United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

COLOMBIA
RAPID RESPONSE

2025

CERF-COL-25-RR-1443

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PART I - ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

1. Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:		
1.1 Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.		20 Nov 2025
1.2 Please indicate who participated in the After-Action Review (AAR)		
The After-Action Review was held in Cúcuta, capital of Norte de Santander, in line with the approach to territorializing and decentralizing the humanitarian response. The session brought together focal points from the Norte de Santander Local Coordination Team (LCT), the OCHA Deputy Head of Office, territorial focal points from the implementing UN agencies, and the agencies' implementing partners. The meeting was well received, as it provided a space for dialogue on key aspects of project implementation, operational challenges, and the added value of the intervention from the perspective of implementing partners–most of whom were NGOs and local organizations–thus contributing to advancing the localization agenda.		
1.3 Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).	Yes X	No
1.4 Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?	Yes X	No

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

2.1 Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The humanitarian crisis in the Catatumbo subregion has affected an estimated 150,200 people through mass and individual displacement, confinement, mobility restrictions and direct attacks against civilians. The response under this CERF allocation specifically targeted displaced and confined households, children and adolescents, women, Indigenous populations, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in both rural and urban areas.
This allocation helped reach 58,145 people with life-saving assistance through a coordinated, localized and community-centred response. Sectoral priorities included WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, food assistance and protection/GBV response.
Implemented through 12 partners—66 per cent of them national and local organizations—the interventions not only addressed urgent needs in urban and rural settings, including high-risk areas reached via joint access strategies, but also contributed to developing and strengthening local capacities. CERF acted as a catalyst to develop humanitarian interventions in a context of overall reprioritization and limited operational capacity.
Humanitarian emergencies and violence have deeply affected the social fabric of communities.
This CERF interventions helped rebuild links between humanitarian actors and community leaders, while also reinforcing local institutions and restoring operational relationships at municipal and community levels.

Humanitarian missions were preceded by community consultations and participatory risk analysis.
Implementing partners applied harmonized PSEA and AAP standards with context-adapted feedback channels. The decentralized Local Coordination Team in Cúcuta, Tibú and Ocaña, together with territorial focal points, strengthened joint planning, access negotiations and the continuity of essential assistance in some of the most hard-to-reach and volatile areas of Catatumbo.

2.2 CERF's Added Value:

The CERF allocation added significant value to the humanitarian response in Catatumbo by enabling localized, jointly delivered interventions during an acute crisis and severe contraction of humanitarian space. It allowed UN agencies and partners to remain operational and deploy in unison, when the broader humanitarian financing crisis forced NGOs to scale down or withdraw, and local authorities lacked resources to respond.
Partner engagement and localization were notably strengthened. Key actors such as the Church, universities, students and local authorities were key to the response, increasing the visibility, ownership and perceived legitimacy of humanitarian action. In high-risk areas, where NSAGs restricted access, religious and community actors facilitated safe entry and maintained community trust. The allocation **unlocked access** to areas with no prior presence. For instance, UNICEF and partners reached rural zones in La Gabarra that had never received humanitarian assistance.
Interventions remained **community-centered**, adapted to local dynamics, and systematically articulated with municipal authorities, oversight institutions and community structures, **reinforcing local ownership and relevance**. Local action plans were adjusted to better reflect territorial needs and community priorities.
Coordination was another key added value. Funding supported the deployment of territorial focal points and the decentralization of the Local Coordination Team, which operated not only from Cúcuta but also from Tibú and Ocaña. Partnerships with national and local stakeholders, working closely with municipalities and local authorities, **strengthened institutional capacity and empowered local decision-making**.
Overall, the localized and multisectoral model **fostered sustainability and institutional ownership**, with coordination between government entities, communities and implementing agencies helping to ensure continued, integrated responses beyond the lifespan of the CERF allocation.

