

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

COLOMBIA

Supporting peace efforts in Colombia: food assistance for people affected by and recovering from conflict

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Project Number | 200708 |
| Project Category | Single Country PRRO |
| Overall Planned Beneficiaries | 625,964 |
| Planned Beneficiaries in 2015 | 168,980 |
| Total Beneficiaries in 2015 | 122,478 |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Project Approval Date | 10 Feb 2015 |
| Planned Start Date | 01 Apr 2015 |
| Actual Start Date | 01 May 2015 |
| Project End Date | 31 Mar 2018 |
| Financial Closure Date | n.a. |

| Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD | |
|--|-------------------|
| Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation | 1,795,942 |
| Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs | 28,188,403 |
| Direct Support Costs | 11,717,175 |
| Food and Related Costs | 15,556,429 |
| Indirect Support Costs | 4,008,056 |
| Total Approved Budget | 61,266,006 |

| Commodities | Metric Tonnes |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Approved Commodities | 13,026 |
| Planned Commodities in 2015 | 4,193 |
| Actual Commodities in 2015 | 1,824 |

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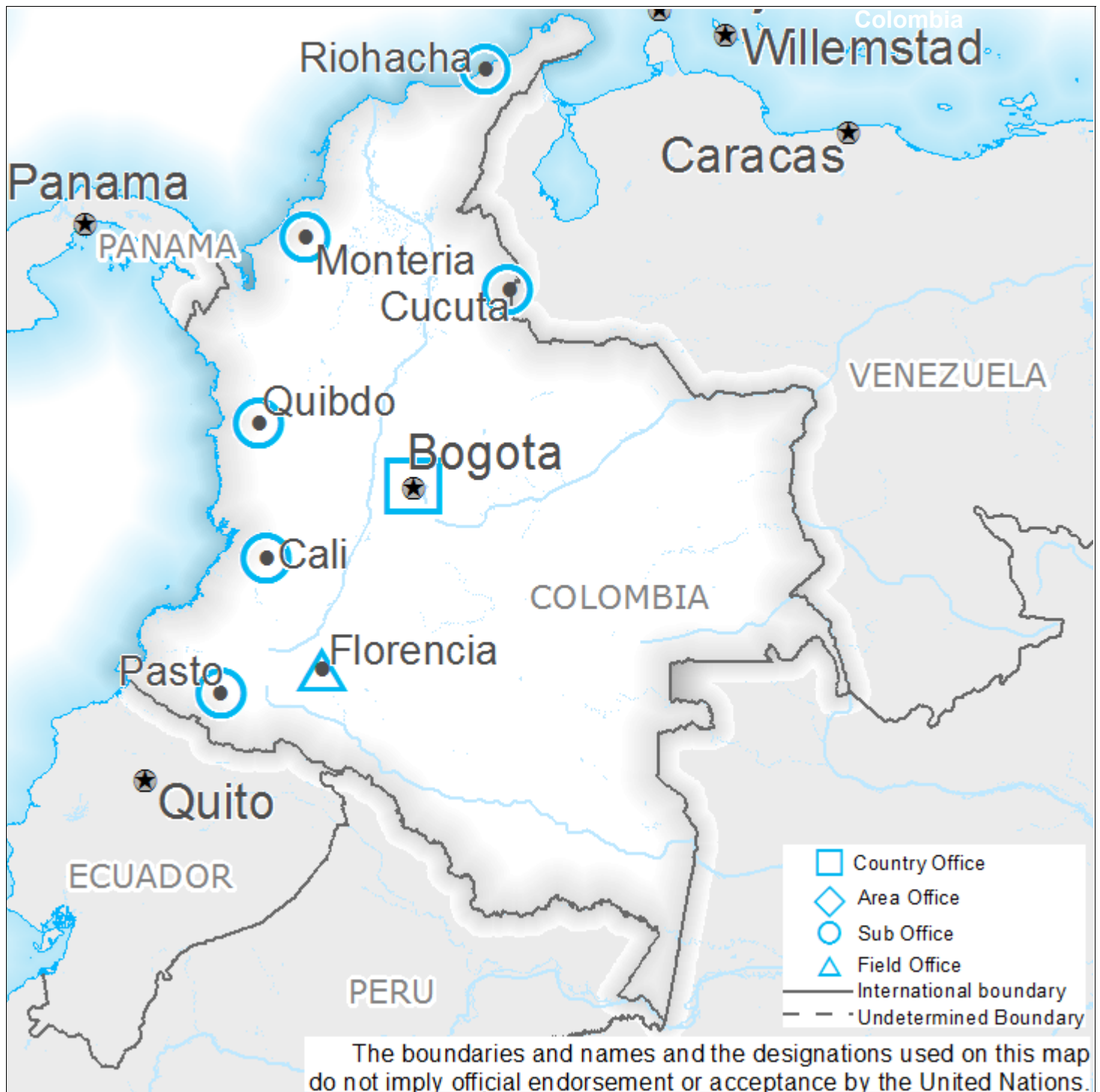
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Colombia is an upper middle-income country and is ranked 91 out of 186 countries on the 2014 Human Development Index (HDI). While the national economy grew by three percent in 2015, the population continues to face economic inequality with a Gini index of 53.5, ranking Colombia as number 19 of the world's most unequal countries. Despite the government's considerable social investments, many regions, particularly rural areas, still suffer from high poverty rates, fragile food and nutrition security, inadequate service delivery and few economic opportunities. Poverty and violence disproportionately affect women and Colombia was ranked 92 out of 186 in gender inequality (UNDP, 2014): only 56 percent of women participate in the labor market compared to 80 percent of men (UNDP, 2015).

