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**Executive Board  
First Regular Session**

**Rome, 9–10 February 2015**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

*For approval*



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**WFP/EB.1/2015/7-B/2\***

**(English only)**

15 January 2015

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\* Reissued for technical reasons

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – COLOMBIA 200708

### Reintegration of Persons Affected by the Conflict

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Number of beneficiaries               | 660,000                            |
| Duration of project                   | 3 years<br>(April 2015–March 2018) |
| Gender marker code*                   | 2A                                 |
| WFP food tonnage                      | 13,026                             |
| <b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>   |                                    |
| Food and related costs                | 15,556,430                         |
| Cash and vouchers and related costs   | 28,188,403                         |
| Capacity development and augmentation | 1,795,942                          |
| Total cost to WFP                     | 61,266,006                         |

\* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director,                      Mr M. Barreto                      Email: miguel.barreto@wfp.org  
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Colombia is making advances on a number of issues that are central to resolving the civil conflict. In 2014 it was estimated that 5.9 million internally displaced people and 262,000 confined people still needed humanitarian assistance.

WFP's presence in Colombia is the result of instability associated with the civil conflict and gaps in coverage of the Government's assistance programmes; the Government has requested WFP's continued support. Using a flexible strategy, WFP will prioritize internally displaced people and confined populations. Victims of violence, especially those injured by landmines or suffering from sexual and gender-based violence, will be supported through partners' programmes. WFP's recovery activities will target returnees, people in the process of resettlement or reintegration, ethnic groups affected by conflict and schoolchildren at risk of recruitment by armed groups.

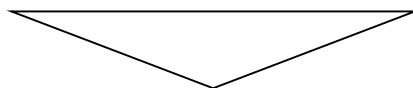
This protracted relief and recovery operation will contribute to the Zero Hunger Challenge and the proposed sustainable development goals related to food security and nutrition, sustainable food production and consumption, and gender equality and empowerment. It also contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 by:

- improving the food consumption and dietary diversity of internally displaced people, returnees and vulnerable people affected by conflict; and
- rebuilding the livelihoods of people affected by conflict, with a focus on resilience and the empowerment of women and marginalized groups.

WFP aims to complement Government programmes and support the development of efficient, sustainable and scalable food-assistance models. WFP will implement nutrition-sensitive responses using conditional electronic vouchers to promote food security, dietary diversity, local purchases, women's empowerment, protection needs, local government priorities and partners' capacities. Its purchasing power will be used to promote food production by smallholder farmers and to link it to the assistance programmes of WFP and the Government.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200708 will reach 660,000 people over three years beginning in April 2015 at a total cost of USD 61.3 million.

## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Colombia 200708 “Reintegration of Persons Affected by the Conflict” (WFP/EB.1/2015/7-B/2\*).

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Context

1. The Government of Colombia is making advances on a number of complex issues that are central to resolving internal conflict – a peace accord is expected by mid-2015. In 2014, the Government estimated that there were 5.9 million internally displaced people (IDPs), many of whom require humanitarian assistance; 60 percent of the IDPs are women and children.<sup>1</sup>
2. Colombia has a strong legal and institutional framework for emergency response, which is supported by specialized agencies. The Government's extensive programmes meet many needs, but gaps persist at the local level. WFP's continued presence responds to these gaps, which are mainly caused by internal conflict that disproportionately affects women, Afro-Colombians and indigenous people.<sup>1</sup>
3. After Afghanistan, Colombia has the second highest casualty rate of landmine victims. Landmine contamination contributes to forced displacements, impedes the return of IDPs and contributes to food and nutrition insecurity.
4. The economy grew at an annual average of 4.4 percent from 2007 to 2012, but the benefits are unequally distributed.<sup>2</sup> Large parts of the country have not benefited from this growth nor from the Government's social investments. Colombia's status as a middle-income country masks severe inequities between towns and rural areas affected by conflict and poor infrastructure.
5. The 2013 United Nations Development Programme gender inequality index ranks Colombia 88<sup>th</sup> of 148 countries; this reflects inequalities in political participation and the labour market. Women's participation in the formal labour market is 55.8 percent compared with 79.7 percent for men. Women earn 33 percent less than men, irrespective of educational level. About 60 percent of IDP women are inactive in the formal economy, compared with 35 percent of men. Among IDPs, 98 percent are classified as poor and 68.5 percent as extremely poor – living on less than USD 1.25 per day.
6. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is exacerbated by the conflict: 18 percent of IDP women are displaced as a result of SGBV, and 50 percent are victims.<sup>3</sup> Men and boys are also victims when sexual violence is used as a weapon by armed groups; this often goes unreported. Extreme poverty among IDPs contributes to child labour, recruitment by armed groups, sexual and labour exploitation and school drop-outs.
7. The conflict also affects children's education. Illiteracy is 24 percent among indigenous groups and 31 percent among Afro-Colombians, compared with the national average of 16 percent.<sup>4</sup> Illiteracy among IDP women is lower than among men,<sup>4</sup> though primary school enrolment is lower among girls than among boys and the drop-out rate is 22.5 percent for boys and 18.6 percent for girls. One of the Government's strategies to prevent recruitment and protect children in the areas bordering Ecuador and Venezuela is to establish boarding schools.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/index.php/en/>

