measure results of this pilot initiatives, WFP Colombia defined a set of indicators.

Governmental institutions that work with WFP increased their capacities through integration of Food Security and Nutrition into their needs assessments, programs and activities. Farmers’ associations strengthened their capacities

and communities have a better understanding of the peace accord, and are more willing to take part in peace-building activities at local level. Gender sensitization activities resulted in changes in the perception of gender roles within the family and the community.

**Strategic Objective:** Reduced risk and enable people, communities and country to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3),

**Outcome 3.1.** Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

**Activity 4:** Local purchases and increased access to markets

WFP helped link smallholder farmers associations with both public (school meal programs) and private markets (medium and large scale supermarkets). The percentage of organizations that market their products in institutional markets or the private sector rose from 5 to 25 percent and from 15 to 50 percent respectively. In 2016, 9,000 PRRO participants redeemed their food vouchers directly with small producers.

It is important to highlight that two organizations in the southern part of the country successfully attained Green Business Certification, awarded to organizations that meet standards for social and environmental responsibility. Members of COIMPROSAM, a farmer association in Nariño department, thanked for WFP and local government support. The organization now sells products to local markets, and even exports. As a result, its income increased, improving the quality of life in the community. Currently, WFP is the main commercial partner for most small farmers.

As WFP exit strategy focuses on linking small farmers associations with private and institutional markets, the target end value for the indicator “Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as percent of food distributed by WFP” is low. However, the baseline value for this indicator is above this end target value. This is due to the fact that PRRO started in July 2015; total food distribution levels were moderate in the year (only 6 months operation) while WFP purchases from small farmers were significantly raised. This is why the baseline value for 2016 is exceptionally high.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

With respect to gender equality, Colombia was ranked 92 out of 186 countries (UNDP, 2014). Only 56 percent of the women participate in the labor market compared to 80 percent of men (UNDP, 2015) and the unemployment rate for women is 11.1 percent compared to 6.7 percent for men (DANE, 2016). In rural areas, women play a fundamental role in maintaining food security at household and community levels. They are in charge of the activities related to the production, preparation and distribution of food in the households. Nevertheless, women's role in making choices about cultivation and production is limited. The last agricultural census showed that 60 percent of the decisions over land use and production were made by men (DANE, 2015).

According to the report of the National Institute of Forensic Medicine in Colombia, in 2014 around 86 percent of all victims of sexual violence were women, mainly girls and adolescents. Violence is aggravated by conflict. Nearly 55 percent of the displaced are women, and of these, 50 percent are victims of sexual and gender-based violence (UNHCR, 2011). Women belonging to indigenous and Afro-Colombian ethnic groups have been disproportionately affected by conflict-derived violence.

WFP carried out 9 training sessions for sub-offices and cooperating partners on how to conduct a gender assessment. The gender assessment took into account the following three factors: women's access to assets, resources and basic services; division of labour; and women's roles in decision-making processes. WFP sub-offices worked on case studies, exchanging experiences with peers and stakeholders on how to integrate gender into their work strategies. The assessments are now a part of all activity designs with partners.

In the first **multi-purpose cash-based project** in the region, developed for women victims of gender-based violence, WFP Colombia provided assistance to 60 women and their children. Women participated in training sessions on food security, gender-based violence prevention and economic autonomy. Additionally, women received seed capital in order to initiate income generating activities. This pilot project helped women to attain a greater degree of economic autonomy; 10 percent of the participating women were hired as cashiers by a large supermarket; and the food security of the participating women and their children improved.. One of the key lessons learned from this project was the need to support income generating activities for longer periods in order to ensure employment opportunities.



In line with the current post-conflict scenario of the country, WFP facilitated the participation of **women in peace-building activities**. In Nariño, Cauca and Chocó departments 3,270 women participated in training on leadership, empowerment, economic autonomy, and local peace initiatives. In Chocó department, the project had a special focus on ethnic minorities (indigenous and Afro-Colombians). Thanks to an alliance with the Mayor's Office and the National Entity for Training, 200 women participated in an 80-hour certified course entitled: "Women as peace-builders at the local level". The main topics covered were the role of women in the post-conflict context, violence and conflict management, and access to justice. Women's organizations were also supported in setting up small businesses. As a result of this initiative, women leaders and government institutions established a cooperative relationship that opens the door for their increased participation in public policies which concern them.

