

# Standard Project Report <sup>Colombia</sup> 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## COLOMBIA

### Integrated Approach to Address Food Insecurity among Highly Vulnerable Households Affected by Displacement and Violence in Colombia

Project Number	200148
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	918,438
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	63,438
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	80,556

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jul 2012
Project End Date	31 Mar 2015
Financial Closure Date	15 Jan 2016

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	883,496
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	3,276,191
Direct Support Costs	11,119,442
Food and Related Costs	45,032,570
Indirect Support Costs	4,221,819
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>64,533,518</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	41,519
Planned Commodities in 2015	2,447
Actual Commodities in 2015	636

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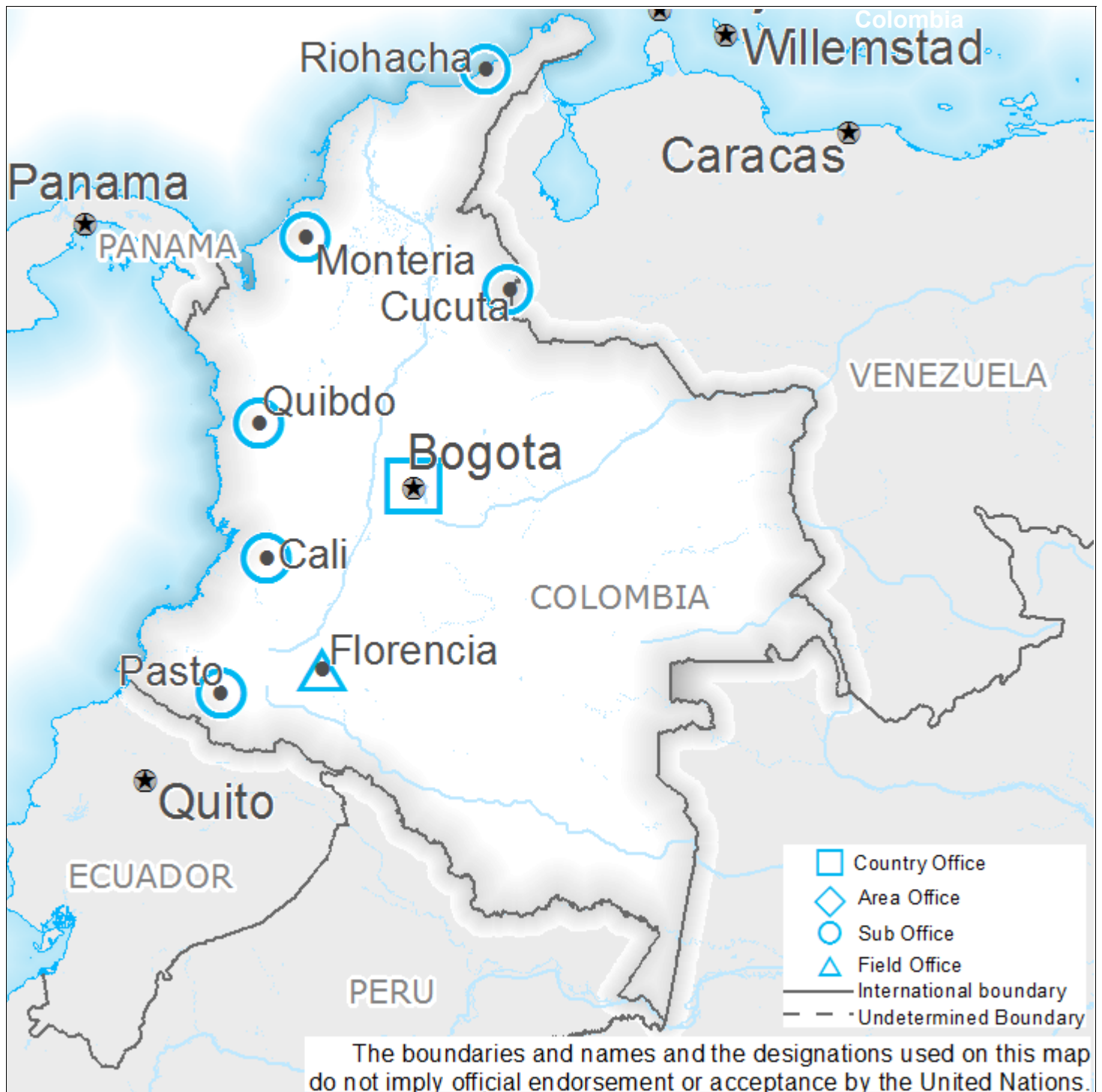
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## Country Overview



