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Colombia country strategic plan (2025–2028)

Duration	1 January 2025–31 December 2028
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Gender and age marker*	4

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

Colombia is an upper-middle-income country with the fourth-largest economy in Latin America. However, it is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with deep social and economic disparities between sociodemographic groups and between urban and rural areas.

The violence and impact of armed conflict, illegal economies that disproportionately affect rural areas and crises caused by extreme climate-related events, as well as the recent pandemic, combined with a food price crisis and mass migration are all having a profound impact on people's food security and nutrition, affecting Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, women and children and other vulnerable groups in particular. An estimated 25 percent of the population is food insecure.

This country strategic plan has been formulated in line with the priorities of the national development plan for 2022–2026 and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework, using the triple nexus approach to create synergies between the humanitarian, development and peace dimensions of strategic and programmatic interventions and incorporating transformative gender, ethnic and inclusion approaches. The plan is based on an analysis of the challenges and gaps in ending hunger and malnutrition in Colombia, considering WFP's comparative advantages, and focuses on strengthening institutional and community

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capacity for risk management, climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration and enhancing nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection and sustainable and resilient food systems, thereby contributing to the progressive realization of the human right to food, in support of the national development plan.

The plan has four expected outcomes:

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

WFP will work in close strategic and operational coordination with the Government and build partnerships across the whole of society with national and local institutions, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, other United Nations entities and partners and the private sector.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Colombia country strategic plan (2025–2028) (WFP/EB.2/2024/7-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 592,616,675.

* 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.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. With an area of 1,142,748 km² and a population of 52.2 million, Colombia is the fourth largest country in South America and the fourth largest economy in Latin America. It is an upper-middle-income country with a Human Development Index score of 0.758, which falls to 0.568 when adjusted for inequality.¹
2. Most of the country's people are aged between 18 and 64;² while 51.2 percent are women, almost a quarter are under 14 and 84.2 percent live in urban areas. Colombia is home to at least 115 Indigenous Peoples and 69 indigenous languages. About 4.4 percent of the population identify as indigenous; 9.3 percent as black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal or Palenqueros; and 0.01 percent as Rom.³ About 6.3 percent have disabilities⁴ and 1.3 percent are people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expression and sexual characteristics (SOGIESC).⁵
3. Colombia is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a Gini index of 54.8⁶ and 36.6 percent of the population living below the monetary poverty line. Poverty rates are higher in small and medium-sized urban and rural areas (45.9 percent) than in larger cities (33.8 percent);⁷ more than 6.6 million inhabitants (12.9 percent) live in multidimensional poverty. The country faces critical challenges in overcoming the barriers that prevent certain sociodemographic groups (including women, Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, rural populations and persons with disabilities) from accessing economic opportunities, with the highest poverty rates among Indigenous and Afro-descendant people in rural areas and households headed by women.^{8,9} Poverty has a direct impact on food security, disproportionately affecting women and girls who, for cultural reasons and in crisis situations, might be the most disadvantaged in terms of access to food within the household.
4. The country is facing a complex humanitarian crisis characterized by the convergence of historical and structural factors, such as internal violence, forced displacement, the widespread presence of illegal non-state armed groups, and conjunctural factors, such as an ongoing mixed migration crisis, climate-related disasters, the lingering effects of socioeconomic shocks caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and high inflation with rising food prices. These crises often overlap, magnifying their impact on food security and nutrition. In such circumstances women and girls may face additional challenges as humanitarian crises including conflict and forced displacement exacerbate pre-existing concerns related to gender inequality, gender-based violence and sexual harassment.

¹ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2024. [Human Development Report 2023/2024. Breaking the gridlock Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world.](#)

² Colombia National Administrative Department of Statistics (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, DANE). 2023. [Composición de la población en Colombia.](#)

³ DANE. 2018. Ethnic groups - technical information. Not available online.

⁴ DANE. [Censo general 2005.](#)

⁵ DANE. 2023. [Boletín Técnico: Mercado laboral de la población LGBT, año móvil febrero 2022 - enero 2023.](#)

⁶ World Bank. [Data: Colombia](#) (2022).

⁷ DANE. 2023. [Pobreza monetaria: Resultados 2022.](#) Latest available official data on monetary poverty and multidimensional poverty.

⁸ DANE. 2023. [Boletín Técnico: Pobreza multidimensional en Colombia, año 2022.](#) Latest available official data on monetary poverty and multidimensional poverty.

⁹ DANE. Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer (CPEM) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). 2022. [Mujeres y hombres: Brechas de género en Colombia.](#)

5. Armed conflict has directly affected an estimated 9.7 million people, of whom 8.6 million have been forcibly displaced.¹⁰ Despite peace efforts, the growing presence of non-state armed groups and criminal organizations, particularly in rural areas along the Pacific coast and in border regions, has led to an increase in violence. Between January and May 2024, more than 80,100 victims of mass displacement and confinement were reported in 120 events in 32 municipalities in 11 departments. These events, mainly caused by clashes between non-state armed groups, particularly affected communities in the Pacific and northwest regions of the country. In the first five months of the year, armed actions increased by 12 percent.¹¹ Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, as well as children and women in general, disproportionately experience the humanitarian impacts of armed conflict and disasters.¹²
6. Colombia is the third most biologically diverse country in the world. However, its ecosystems are threatened by environmental degradation, deforestation, pollution, biodiversity loss and other human-induced and natural phenomena.¹³ The country is constantly exposed to the effects of climate change and extreme events, ranking fifth on the 2023 Global Risk Index¹⁴ with 84 percent of the population and 86 percent of assets exposed to two or more risk factors including floods, earthquakes, droughts and cyclones.¹⁵ Environmental factors, climate change and climate variability contribute to 11 percent of humanitarian emergencies in the country. As La Niña transforms into El Niño, an estimated 2.9 million people face increased risk of drought with consequent loss of crops, livestock and livelihoods.¹⁶
7. Intensifying mixed migratory flows from various countries since 2017 have significantly affected Colombia, which is both a permanent destination and a key transit country on the way to South, Central and North America. It is estimated that by 2024, there will be 2.9 million people from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Colombia; among them 1.85 million have already been afforded temporary protected status. It is also expected that 613,000 people will cross Colombia in transit to other countries in the same year.¹⁷ Migrants face violence, discrimination, xenophobia, forced recruitment and trafficking, and girls and adolescents are at increased risk of sexual violence.¹⁸
8. The country still faces significant challenges in closing gender gaps, ranking 95 of 193 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.¹⁹ The disadvantages experienced by women revealed in key economic indicators such as labour participation (with an employment rate gap of 25 percentage points²⁰), type of occupation, labour income, access to social protection, financial inclusion and land tenure become more acute when these intersect with factors such as age, education level, engagement in unpaid work, place of residence

¹⁰ Government of Colombia and Unidad para las Víctimas. [Registro Único de Víctimas](#). Accessed on 9 April 2024.

¹¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2024. [Colombia: Informe de situación humanitaria 2024 - mayo de 2024](#).

¹² OCHA. 2024. [Plan de respuesta a prioridades comunitarias. Colombia](#).

¹³ United Nations country team for Colombia. 2023. *Common country analysis*. Not available online.

¹⁴ Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. 2023. [WorldRiskReport 2023](#).

¹⁵ World Bank Group. Climate Change Knowledge Portal for Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. [Country: Colombia](#).

¹⁶ OCHA. 2024. [Plan de respuesta a prioridades comunitarias. Colombia](#).

¹⁷ Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V). 2023. [Plan De Respuesta Para Refugiados Y Migrantes. Actualización 2024](#).

¹⁸ United States Agency for International Development Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance. 2020. [Health services inequalities affecting the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population in Colombia](#).

¹⁹ UNDP. 2024. [Human Development Report 2023/2024. Breaking the gridlock: Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world](#).