2.2.1 Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Yes. The CERF allocation enabled a rapid scale-up of life-saving assistance at a critical moment in the Catatumbo crisis. Building on existing coordination structures and territorial presence, agencies were able to quickly mobilize teams, pre-position supplies, and activate implementing partnerships. CERF resources were used to reach rural and hard-to-access communities facing severe security, geographic and logistical constraints. To deliver assistance safely and on time, specific access and operational strategies were developed, including the activation of complementary partnerships with local and community-based actors. Their territorial knowledge was essential to negotiate access, strengthen community acceptance, and sustain continuity of services in volatile areas. For instance, UNHCR distributed non-food items with essential hygiene, bedding and shelter components to nearly 40,000 people severely affected by displacement, most of them in hard-to-reach rural locations. This contributed to restoring dignity, safety and stability, while reinforcing local coordination and institutional response capacities. In parallel, WFP ensured timely and appropriate support for all targeted beneficiaries through a strategic mix of in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers, adapting the modality to market functionality and security conditions to avoid delays in assistance. UNICEF reached over 41,000 people, prioritizing children, adolescents and their families through integrated assistance in protection, WASH, nutrition and education.

2.2.2 Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Yes. CERF funds were essential to respond to time-critical needs during the Catatumbo crisis, which has affected more than 150,000 people. Particularly during the first months of the crisis, local authorities and the local coordination team could not meet the immediate needs of displaced and confined communities, while risks of GBV, disease outbreaks in shelters, child recruitment, and explosive ordnance incidents were acute. CERF enabled UN agencies and partners to rapidly deploy multi-sectoral assistance in the most affected municipalities, including where other funding was not yet available. UNHCR provided 42,656 non-food items to 39,959 people, prioritizing displaced and confined households and reaching both urban and hard-to-access rural areas. WFP complemented this with in-kind and cash-based food assistance for around 22,000 displaced, confined, and rural residents, covering immediate food needs and reducing negative coping strategies and exposure to violence. In line with the centrality of protection, UNICEF and implementing partners used CERF to expand sectoral interventions (child protection, education, nutrition and WASH) with a transversal approach to address GBV risks, gender inequality and barriers faced by people with disabilities. Education activities created protective learning environments that reduced exposure to GBV and promoted inclusive practices for children with disabilities, while protection and mental health and psychosocial support interventions strengthened community resilience and leadership among girls, adolescents, caregivers and people with disabilities. Despite restricted access, persistent armed presence, high mobility of families and institutional turnover, the CERF-funded projects adapted implementation strategies, exceeded initial targets, and addressed the most time-critical needs in Catatumbo.

2.2.3 Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Yes. In a context of restricted access and the persistent presence of Non-State Armed Groups, joint planning and shared access strategies became a key added value and one of the best practices of this allocation. Inter-agency and community-centered approaches strengthened local and institutional protection mechanisms across Cúcuta and the Catatumbo region. A jointly designed humanitarian access strategy with the Catholic Church, framed within a tripartite coordination mechanism with the Ombudsman's Office and coordinated with the implementing agencies and the Local Humanitarian Team, enabled access to remote, high-risk rural areas. For instance, UNHCR's NFI distributions were planned and implemented jointly with local institutions, which helped identify safe distribution sites, prioritize the most vulnerable, and avoid duplication with other actors. UNICEF deployed emergency teams and established temporary field outposts in Ocaña and Tibú, operating in close coordination with local authorities, community structures and other UN agencies. WFP aligned food assistance (in-kind and CBT) with these shared access arrangements, reaching communities in a complementary and integrated manner. Coordination with government entities and among agencies laid the groundwork for continued, integrated responses beyond CERF funding. The CERF allocation in Catatumbo demonstrated that shared access mechanisms, risk-informed planning, and community-based protection structures are key to sustaining humanitarian presence and delivering life-saving assistance in volatile environments.