<sup>2</sup> National Administrative Department of Statistics. 2013. Bogotá.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR. 2011. *Action against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV): An Updated Strategy*. <http://www.unhcr.org/4e1d5aba9.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Commission for the Observation of Public Policy on Internal Displacement. *National Survey of Verification of Displaced Persons' Rights, 2008*. Bogotá.

8. Land ownership is highly unequal in that 1.2 percent of the population control 52 percent of the land. Smallholder farmers provide half of Colombia's agricultural production, but they receive only 30 percent of the consumer price; this in turn affects their nutrition and livelihood security. Women in rural areas have unequal access to land and agricultural inputs, and have lower incomes.
9. Colombia is particularly vulnerable to floods, landslides and earthquakes; it is classified as "medium risk" in the Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2014.<sup>5</sup>

### Food and Nutrition Security

10. Colombia's Food and Nutrition Security Policy provides a framework for WFP's contribution to the next National Development Plan. Marginalized rural communities suffer from high poverty, low human development indicators, poor services and scarce livelihood opportunities. Of a population of 48.3 million, 10 million Colombians live in rural areas with no access to sewage systems and 5.5 million have no access to drinking water; 43 percent lack access to nutritious staple foods.<sup>6</sup>
11. Of the displaced children assisted by WFP in the current operation, 24 percent are chronically malnourished compared with the national average of 12 percent.<sup>7</sup> Among children under 5 in indigenous communities on the Pacific Coast, 90 percent suffer from chronic malnutrition; 60 percent of indigenous children are stunted.
12. Among IDPs, anaemia rates for children under 5 range from 53 percent to 78 percent,<sup>7</sup> and there are significant gender differences – 62.4 percent of boys and 45.9 percent of girls are affected. There are also ethnic and geographical disparities: the prevalence of anaemia in conflict areas of Cauca<sup>8</sup> – which has a high proportion of indigenous groups – is 87 percent compared with the national average of 28 percent.
13. Obesity, overweight, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are present simultaneously. According to the baseline study, 17.5 percent of IDP children under 5 are overweight and 6.5 percent are obese. Overweight and obesity are more prevalent in indigenous communities than in the rest of the population, and are more common among boys than girls.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Climate\\_Change\\_Vulnerability\\_Index\\_%202014\\_Map.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Climate_Change_Vulnerability_Index_%202014_Map.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Colombian Institute for Family Wellbeing. 2010. *National Nutrition Survey for Colombia*. Bogotá. (Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar – ICBF – Encuesta Nacional de la Situación Nutricional en Colombia 2010).

<sup>7</sup> WFP and Econometria. 2013. (unpublished) A statistically significant sample was used to determine the baseline for this operation.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF. 2013. Emergency baseline information.

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## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER ACTORS

### Government Policies and Capacities

14. The Government is progressing towards inclusive and equitable socio-economic development, particularly in rural areas. The 2011 Victims and Land Restitution Law reflects its commitment to deliver basic services, bring economic development to disadvantaged areas and address Colombia's unequal land ownership. WFP and the Government will employ differentiated responses to address the needs of vulnerable groups, especially Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples. In 2012, the Government launched the first National Gender Policy, which promotes women's empowerment and gender equality.<sup>9</sup>
15. The Department for Social Prosperity operates national cash-transfer and poverty-reduction programmes; nutrition and early childhood development programmes are implemented by the Colombian Institute for Family Wellbeing. Distribution of the fortified food *Bienestarina* is a major component of its programme, targeting pregnant and lactating women and young children.
16. WFP will engage in discussions with the foreign affairs ministries of Colombia and Ecuador, and will implement binational activities under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200708.