## 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

Colombia is nearly self-sufficient in terms of food availability with well-integrated markets. However, in areas affected by conflict and violence, armed groups restrict trade and disturb supply chains, increasing transaction costs and prices. The objective of the PRRO is to improve access to food and dietary diversity of people affected by the armed conflict with high levels of food insecurity. Special attention was given to ethnic minorities including Afro-Colombian and indigenous people, who represent nearly half of the total beneficiaries assisted, due to their higher level of poverty and illiteracy, social exclusion, and lower access to food than the rest of the population.

During the first quarter of 2015, in consultation with Government's Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC), WFP aligned its activities to meet the future needs of populations in the emerging post-conflict scenario. The inclusion of WFP beneficiary households in social-protection programmes is promoted through government counterparts in the field who linked beneficiaries to the available local social programmes. These relationships and government resources have allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries with nutrition-sensitive complementary assistance for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through relief. Subsequently, as part of the integrated approach, beneficiaries participated in recovery activities including training on healthy lifestyles and adequate handling and preparation of food through recovery assistance.

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the relief component focused on ensuring access to sufficient quantity and quality of food allowing highly food-insecure families to improve their food consumption; preventing deterioration of nutritional status of children under 5 and PLW and reducing micronutrient deficiencies of children under 5. WFP assistance helped preventing the recruitment of children by armed groups and retaining children in schools.

Under WFP Strategic Objective 2, the recovery component improved the livelihoods of vulnerable displaced people following the initial period of emergency assistance through food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) activities, emphasizing actions that promoted self-sufficiency in meeting food and nutrition security.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, and building on the use of vouchers in food assistance programmes, WFP launched an initiative to test food-assistance models that allow WFP beneficiaries to buy food locally produced by smallholder farmers using WFP provided electronic vouchers. With an emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment, by targeting female headed farmer households while providing gender-sensitive nutrition trainings and gender equality trainings to men and women, these new models supported the Government's Family Farmers initiative to increase rural incomes while promoting dietary diversity. Results from the pilot indicate that WFP has an important role to play in leveraging purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets in Colombia.

The 3-month extension of this PRRO and the launch of the new one is in response to the changing beneficiary needs due to the ongoing peace negotiations, and redirection of government policies. WFP also aimed to increase efficiency using vouchers linked to local purchases, which reduced time needed by beneficiaries to receive assistance and at the same time promoted local production benefiting smallholder farmers' associations. Capacity development actions were introduced to strengthen local governments; to increase the ability to respond to natural disasters; to support boarding schools to fill the gaps in the national school meals programme and to purchase quinoa to introduce traditional nutritious food.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The PRRO targeted 14 out of 32 departments providing crucial humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected persons (IDPs, returnees, resettled and displaced populations and hosting communities) with high levels of food insecurity through a family-oriented, integrated approach that included both relief and recovery assistance during one year. In-kind food distribution was the preferred transfer modality selected for much of the activities, as it is the most suitable way to reach beneficiaries in remote areas. Voucher distributions were included with the aim of diet diversification in 2014. During the three-month of implementation in 2015, WFP prioritized humanitarian needs, refocused its school feeding operation from primary schools to boarding schools and assisted conflict-affected beneficiaries through FFA, FFT and MCH activities. In preparation for the new PRRO, WFP also planned to further test new food assistance tools, such as vouchers and local purchase.

During the reporting period, WFP reached about 20 percent of the planned relief beneficiaries. Two factors influenced this result. First, a bilateral cease-fire announced by the FARC and a general de-escalation of the conflict during the first few months of the year resulted in fewer displacements and humanitarian needs. Secondly, distributions were impaired by a transport strike during the months of January and February that impacted road access in much of the country. Using resources under a Trust Fund agreement with the government, WFP distributed 372 mt rice to PRRO beneficiaries.. Under GFD activities, food was provided for an 80 day period, in order to stabilize food security in emergency situations.

Beneficiary numbers for school feeding were higher than planned: on the request of Ministry of Education, instead of assisting 10,000 children in boarding schools, WFP assisted 23,000 schoolchildren in areas where the Ministry was in the process of taking over the national School Feeding programme from ICBF. Thus, WFP fed primary schools children for one month, after which the government included them in the national school feeding programme. Assistance to boarding schools will start under PRRO 200708.