²⁰ DANE. 2024. [Boletín Técnico: Mercado laboral según sexo, trimestre móvil diciembre 2023 - febrero 2024](#).

and ethnic self-recognition, generating a dynamic of accumulated inequalities. As a result, women have the highest indicators of malnutrition, excess weight and chronic non-communicable disease.²¹ One in every five girls under 19 has had at least one pregnancy, often facing gender-based violence and finding it difficult to remain in school and obtain adequate food.

9. The conflict is exacerbating gender-based violence.²² As of 1 January 2024, the national body in charge of support and reparations for victims of the conflict had registered 39,990 victims of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity.²³ The presence of non-state armed groups also leads to restrictions on the freedom of expression of people with diverse SOGIESC and the perpetration of violence against them.²⁴ Femicide, the most extreme expression of gender-based violence, is prevalent, with 525 femicides recorded in 2023.²⁵ Gender-based violence and food insecurity are closely linked and exacerbate psychological stress and nutritional deficiencies, including anaemia in women and children.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

10. Colombia created a high-level inter-institutional commission to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in 2018 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) became state policy aligned with national and territorial development plans. This has allowed effective progress in follow-up and monitoring, with the development of specific reporting methodologies, the submission of three voluntary reports, the creation of a multi-stakeholder platform for the SDGs and the measurement of the contribution of the private sector.
11. Despite this progress, multiple factors are hindering the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. According to the latest annual report on the implementation of the SDGs, the country made overall progress of 59 percent, with the greatest advances in SDGs 12 and 14 and significant delays in SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 13. Progress towards SDG 2 has deteriorated and of all the SDGs, it is the goal towards which Colombia has made the least progress.²⁶

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

12. *Access to food.* While Colombia has reduced undernourishment by almost half in the last two decades,²⁷ 25 percent of the population is still food insecure,²⁸ which translates into 13 million people not having satisfactory access to food and not meeting their basic needs, with specific sociodemographic groups such as victims of conflict, Afro-descendant people, Indigenous people, informal workers, households headed by uneducated or undereducated

²¹ Colombian Institute for Family Welfare. 2015. *Encuesta Nacional de la Situación Nutricional (ENSIN) 2015*. These are the most recent data.

²² Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, la Convivencia y la No Repetición. 2022. *Mi cuerpo es la verdad: Experiencias de mujeres y de personas LGBTIQ+ en el conflicto armado*.

²³ Government of Colombia and Unidad para las Víctimas. 2023. *Registro Único de Víctimas*. Accessed on 6 March 2024.

²⁴ United Nations Human Rights Council. 2023. *Situation of human rights in Colombia: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*.

²⁵ Colombian Observatory on Femicide. *Report 2022*.

²⁶ Government of Colombia. 2024. *2024: Informe anual de avance en la implementación de los ODS en Colombia*.

²⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and others. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum*.

²⁸ WFP. 2024. *Evaluación de la seguridad alimentaria para la población colombiana 2024*.

- people and single women particularly affected. Migrants also suffer from high levels of food insecurity.²⁹
13. Hunger stems from a combination of structural factors such as poverty, inequality and violence and conjunctural factors such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of the crisis in Ukraine (which led to an increase in the price of fuel, agricultural inputs and the main imported cereals), inflation,³⁰ including in the cost of food, and disasters and adverse climate conditions. It is estimated that in 2024, 7.3 million people will experience food and nutrition insecurity.³¹
 14. *End malnutrition.* Nutrition trends among children aged 6–59 months remain of concern: stunting affects 11.2 percent,³² anaemia 25 percent,³³ wasting 1.6 percent and overweight 6.2 percent.³⁴ Data for 2023 show a 14 percent increase in the prevalence of acute malnutrition compared to 2022.³⁵ In rural departments with diverse ethnic groups, such as Vichada, Chocó and La Guajira, mortality due to malnutrition surpasses the national rate by 8 to 13 times.³⁶ Migrant children exhibit higher rates of acute malnutrition than the national average, ranging from 2.8 percent for permanent migrants to 5.2 percent for migrants in transit.³⁷
 15. Twenty-two percent of adults are obese and the trend is increasing.³⁸ Overweight affects 37.2 percent of women and 38.4 percent of men, while obesity is more common in women (22.4 percent) than in men (14.4 percent). One in five pregnant women aged 13–49 has anaemia and in more than 50 percent of cases the cause is iron deficiency, which, in turn, is more common in rural areas. Indigenous and Afro-descendant women are often the most affected by chronic malnutrition. Twenty-eight of every 100 indigenous women suffer from anaemia, while among Afro-descendant women, the percentage is 24.5.³⁹
 16. Between 2019 and 2022 the cost of a nutritious diet increased by more than 60 percent, making it unaffordable for 39 percent of households, while 13 percent could not afford even an energy-only diet, which cost between two and three times less.⁴⁰
 17. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* The agri-food sector provides 26 percent of employment; wages are meagre, however, on average 30 percent below the minimum

²⁹ Food insecurity was highly prevalent among all the populations studied, affecting 73 percent of transit migrants and pendular migrants, 54 percent of Colombian returnees, 52 percent of stay-over migrants and 43 percent of host communities. WFP. 2022. *Evaluación de seguridad alimentaria a migrantes y comunidades de acogida en Colombia*.

³⁰ While inflation has slowed over the past year, from 13.25 percent in January 2023 to 8.35 percent to January 2024 (source DANE. 2024. *Comunicado de Prensa*), rising food prices have undermined food security in recent years.

³¹ OCHA. 2024. *Plan de respuesta a prioridades comunitarias. Colombia*.

³² FAO and others. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum*.

³³ Colombian Institute for Family Welfare. 2015. *Encuesta Nacional de la Situación Nutricional (ENSIN) 2015*. These are the most recent data.

³⁴ FAO and others. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum*.

³⁵ Colombia National Institute of Health. 2023. *Vigilancia de morbilidad por desnutrición aguda moderada y severa en menores de 5 años*.

³⁶ Colombia National Institute of Health. 2023. *Informe de evento: Vigilancia integrada de las muertes en menores de 5 años por Infección Respiratoria Aguda (IRA), Enfermedad Diarreica Aguda (EDA) o Desnutrición Aguda (DNT)*.

³⁷ WFP. 2023. *Evaluación de seguridad alimentaria a migrantes y comunidades de acogida en Colombia*.

³⁸ FAO and others. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum*.

³⁹ Colombian Institute for Family Welfare. 2015. *Encuesta Nacional de la Situación Nutricional (ENSIN) 2015*. These are the most recent data.

⁴⁰ WFP Colombia country office. 2023. *Filling the Nutrient Gap*. Not available online.

wage.⁴¹ Agriculture is the largest sector in rural areas, providing work for 84.5 percent of the employed population. Only 36.1 percent of rural women participate in the labour market, a difference of 36.9 percentage points with respect to men, and more women (14.9 percent) than men (7 percent) are unemployed,⁴² a situation that is exacerbated by ethnicity, age, disabilities and other factors. Employment in the sector is highly informal and social security coverage is low, rendering smallholder incomes precarious. Smallholder farmers are confronted with limited and unequal access to land ownership, limited public investment in infrastructure, low levels of technology and innovation and poor access to key public services in education, health, housing and basic sanitation.⁴³

18. *Sustainable food systems.* Local food systems are vulnerable in rural areas, where conflicts, violence and illicit economies – including coca, opium poppy and marijuana cultivation; mining; and timber harvesting outside the state’s commercial and economic regulatory framework – often coexist. This contrasts with the high levels of centralization and concentration of trade flows in wholesale markets in urban areas at the national level. The difficult conditions in rural areas combined with the effects of climate variability and change and ecosystem and environmental degradation, among other factors, drive migration and displacement to urban centres, reducing the growth potential of family farming and rural livelihoods.⁴⁴ Colombia participated in global dialogues on food systems and has published its national pathway toward sustainable food systems, which prioritizes policy lines and programmes for achieving such food systems in line with the national development plan.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