Colombia made significant progress in achieving three Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2012, Colombia met the goal of universal coverage for basic education. Between 2000 and 2013, infant mortality was reduced to less than half, reaching 17.25 deaths per thousand live births. Concerning MDG 1, targets were achieved: between 2002 and 2014, the poverty rate decreased from 50 percent to 28.5 percent, and extreme poverty rate fell from 17.7 percent to 8 percent. However, poverty still affects 13 million Colombians, of which 3.7 million are extremely poor. In 2001, Colombia achieved the target of reducing low birth weight under 10 percent. Nevertheless, this rate has increased over the last decade, due to adolescent pregnancy among other reasons (UNDP, 2015).

The fifty-year old armed conflict in Colombia has affected 7 million people and displaced 6 million, putting the country second only to Syria in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). In 2014, the government registered 400,000 IDPs; 25 percent of them were newly displaced (UARIV 2014). The conflict disproportionately impacts vulnerable ethnic minorities and the Constitutional Court ordered the government to implement "ethnic safeguard" plans for 38 percent of country's indigenous communities at the risk of physical and cultural extinction. In 2015, an additional 1.2 million people were affected by natural disasters such as floods, landslides, volcanic activity and earthquakes (UNGRD, 2014).

Colombia faces a 'triple burden' as the population suffers from chronic malnutrition (13.2 percent of children under 5) and anemia (28 percent of children under 5) as well as obesity or over-nutrition (51 percent). 95 percent of IDPs are food insecure compared to 43 percent nationally, and at the same time 18 percent of IDP children under five are overweight and 6.5 percent are obese, according to WFP's PRRO baseline survey.

The peace agreement expected to be signed in March 2016 with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) will not completely end the violence. An equally challenging stage will begin after a formal agreement is signed as other armed actors are likely to continue generating humanitarian needs. The government has requested WFP's continued support through the UNDAF. Importantly, WFP has negotiated a three-year cooperation framework outlining actions in support of the peace process. For the peace agreement to become a reality, vulnerable populations in conflict-affected regions need immediate to long-term assistance, especially poor landowners and returning populations. WFP will continue to support national efforts to meet post-conflict challenges.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP's strategy in Colombia complements the government's peace-building efforts and aims to build government capacity by strengthening social programmes to improve food and nutrition security of conflict-affected populations. Based on the lessons learned and in consultation with the government, donors and other partners, WFP is reorienting its strategy from humanitarian relief to longer term recovery, resilience-building and capacity strengthening with differentiated approaches.

WFP developed a committee with government partners to coordinate PRRO implementation, guarantee the complementarity of actions, ensure the flow of information and present progress reports. This committee is comprised of WFP and delegates from the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE), the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC), the Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Ministry of Education (MEN) and the National Unit for Victim's Assistance and Reparation (UARIV). A multi-donor trust fund (MDTF), mainly funded by the government, provides an opportunity to work with the government to reinforce its social programmes by strengthening capacities through a wide range of food assistance tools. It also complements WFP's PRRO intervention and effectively contributes to the achievement of WFP's strategy in Colombia.

WFP has adopted an innovative approach to assist displaced, confined and returnee populations. WFP supports small farmers by allowing vulnerable populations to purchase food commodities using electronic vouchers. WFP thus promotes the consumption of fresh nutritious foods and creates markets opportunities for smallholder farmers. Additionally, through asset creation activities and trainings, WFP strengthens the resilience of communities affected by conflict and natural disasters. The government is particularly interested in this approach, which complements its post-conflict strategy.

In line with the National Development Plan, WFP's strategy contributes to the implementation of the Agenda 2030, especially SGD2 and SDG16, by enabling communities to meet their own food and nutrition needs, strengthening their resilience and building confidence in peace. WFP supports national efforts to eradicate chronic malnutrition by 2030, as outlined in the government initiative, Cero a Siempre. The CO works closely with UN agencies, and national and international NGOs and has ongoing joint projects with FAO, UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF. WFP co-leads the food and nutrition security cluster. As the areas currently prioritized by WFP are characterized by weak institutional and partner capacities, all WFP activities incorporate capacity strengthening in order to ensure intervention sustainability.

In 2015, one of the main achievements was the government's recognition of WFP as an important partner to implement its peace plan. WFP has a flexible strategy that will allow to respond effectively to the post-conflict scenario and to respond to natural disasters, in coordination with the government.

| Beneficiaries | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of children below 5 years of age | 14,390 | 14,291 | 28,681 |
| Number of children 5 to 18 years of age | 45,554 | 43,174 | 88,728 |
| Number of adults | 38,437 | 47,188 | 85,625 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015 | 98,381 | 104,653 | 203,034 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2014 | 225,379 | 241,184 | 466,563 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2013 | 248,613 | 254,660 | 503,273 |

| Distribution (mt) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|
| Project Type | Cereals | Oil | Pulses | Mix | Other | Total |
| Single Country PRRO | 1,370 | 278 | 530 | | 281 | 2,460 |
| Total food distributed in 2015 | 1,370 | 278 | 530 | | 281 | 2,460 |
| Total food distributed in 2014 | 4,870 | 1,306 | 1,757 | | 2,300 | 10,233 |
| Total food distributed in 2013 | 6,012 | 1,204 | 2,155 | | 559 | 9,930 |

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

WFP's actions reinforced the priorities established by the PRRO committee, including assisting the conflict-affected populations with a gender- and protection-sensitive approach, building and supporting livelihoods in fragile settings, restoring food and nutrition security and strengthening community resilience and capacity to meet their own food and nutrition needs. It also contributed to the priorities set by the National Nutrition and Food Security Plan including: 1) ensuring an adequate supply of and access to nutritious food; 2) prevention and reduction of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; and 3) promoting healthy lifestyles. An important component of WFP strategy is supporting the small producers by improving their access to markets and building their capacity in marketing their products which is in line with the government's post-conflict strategy. WFP will also support the populations affected by natural disasters to fill clearly identified gaps in coordination with the government.