WFP reached a higher number of beneficiaries in its FFT activities during the last few months of 2014. Assistance to this beneficiary group concluded in 2015. Under recovery, activities lasted for a maximum of 120 days. Although voucher distribution was planned only for PLWs, women targeted were at the end of the assistance cycle, hence a new transfer modality was not introduced. Therefore, the vouchers were distributed during the first quarter of the year to men and women included in FFT activities.

Beneficiaries under MCH activities were lower than planned because a higher number of beneficiaries completed their cycles in 2014, resulting in a low carry over to the first quarter of 2015.

During 2015, as part of testing the new models, WFP planned to distribute locally grown quinoa, which was not part of the original food basket. The distribution of this new commodity was affected by the transport strike. WFP decided to design an acceptability study with the University of Cauca to test different options for beneficiaries (including a mix of rice and quinoa). Training on the use of quinoa and demonstration sessions were designed and the acceptability study organized. Distribution and the study will take place under the PRRO 200708, which will inform the introduction of this indigenous, highly nutritious local food in the food basket. During the last three months of the project, WFP had an excess of sugar which was not part of the new PRRO's food basket. In March, at the request of the national Disaster Response and Mitigation Agency (UNGRD), WFP provided 7.6 mt of sugar to complement a food ration provided to victims of an earthquake that struck the province of Santander. As part of support for income generation activities, the remainder was distributed to mostly women-headed associations in the provinces of Cordoba, Narino and Valle, who produce and market processed food products.

The access restrictions posed by the transport strike not only affected food distributions but also the use of electronic vouchers, which remained lower than planned, as the supermarkets could not replenish their food stocks. Despite operational difficulties during the reporting period, the CO set up a new electronic information and monitoring system; established a network of supermarkets and local stores for redemption of vouchers; trained WFP and partner staff on the new programme implementation strategy and tools; and put in place the new infrastructure, processes and procedures for the new PRRO. The main identified risk in the cash based transfers risk register was the low coverage of sales points with required quality standards. This was mitigated by choosing sales points with acceptable quality standards in each region, and ensuring a permanent monitoring.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	18,580	19,996	38,576	10,943	14,135	25,078	58.9%	70.7%	65.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	8,755	8,427	17,182	21,988	21,454	43,442	251.1%	254.6%	252.8%
Number of children below 5 years of age	3,750	3,930	7,680	5,892	6,144	12,036	157.1%	156.3%	156.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	31,085	32,353	63,438	38,823	41,733	80,556	124.9%	129.0%	127.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	140,122	144,878	285,000	225,379	241,184	466,563	160.8%	166.5%	163.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	140,122	144,878	285,000	248,613	254,660	503,273	177.4%	175.8%	176.6%

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	29,068	30,529	59,597	28,329	30,471	58,800	97.5%	99.8%	98.7%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	2,095	2,180	4,275	500	490	990	23.9%	22.5%	23.2%
Participants in Food For Training	2,401	2,780	5,181	4,281	4,969	9,250	178.3%	178.7%	178.5%
Participants in Food For Assets	2,401	2,780	5,181	1,972	2,178	4,150	82.1%	78.3%	80.1%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		2,672	2,672		526	526		19.7%	19.7%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	26,185	30,065	56,250	5,969	5,865	11,834	22.8%	19.5%	21.0%
Children receiving school meals	4,900	5,100	10,000	11,850	11,437	23,287	241.8%	224.3%	232.9%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	1,047	1,090	2,137	179	177	356	17.1%	16.2%	16.7%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	0	5,625	5,625	736	869	1,605	-	15.4%	28.5%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Lentils	504	143	28.3%
Micronutrition Powder	0	0	-
Quinoa		2	
Rice	1,204	114	9.5%
Sugar	164	164	100.2%
Vegetable Oil	264	94	35.5%
Wheat Flour	311	119	38.3%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>78.5%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>76.2%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2012 SPR</b>	<b>13,003</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>35.6%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Vouchers	253,125	48,957.99	19.3%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>253,125</b>	<b>48,957.99</b>	<b>19.3%</b>



## 'Story Worth Telling'

### "I Want More Women to Be Empowered"- A Story of Triumph in Colombia

Displaced by the conflict, Liliana and her family arrived in the municipality of Trujillo, Valle del Cauca, with the intention to start a new life. Liliana and her husband were both traditional rural farmers it was difficult for them to feed their children in Trujillo since they were deprived of their land and did not have resources.