### Other Major Actors

17. WFP is participating in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and in two inter-agency initiatives to support reintegration and enhance livelihoods. The humanitarian country team includes 11 United Nations agencies and 18 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and observers. The local humanitarian teams play an active coordination role at the departmental level. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) lead the food security and nutrition cluster.

### Coordination

18. WFP assistance will complement government social programmes; therefore coordination mechanisms will be established at national and local levels. Joint planning will ensure coherence in the assistance provided by WFP and alignment with Government priorities.

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<sup>9</sup> *Lineamientos de la política pública nacional de equidad de género para las mujeres*).  
<http://www.equidadmujer.gov.co/Documents/Lineamientos-politica-publica-equidad-de-genero.pdf>

## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. PRRO 200708 contributes to the United Nations strategy in Colombia, the Zero Hunger Challenge and the proposed sustainable development goals related to food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, food production and consumption, and gender equality and empowerment. It contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3<sup>10</sup> by:
- improving the food consumption and dietary diversity of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people affected by conflict; and
  - rebuilding the livelihoods of IDPs and returnees, with a focus on resilience and the empowerment of women and marginalized groups.

## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Food Security Assistance

20. WFP is the largest international provider of humanitarian assistance in Colombia, with five PRROs since 2000 valued at USD 186.5 million complementing government programmes and benefiting 6 million people affected by conflict. The Government values WFP as a partner: since 2009 it has provided USD 42 million in counterpart resources to support IDPs and nutrition and capacity-development activities. In its current operation, WFP works with 200 partners to improve diets, facilitate continued school attendance and create assets.
21. A 2014 self-evaluation recommended increased flexibility in WFP's operational response to take into account local contexts and the dynamics of the peace process. This and other lessons learned will be incorporated into PRRO 200708.

### Strategy Outline

22. The PRRO was designed following an extensive consultation with more than nine ministries and departments. Its flexible strategy promoting transition from relief to recovery will be implemented jointly with the Government, which will support conflict-affected groups with activities for relief, return, resettlement, recovery and capacity development. WFP will develop partners' capacities to provide humanitarian assistance and support livelihoods. If the dynamics of the conflict suddenly change, WFP will shift to meet urgent relief needs.
23. PRRO 200708 will: i) target indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities; ii) focus on women's empowerment; iii) build and stabilize livelihoods; iv) support boys and girls in boarding schools to prevent exploitation; and v) focus on pregnant and lactating women and children under 5.

<sup>10</sup> 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. Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.



24. WFP's strategy responds to the Government's priority of developing efficient, sustainable and scalable food-assistance models. It employs tools such as vouchers, local purchases and capacity strengthening. WFP will implement nutrition-sensitive responses that consider dietary diversity, link local purchases with social programmes and integrate social protection.
25. WFP's use of vouchers and electronic tracking system will increase accountability and minimize risks. The vouchers are aligned with government priorities and justified by evaluations undertaken in 2014 that showed their feasibility as a transfer modality. A recent gender and protection mission in Chocó region indicated that men and women prefer vouchers to food and cash; similar consultations will be carried out in other regions within three months of project start-up. WFP also completed an integrated context analysis, which supports the use of vouchers and the focus on livelihoods.
26. WFP will support small farmers by enhancing producers' associations and value chains with a view to diversifying livelihoods; this includes helping women producers to increase production and receive training. WFP's purchasing power will be used to promote the cultivation of nutritious foods by smallholder farmers and to link them with WFP activities and government programmes such as school feeding. PRRO 200708 is aligned with school feeding in terms of: i) enhancing children's nutrition, especially dietary diversity, and understanding the determinants of malnutrition; ii) developing links between school feeding and local agricultural production; and iii) mainstreaming social protection.
27. WFP and its partners will implement activities that empower women and men. Gender analysis will be integrated into the design and implementation of all PRRO 200708 activities. WFP will analyse the effects of its interventions on people of different age, gender and ethnicity. This analysis will guide activity timing, site selection, the possible negative effects of increasing incomes such as the risk of extortion, and the need to ensure impartiality with a view to protecting people from violence, abuse and coercion. Feedback mechanisms will be introduced at distribution and training sites. Awareness-raising on SGBV and landmine risk reduction will be included in all training.

⇒ *Relief component*

28. Despite its own capacity, the Government has asked WFP to continue its assistance in areas with weak institutional capacity. Gaps in assistance exist for IDPs, confined communities and victims of violence. Protocols will be established to govern WFP's responses to immediate humanitarian needs, including those resulting from natural disasters. As part of its nutrition strategy, WFP will link food and voucher transfers to participation in nutrition training; topics will include basic nutrition concepts, healthy lifestyles and the promotion of breast feeding.