19. Colombia reports the most significant progress in achieving SDG 17. It has created a multi-stakeholder SDG platform to build effective partnerships and promote society-wide participation, mobilization and awareness of the SDGs, actively involving non-governmental actors, the private sector, civil society, international cooperation bodies and academic entities.
20. WFP is a key government partner in delivering on the SDG agenda, in particular SDGs 2 and 17, through a diversified set of interventions and collaboration delivered through a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. This work encompasses assisting government efforts to anticipate and respond to shocks, including climate change adaptation activities, with a focus on affected communities and strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers, women and vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods; and strengthening institutional capacities, systems and strategies in areas related to improving food security, food sovereignty and nutrition.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

21. Colombia is a country frequently affected by disasters and adverse climate events, combined with structural violence and displacement linked to the actions of non-state armed groups seeking to control territories, in a context of deep inequality and other socioeconomic issues, all of which directly affect people's food security, nutrition and livelihoods. Such challenges call for stronger national capacity and holistic approaches to ensuring the right to food, in support of the national development plan. This may include efforts to strengthen preparedness and response capacities, including with regard to anticipatory action and the early recovery of livelihoods in the face of emergencies and

⁴¹ FAO. 2022. *Perfil de sistemas alimentarios – Colombia. Catalizar la transformación sostenible e inclusive de nuestros sistemas alimentarios.*

⁴² DANE. 2024. *Mercado laboral de la población campesina, diciembre 2023 - febrero 2024.*

⁴³ FAO. 2022. *Perfil de sistemas alimentarios – Colombia. Catalizar la transformación sostenible e inclusive de nuestros sistemas alimentarios.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

disasters; strengthen national social protection with mechanisms that respond to emergencies for the most vulnerable groups; and promote the socioeconomic inclusion of vulnerable and affected populations, with particular attention to gender and ethnic issues. Sociocultural prejudices and stereotypes associated with gender may exacerbate food insecurity.

22. The multidimensional challenges posed by the double burden of malnutrition affecting vulnerable groups require short-, medium- and long-term responses that leverage all available partnerships, including public-private alliances. Such partnerships need adequate and timely resources to undertake transformative nutrition-sensitive action supported by enhanced education and health services and interventions. Key to addressing all forms of malnutrition in an inclusive and participatory way is the development of culturally sensitive nutrition policies and strategies and efforts to foster healthy school environments through the universalization of a national school feeding programme that takes into account local diversity, customs and ancestral cultures.
23. Given the impact of global crises on food prices, the fragility of national food systems and their significant vulnerability to the effects of climate change, climate variability, ecosystem degradation and deforestation, it will be essential to develop strategies and policies that enable smallholder farmers, communities, rural women and other relevant actors in food value chains to incrementally enhance climate resilience and strengthen local food systems. The social and economic inclusion of the peasant population, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities through comprehensive agrarian reform is one of the challenges for the effective implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, one of the objectives set out in the national development plan. WFP can support these endeavours through capacity strengthening, including technical assistance and support in relation to land tenure, access to resources, technologies, financial and non-financial services, functioning markets and information systems, recovery of ancestral knowledge and innovation.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

24. WFP continues to be the most prominent humanitarian actor in Colombia, implementing programmes with a triple nexus approach to move from humanitarian assistance to consolidating development and contributing to peace. Its work has encompassed malnutrition prevention; support for migrants and others affected by crises, disasters and conflict; school feeding; early recovery of livelihoods; support for socioeconomic integration, adaptation to climate change and innovation; and capacity strengthening for communities and institutions.
25. The evaluation of Colombia's previous country strategic plan (CSP) highlighted WFP's agility in adapting and responding to changing circumstances and concluded that WFP had acted as a trusted government partner in national efforts in emergency response, social protection, food security and nutrition. Building on its local presence, programmatic learning and evidence, WFP has scaled up its emergency and migration interventions, increased the value of hot meals and cash transfers, and supported government programmes and adaptive and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, strengthening the social protection system.
26. WFP's strong alliance with the Government is improving the consistency of strategic, programmatic and technical interventions aimed at achieving zero hunger. Innovative interventions in social protection have helped to improve inclusion, and the development of digital solutions for cash transfers and beneficiary data management has enhanced the efficiency and transparency of delivery systems. A comprehensive 2022 assessment of the

food security and vulnerability of the migrant and Colombian population, as well as a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis in 2023, generated sound evidence as the basis for strategies and policies.

27. WFP's gender-transformative and protection-focused programming has contributed to the progressive empowerment of Indigenous and Afro-descendant women and women survivors of armed violence. This work has capitalized on and strengthened the capacities of rural women to empower themselves through initiatives that will be scaled up with national institutions. WFP has also worked to enhance internal capacity for implementing an operational approach that recognizes traditional knowledge when formulating initiatives with Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. WFP's experience of working on gender and inclusion is also reflected in the gender equality certification programme that the country office commenced in 2023 and which will improve the integration of cross-cutting approaches in planning and the implementation of country office activities.
28. The new CSP addresses the recommendations made in the mid-term review and the evaluation of the CSP for 2021–2024, including by strengthening the conceptual frameworks of strategic outcomes used to establish targets, plans and timelines taking into account office capacity, operating environment and risk assessment and mitigation measures; and strengthening knowledge management systems to improve programmatic decision making and track long-term progress on results that are not readily visible in the corporate framework.
29. The new CSP takes a comprehensive approach to crisis preparedness, anticipation and response, including early recovery activities for affected populations; a focus on supporting public policies to achieve zero hunger and strengthen nutrition and social protection systems, including the school feeding programme; and a stronger focus on resilient livelihoods and food systems, climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration, providing partners with on-demand services to optimize their operations. All activities have transformative approaches to gender, inclusion and protection.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

30. The new CSP contributes to achieving the five transformations in Colombia's national development plan, especially the human right to food; human security and social justice; productive transformation, internationalization and climate action; and territorial planning around water and environmental justice. It also contributes to other frameworks, policies and strategies related to the issues addressed.
31. It is also in line with the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the axes of the new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for Colombia: consolidation of total peace, human security and social justice; the human right to food, rural development, territorial planning and water; social protection and socioeconomic inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable populations, migrants and refugees; and environment, climate action and a clean and fair energy transition.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

32. The line of sight of this CSP has been the subject of consultations with stakeholders, including the Government, other United Nations bodies, international cooperation entities and donors, civil society organizations and local communities. It is important to emphasize that civil society consultations were held at the territorial level with women's organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities and youth and gender-diverse organizations to obtain input that would strengthen an inclusive approach.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

33. This plan has been formulated with a triple nexus approach in order to complement humanitarian assistance with inclusive development action, complementing national efforts to build comprehensive peace and address the challenges of ending hunger and malnutrition. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of communities, institutions and systems to contribute to national efforts for the progressive realization of the human right to food. To this end, it contains four outcomes.
34. Work under the first outcome aims to strengthen national capacity to prepare for, anticipate and respond to crises using an integrated approach to disaster risk management and to assist populations affected by conflict, disasters, extreme climate-related events, migration and other shocks, restoring their livelihoods at an early stage, and supporting national efforts in the progressive realization of the human right to food.
35. Under the second outcome, WFP will support national efforts to strengthen programmes, policies and systems to achieve zero hunger, including in the areas of social protection, school meals and nutrition. In its interventions, WFP will use an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive approach that recognizes intersectionality and interculturality, promoting healthy food environments, varied diets and the transformation of harmful gender roles.
36. Work under the third outcome aims to strengthen the capacity of communities, institutions and systems to build resilience and adapt to climate change and multidimensional shocks, promoting the socioeconomic inclusion of groups vulnerable to food insecurity and strengthening the livelihoods of food systems actors, with particular attention to women producers and rural women.
37. The fourth outcome involves the provision of on-demand services to national and local public institutions and humanitarian partners.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities.