Expected outcomes contribute to the WFP Strategic Objectives:

- 1) Food consumption and dietary diversity of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people affected by the conflict stabilized and improved - Strategic Objective 1 ("Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies");
- 2) Livelihoods of communities affected by conflict and schoolchildren at risk of recruitment of armed groups rebuilt through access to training and asset-creation, including community and market infrastructure, with a focus on resilience and empowerment of women and marginalized groups - Strategic Objective 2 ("Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies"); and
- 3) Marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers increased, allowing them to market their agricultural products, expand their activities and improve their income - Strategic Objective 3 ("Reduce Risk and Enable People, Communities and Countries to Meet their Own Food and Nutrition Needs").

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The PRRO assisted displaced, confined and returnee populations affected by the conflict and natural disasters. WFP chose delivery modality according to the local context; vouchers were used in areas with functioning markets whereas in-kind food assistance was provided in remote and isolated areas.

The overall number of beneficiaries reached and food quantity distributed in 2015 were lower than planned due to several factors. First, with the delay in signing the letter of understanding (LOU) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), WFP could not begin PRRO activities until May 2015. Secondly, WFP Colombia was launching a new operation which involved developing new partnerships, a new strategy, new modalities and new systems. The distribution of vouchers in this report reflects a lower US dollar value as the Colombian peso depreciated by 40 percent in 2015.

In consultation with government entities at national and local levels, WFP selected 12 departments with food insecure and conflict or natural disaster affected populations, mostly in scattered and remote communities, where armed groups are present. WFP filled gaps in basic food and nutrition needs for IDPs, confined communities and victims of violence, linking its assistance with government programmes where possible. Preparatory activities included the opening or strategic location of seven sub-offices and food warehouses to more efficiently reach beneficiaries.

WFP accomplished two important activities in the first few months of implementation, including identifying and training of over 60 implementing partners at departmental and municipal levels, identifying about 40 local shops for voucher redemption and an additional group of farmers' associations to work with. In coordination with the Government, WFP reached a higher number of beneficiaries than planned due to increased demand for recovery activities in support of returnee and resettled populations.

The progress in peace negotiations between the government and the FARC during the year changed the dynamics of the conflict and thus WFP's assistance approach. While the number of displaced persons has declined, the number of returnees and people resettling increased. Coupled with more effective coordination mechanisms between WFP and the two main government counterparts, UARIV and National Risk Disaster Management Unit (UNGRD), the peace negotiations resulted in a lower level of immediate emergency needs and therefore, lower demand for assistance in relief than initially planned. However, gaps in assistance remained in remote rural areas along the Pacific Coast and Valle del Cauca, where different armed groups were active. In these areas, WFP provided emergency relief assistance to indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations who were forced off their lands, migrating to distant cities like Buenaventura or confined populations without access to food and agricultural inputs. Assistance was also provided to confined populations who could not leave their communities due to landmines. Given the lack of infrastructure, limited development of local markets and difficult access, WFP implemented a differentiated approach providing relief assistance through food or vouchers depending on the context. The PRRO also provided relief to populations affected by the closure of the border with Venezuela and to female victims of gender-based violence (GBV) using vouchers. This transfer modality was successful and well-received as these population groups were located in semi-urban areas with functioning markets.

During the reporting period, WFP prioritized recovery assistance to ethnic minorities and rural populations who returned to their lands or were resettled in other regions, and to communities affected by climatic events such as El Niño. Communities participated actively in identifying their needs and finding solutions. FFA and FFT activities supported livelihood restoration through income generation activities such as the creation of home gardens. WFP additionally enhanced the resilience of vulnerable populations to climatic events through the construction of community assets. For example, food, fodder and seeds banks were constructed in La Guajira, helping the indigenous Wayuu cope with the four-year long drought. More than half of the beneficiary population received vouchers to be redeemed at local markets while others received in-kind food assistance.

Populations in the Caqueta and Narino departments were able to redeem WFP vouchers at small farmer's associations, buying fresh and nutritious foods while creating market opportunities for small farmers who received training on organizational skills and post-harvest management. WFP purchased potatoes locally from smallholder farmers to complement the in-kind food basket.

School feeding activities were implemented in Putumayo, a department bordering Ecuador and characterized by an active presence of armed actors. In order to fill gaps, WFP provided one meal per day for a value of USD 15 per month to schoolchildren aged 6 to 17 years in boarding schools. Keeping children in schools helps prevent their recruitment and exploitation by armed groups. WFP initially planned to provide a combination of in-kind food and cash transfers, but shifted to electronic vouchers following a detailed market assessment in consultation with the Ministry of Education and local governments. In 2016, WFP expects to expand the use of vouchers to other departments where markets are functioning, doubling the number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers.

| Beneficiary Category | Planned | | | Actual | | | % Actual v. Planned | | |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Number of adults | 34,862 | 41,144 | 76,006 | 27,494 | 33,053 | 60,547 | 78.9% | 80.3% | 79.7% |
| Number of children 5 to 18 years of age | 33,893 | 37,763 | 71,656 | 23,566 | 21,720 | 45,286 | 69.5% | 57.5% | 63.2% |
| Number of children below 5 years of age | 9,778 | 11,540 | 21,318 | 8,498 | 8,147 | 16,645 | 86.9% | 70.6% | 78.1% |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2015 | 78,533 | 90,447 | 168,980 | 59,558 | 62,920 | 122,478 | 75.8% | 69.6% | 72.5% |