⇒ *Recovery component*

29. WFP will support government programmes to build sustainable livelihoods for conflict-affected people, focusing on: i) dietary diversity, especially for pregnant and lactating women; ii) the empowerment of women and marginalized groups and gender mainstreaming in farmers' organizations; and iii) livelihood resilience, by connecting smallholder farmers to diverse markets. The following recovery activities, identified through participatory planning, will consider seasonal, environmental and market issues.

### Community asset-creation and livelihood support

30. Communities will be assisted in developing assets that build and stabilize livelihoods through WFP's partners. Productive assets may include rehabilitated farmland, agro-forestry systems and protected water sources. WFP will stimulate local markets by purchasing nutritious foods, facilitating market linkages and supporting income generation and will work with the National Victims Unit to identify vulnerable indigenous communities for this component. The choice of assets and activities will be based on consultations with women and men beneficiaries within three months of project start-up.

### Training with a family focus

31. Food for training will promote consumption of nutritious foods, sound childcare practices and awareness of SGBV. Priority will be given to families with pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. The training will cover sustainable farming practices, small business opportunities and gender awareness; the skills provided will contribute to women's economic empowerment. Nutrition topics will include feeding practices for infants and young children, and nutrition during pregnancy.

### Boarding school feeding

32. To prevent recruitment by armed groups and to retain children in school, modules on nutrition, gender and the prevention of violence will be integrated into the curriculum, complementing a nutritious lunch. WFP will analyse the causes of school drop-outs and suggest mitigation strategies with a focus on the different needs of boys and girls. School feeding may be reoriented on the basis of an evaluation planned for 2015, with local purchasing as an integral element.

### Hand-Over Strategy

33. Government partnerships at the national and local levels will facilitate cost-sharing, which is important for sustainability. Government resources will increase to USD 15 million as part of the hand-over strategy. The need for WFP's support for school feeding is expected to decrease as the Ministry of Education implements its new boarding school strategy.
34. A strategic review of WFP's future activities in Colombia is under way. In addition to supporting nutrition, school feeding and handover, WFP is building government capacities under a multi-donor trust fund. A hand-over plan will be developed with the Government on the basis of the mid-term evaluation.

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## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

35. PRRO 200708 has a rural focus. WFP will assist 660,000 beneficiaries in 12 departments selected on the basis of food and nutrition insecurity, effects of conflict, the presence of marginalized groups, lack of Government programmes and the capacities of local government or partners to support implementation. WFP will respond to emergencies – including mass displacements and natural disasters – at the request of the Government, based on established protocols in priority areas.
36. The components of PRRO 200708 are not designed to overlap, but it is anticipated that 10 percent of relief beneficiaries will receive recovery support – most will be absorbed by national programmes – and that 90 percent of schoolchildren will be assisted from one year to the next.

| <b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY*</b> |                 |                    |                |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>Activity</b>                            | <b>Boys/men</b> | <b>Girls/women</b> | <b>Total</b>   |
| <b>Relief</b>                              |                 |                    |                |
| General food distribution                  | 111 000         | 131 000            | <b>242 000</b> |
| <b>Recovery</b>                            |                 |                    |                |
| Food assistance for assets                 | 144 000         | 146 000            | <b>358 000</b> |
| Food for training                          | 28 000          | 40 000             |                |
| School feeding                             | 30 600          | 29 400             | <b>60 000</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL**</b>                             | <b>313 600</b>  | <b>346 400</b>     | <b>660 000</b> |

\* Cash and voucher beneficiaries: 370,000.

\*\* Includes an average overlap of 9 percent per year; 10 percent of beneficiaries will move from relief to recovery. In school feeding, the overlap from one year to the next is 90 percent.

## Relief Component

37. Relief activities will provide an opportunity to include vulnerable IDPs in the registry managed by the National Victims Unit. Beneficiaries will be targeted in partnership with the National Victims Unit, ombudsman offices, local humanitarian teams and other partners. Food security assessments will be part of the selection process. Beneficiary targeting will be based upon the effects of conflict, restrictions on movement, the effects of violence and the risk of natural disasters.

## Recovery Component

38. WFP will assist 418,000 returnees, including marginalized groups, confined populations and schoolchildren in areas affected by conflict. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities will be targeted for livelihood support through participatory assessments. PRRO 200708 will reach 70 percent of children in boarding schools in border areas and those affected by conflict. In line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, WFP will promote women's participation in peace-building and empowerment actions such as training in leadership and negotiation.