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Food-insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country

38. Through this outcome WFP will support government efforts to strengthen institutional and community capacity to prepare for and anticipate crises and will provide differentiated humanitarian assistance adapted to various operational and cultural contexts to meet the immediate needs of affected populations, both directly and through national shock-responsive social protection systems, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the human right to food in support of the national development plan. WFP will also develop early recovery actions to contribute in a timely manner to the restoration of the human right to food, taking into account gender, ethnicity and protection needs. The interventions foreseen under this outcome will contribute to national efforts to promote human security, care for life, reconciliation and coexistence, social cohesion and the national agenda for building comprehensive peace.

WFP strategic outcome

39. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

40. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

41. This CSP outcome is aligned with transformations 1, 2 and 3 of the national development plan on territorial planning around water and environmental justice, human security and social justice and the human right to food, as well as the UNSDCF axes on the human right to food, rural development, territorial planning and water; and environment, climate action and a clean and fair energy transition.

Expected outputs

42. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:

- Output 1.1: Government institutions and communities benefit from processes that strengthen their capacity to prepare for, anticipate and respond to emergencies through an integrated approach to disaster risk management.
- Output 1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action.
- Output 1.3: People affected by crises benefit from action to promote early recovery of their livelihoods.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues

43. WFP will support national efforts to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and promote the early recovery of livelihoods from crises caused by extreme weather events and climate -related disasters; the activities of illegal non-state armed group; and migration. Institutional capacity strengthening, including the provision of technical assistance, will support the development of management tools, innovative early warning platforms and systems with a multi-risk approach, data analysis and dissemination based on existing global capacity and technology available to WFP, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and enhancing crisis response mechanisms within social protection systems.
44. In coordination with relevant national institutions, WFP will provide unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet the basic needs of people exposed to or affected by extreme weather events,⁴⁵ displaced or confined communities, victims of conflict and ex-combatants in the process of social and economic reintegration,⁴⁶ migrants and host communities in both rural and urban areas historically affected by violence, adverse weather events or migratory routes,⁴⁷ through an approach that is sensitive to intersectionality, with particular

⁴⁵ Colombia is frequently affected by El Niño and La Niña phenomena, in particular the departments of La Guajira, Córdoba, Nariño, Arauca, Valle del Cauca and Amazonas, which WFP has prioritized for emergency response and capacity strengthening interventions.

⁴⁶ When violence erupts, priority is given to assisting areas with the presence of non-state armed groups, community confinement or population displacement. The most affected departments include Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Chocó, Antioquia, Norte de Santander, Arauca and Putumayo.

⁴⁷ Geographical prioritization for the migrant population focuses on population density, vulnerability and food insecurity, with an emphasis on urban areas.

attention to girls, boys and young people, women, ethnic communities and persons with disabilities.

45. The choice of transfer modality will be based on a context analysis and needs assessment to ensure that it will be culturally appropriate, inclusive, participatory, differentiated and gender-sensitive. Food assistance and livelihood protection interventions will be developed in anticipation of foreseeable crises. This assistance will preferably be provided through cash-based transfers (CBTs), but may also include in-kind food assistance, including tailored food baskets or hot meals, as a rapid response strategy, both directly and through national social protection systems. WFP will provide school meals and take-home rations to migrant and other crisis-affected children and their families through schools.
46. WFP will work with communities to enhance their capacities and resources for the early recovery of livelihoods, promoting the sowing of short-cycle crops and the raising of small animals so that in a short period of time they can resume minimum production that guarantees their access to food and the transition from humanitarian assistance to their own production, linking these actions with those under outcome three to promote the socioeconomic inclusion of prioritized groups and the support of smallholder farmers whenever feasible. WFP's approach will be sensitive to identified gender barriers. WFP will also develop educational and communication strategies to generate knowledge and practices on food and nutrition and help to prevent xenophobia, violence and discrimination and transform harmful gender roles.
47. In partnership with the Government, WFP will continue to implement the "mobile units strategy", an inter-institutional strategy for comprehensive assistance and guidance to victims of the armed conflict, providing comprehensive psychosocial and nutritional assistance to girls, boys and adolescents and their families, pregnant and breastfeeding women, Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, victims of the conflict and people affected by natural disasters.

Partnerships

48. Action will be coordinated with the Government in the framework of Colombia's international cooperation system, especially units responsible for victim reparations and disaster risk management; the departments responsible for planning, social prosperity and migration; the special units for school feeding; the ministries responsible for equality, foreign affairs, agriculture and rural development and the environment and sustainable development; the agency in charge of the social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants, and local governments. Work will also continue with the humanitarian country team, the coordination platforms and the United Nations inter-agency group on mixed migratory flows, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, including women's organizations and private sector entities.

Assumptions

49. WFP continues to have the recognition and operational capacity needed to reach crisis-affected areas. The Government remains interested in strengthening its capacity and systems to prepare for, anticipate and respond to crises, and the donor community contributes to support for affected populations. Government agencies at various levels and the humanitarian community coordinate to ensure complementarity of efforts and coherent work.

Transition/handover strategy

50. A mutually agreed phased handover plan will be devised, linked to strategies to strengthen the operational capacity of the Government and systems to prepare for, anticipate and

respond to crises on time, including support for institutions that help communities to improve their capacity for early recovery, with a focus on closing gender gaps.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes; and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028

51. WFP will support the Government in strengthening institutional capacity in designing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes aimed at achieving the progressive realization of the human right to food in support of the national development plan⁴⁸ and enhancing social protection systems, through an inclusive, shock-responsive and culturally and ethnically sensitive approach. WFP will support the national school feeding programme and promote comprehensive interventions to improve early childhood nutrition status, develop strategies to foster healthy eating habits and contribute to gender equality from a life-care perspective. In this way, WFP will contribute to reducing structural inequality, strengthening the country's human capital and progress towards achieving SDG 2, generating well-being, reducing the conditions that lead to conflict and providing support for peace building.

WFP strategic outcome

52. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

53. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

54. This outcome is aligned with the national development plan, especially transformations 2, human security and social justice, and 3, the human right to food. It also aligns with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, as well as the UNSDCF axes on the human right to food, rural development, territorial planning and water; and social protection and socioeconomic inclusion, with emphasis on vulnerable populations, migrants and refugees.

Expected outputs

55. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:

- Output 2.1: Government institutions and communities strengthen their capacities to design, implement, monitor and evaluate multisectoral and social protection policies and programmes.
- Output 2.2: Boys, girls and young people benefit from comprehensive school feeding programmes that are culturally appropriate and, where possible, linked to local production, contributing to food security, access to healthy diets and school retention.
- Output 2.3: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood.

⁴⁸ Additionally, in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, in Point 1, numeral 1.3.4, the national Government has established that, through the Special System for the Progressive Guarantee of the Right to Food, the obligation to progressively guarantee the human right to healthy, nutritious and culturally appropriate food is developed, with the aim of eradicating hunger and, to that end, promoting the availability, access and consumption of nutritious food in sufficient quantity.

- Output 2.4: Communities benefit from knowledge and practices related to food and nutrition that are delivered through an intercultural and territorial approach, leading to better food security and nutrition.