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants

| Beneficiary Category | Planned | | | Actual | | | % Actual v. Planned | | |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Internally Displaced Persons | 62,813 | 71,181 | 133,994 | 48,242 | 50,965 | 99,207 | 76.8% | 71.6% | 74.0% |
| Participants in Food For Training | 871 | 1,028 | 1,899 | 4,077 | 5,102 | 9,179 | 468.1% | 496.3% | 483.4% |
| Participants in Food For Assets | 3,714 | 4,383 | 8,097 | 4,223 | 4,272 | 8,495 | 113.7% | 97.5% | 104.9% |
| Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A) | 45,409 | 53,591 | 99,000 | 12,780 | 10,600 | 23,380 | 28.1% | 19.8% | 23.6% |
| Children receiving school meals | 10,200 | 9,800 | 20,000 | 5,279 | 5,447 | 10,726 | 51.8% | 55.6% | 53.6% |
| Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries | 37,969 | 41,623 | 79,592 | 26,794 | 29,715 | 56,509 | 70.6% | 71.4% | 71.0% |

Commodity Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Lentils | 966 | 387 | 40.1% |
| Micronutrition Powder | 0 | 0 | - |
| Potato Flakes | 0 | 107 | - |
| Quinoa | 45 | 19 | 42.5% |
| Rice | 2,308 | 868 | 37.6% |
| Sugar | 0 | 10 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 485 | 184 | 38.0% |
| Wheat Flour | 389 | 249 | 63.9% |
| Total for 2015 | 4,193 | 1,824 | 43.5% |

| Cash-Based Transfer | Planned Distribution (USD) | Actual Distribution (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash | 1,260,000 | | 0% |
| Vouchers | 4,356,000 | 1,683,902.79 | 38.7% |
| Total for 2015 | 5,616,000 | 1,683,902.79 | 30.0% |

'Story Worth Telling'

In 2015, WFP has been working closely with the Cordoba community in Narino to help recover livelihoods and improve food and nutrition security of the population. Community members are dependent on agriculture and have suffered from the armed conflict.

About 270 households with 1,000 members are working hard to support their families by participating in WFP food assistance-for-assets programmes. As part of the activity, they also learn about organic crops and home gardens. In these programmes, people receive vouchers for establishing home gardens. WFP is empowering families to learn about healthy food production for family consumption and marketing their products for income generation.

WFP provides electronic vouchers to participants that allow them to buy diverse, fresh and nutritious products in local stores. In this way, WFP has strengthened the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations, while supporting local economies.

"Now we can eat a wider variety of food" says Sandra, an indigenous Pastos member participating in these activities. "With vouchers, I purchased items like broccoli, cheese, peas, quinoa, cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce that we had never consumed before at home." Participants usually cannot afford to buy nutritious and diverse foods; thus WFP vouchers offer an opportunity to promote dietary diversity.

Today, many participants like Sandra have gardens at their homes. Families with gardens that have high production levels can eventually be linked to WFP voucher modalities, offering their products for sale, which could be redeemed by other WFP beneficiaries.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In rural areas of Colombia, women play a fundamental role in maintaining food security at the household and community levels. They are in charge of activities such as planting, fertilizing, harvesting, raising animals and growing fruits and vegetables in home gardens. Women also are responsible for activities related to the processing and preservation of food products, as well as the preparation and distribution of food within the households, as shown in a gender assessment conducted with indigenous IDPs women in Litoral del San Juan (Choco) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca) in 2015. As per the results of the baseline survey, more women decide over the use of food assistance than men. Narino, Cauca and La Guajira are the departments with the highest share of females deciding over the use of food assistance. Nevertheless, women's role in making choices about cultivation and production is limited, mainly because of their limited access to machinery, credit and technical assistance. The last agricultural census shows that 60 percent of the decisions over land use and production are made by men (National Department of Statistics DANE, 2015). Follow-up measurements of gender indicators started at the end of the year and will be completed in 2016.

With partners' support, WFP conducted training sessions for women and men on gender equality, including the rights of women and girls, gender-based violence, shared domestic responsibilities, nutrition, access to resources, and women's participation in deciding on which foods to purchase. During household and community level trainings, WFP and partners encouraged women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes, especially in land use, product marketing and access to credit, and highlighted the benefits of gender equality for the entire family.

WFP interventions took into account the differentiated needs of men, women, boys, and girls, by providing adequate facilities at distribution sites (such as separate bathrooms for men and women) and by addressing the special needs of vulnerable groups (pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, elderly people) as a priority. Feedback mechanisms were introduced and will be expanded in order to better understand how participants perceive WFP assistance.

WFP is preparing to launch in 2016 the first project in the region using multi-purpose cash transfers, to assist women who have experienced gender based-violence (GBV). A WFP assessment mission, conducted in December 2015 analyzed and assessed needs and opportunities related to different transfers and delivery mechanisms. At present, WFP is working on setting up indicators in order to follow up and evaluate this project. With this pilot project, WFP aims to study the possibility of reducing the inter-partner violence through increased livelihood opportunities for women and enhanced awareness regarding GBV.

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project end Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>Target Val</i> | <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | <i>(latest value measured)</i> |
| Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and S02, WFP survey. | 50 | 36 | | |
| Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and S02, WFP survey. | 25 | 34 | | |
| Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and S02, WFP survey. | 25 | 30 | | |

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The protection results at the beginning of the project were encouraging. In relief and recovery activities, 81 percent of interviewed participants said they did not have any safety and security concerns to reach the sites to receive assistance and carry out their FFA or FFT activities. Sites were carefully selected together with the participants with the aim to reduce distance and waiting time, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups affected by displacement and/or confinement. WFP worked actively with partners to identify safe sites where people could receive the assistance and participate in complementary activities. Follow-up measures of indicators started at the end of the year and will be finished in 2016.

The security context in Colombia is complex due to the presence of illegal armed groups in WFP supported areas. Many of these areas are contaminated with landmines and have limited availability of government social programmes. 19 percent participants of WFP activities who expressed safety concerns were from departments with active presence of illegal armed groups. WFP partners attempt to deliver food and non-food assistance and implement activities as close as possible to the targeted communities. A few participants expressed concerns over common criminality, thus the cooperating partners are establishing new, safer distribution points. Following the signature of the peace agreement, access to the beneficiaries will likely improve and their safety concerns will be further reduced.