The food-for-training programme allowed Liliana to feed her children while learning about contemporary cultivation techniques, and obtain agricultural inputs. With this assistance provided by WFP, Liliana and her husband started a business. On a small piece of land provided by the government, they grew vegetables and also raised chicken and pigs. "Our business continued to grow after we participated in an accounting workshop", she adds. These trainings have allowed Liliana and other participants to receive the necessary tools, techniques and strengthen their livelihood as well as attain food self-sufficiency.

Today Liliana's life has changed. She is proud of her achievements; her farm production has been increasing, her family owns the house they live in today, her children are in school, and she has become a leader in her community. Liliana is now a spokesperson and advocate for the rights of women, and is a successful example of recovery from the effects of the conflict with adequate assistance.

"I have succeeded and with gratitude to God, I can proudly say that I have done it. I went through very painful times and it would be a lie if I said I did not doubt myself", says Liliana. "But I am here and I want to continue helping other women".

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

At the outset of the current PRRO, gender inequality was addressed by increasing women's empowerment. WFP is committed to involving women and men in all PRRO activities to reduce the gender imbalance in decision-making that was skewed in favor of women. To equalize the participation of women and men in food management committees, there was a need to increase the proportion of women leaders due to their low participation. The result of this effort was a gender imbalance (more women than men participating in committees), which was addressed by advocating for gender equality in new committees. The role of men in these committees increased with these efforts, thus making progress towards gender equality. By the end of the project, the proportion of women making decisions over the use of assistance was 79 percent, and the percentage of women and men making joint decisions was increased to 12 percent. In addition, sugar delivered by WFP mostly favored groups of women who used it in the preparation and marketing of food products. These activities enabled them to increase their income levels and improve their resilience.

WFP's cooperating partners conducted training sessions on gender equality topics (including women's and girls' rights, sexual and reproductive health, shared domestic responsibilities and violence against women) in addition to mainstreaming gender in other trainings and activities. Actions, such as organizing food distributions closer to targeted communities and minimizing waiting times, resulted in higher participation of women.

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)
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	40			12
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	30	92	92	79
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	30	8	8	9
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, leadership in all committees, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, leadership in all, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, leadership in all, Programme monitoring.	50	79	93	85
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Base value: Jun-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, leadership in all committees, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.	60	65	65	69

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The security context in Colombia is complex due to the presence of illegal armed groups, limited government institutional presence, and landmine contamination in several parts of the country where WFP works. The security conditions prevented WFP from directly interviewing beneficiaries regarding safety issues as it could expose them to risk, hence most of the information in this regard was obtained by cooperating partners.

According to cooperating partners, only 7 percent of beneficiaries reported security threats including landmine contamination, threats of violence. Confiscation of food had a limited effect on the implementation of activities. The number of security incidents remained low due to a combination of security measures adopted by WFP and precautions taken by cooperating partners in close communication with beneficiaries.

WFP improved the way information was provided to beneficiaries on targeting, delivery of assistance, and complementary activities. As a result, 82 percent of beneficiaries interviewed were able to describe the eligibility criteria for receiving WFP assistance; 66 percent knew how to make a complaint and 88 percent were able to describe their entitlements. In addition, government institutions were empowered to facilitate the inclusion of beneficiaries in national social programmes at the end of the PRRO. As part of the exit strategy, WFP conducted workshops with cooperating partners and beneficiaries to report on the results achieved and humanitarian assistance offered by local governments.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
		(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample size: 1980 households in 26 munic, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample size: 1,980 households in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	80	47	47	66
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample size: 1,980 households in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	90	90	90	93
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	80	47	47	69
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	90	90	90	93

## Outputs

The three priorities of WFP during the final stage of the PRRO were the completion of the cycles of recovery activities initiated in 2014, the handover of beneficiaries to Government's programmes and the assistance in emergencies that impacted on food security. Only 20 percent of the planned participants could be supported with relief activities due to the fewer displacements and humanitarian needs and the transport strike. However, WFP responded to the gaps in relief in areas where WFP was the only actor providing assistance.

Relief activities were largely concentrated in the department of Choco, affected since the end of 2014 by floods and landslides that caused severe damage to crops, adversely affecting the food security of communities. Moreover, the presence of armed groups and the risk of forced recruitment caused displacement of two communities living in the Pacific Coast. This situation led an increased assistance in Choco, and led to the inclusion of this region as a priority area for the next PRRO.