Key activities

Activity 2: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues

56. WFP will work with social protection institutions and systems at the national and local levels, as well as other relevant actors, to strengthen their capacity in designing, piloting, implementing and monitoring programmes and policies, particularly in the interoperability of information systems and mechanisms for targeting and promoting social inclusion; a nutrition-sensitive approach will be taken to the formulation of WFP's strategies in this area. WFP will help to identify gaps in access to the social protection system in urban and rural areas, using differentiated approaches to gender, climate change and intersectionality, and will generate evidence that contributes to national efforts to design public policies and track progress towards the SDGs, in particular SDG 2. WFP will continue to support Colombia's efforts to make the social protection system more shock responsive.
57. WFP will continue to support the Government in implementing the school feeding programme in prioritized municipalities.⁴⁹ This work will comprise technical assistance in the formulation, design and implementation of the national school feeding policy as well as in the updating of guidelines and the design of culturally acceptable nutrition and health interventions that foster school access, retention and reduction of absenteeism and the well-being of children and adolescents. At the request of the Government, interventions may be planned to adapt school infrastructure for the school feeding programme, especially in the areas of water management and the adequacy of school canteens. WFP will advocate and support initiatives that enable the implementation of home-grown school feeding models that offer varied rations and boost local economies, linking this effect to the support provided to smallholder farmers under outcome 3 and contributing to the improvement of links between rural production and urban demand for food. Moreover, school feeding programme infrastructure can be used to deliver food rations to crisis-affected populations, linking this outcome to CSP outcome 1.
58. Building on evidence, WFP will support national strategies and interventions that provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance and complementary feeding products (micronutrient powders) to prevent malnutrition⁵⁰ among specific vulnerable groups such as children aged 6–59 months, and fortified, high-energy to school-aged children, adolescents and pregnant and breastfeeding women, with special assistance for pregnant girls under 19 in coordination with social protection and health systems.⁵¹ WFP will also develop strategies

⁴⁹ WFP will continue to support this work in the Department of La Guajira and will extend its assistance to other departments where it is needed.

⁵⁰ WFP seeks to address all forms of malnutrition, including vitamin and mineral deficiencies, overweight and obesity, particularly in areas of high prevalence. WFP works with national institutions and social protection systems to ensure access to adequate food and to promote dietary diversity and resilience. Its approach includes the provision of diversified food assistance, nutrition screening, specialized products for the prevention of malnutrition in young children, social protection referrals (wasting treatment by the health sector or connection with social safety nets) and nutrition and health education. WFP also applies a nutrition-sensitive approach to its school feeding, asset creation and livelihoods, emergency food assistance and social protection interventions. WFP aims to enhance government capacities, coordination among actors and collaboration with other United Nations entities.

⁵¹ Priority will be given to departments with the highest prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5, including Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Chocó, La Guajira, Magdalena, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Sucre and Putumayo.

for strengthening community and institutional capacity for malnutrition prevention and will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government, including based on the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, in order to strengthen the transfer provided through the *Renta Ciudadana* programme. WFP will support the implementation of the Government's zero hunger plan.

59. WFP will provide technical assistance for designing social and behaviour change communication strategies on food and nutrition practices and healthy eating habits and for transforming harmful gender roles by promoting new concepts of masculinity with a focus on protection and intersectionality, as well as approaches to life care that value the household care economy and make it equitable.

Partnerships

60. WFP will work in coordination with the departments responsible for national planning and social prosperity; the special units for school feeding and victim reparations; the family welfare and health institutes; the ministries responsible for equality, education and health; the education, planning and social integration secretariats; and local governments, cooperating partners, other United Nations entities, civil society organizations, including women's and ethnic organizations, academic bodies and private sector entities.

Assumptions

61. It is assumed for this outcome that the Government will remain interested in working with WFP as its partner of choice to strengthen the capacity of its institutions, policies and programmes and to implement interventions related to social protection, school feeding and nutrition, recognizing its strategic and operational capacity. It is also assumed that the donor community is interested in establishing partnerships with WFP to address existing gaps.

Transition/handover strategy

62. Joint diagnoses based on capacity assessments will be developed with national institutions to identify capacity building needs for inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems that support the progressive realization of the human right to food in support of the national development plan, including capacity to close gender gaps, for which strategies will be developed and interventions will be designed..

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors, improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028

63. WFP will provide technical assistance and work with institutions, communities and stakeholders involved in climate action and food systems to strengthen their capacity to develop innovative plans, strategies and durable solutions that strengthen resilience, adaptation to climate change, restoration of ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, socioeconomic integration and the sustainability of inclusive and resilient food systems, promoting the revitalization of local economies and bridging gender gaps and thereby supporting strategies and policies for comprehensive rural reform as well as efforts aimed at progressively realizing the human right to food in support of the national development plan, revitalising rural and urban landscapes, preventing conflict and contributing to peace.

WFP strategic outcome

64. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

65. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

66. This outcome is aligned with transformations 1, 3 and 4 of the national development plan on land management around water and environmental justice, the human right to food and productive transformation, internationalization and climate action. It also aligns with the UNSDCF axes on consolidating comprehensive peace, human security and social justice; the human right to food, rural development, territorial planning and water; social protection and socioeconomic inclusion, with emphasis on vulnerable populations, migrants and refugees; and environment, climate action and a clean and fair energy transition.

Expected outputs

67. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 3.1: Governments, communities and other actors in food systems and climate action use their strengthened capacities and partnerships to develop innovative policies, plans and solutions.
 - Output 3.2: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge.
 - Output 3.3: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights.
 - Output 3.4: Smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, including rural women producers, receive inputs, agricultural services and technical assistance and participate in asset creation programmes, increasing their market access and social inclusion and promoting a diverse, healthy and sustainable diet.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues

68. WFP will work with national and local institutions, communities and relevant food system actors to strengthen their capacity to develop and implement innovative and gender-transformative strategies, plans and solutions that effectively address the challenges of climate change, ecosystem restoration and the management of resilience, inclusive and sustainable food systems. Action will include strengthening and supporting access to climate information, price monitoring and local market analysis systems and other information systems that enable institutions and communities to make informed decisions.
69. Based on lessons learned from previous CSPs, technical assistance will be provided to communities vulnerable to climate change and other climate shocks and stressors, with a focus on Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, women and young people,⁵² through

⁵² Priority will be given to the Amazon region and the Pacific and Caribbean coastal areas (the departments of Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, La Guajira, Cesar and Córdoba).

adaptation and resilience practices, integrating ancestral knowledge and innovation in climate risk management.

70. In close collaboration with public institutions and private sector entities and with a focus on women, WFP will implement strategies aimed at enhancing the skills and capacities of affected populations in both urban and rural areas, including migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and ex-combatants engaged in the peace process, enabling them to access employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and improving individual and community assets by providing seed capital for entrepreneurial projects, thereby facilitating their socioeconomic integration in host communities. Behaviour change strategies will be designed to transform harmful gender roles in communities so that women can access and control their own assets, participate actively in decision making and achieve economic autonomy.
71. In coordination with national institutions, WFP will develop asset building programmes for smallholder farmers and other key food system actors, focusing on rural women producers, and will facilitate access to productive resources, insurance and other financial services as well as the use of alternative energy for livelihood activities in order to protect the environment. It will also provide technical assistance on increasing and diversifying sustainable and regenerative agricultural production through a nutrition-sensitive approach including water management and harvesting; ensuring food quality and safety; managing risk effectively; promoting fair and sustainable employment in food systems; and strengthening administrative and financial management skills relevant to financial inclusion, linking these actions wherever possible to productive social protection, asset creation and labour market access programmes.⁵³
72. WFP can provide technical assistance, if requested by the Government, on land use planning strategies, in particular those aimed at developing sustainable production projects for farmers who are beneficiaries of Colombia's land formalization and access programme and the programme of substitution of illegal economies – coca, marijuana and opium poppy. Access to sustainable local and institutional markets will be facilitated by promoting the link between local smallholder farmers and public purchases for social protection programmes, primarily the school feeding programme, linking these actions to CSP outcomes 1 and 2.

Partnerships

73. Through its zero hunger innovation hub, HZero, WFP will work with key partners to strengthen their capacity to design, pilot and implement solutions that contribute to sustainable food systems, promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaboration with social entrepreneurs, innovators and other private sector actors. Through South-South and triangular cooperation, successful experiences and good practices in climate change adaptation and food systems management will be identified and shared.
74. WFP will coordinate with the ministries responsible for the environment and sustainable development, labour, agriculture and rural development, education, the interior, trade, industry and tourism; the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare; the agency in charge of the social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants; and local governments. Partnerships and complementarities with other United Nations entities, in particular the other Rome-based agencies, will be fostered. Partnerships will also be established with academic entities, civil society and community organizations, women's organizations and ethnic and community leaders.