In order to enhance accountability, in all its activities and trainings, WFP informs beneficiaries on operation implementation, their entitlements, the roles of WFP and partners, distribution and activity schedules, and distributions sites. Moreover, WFP has set up a dedicated phone line for beneficiaries in order to receive direct feedback, questions or complaints. The phone number is printed on the electronic cards distributed to beneficiary families. As most participants have cell phones, this feedback strategy helped WFP to get first-hand information on the actual situation in the field. WFP is constantly trying to seek better ways to resolve beneficiaries' concerns in an efficient manner, using modern technology such as text messages.

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project end Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | <i>(latest value measured)</i> |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and S02, WFP survey. | 90 | 81 | | |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and S02, WFP survey. | 90 | 81 | | |

Outputs

WFP provided food assistance in Colombia for beneficiaries of GFD, FFA/T and school feeding programmes through vouchers (USD 15 per person per month), in-kind food (331 grams per person per day) or a combination of both. This covered beneficiaries' food gap, corresponding to about 60 percent of their energy requirements. This transfer has reduced the need to resort to negative coping strategies to access food. The lower level of 2015 food distribution in relation to the number of beneficiaries assisted is because most of the beneficiaries started receiving assistance during the last quarter of the year while their assistance cycle will end in 2016. Voucher value and in-kind rations, and the period of assistance, were not reduced in 2015.

WFP expanded the use of vouchers in 2015. The CO signed agreements with vendors in 44 of 102 targeted municipalities. Families received bar-coded cards that were recharged on a monthly basis. Beneficiaries could make one or more purchases per month with this card and choose from a wide range of 42 selected products from all food groups except sugar. WFP Colombia had positive experiences with vendors during implementation and all technical concerns were addressed. All stores kept a consistent supply of perishable products like dairy, vegetables and meats. Additionally, some stores hired workers who spoke indigenous languages to facilitate communication with beneficiaries, and other stores even offered free snacks. The majority of shops used SMART, WFP's web-based platform, which allowed WFP to track purchases per vendor and per family.

The in-kind food basket included rice, pulses, wheat flour, vegetable oil and bienestarina, a fortified food provided by the government to prevent anemia in pregnant or lactating women and children under five. Locally procured potatoes, a new product in the food basket, and quinoa were included in some targeted areas depending on local habits. WFP diversified the in-kind food basket through local purchases from small producers' associations. The beneficiaries who redeemed WFP vouchers at the associations for perishable food items also received WFP in-kind rations to supplement their diet because some associations could not supply a complete food basket. With FAO and other UN agencies, WFP has been leading an initiative to promote the consumption of quinoa, which is native to the Andean region and has a high nutritional value. WFP delivered in-kind food to communities in the remote areas of Choco and Valle del Cauca that were either displaced or had mobility restrictions due to the armed clashes between the guerrillas and the army. In these areas, WFP's logistics operation delivered the food as close to communities as possible.

WFP planned to deliver assistance to boarding schools through in-kind food and cash once per month, in accordance with the number of children enrolled. However, WFP identified protection risks for people in charge of making food purchases on behalf of the schools due to the presence of armed groups. Considering these risks and after conducting a market study, WFP decided to shift its assistance to the use of value vouchers and promote the consumption of healthy foods.

The CO prepared a training program on the following topics: 1) nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children under two; 2) handling, hygiene and food preservation; and 3) healthy lifestyle habits and safe water consumption. Beneficiaries had to attend training sessions held by the cooperating partners to receive their monthly voucher. WFP staff trained cooperating partners on how to deliver trainings. Additionally, WFP trained cooperating partners and 110 government staff from DPS, ICBF and UARIV in food storage, process monitoring and data collection with mobile devices. Through recovery activities, WFP aimed to build community capacity to generate income, access basic sanitation services and increase resilience to adverse weather conditions, especially in areas vulnerable to El Niño. WFP promoted the construction of aqueducts in rural areas and community water ponds for household and livestock use. In departments with agricultural livelihoods, like in Antioquia, Cordoba and Narino, WFP promoted traditional crops, cultivating around 700 hectares of local fruits, rice, corn and bananas. Communities improved their access to food, consumed healthier foods and even had products to sell. With cooperating partner support, communities maintained rural roads, thus facilitating the transport and marketing of locally produced food. In addition, as a preparedness measure to cope with climate change, WFP promoted the construction of food, seeds and fodder banks in La Guajira, one of the departments most affected by prolonged drought.

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|
| SO 1: GFD | | | | |
| C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers | Individual | 39,600 | 2,901 | 7.3% |
| C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed | US\$ | 3,060,000 | 81,876 | 2.7% |
| SO 2: FFA | | | | |
| C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers | Individual | 16,195 | 15,627 | 96.5% |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed | US\$ | 1,049,832 | 485,152 | 46.2% |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) | Ha | 378 | 109 | 28.8% |
| Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established | Ha | 405 | 383 | 94.6% |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | Ha | 214 | 214 | 100.0% |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | km | 6 | 6 | 100.0% |
| Number of animal husbandry projects established | projects | 43 | 42 | 97.7% |
| Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals | Asset | 520 | 454 | 87.3% |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | water pond | 16 | 16 | 100.0% |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt) | water pond | 14 | 5 | 35.7% |
| Number of existing nurseries supported | nursery | 5 | 5 | 100.0% |
| Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help) | fish pond | 24 | 24 | 100.0% |
| Number of refugee/returnee houses constructed/rehabilitated | house | 481 | 164 | 34.1% |
| SO 2: FFT | | | | |
| C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food | Individual | 0 | 2,001 | - |
| C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers | Individual | 3,797 | 27,243 | 717.5% |
| C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed | US\$ | 246,168 | 640,945 | 260.4% |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition) | Individual | 1,899 | 4,866 | 256.2% |
| Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA) | Individual | 1,899 | 8,302 | 437.2% |
| SO 2: School Feeding | | | | |
| C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries | US\$ | 1,260,000 | 0 | 0.0% |
| C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed | US\$ | 0 | 405,210 | - |
| Number of boarding school children assisted by WFP | Individual | 51 | 39 | 76.5% |
| SO 3: Local Purchase | | | | |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases | farmer group | 1 | 7 | 700.0% |
| Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | Individual | 70 | 584 | 834.3% |
| Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (expressed in MT) | mt | 44 | 107 | 243.2% |
| Quantity of food purchased locally through Local and Regional purchases (expressed in MT) | mt | 44 | 234 | 531.8% |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--------|------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| | | | | |