To generate data on gender based violence and women's economic empowerment, WFP Colombia is conducting a study called "**Evaluation of the effect of marketing interventions for women on economic empowerment and the risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia**". The study seeks to measure to what extent an increase in revenue along with gender equality training would impact the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV). This randomized controlled trial focuses on women and their partners. To increase women's revenue, WFP purchased agricultural products from 62 prioritized farmers' associations in four departments. Over 1,500 women and 600 men benefited from the training sessions on food security, gender issues, IPV prevention and marketing. The knowledge drawn from this evaluation will identify the most effective ways to empower women and drive transformation in reducing IPV and promoting gender equality, not only in Colombia, but also globally.

Finally, to contribute to Colombia's efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, WFP launched a joint strategy with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA to improve health care programmes for indigenous women in the northern region of the country. These indigenous communities have maternal and neonatal mortality rates consistently above the national average. The Ministry of Health, regional and local Secretariats of Health, and indigenous communities participated in an international workshop organized by the four UN agencies to share best practices on maternal and neonatal health.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and security challenges are largely related to the conflict and the presence of armed actors in WFP's areas of intervention, where being caught in a crossfire, harassment, extortion, and the presence of landmines are commonplace. In order to mitigate these risks, cooperating partners familiar with the security situation and with extensive experience in the field were involved in various mitigation measures including food delivery and training activities held at an appropriate hour in safe locations chosen by the beneficiary communities; continual sharing and updating of pertinent information with community leaders; and a mine risk education program to protect communities from anti-personnel mines and unexploded munitions in areas with landmines. The latter was carried out with cooperating partners, among others the Norwegian Refugee Council. Finally, action was taken to ensure that the PRRO activities would not entail extra workload without proportional benefits.

Thanks to these measures participants on their way to activities, food delivery or voucher redemption locations did not encounter safety problems. Only two security incidents were reported in 2016. First, the receipt of an anonymous threat against indigenous leaders and community members in temporary shelters on account of their forced displacement on the Pacific coast. In this case WFP, along with cooperating partners and government entities, successfully promoted the early return of affected community members to their areas of origin. Second, an attack on a transport truck during a food distribution. As a result, WFP increased community participation in food deliveries in order to ensure that communities were aware of the objectives of the food assistance.

WFP Colombia developed a protection strategy that centers on sharing and communicating. WFP also participates in the UN protection cluster. All recipients of food assistance, cooperating partners and other stakeholders are informed about the objectives and implementation mechanisms of WFP assistance. Information is delivered in native languages, graphs and illustrations facilitate understanding in the communities. Technology was incorporated into the communication strategy. Local radio stations were used to inform and send reminders regarding upcoming meeting dates and locations. Mobile phones text messages and WhatsApp were also used to inform about activities. Finally, relevant information on activities was published in newspapers, at community centers and other communal gathering points. About 80 percent of the interviewed households had information on the activities in which they participated and awareness of the criteria for participation in different WFP assistance programmes.

In order to identify any problem related to the provision of food assistance as early as possible and to be responsive to views and opinions in the communities, WFP Colombia launched an exclusive phone-in line to answer questions and respond to enquiries, claims and complaints. They mainly concerned voucher redemption (value of the voucher, redemption dates, etc.); enquiries were answered and doubts dispelled. This telephone line is currently staffed by