⁵³ Geographical prioritization for livelihoods, food systems and resilience activities also includes the departments of Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, La Guajira, Cesar, Córdoba Bolívar, Magdalena, Antioquia, Norte de Santander, Santander and Arauca. Support for socioeconomic integration will focus on large urban centres.

Assumptions

75. For this outcome it is assumed that the Government and donors will prioritize WFP as a strategic partner in resilience, climate change, socioeconomic inclusion and food systems interventions. Partners, communities, ethnic authorities and community leaders recognize the added value of working in partnership with WFP.

Transition/handover strategy

76. In coordination with national and local institutions and community authorities, WFP will identify areas where further capacity strengthening is needed to move toward a gradual and planned transfer of activities, including technical assistance, follow-up and monitoring in resilience, climate change adaptation and food system sustainability interventions, in an inclusive manner and with a gender and diversity-conscious approach, promoting links with social protection and socio-productive programmes where appropriate.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently

77. WFP will be able to provide supply chain, logistics, food, CBTs and other on-demand services to interested humanitarian partners and government institutions, offering capacity strengthening to optimize their operations so that they effectively and efficiently assist vulnerable, food-insecure and malnourished populations.

WFP strategic outcome

78. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

79. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

80. This outcome is aligned with the national development plan, especially transformations 2 and 3 on human security and social justice and the human right to food. It is also aligned with the UNSDCF axes on the human right to food, rural development, territorial planning and water; social protection and socioeconomic inclusion, with emphasis on vulnerable populations, migrants and refugees; and environment, climate action and a clean and fair energy transition.

Expected outputs

81. The following output will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 4.1: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors use WFP's services to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide services requested by government institutions and humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable

82. WFP will work with humanitarian actors and national and local stakeholders to identify gaps and needs in their supply chains; develop assessments; provide efficient logistics services and support in procurement, logistics and telecommunications; complement and strengthen partners' operations; and leverage specialized food procurement and distribution capabilities to promote diverse diets through transparent, reliable and cost-effective regional and global agreements and contracts.

83. WFP will also provide on-demand CBT services, focusing on nutrition and paying particular attention to linking such services to the national social protection system through contracts, platforms and corporate financial systems.
84. Whenever requested and feasible, WFP will complement the services provided with capacity strengthening for partners in areas such as supply chain optimization, logistics coordination and emergency preparedness.

Partnerships

85. WFP will work to strengthen existing and new partnerships with government institutions, private sector and financial institutions, national and international NGOs and civil society and community-based organizations, including women's organizations, as well as with other United Nations entities.

Assumptions

86. This outcome assumes that public entities and humanitarian partners consider WFP as a strategic partner and a reference in supply chain operations. It is also assumed that humanitarian organizations and partners will work together with WFP to find viable, efficient and competitive solutions to the country's logistics gaps.

Transition/handover strategy

87. WFP will work with humanitarian partners and public entities to strengthen their capacity to solve problems identified through supply chain assessments and evaluations, transferring capacity and promoting logistics coordination.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

88. The first outcome under this CSP prioritizes populations affected by crises, emergencies and disasters, including victims of conflict, internally displaced persons, migrants and populations affected by socioeconomic and climate shocks and stressors. Interventions under CSP outcome 1 will also target people affected by extreme and slow-evolving weather events, focusing on ethnic populations, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, older adults and people with diverse SOGIESC. CSP outcome 1 activities are expected to assist 3,199,437 people.
89. Work under CSP outcome 2 will support school-aged children and adolescents in priority areas through school feeding, expecting to reach 100,000 boys and girls every year. Under this outcome, WFP will also seek to improve access to healthy and nutritious food for food-insecure and malnourished people, prioritizing pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6–59 months, assisting 34,768 people. In total, 434,768 people are expected to be directly assisted under CSP outcome 2.
90. The third outcome prioritizes work with vulnerable communities at risk or affected by climate change and food insecurity, prioritizing ethnic communities; migrants, especially women and young people; people engaged in the peace process and involved in strategies to substitute illegal crops; and smallholder farmers and other food system actors, supporting 338,070 people.
91. Through CSP outcome 4, government and humanitarian partners will benefit from the provision of on-demand services and the strengthening of their supply chain capacities.
92. WFP will also strengthen the capacities of government institutions responsible for anticipatory action, integrated disaster risk management, climate change resilience and adaptation strategies, social protection and school feeding.

4.2 Transfers

93. CBTs will be the preferred transfer modality used where possible. The choice of the modality will be based on consultations with beneficiaries and communities and corporate assessments in areas such as financial sector, supply chain gap, risk and market and protection and gender. A variety of financial providers and payment mechanisms – cash over the counter, debit cards and digital payments – will be promoted. Digital payments promote financial inclusion by using beneficiaries' bank accounts and mobile money and enable the prioritization of women as beneficiaries.
94. WFP will collect and analyse data and generate evidence to inform transfer values and joint exercises. Minimum expenditure baskets⁵⁴ will be used to define the value of multipurpose transfers. While CBTs will be preferred because of the flexibility and dignity that they offer to assisted populations, other modalities such as in-kind transfers will continue to be implemented when CBTs are not feasible.
95. All transfer modalities will be kept active to provide maximum flexibility and the ability to adapt operations to challenges and opportunities. Risk assessments will be conducted to avoid any negative impact on beneficiaries in terms of privacy and data protection. Specialized tools will be used to ensure the collection, sharing, security and protection of data; compliance with assurance principles; and appropriate reconciliation practices for all transfer modalities. Capacity strengthening support will be based on a capacity needs analysis and will be articulated through a strategy to be developed at the start of CSP implementation.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

96. WFP has a main office in Bogotá; field offices in Arauca, Cali, Cúcuta, Montería, Pasto, Quibdó and Riohacha; and a staff presence in Florencia, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Barranquilla and Cartagena. The country office has technical staff specialized in emergency response, school feeding, social protection, nutrition and livelihoods, gender, protection, ethnic issues, vulnerability analysis and mapping, monitoring, evaluation and CBTs. The country office will continue to strengthen its human capital to ensure effective management of CSP activities. In accordance with recommendations from the evaluation of the CSP for 2021–2024, the office will conduct a review and strategic planning of its human resources between the last quarter of 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 in order to align with WFP global processes.

4.4 Partnerships

97. WFP will work in close coordination with central and local government institutions, ensuring the alignment of the CSP with national priorities and the UNSDCF, as well as with local governments. It will pursue complementarities, synergies and joint programmes with other United Nations entities, including the other Rome-based agencies, taking into account their mandates and expertise. WFP will actively participate in joint platforms and inter-agency groups. Co-led by WFP in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, the food security and nutrition cluster will continue to provide technical assistance in the form of coordination, information management services and capacity development.
98. WFP will enhance its work with cooperating partners and civil society organizations, including social and community-based organizations, organizations for Indigenous and Afro-descendant people and persons with disabilities, and those dedicated to empowering

⁵⁴ Defined according to [WFP's essential needs guidelines](#) and coordinated by the cash transfer group. Data sources include the monthly [consumer price index \(CPI\)](#) provided by DANE, Colombia's national statistics agency.

women and preventing gender-based violence. Alliances with NGOs, universities, humanitarian partners and private sector entities will also be fostered.