Outcomes

Beneficiaries accessed diverse foods through vouchers which, coupled with capacity building and awareness raising activities, allowed families to adopt healthy habits.

Food insecurity of the targeted population generally results from an unhealthy diet, limited access to quality foods and insufficient quantities of food. Baseline results indicate that beneficiary diets are mostly constituted of carbohydrates such as cereals, tubers, oil and sugar, which are consumed between 5 to 7 days a week. On the other hand, less than 30 percent of beneficiaries consumed fruits, vegetables and dairy products daily. This resulted in high micronutrient deficiencies, especially vitamin A. These prolonged deficiencies are responsible for chronic malnutrition, infant mortality and vulnerability to infectious diseases. Meat is consumed four days a week, typically in small portions. Hunting and fishing are usually the only sources for meat in indigenous and Afro-descendent communities. However, access to meat in these communities is seasonal.

Another factor affecting beneficiary food security is limited access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. Only 27 percent of beneficiaries have a clean water source. Families have to rely on makeshift water sources, which expose them to infectious diseases that threaten their food and nutrition security. Therefore, in 2016, WFP will seek to expand its partnership with organizations working to improve water and sanitation facilities in remote areas.

Access to food is often a function of structural poverty, lack of income generation opportunities, and forced displacement. Between January and December 2015, food prices increased by 10.8 percent nationally, with a 42 percent increase in the price of vegetables. This led to the adoption of negative coping strategies in communities located in remote areas, where populations do not have sufficient resources to purchase a diverse range of food products and price increases were even higher due to the lack of integrated markets. The value of the voucher will be reviewed in 2016 to maintain the purchasing power of beneficiaries.

The WFP baseline survey shows that in order to satisfy their food needs, 70 percent of the targeted families had to buy low quality food and more than half of families had to borrow food, decrease the number of daily meals and reduce portion sizes on two to three days per week. These negative coping strategies were mostly observed among returnee families participating in recovery activities, who faced challenges in rebuilding their livelihoods. WFP recovery activities, therefore, provided the assistance they needed to reestablish their livelihoods.

In assisted boarding schools, WFP found a limited consumption of food. Reduced food portions were provided to students by the government and the rations did not meet the macronutrient needs of the students. Despite the high food deficit, boarding schools had a 90 percent retention rate, as they protect the children from forced recruitment by illegal armed groups. These findings confirm that boarding schools are an effective protection mechanism to safeguard children's security while improving their food security.

Small farmers in conflict-affected areas are caught in a vicious cycle. They produce enough food for their own consumptions, but face insecurity, lack access to markets and have insufficient capacity to store surplus. By allowing beneficiaries to redeem vouchers at small farmers' associations, WFP gave beneficiaries access to fresh and nutritious foods and also created markets for smallholder farmers. After a successful introduction in 28 municipalities in the departments of Cauca, Narino and Cauqueta, WFP intends to expand this model to other regions in 2016.

WFP measures outcome indicators twice a year. A cluster methodology was used for household sampling, as the operation covered extensive geographical areas, with large numbers of geographically dispersed beneficiaries. The baseline was measured in the second half of 2015, after the actual start of the operation. Nearly 500 households in 22 municipalities were interviewed and data was collected from most of the targeted boarding schools. Follow-up measurements began in late November and will be completed in the first quarter of 2016. All outcome indicators were measured except for the National Capacity Index, as the capacity development implementation plan has to be agreed with the government to be implemented in 2016. While the Food Consumption Score was collected as per the logical framework of the operation, it has been decided to report the Diet Diversity Score and Coping Strategy Index only, as these indicator better reflect the underlying causes and effects of food insecurity in the targeted population.

| Outcome | Project end Target | Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i> |
|--|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies | | | | |
| CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 6 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 6.2 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 5.8 | | |
| Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies | | | | |
| Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 10% of boarding schools, Programme monitoring. | 16 | 13 | | |
| CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score Base value: Dec-2015, Focus Group. Sample size: 25 communities, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 80 | 0 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 6.1 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 6.1 | | |
| Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2015, Sample size: 25 clusters and 15 families sampled per cluster in S01 and SO2, Programme monitoring. | 7 | 5.8 | | |
| Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 93 | | |
| Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 89 | | |
| Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 92 | | |
| Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 89 | | |
| Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 93 | | |
| Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools Base value: Dec-2015, Based on School's Reports. Sample size: 100% of schools, Secondary data. | 95 | 89 | | |
| Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs | | | | |

| Outcome | Project end Target | Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i> | Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i> | Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i> |
|--|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Logistics Unit, COMPAS, Programme monitoring. | 10 | 46 | | |
| Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country | | | | |
| Base value: Dec-2015, Logistics Unit, COMPAS, Programme monitoring. | 1.06 | 13 | | |

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Government and community capacity development in activity design, planning and implementation is an integral part of WFP's strategy in Colombia. A National Management Committee comprising WFP and government entities was formed to coordinate assistance, promote complementarity of interventions, and facilitate the handover and integration of beneficiary populations in the national social protection programmes.