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, RATIONS AND VALUE OF TRANSFERS

39. To address the lack of dietary diversity, anaemia and other forms of malnutrition, PRRO 200708 will incorporate a nutrition-sensitive approach in which transfers will be conditional on participation in food-and-nutrition security training with a view to promoting balanced diets and emphasizing the role of the family in meeting children's nutrition needs. Food purchases will include vegetables, fruits, cereals and sources of protein. *Bienestarina*, a locally produced fortified blended food widely used in Colombia to prevent anaemia, will be provided by the Government for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5.

40. In-kind and voucher transfers are valued at USD 15 per person per month and provide 1,200 kcal. A 2014 assessment found that average incomes could cover half of a person's daily food needs or 2,100 kcal. Relief assistance with in-kind or voucher transfers will be provided for five months on average. Livelihood support through the recovery component will be provided for four months on average.

|                                       | Relief     | Asset creation | School feeding |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rice                                  | 167        | 167            | 35             |
| Pulses*                               | 67         | 67             | 25             |
| Wheat flour                           | 17         | 17             | –              |
| Vegetable oil                         | 33         | 33             | 15             |
| Quinoa/local cereals                  | 17         | 17             | –              |
| <i>Bienestarina</i>                   | 30         | 30             | 30             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>331</b> | <b>331</b>     | <b>105</b>     |
| Cash ( <i>USD/person/ month</i> )     | –          | –              | 10             |
| Vouchers ( <i>USD/person/ month</i> ) | 15         | 15             | –              |
| % kcal from protein                   | 10         | 10             | 15             |
| % kcal from fat                       | 26         | 26             | 34             |
| No. of days per year                  | 150        | 135            | 240            |

\* The ration may be adjusted to include canned fish for relief if cash contributions permit. School feeding rations may be adapted depending on resources.

41. WFP will cover the current school-feeding gap in boarding schools by providing one school meal per day for 240 school days. In-kind foods and USD 10 per student will be transferred to local partners, who will purchase food from farmers' associations.

| Food type/<br>cash/voucher | Relief    | Asset creation | School feeding | Total             |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Rice                       | 3 136     | 3 559          | 462            | <b>7 157</b>      |
| Pulses                     | 1 258     | 1 428          | 330            | <b>3 016</b>      |
| Vegetable oil              | 620       | 703            | 198            | <b>1 521</b>      |
| Wheat flour                | 560       | 635            | -              | <b>1 195</b>      |
| Quinoa                     | 64        | 72             | -              | <b>136</b>        |
| Cash ( <i>USD</i> )        | -         | -              | 4 747 050      | <b>4 747 050</b>  |
| Vouchers ( <i>USD</i> )    | 8 806 406 | 12 943 024     | -              | <b>21 749 430</b> |

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Participation

42. WFP and its partners will work with community representatives to ensure that the most vulnerable people benefit from PRRO 200708. WFP will ensure that women are adequately represented in farmers' associations, food sales and community activities. Gender analysis will inform activity design to improve leadership in community organizations and minimize

additional workloads. WFP will sensitize men and women regarding SGBV by considering gender roles and different needs.

### **Partners and Capacities**

43. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Agency for International Cooperation, WFP will sign memoranda of understanding with the Department for Social Prosperity, the Colombian Institute for Family Wellbeing and the Ministry of Education. WFP will also partner with entities such as the National Vocational Training Institute to implement livelihood-support activities and improve coordination with local and national government counterparts.
44. To support reintegration, WFP will align with FAO, the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Fund for Women in peacekeeping and empowerment actions. WFP's main implementing partners will be local NGOs working in collaboration with local governments. WFP will continue its partnerships with international NGOs such as Plan and Oxfam, and with civil society.
45. WFP's role in protection, its electronic platform, and oversight mechanisms will be further developed; its sub-offices will be enabled to support implementation by local partners. WFP's offices will be reorganized into four sub-offices and five satellite offices with a view to improved planning, implementation and monitoring. Training will be provided for WFP and partner staff and for local governments.

### **Procurement**

46. The level of cash contributions will determine which products are purchased locally. WFP will buy Colombian quinoa and will work with farmers' associations and local governments to upgrade supply chains using electronic vouchers with a view to ensuring that foods are culturally appropriate.