99. WFP will strengthen alliances with key actors in the region and countries interested in developing South–South and triangular cooperation in food security and nutrition, innovation for nutrition, school feeding, climate change, crisis and emergency management and food systems. The expansion and diversification of the partnership portfolio will be a priority, strengthening alliances with central and local governments, private sector entities, international financial institutions and other key stakeholders.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

100. A comprehensive gender-sensitive monitoring system will provide reliable and valid monitoring data, both quantitative and qualitative, with a gender, age and protection perspective, for learning and evidence-based decision making throughout the life of the CSP.
101. Results monitoring will include annual cohorts for establishing baselines and tracking all outcome frameworks and UNSDCF indicators. Output monitoring will ensure that activities proceed as planned and that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries. Field monitoring will include additional risk mitigation measures as necessary.
102. The country office will ensure that financial and human resources are in place to meet minimum assurance measures, including segregation of duties, outreach to remote or hard-to-reach areas and fraud prevention.
103. A community feedback mechanism will have the staff, software and tools necessary to provide secure, inclusive and accessible channels of communication for all supported individuals and communities and to facilitate the management, analysis, escalation and resolution of cases reported in a manner that meets all applicable standards.
104. A mid-term review of the CSP will be carried out in 2026 as a basis for improving its implementation, while a final evaluation will be conducted in 2027 under the leadership of the Office of Evaluation to inform the next programme cycle. There will also be at least one decentralized evaluation and internal ad hoc reviews of key programme interventions; thematic areas for both will be determined during the first year of the CSP.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

105. The escalation of internal conflicts involving non-state armed groups, resulting in the forced displacement, confinement and increased migration of populations, as well as climate-related disasters and global crises, may exceed the technical and operational capacity of WFP and its local partners and require increased resource mobilization to meet increased humanitarian need. WFP will mitigate this risk by strengthening its preparedness planning and working with national authorities and others to strengthen early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response capacity.
106. Changing government and donor priorities and strategies may lead to funding reductions, inadequate coordination and insufficient complementarity of interventions in the areas of social protection, school feeding and nutrition. To mitigate this risk WFP will work closely with authorities and donors to develop long-term strategies and implement annual plans, ensuring alignment with the UNSDCF.
107. Gender inequality affects food security, nutrition and livelihoods; gender will therefore be mainstreamed at all stages of planned interventions to ensure the equitable and effective

participation of women and men and to promote women's social and economic empowerment and equity in decision making.

Operational risks

108. Internal conflicts and increasing crime pose risks to employee, partner and beneficiary health while also causing movement restrictions that could limit access and disrupt programme implementation. WFP will mitigate these risks by using and updating its standard operating procedures for operations considering local context and available alternatives, as well as its business continuity plan, to ensure full operational capacity while maintaining fluid communication with government partners.
109. To address risks of sexual exploitation and abuse during operations, WFP will work with key stakeholders to train WFP and partner staff, sensitize affected communities and strengthen internal reporting and referral procedures.

Fiduciary risks

110. WFP will prevent and detect fraud and the diversion of resources through measures such as its community feedback mechanism and by strengthening its identity management systems for cash transfers and document management oversight by establishing clear protocols and escalation mechanisms for following up on red flags identified through transaction monitoring.

Financial risks

111. Inflation, in particular in fuel and food prices, may undermine the purchasing power of beneficiaries, affecting the utility of WFP's cash-based assistance and beneficiaries' ability to meet their essential needs. WFP will mitigate such risks by monitoring prices and exchange rates and adapting transfer values.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

112. All CSP activities will be screened for risks using WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework and its institutional environmental and social assessment tool. This will ensure that programme activities do not cause harm to people or the environment. Where necessary WFP will develop environmental and social management plans based on the results of the analysis.
113. WFP will also continue to implement an environmental management system that systematically identifies, manages and reduces the environmental impacts of its operations. Environmental assessments will be conducted at WFP locations to identify opportunities for improvement in energy efficiency and decarbonization, waste and water management, sustainable procurement, reduction of air travel and transport and staff training and awareness.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

114. The country portfolio budget is USD 592.6 million for four years. The budget reflects priorities related to food access for crisis-affected populations, school feeding, nutrition interventions, livelihood restoration, asset building and technical assistance for socioeconomic inclusion and food systems strengthening. It also includes strengthening capacity and systems for integrated disaster risk management, social protection and climate change adaptation. In all activities, sufficient resources have been allocated to contribute to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. Sixty-one percent of the budget is allocated to crisis response under outcomes 1 (59 percent) and 4 (2 percent) and 39 percent

to resilience building under outcomes 2 (18 percent) and 3 (21 percent). Projections are based on estimated funding needs and identified beneficiaries.

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)						
CSP outcome	Activity	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	106 898 430	96 081 349	70 000 222	74 321 713	347 301 715
2	2	26 239 214	26 713 096	26 964 418	27 478 483	107 395 211
3	3	36 434 096	36 668 469	30 783 816	22 497 640	126 384 022
4	4	2 855 516	2 865 092	2 903 503	2 911 618	11 535 728
Total		172 427 256	162 328 007	130 651 959	127 209 454	592 616 675

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

115. WFP will continue to maintain and strengthen relationships with traditional donors and to advocate more with non-traditional and private sector donors to broaden its portfolio of partners and allies to generate new sources of CSP funding, taking into account changing global and national trends in resource mobilization. In case of funding shortfalls WFP, in coordination with government counterparts and in consultation with donors, will strategically prioritize CSP outcomes and activities. This will involve adjusting beneficiary targeting and transfer values, managing associated risks and ensuring effective programme implementation. Prioritizing life-saving assistance, proposed measures include reducing beneficiary numbers, prioritizing assistance geographically, narrowing targeting criteria, reducing assistance duration and, as a last resort, discontinuing life-saving programmes. Because the migratory crisis experienced in previous years has changed, and as Colombia is an upper-middle-income country, donor contributions and official development assistance are declining despite the food insecurity and other needs in the country. Collaboration and joint work with government institutions will continue to be strengthened to enhance WFP's capacity to implement projects in the areas of climate change adaptation, resilience, emergency preparedness and response, and livelihood support for reintegrated and ex-combatants and communities affected by violence, thus expanding WFP's activities in line with the objectives of this CSP.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR COLOMBIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2025–2028)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

SDG target 1: Access to food

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Food-insecure and crisis-affected populations in Colombia meet their urgent food, nutrition and other essential needs and have the capacity and resources to prepare for, anticipate, respond to and recover from shocks by 2028, in the context of a more secure, inclusive and peaceful country

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Focus area: crisis response

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

There is sufficient stability in the country and humanitarian access is granted in the areas affected or potentially affected by a crisis

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Percentage Increase in purchasing power of WFP voucher beneficiaries

Percentage of essential need items available to beneficiaries in the targeted markets where WFP operates

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate, by grade

Activities and outputs

1: Provide country capacity strengthening to communities and government institutions for risk preparedness and management, implementing, where necessary, anticipatory and early recovery actions; and providing food and nutrition assistance directly or through social protection systems to populations exposed to or affected by crises, using an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1: Government institutions and communities benefit from processes that strengthen their capacity to prepare for, anticipate and respond to emergencies through an integrated approach to disaster risk management (tiers 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1: Government institutions and communities benefit from processes that strengthen their capacity to prepare for, anticipate and respond to emergencies through an integrated approach to disaster risk management (tiers 2 and 3) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.3: People affected by crises benefit from action to promote early recovery of their livelihoods (tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.3: People affected by crises benefit from action to promote early recovery of their livelihoods (tier 1) (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.3: People affected by crises benefit from action to promote early recovery of their livelihoods (tier 1) (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: People exposed to and affected by crises receive food assistance that meets their essential needs, including through anticipatory action (tier 1) (Output category O: Other, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

SDG target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas in Colombia have improved food security, nutrition, health and education; access enhanced school feeding programmes; and benefit from strengthened social protection systems by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

The Government of Colombia continues to allow WFP to work in support of the national social protection system and remains committed to strengthening the national school feeding programme

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

Number of coordination meetings contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate, by grade

Activities and outputs

2: Throughout the policy and programme cycle, strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to support an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system and provide food and nutrition assistance, school feeding and behavioural change interventions for vulnerable populations, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

2.2: Boys, girls and young people benefit from comprehensive school feeding programmes that are culturally appropriate and, where possible, linked to local production, contributing to food security, access to healthy diets and school retention (tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.2: Boys, girls and young people benefit from comprehensive school feeding programmes that are culturally appropriate and, where possible, linked to local production, contributing to food security, access to healthy diets and school retention (tier 1) (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