WFP received resources from the Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Ministry of Health (MEN) to provide complementary assistance to PRRO beneficiaries under a multi-donor trust fund. These entities also participated in joint project planning exercises. During the first five months of the PRRO, WFP conducted formal training and capacity development sessions with strategic partners including DPS, ICBF, the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the National Victims' Unit (UARIV) and the National Disaster Management Unit (UNGRD) on various topics including targeting, geographical prioritization by intervention, coordination, information systems, outcome indicators and project management.

In order to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, WFP signed protocols with UNGRD in the case of natural disasters and UARIV for conflict related emergencies. These protocols specify mechanisms and conditions to allow for an integrated and coherent response. WFP provided support to UARIV on the integration of output and outcome indicators for their social programmes. Through these partnerships, WFP aims to support the enrollment of conflict-affected populations in the Victims Registry, which will allow them to access a wide variety of government assistance packages.

WFP has also established partnership with the National Learning Service (SENA) that offers a wide range of vocational trainings to different population groups to support livelihood and income generation. This partnership offers important opportunities for WFP's recovery activities integrated into food security and rural development programmes. SENA also offers training on project formulation which informs beneficiaries on how to access to micro credit. In addition, WFP partnered with local governments for seed capital initiatives and with the Ministry of Agriculture to support interventions fostering women's empowerment by promoting access to productive assets. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP is developing a joint strategy to strengthen efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of current school feeding programmes, including it linkage to local purchases.

As many WFP partners were local governments with weak institutional capacities, WFP organized workshops to reinforce their capacities in monitoring and reporting, information and communication technology, logistics and warehousing, nutrition and food management. This improved the quality of service provision to targeted communities. Due to rotation in the local government personnel, capacity strengthening activities were carried out regularly in order to meet the PRRO goals.

Trainings provided to local smallholder farmers' associations and food retailers resulted in better quality of food and services provided to beneficiaries. This also promoted intervention sustainability and enhanced beneficiary access to food.

WFP capacity development activities at community level strengthened household conflict resolution and prevention of violence. In Choco department, WFP conducted trainings on disaster risk management to teach beneficiaries how to minimize the negative impact of recurring disasters on their livelihoods. The technical assistance provided for the creation of agricultural assets under FFA, helped beneficiaries in Antioquia department to improve their livelihoods. Similarly, training provided to indigenous communities in La Guajira department reinforced leadership and resilience capacities through the creation and maintenance of gardens for self-consumption.

WFP provided support to regional governments with the aim of strengthening their capacities to develop efficient food assistance programmes. Actions aimed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies through the use of micronutrient powders for children 6-59 months old in areas with high malnutrition rates. WFP is currently providing technical assistance to ICBF and the National Study of the Food and Nutrition Security Situation of the Indigenous Peoples of Colombia (ENSANI) to support programmes adapted to the cultural needs of indigenous communities.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

In 2015, the operation received funds from donors, including in-kind and cash contributions. This allowed the WFP to provide appropriate food assistance using vouchers or in-kind food in remote areas. Donors made multi-year contributions to the WFP strategy to support smallholder farmers as part of the peace process: this was helpful in bringing sustainable food security solutions to populations. Complementary inputs received from the host government trust fund included Bienestarina, non-food items and support for the programme management information system.

| Donor | Resourced in 2015 (mt) | | Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | In-Kind | Cash | |
| Germany | | 115 | 107 |
| UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies | | 237 | 237 |
| USA | 4,520 | | 1,864 |
| Total: | 4,520 | 352 | 2,208 |

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

WFP Colombia's procurement strategy involves purchasing locally produced food. More than 80 families of smallholder farmers delivered their products each month to predetermined sales points. Local purchases of wheat flour and potatoes represented 13 percent of the total value of food purchased during the year. The local purchase of potatoes posed logistics and quality-control challenges due to its short shelf life. To address this, the commodity was distributed directly to beneficiaries by WFP to shorten the supply chain and guarantee that potatoes could be consumed within their shelf life. This required extensive preparations and coordination at the field level with partners and beneficiaries to ensure that the commodities were received on time.

| Commodity | Local (mt) | Developing Country (mt) | Other International (mt) | GCMF (mt) |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Lentils | 0 | 0 | 400 | |
| Micronutrition Powder | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Potato Flakes/Granules | 107 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rice | 0 | 0 | 997 | |
| Vegetable Oil | 0 | 110 | 467 | |
| Wheat Flour | 127 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sum: | 235 | 110 | 1,864 | |

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Most of the food (94 percent) was transported to final destinations by experienced long- and short-haul transporters, and was insured. Six percent of all food was transported by river, primarily to remote and isolated communities. River transport carries a higher risk due to the limited amount of transport and insurance companies that are willing to operate in these targeted areas, which is mainly due to the security situation. Commodities were also transferred from the previous PRRO.

Post-Delivery Losses

Out of the total losses reported, 7.503 mt was attributed to contamination by rodents at a partner's warehouse. As a corrective action, the partner moved the food to another warehouse with safer conditions for food storage. The remaining quantity (0.775 mt) was due to small transport losses, all of which were recovered by insurance. The reported post-delivery losses represent 0.27% of the total food handled.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP worked with more than 60 partners for the implementation of this operation. At the national level, WFP partnered with the Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), the Ministry of Education (MEN) and coordinated with the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With DPS, ICBF and MEN, WFP signed trust funds agreements and received resources to complement WFP food assistance with non-food items, additional specialized foods such as Bienestarina, strengthened cooperating partner's capacity and to carry out cost-efficiency studies to improve school feeding programmes, including at boarding schools.

WFP also maintained strategic partnerships with the Unit for Victims' Attention and Reparation (UARIV) and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) in order to respond to the needs of populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. International and national NGOs and the Red Cross comprised 23 percent of partners. These organizations have extensive experience and knowledge of the targeted populations along with strong technical and operational capabilities, which played an important role in ensuring operational transparency and a high quality of work. WFP selected these partners through an extensive field level assessment in the country. A challenge, however, is that NGOs have a limited presence in very remote areas due to conflict-related insecurity and the high costs in accessing these areas. Thus, these partners are mostly restricted to certain departments or municipalities.