As the PPRO was in its final stages, no new populations were targeted for longer duration activities. WFP assisted 23,000 boys and girls who were not receiving food at school due to delays in transfer of responsibilities from ICBF to the National School Feeding Programme.

The recovery activities included support to indigenous communities located in the north of the country who were affected by a severe drought. WFP participated in the rehabilitation of water wells in rural areas, in activities to rehabilitate crops and establish green gardens, among others. Most recovery activities were implemented according to the plan, except the construction and maintenance of roads which reached only 18 percent, and the construction of water wells for livestock which reached 57 percent. The task of creation of these assets is labor intensive and technically complex, and requires strong and experienced partners that are difficult to find in most remote areas of the country.

Over 9,000 FFT participants received training in agricultural production, entrepreneurship, preparation and handling of food, integrated solid waste management and preservation of natural resources.

WFP expanded the use of vouchers and different models were designed and tested to improve their effectiveness during this period. The use of vouchers was originally designed only for PLW, but was extended to assist both men and women through FFT activities who purchased fresh food through vouchers from smallholder farmers' associations, sharing important lessons for scaling up of such initiatives. A total of 1,605 beneficiaries received vouchers during the first quarter of 2015.

Partnerships were strengthened based on local expertise to implement recovery activities. These activities supported the rehabilitation of agricultural production and community assets and diversified local diets. Trainings and asset creation activities were based on needs identified by communities. Activities were designed to improve family food self-sufficiency, income generation and livelihoods. Women and men were assisted equally, except for activities that specifically targeted women.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	2,672	526	19.7%
<b>SO 1: School Feeding</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	20	47	235.0%
<b>SO 2: FFA</b>				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	436	361	82.8%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	33	6	18.2%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	47	35	74.5%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	1	1	100.0%
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	8	6	75.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	9	9	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	7	4	57.1%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	400	400	100.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	5	5	100.0%
<b>SO 2: FFT</b>				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	Individual	1,407	1,605	114.1%
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	63,281	48,958	77.4%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	5,181	9,250	178.5%

## Outcomes

The outcomes show no change compared to the results achieved in 2014 as new long-term recovery activities could not be initiated during the last three months of the project. Due to the closing of the PRRO, field offices focused on finalizing the implementation of projects that had started in the previous year.

Through WFP relief assistance, the proportion of households in targeted areas with "acceptable" food consumption increased by 40 percent, demonstrating the positive impact of WFP's food assistance and complementary activities. Assistance also allowed savings at household level which were used to purchase fruits and vegetables, leading to an increase in dietary diversity: families consumed items of 6 instead of 5 food groups. The high levels of retention rate in the assisted schools, reduced forced child recruitment by illegal armed groups and improved the food security of children.

Recovery results suggest that the duration of assistance should be longer, in order to allow sufficient time for populations to get enrolled into government social programmes. As latest figures were captured after the families had completed their assistance cycle, there has been a decline in food consumption since the last distribution of food assistance. Vouchers provided to beneficiaries linked to smallholder farmers' production strengthened their associations, guaranteeing the sale of their produce at fair prices. Based on the lessons learned, the new PRRO incorporated a longer duration of assistance (up to six months) to ensure a better implementation of activities and a proper transfer of beneficiaries to government's social programmes.

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>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	4.85	4.85	5.72
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	4.79	4.79	5.68
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted conducted., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	4.95	4.95	5.78
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	29	75
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	28	75
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	30	74
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	15	16
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	12	17
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	18	14
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				

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>
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	56	9
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	60	8
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	52	12
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Jun-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey.	70	44	44	80
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
Base value: Jun-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data, Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Data Source: Operation data base, WFP survey.	66	43	43	75
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	97.3	97.3	94	96.5
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	96.4	96.4	95.6	93.4
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	97.3	97.3	94	96.5
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	96.4	96.4	95.6	93.4
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	97.3	97.3	94	96
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2013, Based on School registers, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Based on School registers, Secondary data.	96.4	96.4	96	93
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	5.89	5.89	5.9
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	5.89	5.89	5.9
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Mar-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	5	5.89	5.89	6.14
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	95	75
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	95	73
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	85	54.5	95	78