2.4: Communities benefit from knowledge and practices related to food and nutrition that are delivered through an intercultural and territorial approach, leading to better food security and nutrition (tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.4: Communities benefit from knowledge and practices related to food and nutrition that are delivered through an intercultural and territorial approach, leading to better food security and nutrition (tiers 1, 2 and 3) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.1: Government institutions and communities strengthen their capacities to design, implement, monitor and evaluate multisectoral and social protection policies and programmes (tiers 2 and 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

2.3: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood (tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.3: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood (tier 1). (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.3: The food-insecure population receives a comprehensive package of interventions that improves their nutrition status, with a particular focus on early childhood (tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 3. Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in urban and rural areas, including displaced people and victims of conflict, people engaged in the peace process, migrants, Colombian returnees and host communities and people affected by climate-related and other shocks and stressors, improve their adaptive capacities, livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion and benefit from resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

WFP has access to rural and urban areas that are sufficiently stable to operate. Security does not deteriorate in the country and allows WFP to continue working with vulnerable populations

Outcome indicators

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Climate services score

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Investment capacity index

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Resilience capacity score (RCS)

Shock exposure index (SEI)

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)

Activities and outputs

3: Provide technical and food assistance, supplies, services, assets and training to urban and rural populations, especially actors in the peace process, populations vulnerable to climate change, ethnic groups, women, migrants and other groups with special protection, as well as country capacity strengthening to government institutions, through an approach that takes account of nutrition, protection, gender and intercultural issues (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

3.1: Governments, communities and other actors in food systems and climate action use their strengthened capacities and partnerships to develop innovative policies, plans and solutions (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

3.2: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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

3.2: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.2: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.2: People vulnerable to climate change and other shocks and stressors, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and women, benefit from innovative adaptation practices and services that improve their resilience and recognize ancestral knowledge (Output category O: Other, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.4: Smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, including rural women producers, receive inputs, agricultural services and technical assistance and participate in asset creation programmes, increasing their market access and social inclusion and promoting a diverse, healthy and sustainable diet (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

3.4: Smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, including rural women producers, receive inputs, agricultural services and technical assistance and participate in asset creation programmes, increasing their market access and social inclusion and promoting a diverse, healthy and sustainable diet (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

3.3: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.3: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.3: Urban and rural populations vulnerable to food insecurity, with a focus on migrant populations, Colombian returnees, host communities and women, have access to technical assistance, training and seed capital facilitating their socioeconomic integration and the recognition of their rights (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

SDG target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 4: By 2028, government institutions, civil society and humanitarian and development partners in Colombia receive services that enable them to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Humanitarian actors need WFP support and assistance in service provision for its comparative advantage

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs**4: Provide services requested by government institutions and humanitarian and development actors, including capacity strengthening where applicable (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

4.1: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors use WFP's services to achieve their programmatic objectives effectively and efficiently (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

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CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

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CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY								
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	Output	Target group	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	1.2	Girls	217 041	187 353	131 001	133 205	668 521
			Boys	225 960	195 332	137 239	139 546	697 997
			Women	267 614	235 286	174 637	177 576	855 098
			Men	277 116	243 641	180 817	183 883	885 631
			Total	987 731	861 612	623 694	634 210	3 107 247
		1.3	Girls	4 786	4 372	2 626	2 964	14 750
			Boys	5 084	4 644	2 790	3 148	15 673
			Women	10 486	9 568	5 747	6 473	32 263
			Men	9 576	8 748	5 255	5 923	29 504
			Total	29 932	27 332	16 418	18 508	92 190
2	2	2.2	Girls	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	200 000
			Boys	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	200 000
			Women	-	-	-	-	-
			Men	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	400 000
		2.3	Girls	1 284	1 294	1 310	1 321	5 219
			Boys	1 284	1 294	1 310	1 321	5 219
			Women	3 084	3 119	3 141	3 181	12 510
			Men	2 911	2 942	2 973	2 999	11 820
			Total	8 563	8 649	8 734	8 822	34 768

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY										
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	Output	Target group	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total		
3	3	3.2	Girls	5 400	4 666	4 700	3 848	18 611		
			Children	5 400	4 666	4 700	3 848	18 611		
			Women	12 960	11 181	11 289	9 232	44 671		
			Men	12 240	10 567	10 661	8 722	42 187		
			Total	36 000	31 080	31 350	25 650	124 080		
		3.3	Girls	6 301	6 297	4 534	2 700	18 937		
			Children	6 301	6 297	4 534	2 700	18 937		
			Women	15 117	15 124	10 888	6 120	45 445		
			Men	14 281	14 282	10 284	6 480	42 921		
			Total	42 000	42 000	30 240	18 000	126 240		
		3.4	Girls	0	3 825	3 150	2 813	13 163		
			Children	0	3 825	3 150	2 813	13 163		
			Women	13 500	9 180	7 560	6 749	31 589		
			Men	9 000	8 670	7 140	6 375	29 835		
			Total	22 500	25 500	21 000	18 750	87 750		
		Total (without overlap)				1 226 726	1 096 173	831 436	823 940	3 972 275
		Indirect beneficiaries				4 564 614	6 277 867	3 323 104	9 669 325	

ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																												
	Country strategic plan outcome 1																											
	Activity 1																											
Activity	Food assistance for assets				Forecast-based anticipatory actions			General distribution																				
Beneficiary type	All				All			All																				
Modality	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food
Maize																							66.67					
Maize meal				33.33			33.33																	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	
Pasta				16.67			16.67																100	33.33	33.33	16.67	16.67	
Rice				100			100																133.33	200	200	100	100	
Fish - Canned				16			16																	26.67	26.67	16	16	
Fish - Dried																								28.33				
Micronutrient powder																												
Sugar																								100				
Bars cereals								35																				
Lipid-based nutrient supplements - medium quantity																						50						
Vegetable oil				30.67			30.67																	30.67	30.67	30.67	30.67	30.67
Pre-packaged food parcels rations																							869					

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

	Country strategic plan outcome 1		Country strategic plan outcome 2								Country strategic plan outcome 3								
	Activity 1		Activity 2								Activity 3								
	School feeding (on-site)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Prevention of acute malnutrition				Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies		School feeding (on-site)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Climate-adapted assets and agricultural practices				Food assistance for training				
Beneficiary type	Students (primary schools)	Students (primary schools)	All		Children (pre-primary)	Children (pre-primary)	Students (secondary schools)	School age children	School age children	All				All					
Modality	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs
Ready-to-eat meal kits																			
Beans					66.67								66.67	33.33					
Lentils					66.67								66.67	33.33					
CBTs (USD/person/day)	1.3	0.7	1.19	1.19					0.9	0.7	0.62	0.62			1.19	16.66	3	1.19	0.39
Number of feeding days	360	40	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 200	720	80	1 140	1 440	1 140	1 140	1 080	1 200	1 200	1 080	1 380

ANNEX IV

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	20 386	23 912 164
Pulses	8 901	16 576 042
Oil and fats	3 420	8 850 365
Mixed and blended foods	125	1 667 991
Other	5 925	26 467 968
Total (food)	38 757	77 474 530
Cash-based transfers		202 910 694
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	38 757	280 385 225

ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)					
	SDG 2 target 1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG 2 target 2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG 2 target 4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG 17 target 16/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	278 951 100	87 466 239	104 928 942	10 007 175	481 353 455
Implementation	29 974 353	7 968 640	7 480 626	910 500	46 334 119
Adjusted direct support costs	17 179 444	5 405 694	6 260 875	618 054	29 464 067
Subtotal	326 104 896	100 840 573	118 670 443	11 535 728	557 151 641
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	21 196 818	6 554 637	7 713 579	0	35 465 034
Total	347 301 715	107 395 211	126 384 022	11 535 728	592 616 675

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CPEM	<i>Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer</i>
CSP	country strategic plan
DANE	<i>Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOGIESC	sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expression and sexual characteristics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women