2.2.4 Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Yes. CERF funding played a catalytic role in mobilizing and leveraging additional resources for the Catatumbo response. For UNICEF, CERF resources were complemented by additional UNICEF humanitarian funding and contributions from other partners, allowing for an expanded geographic and sectoral reach. This complementarity made it possible to sustain and scale up interventions in newly affected and hard-to-reach areas, and to secure follow-on funding to maintain essential activities through the end of the year, thereby reinforcing the continuity and impact of critical protection, education, WASH, health, and nutrition services. For WFP, CERF funds were central to reaching more than 33,000 people affected by violence in the region. Approximately 67 per cent of these beneficiaries were assisted with CERF support, while the remaining caseload was covered through other funding streams, mostly the United States. WFP continues to engage with several donors to provide financial resources for the food emergency response. Thanks to this, WFP received additional funding from various foreign governments and established agreements with national and local government institutions to ensure the allocation of resources to people in need in the Catatumbo region. Overall, CERF provided an operational platform that other donors could build upon to sustain and expand the humanitarian response in Catatumbo.

2.2.5 Provide any other examples of added value of this CERF allocation.

Yes

Community consultations, participatory risk analysis and coordination with local leaders were central to humanitarian responses. This approach strengthened local acceptance, ensured respect for humanitarian principles and helped shape interventions around community-identified risks and priorities. Territorial focal points proved especially valuable. Deployed in rural and high-risk areas, they were essential to liaising with local authorities, religious actors and community structures, and to understanding local dynamics, including the influence of NSAGs. Their continuous advocacy and presence in the territory contributed to concrete protection gains. For example, in the rural area of Cantalito, UNICEF and partners, working through territorial focal points, supported the closure of a school in line with the Safe Schools policy, reducing exposure of children to recruitment and other protection risks. Another important added value was the intentional focus on mental health and well-being, not only for affected populations but also for frontline staff. Agencies and partners organized individual psychosocial support spaces, debriefing sessions after critical field missions, self-care activities, and regular well-being check-ins, adapting support according to the specific stressors in each territory. Finally, the allocation helped consolidate a unified and practical approach to PSEA and AAP. All partners used common guidance and scripts, delivering harmonized messages to communities and aligning complaints and feedback channels to local contexts (including age-appropriate, iconographically adapted materials and voice-to-voice approaches). Continuous training for implementing partners on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse, combined with context-specific communication strategies, strengthened safe reporting and community trust. The PSEA tools, materials and practices could be replicable across other programmes.

2.3. Quality Programming:

Across all three implementing agencies, cross-cutting issues were integrated from assessment through implementation to ensure safer, more equitable and accountable programming.
On **protection**, including GBV, the allocation applied a differential and needs-based approach. UNHCR's distributions of core relief and non-food items were guided by vulnerability criteria and coordinated with community leaders, prioritizing children, adolescents, women, displaced populations and persons with disabilities. Child protection interventions in schools and communities promoted resilience, life planning and alternatives to violence. UNICEF and WFP mainstreamed protection through "do no harm", safe programming and PSEA standards, training partners on referral pathways and ethical case management, and establishing safe entry points, child-friendly procedures and feedback channels. In high-risk areas, messages on explosive ordnance awareness, GBV prevention and child recruitment were disseminated via schools, radio and community platforms, reinforcing protection outcomes beyond the dedicated sector.
Accountability to affected people (AAP) was embedded through collective planning and feedback mechanisms. Joint sessions with local authorities, community leaders and implementing partners informed site selection, targeting and sequencing of distributions. All three agencies used multiple feedback channels—suggestion boxes, helplines, focus groups, community meetings—to capture concerns, appreciation and suggestions, including in areas with limited connectivity. Feedback was used to adjust delivery modalities and improve transparency. Systematic monitoring, signed transfer documents, site visits and coordination with authorities ensured that assistance reached the intended populations and that communities were kept informed of their rights and available complaint pathways.
Inclusion of **people with disabilities** was a deliberate design element. UNHCR and partners prioritized people with disabilities and women-headed households in distributions, using accessible service points, adapted communication and priority/home deliveries where needed. UNICEF focused on survivors of explosive devices, facilitating access to medical care, rehabilitation, legal counselling and complementary support (transport, food, lodging). In education, 147 children and adolescents with disabilities were identified and 70 per cent enrolled in schools or early childhood programmes, strengthening local systems for inclusive education. WFP partners applied an intersectional lens, considering age, gender, ethnicity and disability in targeting and delivery.
Gender equality was addressed through both targeted and mainstreamed actions. GBV prevention, gender equality and PSEA were integrated across sectors in methodologies, training and community dialogues, challenging harmful norms around domestic roles, relationships and menstruation and promoting the leadership of girls and adolescents. Budget tagging in WASH and education ensured dedicated resources for gender-responsive measures. In cash-based transfers, 53 per cent of recipients were women, supporting economic autonomy and decision-making, while women also took part in logistics and community oversight. Partners promoted non-discriminatory access and safe, confidential services for all.
CVA was considered and applied where appropriate just by WFP. The agency provided cash-based transfers in locations with functional markets and acceptable security conditions, improving access to nutritious food for conflict-affected populations. CBT was deployed in urban and semi-urban areas—stimulating local markets and empowering beneficiaries with greater autonomy. Vouchers were not used, and community kitchens were scaled down at the request of authorities and in light of security constraints, in favour of modalities better aligned with people's preferences, safety and dignified choice.