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>
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	4	21
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	4	21
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	11	25.5	4	20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research org. contracted by WFP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	1	4
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	1	6
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Old SRF guidance. Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Previous follow-up was conducted by a social research, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Sample: 1,980 HH in 26 municipalities, Programme monitoring.	4	20	1	2
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: There was only an annual follow-up. SO3 was included in the aligned with SRF, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, In this PRRO, WFP purchases food to smallholder farmers for the first time, Programme monitoring.	0.31	0	0	0.37
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b> Base value: Jul-2012, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, SO3 was included in the logframe with the aligned of the SRF, Programme monitoring.	13	0	0	17.26

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

During the first quarter of 2015, the country office further strengthened working relations with the National Unit for Victim's Assistance and Reparation (UARIV) and with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), two of the Government's main entities providing emergency assistance to victims of armed conflict and natural disasters. By working closely with these entities, WFP ensured complementarity and avoided duplication. Through this coordination, WFP scaled up its recovery projects in La Guajira, complementing the Government's emergency food assistance, where the conflict is further exacerbated by repeated and prolonged droughts.

In order to ensure the handover the responsibilities to the government and contribute to their knowledge about nutrition and food security, WFP organized workshops in areas that will not be included in the new PRRO. Many of the government counterparts and local cooperating partners can now incorporate WFP food security methodologies into their needs assessments in order to provide adequate assistance. Through coordination meetings at national and local levels, WFP contributed to the formulation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy and helped in its implementation, creating synergies among different programmes.

By the end of the project, approximately 42 percent of the PRRO beneficiaries were incorporated into "Mas familias en accion", one of the largest government social programmes contributing to the reduction of poverty, inequality and the improvement of human capital. An important achievement was the inclusion of 27 percent of WFP beneficiaries into the Victims Registry, which will allow them to access the Government's emergency assistance package. Another 23 percent of WFP beneficiaries were included in the Government's programme to overcome extreme poverty. These results are clear examples of WFP and the Government working together to promote sustainable assistance for victims as well as a successful handover.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

The PRRO received food and cash contributions from donors, enabling WFP to provide assistance to beneficiaries in all targeted provinces of the country. Cash contributions were mostly used to develop new models for the use of vouchers under various activities, including the implementation of the pilot activity linking vouchers to smallholder producers in Caqueta.

Two trust funds were developed between WFP and government partners, complementing the PRRO activities with the provision of NFI kits, food, and capacity development activities and assessments. Most partners contributed their own resources for transport and complementary activities, demonstrating a spirit of partnership and good collaboration with local and national partners.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada			1,203
Switzerland			325
<b>Total:</b>			<b>1,528</b>

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

### Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Food was purchased in international markets mainly, due to high local and regional prices. International purchases constituted 71 percent of the total quantity purchased. Wheat flour and rice were purchased locally. It is important to highlight that 372 mt of rice were purchased with host government trust fund resources.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Lentils	0	0	450	
Rice	0	675	0	
Vegetable Oil	0	0	223	
Wheat Flour	179	0	0	
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>673</b>	

### Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

A total of 636 mt of food were distributed. Small quantities of food distribution posed challenges to the cargo consolidation which affected transport cost. Transport costs for this period averaged USD 67.17/mt compared USD 69.40/ mt in 2014 which was mainly attributed to the depreciation of the Colombian Peso against the US Dollar. A total of 37.60 mt of food was distributed by river transport modalities, at a high cost of USD 265.86/mt, due the use of small boats with limited capacity, high fuel consumption, and various steps in the delivery chain, such as cargo loading and unloading, transport from the berth to the delivery points in municipalities' which in several cases are far from the riverbank. Remaining commodities were transferred to the new PRRO.

### Post-Delivery Losses

Losses for the reporting period are as low as 0.364 mt out of which 0.200 mt refer to lab sampling. The balance occurred due to the repackaging process carried out at cooperating partner warehouse.



## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

In addition to usual cooperating partners, WFP continued to work with and strengthen capacities of local partners including schools, church organizations, local organizations, health institutions, small farmers' associations and government entities. WFP plays an active role in the United Nations Country Team and co-leads the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster together with FAO and UNICEF. Partnerships with United Nations agencies, in particular FAO and UNICEF, led to more efficient implementation of recovery activities.