### **Logistics**

47. Imported food will be delivered to bonded warehouses at the port of Barranquilla for customs clearance. A service provider contracted at Barranquilla will re-pack the food into 1 kg bags. The Barranquilla warehouse will cover the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Córdoba, La Guajira and Norte de Santander. Another warehouse will be set up in Cali to serve Putumayo, Caquetá, Chocó, Cauca, Meta, Nariño and Valle del Cauca.

### **Transfer Modalities**

48. The transfer modality will be determined on the basis of assessments of local production, markets, retailers and security, with periodic updates to ensure that the most efficient modality is used. Electronic cards will be distributed to participants and monitored each month by WFP and implementing partners. Targeting and monitoring data will be obtained electronically. Beneficiaries' purchases will be restricted to products from selected food shops that meet variety, quantity, quality and pricing standards. WFP will ensure that the shops are not involved in illicit activities.
49. Electronic vouchers will be credited online by WFP and will be valid for 30 days. Food shops will enter purchases directly into WFP's system to confirm items purchased, prices paid and quantities. WFP will transfer payments to shops through a local bank.

## Non-Food Inputs

50. WFP's other direct operational costs and capacity development resources will cover gaps in food security, nutrition and SGBV programmes. The largest gaps are related to local targeting, logistics and service delivery. Priority will be given to capacity development for government entities, local partners, community and indigenous organizations, and displaced populations.
51. Actions aligned with Government priorities include: i) improving information systems and including IDPs in national programmes; ii) enhancing the capacities of local governments to plan and implement food-assistance programmes, especially for victims of violence; iii) upgrading farmers' associations; and iv) supporting government investments in livelihoods and community assets. Training will be adapted to different contexts. Inputs such as seeds and tools may be purchased if partners' resources are insufficient.

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## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

52. Project monitoring by WFP, local governments and partners will be in line with the Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and WFP's business rules. The electronic targeting and tracking system will monitor deliveries of rations and non-food items, product availability, price trends, beneficiary security, perceptions of WFP assistance and compliance with conditional transfers. Data disaggregated by gender and ethnicity will be reviewed at the sub-office and national levels.
53. WFP will work with partners to ensure consistency in targeting. Sub-offices will be responsible for validating targeting criteria through household visits and rapid assessments. Mid-term and final evaluations are included in the budget, and lessons learned will be incorporated into the operation. WFP will consider the effectiveness of conditional transfers and local purchases; all lessons will be widely disseminated.

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## RISK MANAGEMENT

54. The most significant risks are associated with the peace process; they include an increase in the number of IDPs, which would affect recovery activities. The situation in Venezuela may disrupt food supplies, resulting in higher prices. WFP will assess these risks and monitor population movements, adjusting its response accordingly.
55. An additional risk relates to adherence to humanitarian principles. WFP will collaborate with government partners to improve operating protocols, agree on targeting criteria, enhance monitoring and develop local capacities for delivering assistance.
56. Training in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse for the staff of WFP, partners and local governments will help to increase implementation capacity. WFP will work with donors to access reconstruction funds and advocate for innovative food and nutrition solutions. Communication and resource mobilization strategies will be designed to position WFP in the new situation following the peace accord.

## Security Risk Assessment

57. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security risk assessment for the first quarter of 2014 classified 18 districts on the border with Ecuador and the Pacific coast and in the northeast as “substantial risk” or security level 4. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and other armed groups are active in these areas. WFP will work with the department to ensure staff safety, compliance with minimum operating security standards and security protocols.

## ANNEX I-A

| PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN                            |                           |                         |                         |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Quantity<br>( <i>mt</i> ) | Value<br>( <i>USD</i> ) | Value<br>( <i>USD</i> ) |
| Food  |                           |                         |                         |
| Cereals   | 8 488                     | 4 810 742               |                         |
| Pulses  | 3 016                     | 2 714 548               |                         |
| Oil and fats                                      | 1 521                     | 1 834 369               |                         |
| <b>Total food</b>                                 | <b>13 026</b>             | <b>9 359 659</b>        |                         |
| External transport                                |                           | 1 675 610               |                         |
| Landside transport, storage and handling          |                           | 3 166 770               |                         |
| Other direct operational costs: food              |                           | 1 354 391               |                         |
| <b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>         |                           | <b>15 556 430</b>       | <b>15 556 430</b>       |
| Cash and vouchers                                 |                           | 26 496 480              |                         |
| Related costs                                     |                           | 1 691 923               |                         |
| <b>Cash and vouchers and related costs</b>        |                           | <b>28 188 403</b>       | <b>28 188 403</b>       |
| <b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>      |                           | <b>1 795 942</b>        | <b>1 795 942</b>        |
| Direct operational costs                          |                           |                         | 45 540 775              |
| Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) <sup>2</sup> |                           |                         | 11 717 175              |
| <b>Total direct project costs</b>                 |                           |                         | <b>57 257 950</b>       |
| Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup> |                           |                         | 4 008 056               |
| <b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>                            |                           |                         | <b>61 266 006</b>       |