About 34 percent of WFP partners were local governments that played a critical role in the implementation of early recovery projects enhancing the resilience of returnee and resettled communities. In order to ensure the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence, WFP did not partner directly with governments in the relief phase.

Churches played an important role in humanitarian activities in remote isolated areas as they are highly respected by the populations as well as by armed actors. Thus, churches such as Pastoral Social comprised 14 percent of WFP cooperating partners and helped in the early phases of emergency relief activities and offered protection to the most vulnerable families and communities. They also supported community organization, comprehensive human development and trainings, aimed to enhance individual and collective skills to promote and defend human rights.

Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations represented 14 percent of WFP partners during 2015. These organizations are crucial to meet the distinct needs of these populations, tailoring assistance to native languages and cultural customs and food consumption patterns. They have significant experience in promoting food and nutrition security using ancestral practices and native crops. WFP also provided support to these organizations in logistics, food management and monitoring. Building capacities of these organizations and ensuring sustainability of interventions was a challenge due to the remoteness of these territories and lack of infrastructure.

WFP plays an active role in the UN Country Team (UNCT). Partnerships with UN agencies, such as FAO and UNICEF, were strengthened in order to jointly implement recovery activities. WFP leads the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, together with FAO and UNICEF. Through this forum, WFP effectively coordinates humanitarian assistance related to food security and nutrition which also helps ensure proper coordination with other clusters. In 2015, the three agencies received funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide emergency food assistance to displaced and confined indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in the municipality of Litoral de San Juan (Choco). Using this opportunity, WFP, FAO and UNICEF aligned their operations to provide comprehensive food security solutions to the affected populations. Working together with FAO and the Government of Brazil, WFP strengthened the capacities of 330 small farmers who provided beans and rice to food and nutrition programmes led by the local governments of Antioquia and Narino.

| Partnerships | NGO | | Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement | UN/IO |
|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | National | International | | |
| Total | 8 | 7 | 1 | |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project end Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Target Val | (at start of project or benchmark) | (penultimate follow-up) | (latest value measured) |
| Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks) | | | | |
| Base value: Jul-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. | 1,200,000 | 0 | | 1,236,262 |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | | | |
| Base value: Jul-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. | 70 | 0 | | 64 |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | | | |
| Base value: Jul-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. | 100 | 0 | | 100 |

Lessons Learned

Coordination with a number of government entities is crucial to meeting PRRO objectives. Coordination was strengthened in 2015, but better alignment of priorities and incorporation of humanitarian principles will continue to be important in 2016.

According to WFP studies conducted in 2014, 17.5 percent of targeted IDP children under 5 were overweight and 6.5 percent were obese. WFP is, therefore, promoting a healthy and balanced diet among participants through trainings, especially the inclusion of new food groups to reduce the double burden of malnutrition.

In 2015, WFP activities included partner capacity building, including local governments and NGOs, to strengthen activities in rural areas with weak capacities. Previous activities proved that it is important to train new and existing partners on different aspects of project implementation. WFP organized workshops to train partners on issues related to beneficiary targeting, needs assessment, project implementation, commodity handling, and reporting. WFP partnered with non-governmental entities for relief activities and with local governments for recovery activities.

One of the priorities for WFP in 2015 was to support the government in the implementation of its 'Law of Victims and Land Restitution'. This policy aims to assist displaced populations as they return to their lands. To support government policies, WFP increased support to smallholder farmers by purchasing their products and by using electronic vouchers as a mechanism to promote the local economy. In 2016, WFP plans to expand the use of voucher transfers to other regions and will pilot cash transfers to help victims of GBV. There is a need to strengthen the information management capacity of small farmers' associations to ensure smooth voucher transactions for beneficiaries, which WFP is planning to do in 2016.

To bring assistance to the beneficiaries in an efficient manner, decisions should be made at local levels. During the year, WFP sub-offices prepared regional strategies, which allowed them to provide assistance to beneficiaries without having to seek daily approval from the country office. WFP further empowered the heads of sub-offices by authorizing them to approve micro-purchase orders (MPO).

As the government is gradually assuming a greater role in supporting the victims of conflict and natural disasters, it was necessary to define protocols to clearly segregate responsibilities of state institutions (UARIV and UNGRD) and WFP. Therefore, WFP signed a protocol agreement with the UNGRD and set clear criteria with UARIV to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity.

A strong information system is essential for proper management of assistance to vulnerable populations, monitoring of project implementation, follow-up and information sharing with government partners. WFP will strengthen its information management platform in 2016, which will allow the organization to more effectively share information with the Government to facilitate the inclusion of beneficiaries in national social programmes.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No | Commodity | Resourced in 2015 (mt) | | Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash | |
| Germany | GER-C-00399-01 | Potato Flakes/Granules | | 115 | 107 |
| UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies | 001-C-01226-01 | Vegetable Oil | | 110 | 110 |
| UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies | 001-C-01226-01 | Wheat Flour | | 127 | 127 |
| UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies | 001-C-01229-01 | Micronutrition Powder | | 0 | 0 |
| USA | USA-C-01096-01 | Lentils | 400 | | 400 |
| USA | USA-C-01096-01 | Rice | 1,000 | | 997 |
| USA | USA-C-01096-01 | Vegetable Oil | 200 | | 199 |
| USA | USA-C-01096-03 | Beans | 680 | | |
| USA | USA-C-01096-03 | Rice | 1,970 | | |
| USA | USA-C-01096-03 | Vegetable Oil | 270 | | 268 |
| Total: | | | 4,520 | 352 | 2,208 |