Partnerships with government agencies represented 62% of all partnerships in the project - with DPS and ICBF being the main partners at the national level. Partnering with government agencies raised cost efficiency of implementation through sharing high costs of logistics and human resources in order to reach displaced populations in the most isolated areas of the country. Likewise, government partners played a key role in supporting the integrated food and nutrition security approach of the PRRO. For example, the government complemented the PRRO with activities valued at USD 3.8 million for the purchase and delivery of non-food items including: printing of educational materials on healthy lifestyles, nutrition and breastfeeding; transport and storage of Bienestarina, a fortified nutritious mix used by the government for children and PLWs; hiring of technical experts to design the targeting and monitoring information system; and implementing of studies and assessments. Many local government partners lack the technical capacity to respond adequately for which capacity building activities played an important role.

The coordinated work with local and national NGOs with different expertise ensured effective technical assistance to beneficiary families. FUSMUPA (Fundacion Social Mujeres del Pacifico), a women's organization from Colombia's Pacific coast, a region affected by the armed conflict, provided trainings on logistics, and nutrition with the goal of promoting social cohesion. WFP also worked with grass-roots level indigenous organizations with limited operational capacity. The work of indigenous health institutions like IPSI Supula Wayuu and IPSI Wale Keru was notable as they promoted and aligned all assistance with their own cultural practices and environment. By working with these organizations, WFP strengthened their capacity and helped develop adequate and culturally appropriate food storage and warehousing processes, ensuring a safe environment for the delivery of food to beneficiaries.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	9	3		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	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>
	Target Val			
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)</b>				
Base value: Jan-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jan-2014, Total amount of complementary funds, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP survey.	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>281,644</b>	<b>281,644</b>	<b>3,647,761</b>
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Base value: Jun-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Total number of partners, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.	<b>200</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Base value: Jun-2014, Corresponds to Previous follow-up data, Total projects implemented with partners, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, Total projects implemented with partners, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Total projects implemented with partners, Programme monitoring.	<b>30</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

## Lessons Learned

In Colombia, the business of the government and private sector entities slows down in January due to extended New Year holidays. Since a large number of the PRRO partners were local governments, and there was a transporters' strike during the first quarter, the level of implementation during this period was lower than planned. During this period, the country office focused on preparations for the new PRRO which entailed relocation of some sub-offices and staff, negotiating implementation arrangements with government entities and alignment of WFP priorities with those of the government. WFP recognized the importance of partnering with NGOs to bring benefits of assistance to the populations and build capacity of local governments. Therefore, the country office identified partners with good implementation capacity and experience to work with them in future.

The country office repositioned itself by decentralizing functions and empowered its sub-offices to design, follow-up and monitor activities. Based on previous lessons learned, new coordination mechanisms with local governments were put in place. Staff capacity was further strengthened in engaging with government programmes to ensure sustainable benefits to beneficiaries and pave the way for their participation in government's social programmes.

During the previous phase of implementation, WFP learned that small shops provide better access to beneficiaries compared to large supermarkets as they have a limited coverage. In order to expand the use of voucher transfers, WFP relied on an electronic platform, involved and trained small shop owners and farmers' associations to provide locally produced fresh and nutritious foods to beneficiaries. WFP also adapted its electronic platform to cover the requirements of the future operation which would allow the small and manually operated shops also to participate in WFP project, hence expanding the coverage of WFP voucher programmes. With this approach, WFP will support small farmers and shop holders, especially women in line with national strategies, while simultaneously providing nutritious food to PRRO beneficiaries through the use of vouchers.

WFP strengthened its coordination with the Department for Reparation and Assistance to Victims (UARIV) and National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) to address the needs of populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. As these two institutions bear the primary responsibility to respond to the affected population's needs, WFP is developing protocols to improve coordination, identify and address gaps so that the assistance reached deserving populations in a coherent manner. WFP in Colombia will need continuing and additional support to ensure that its commitments to conflict-affected populations and peace process are met.

WFP is working to increase operational effectiveness by introducing innovative approaches, including confidence building and reconciliation in support of the peace process. As the government institution (UNGRD) has gradually built sufficient capacity to respond to natural disasters, WFP now closely coordinates with them and initiates response only when gaps have been clearly defined.

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00496-01	Lentils			450
Canada	CAN-C-00496-01	Rice			350
Canada	CAN-C-00496-01	Vegetable Oil			223
Canada	CAN-C-00496-01	Wheat Flour			179
Private Donors	WPD-C-01952-01	Coffee			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-01953-01	Coffee			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02227-28	Coffee			0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00336-01	Rice			175
Switzerland	SWI-C-00358-01	Rice			150
<b>Total:</b>					<b>1,528</b>