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



**ANNEX I-B**

| <b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>                   |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Staff and staff-related</b>                             |                   |
| Professional staff   | 2 911 161         |
| General service staff                                      | 3 189 056         |
| <b>Subtotal</b>  | <b>6 100 217</b>  |
| <b>Recurring and other</b>                                 | <b>2 344 985</b>  |
| <b>Capital equipment</b>                                   | <b>286 713</b>    |
| <b>Security</b>  | <b>745 556</b>    |
| <b>Travel and transportation</b>                           | <b>1 939 704</b>  |
| <b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>300 000</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>                          | <b>11 717 175</b> |

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.



| <b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>  |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Results</b>  | <b>Performance indicators</b>   | <b>Assumptions</b>  |
| <b>Cross-cutting result</b>   |   |   |
| <b>Gender</b><br>Gender equality and empowerment improved   | Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food  |   |
| <b>Partnership</b><br>Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained   | Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)<br>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners<br>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services  | Partners are present in targeted areas.<br>Complementary inputs are provided as planned.  |
| <b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b><br>WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions | Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site<br>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)   | Security situation continues to improve.  |
| <b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |   |   |
| <b>Outcome 1.1</b><br>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals                     | Food Consumption Score (FCS): percentage of households with poor FCS (female-headed)<br>FCS: percentage of households with poor FCS (male-headed)<br>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)<br>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)<br>Coping Strategy Index (CSI): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized CSI<br>CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized CSI | Sufficient funding is available.<br>Security conditions permit access to targeted communities.<br>Conditionalities are respected.<br>Healthy eating habits are adopted. |

| <b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Results</b>   | <b>Performance indicators</b>   | <b>Assumptions</b>  |
| <p><b>Output 1.1</b><br/>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>  | <p>Security conditions permit safe distribution.</p> <p>Rotation of partners is infrequent.</p> <p>Partners have sufficient capacities.</p> |
| <p><b>Output 1.2</b><br/>Project-specific<br/>Assistance restricted to purchase of nutritious foods and conditioned to participation in food and nutrition security (SAN) trainings</p>              | <p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>  | <p>Electronic tracking system captures training participation.</p> <p>Conditionality is enforced.</p>                                       |
| <b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>                                      |   |   |
| <p><b>Outcome 2.1</b><br/>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>   | <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor FCS (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor FCS (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline FCS (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline FCS (female-headed)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> | <p>See Strategic Objective 1.</p>   |
| <p><b>Outcome 2.2</b><br/>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>   | <p>Community asset score (CAS): percentage of communities with an increased CAS</p> <p>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</p> <p>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</p> <p>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</p>  | <p>Resources to create and maintain assets are provided as planned.</p>   |