two program assistants. WFP plans to set up a system to register and count calls in 2017. The planned beneficiary contact monitoring will be a process monitoring tool allowing a reduction in the number of field surveys and increase the number of people interviewed by phone.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo caption: Indigenous woman walks back to her community after receiving nutritious fresh food from WFP. Chocó department. WFP/Olga Parra.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	94,233	112,749	206,982	134,284	123,275	257,559	142.5%	109.3%	124.4%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	13,216	15,104	28,320	15,048	13,798	28,846	113.9%	91.4%	101.9%
Children (5-18 years)	39,481	44,781	84,262	52,389	49,596	101,985	132.7%	110.8%	121.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	41,536	52,864	94,400	66,847	59,881	126,728	160.9%	113.3%	134.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	62,109	74,313	136,422	61,240	62,388	123,628	98.6%	84.0%	90.6%
Returnees	32,124	38,436	70,560	62,068	71,863	133,931	193.2%	187.0%	189.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	44,000	44,000	88,000	41,049	10,554	51,603	93.3%	24.0%	58.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	18,182	18,182	18,182	3,509	14,400	14,400	19.3%	79.2%	79.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	40,827	40,827	81,654	99,307	40,168	129,000	243.2%	98.4%	158.0%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Training	9,573	9,573	19,146	30,604	38,044	62,992	319.7%	397.4%	329.0%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	8,800	8,800	17,600	10,262	2,639	12,792	116.6%	30.0%	72.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	18,182	18,182	18,182	3,509	14,400	14,400	19.3%	79.2%	79.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,165	8,165	16,331	24,827	10,042	32,250	304.1%	123.0%	197.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,915	1,915	3,829	7,651	9,511	15,748	399.5%	496.7%	411.3%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	8,624	8,976	17,600	6,268	6,524	12,792	72.7%	72.7%	72.7%
Total participants	8,624	8,976	17,600	6,268	6,524	12,792	72.7%	72.7%	72.7%
Total beneficiaries	39,600	48,400	88,000	23,026	28,141	51,167	58.1%	58.1%	58.1%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	9,273	8,909	18,182	2,439	2,343	4,782	26.3%	26.3%	26.3%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	4,905	4,713	9,618	-	-	-
Total participants	9,273	8,909	18,182	7,344	7,056	14,400	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%
Total beneficiaries	9,273	8,909	18,182	7,344	7,056	14,400	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,512	8,819	16,331	14,835	17,415	32,250	197.5%	197.5%	197.5%
Total participants	7,512	8,819	16,331	14,835	17,415	32,250	197.5%	197.5%	197.5%
Total beneficiaries	36,745	44,909	81,654	58,050	70,950	129,000	158.0%	158.0%	158.0%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	1,761	2,068	3,829	7,244	8,504	15,748	411.4%	411.2%	411.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	1,761	2,068	3,829	7,244	8,504	15,748	411.4%	411.2%	411.3%
Total beneficiaries	8,615	10,531	19,146	28,346	34,646	62,992	329.0%	329.0%	329.0%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH surveys, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=0.00	0.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Surveys, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=1.00	3.00	-	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=7.00	6.20	-	5.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Surveys. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Surveys. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=7.00	5.80	-	6.09
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=80.00	0.00	-	72.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=80.00	0.00	-	69.00
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=0.00	1.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=0.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Surveys	=2.00	12.00	-	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=3.00	14.00	-	2.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=7.00	6.10	-	6.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=7.00	5.80	-	6.30
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=80.00	0.00	-	68.00
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, HH Survey. Sample: 25 clusters, 15 families sampled per cluster	=80.00	0.00	-	69.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, HH Survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, Sample: 25 communities	=80.00	0.00	-	81.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <i>Secondary data, Data source: Schools reports, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Information was collected by WFP monitors at the end of the school year directly in the targeted schools</i>	=95.00	93.00	-	88.00
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <i>Secondary data, Data source: Schools reports, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Information was collected by WFP monitors at the end of the school year directly in the targeted schools</i>	=95.00	89.00	-	85.00
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <i>Sample size: 10 percent of schools, Base value:</i> 2015.12, <i>WFP survey, Sample size: 10 percent of schools, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, <i>WFP survey, Sample size: 10 percent of schools</i>	=16.00	13.00	-	15.00
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>Interviews and Surveys, Base value:</i> 2016.01, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Interviews and Surveys, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Interviews and Surveys</i>	>1.40	1.40	-	3.00
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.06, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.06	13.00	-	1.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES IN COLOMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <i>WFP survey, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey</i>	=10.00	46.00	-	100.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of people trained	individual	12,900	13,936	108.0%
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	537	613	114.2%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	210	210	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	24	24	100.0%
<b>S02: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	17	15	88.2%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	18	18	101.1%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	12,640	12,663	100.2%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,054	847	80.4%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	0	0	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	16	17	103.1%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	1	1	80.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	25	18	72.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	6	4	66.7%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	20	20	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1,400	1,382	98.7%
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	1	1	100.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	534	510	95.5%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	6	6	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	850	814	95.8%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	26	29	111.5%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	-	27	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	27	-	-
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	-	1	-
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	33,000	28,953	87.7%
Number of school gardens established	garden	2	1	50.0%
Number of water filters distributed to households	unit	1,454	1,454	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	20	28	140.0%
<b>S02: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	-	862	-
<b>S02: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1,164	1,329	114.2%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	575	662	115.1%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	11,350	10,819	95.3%
Number of people trained	individual	1,529	1,495	97.8%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	10	10	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	4,200	4,607	109.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	2,400	2,392	99.7%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	300	359	119.7%
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	700	685	97.9%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	32	46	143.8%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	8	8	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	38	32	84.2%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	102	82	80.4%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	2,000	2,013	100.7%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training and General Distribution (GD) and School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	1,000	52	5.2%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	36.00	-	38.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	36.00	-	38.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	36.00	-	38.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	78.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	78.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	78.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	81.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	81.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	81.00	-	96.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=168,644.00	168,644.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	94.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>COLOMBIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	92.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01436-01	Beans	-	52
USA	USA-C-01096-04	Beans	160	-
USA	USA-C-01096-04	Lentils	40	-
USA	USA-C-01096-04	Rice	1,080	-
USA	USA-C-01096-04	Vegetable Oil	100	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>52</b>