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

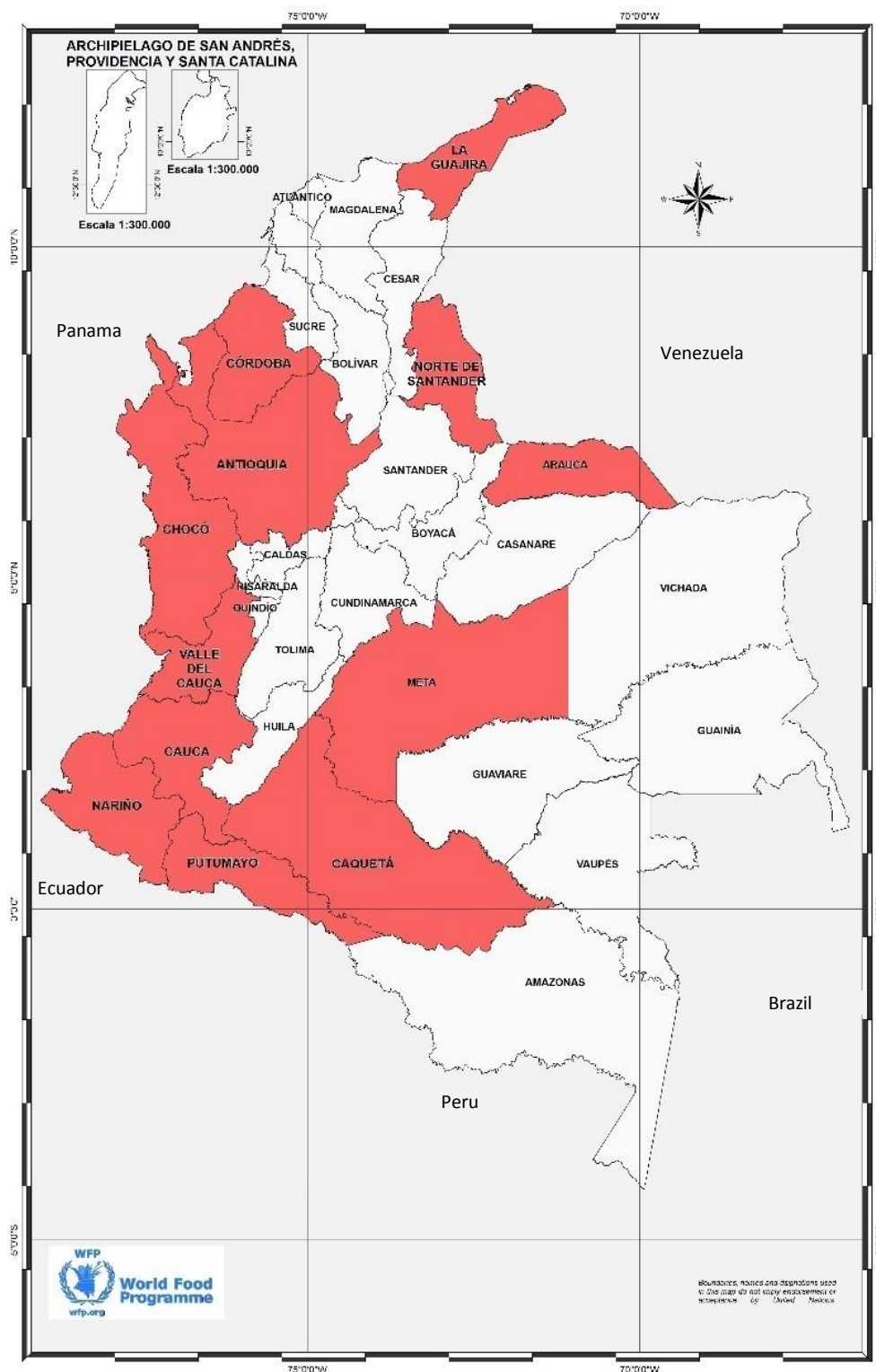
| Results  | Performance indicators   | Assumptions  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Outcome 2.3</b><br/>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs<br/>Measured as an average in four departments</p>  | National Capacity Index (NCI): Food security programmes  | Conditions permit strengthening capacity following the peace accord.   |
| <p><b>Output 2.1</b><br/>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> | <p>Security conditions are safe at distribution points and on their return home.</p> <p>Cooperating partners with sufficient technical and financial capacities.</p> <p>The information system adopted for cash and vouchers provides required data.</p> |
| <p><b>Output 2.2</b><br/>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Output 2.3</b><br/>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>   | Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure   |  |
| <p><b>Output 2.4</b><br/>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>   |  |
| <p><b>Output 2.5</b><br/>Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>                                   | Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned  | Training messages are adapted to local contexts and consider gender and ethnicity.   |

| <b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>  |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Results</b>  | <b>Performance indicators</b>   | <b>Assumptions</b>                       |
| <p><b>Output 2.6</b><br/>Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>                              | <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type<br/>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> |  |
| <b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>   |   |  |
| <p><b>Outcome 3.1</b><br/>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>      | <p>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country<br/>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</p>                             | Local suppliers' prices are competitive. |
| <p><b>Output 3.1</b><br/>Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers<br/>Trained farmers will be disaggregated by sex</p> | <p>Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)<br/>Number of smallholder farmers supported</p>  |  |



## ANNEX III

## Departments targeted for PRRO 200708 (2015–2018)



Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2013; National Nutrition Survey for Colombia, 2010

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| CAS    | community asset score                                   |
| CSI    | Coping Strategy Index                                   |
| FAO    | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FCS    | Food Consumption Score                                  |
| IDP    | internally displaced person                             |
| NCI    | National Capacity Index                                 |
| NGO    | non-governmental organization                           |
| PRRO   | protracted relief and recovery operation                |
| SGBV   | sexual and gender-based violence                        |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                          |