2.5 Allocation Overview (US$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	**13,600,000.00**
CERF	**3,800,384.69**
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	**0.00**
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	**0.00**
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	**3,800,384.69**

2.6 CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount (US $)
UNHCR	CERF-COL-25-RR-HCR-34828	Protection	450,000.00
UNHCR	CERF-COL-25-RR-HCR-34828	Shelter and Non-Food Items	549,999.99
WFP	CERF-COL-25-RR-WFP-34829	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,500,000.00
UNICEF	CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830	Nutrition	286,084.63

UNICEF	CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,103.87
UNICEF	CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830	Education	299,088.48
UNICEF	CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830	Protection - Child Protection	364,107.72
Total			3,800,384.69

2.7 Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US$)

Partner Type	Budget in US $	Expenditure in US $
International NGO	335,799.00	331,688.07
National NGO	1,051,152.00	1,096,273.28
Others / Government	164,964.00	169,705.00
Private Contractor	54,912.00	15,136.00
Total	1,606,827.00	1,612,802.35

2.8 Cash

CVA Type	Sector/Cluster	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total Planned transfer amount (in $US)	Total Amount transferred (in $US)
Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	Food Security - Food Assistance	5,999	6,949	350,582.00	356,807.00
Unconditional vouchers	Food Security - Food Assistance	219	219	6,255.00	5,989.00
Total		6,218	7,168	356,837.00	362,796.00

3. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

3.1 Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The Catatumbo subregion of Norte de Santander, along the border with Venezuela, has long been an epicenter of conflict, with multiple non-state armed groups (NSAGs) competing for territorial control, strategic corridors and illicit economies. The latest escalation, triggered on 16 January 2025 by an ELN offensive against the FARC-EP dissident 33rd Front, rapidly evolved into one of the most severe humanitarian crises since the 2016 peace agreement. In January alone, the number of people displaced in Catatumbo surpassed the total number of people displaced nationwide in 2024 (52,000 people), underscoring the exceptional scale of the emergency.

Monitoring by the Local Coordination Team indicates that more than 150,200 people have been affected by mass and individual displacement, confinement and mobility restrictions since the beginning of the crisis. Those most impacted include Indigenous communities, refugees and migrants—many in an irregular situation—children and adolescents, women, older persons and social leaders. Civilians have faced killings, kidnappings, illegal detentions, threats and stigmatization of community leaders, alongside business closures, school suspensions and the flight of teachers from the region. Children and adolescents are exposed to heightened risks of recruitment and use by NSAG. The widespread use of explosive devices, including drones carrying explosives, has further increased protection risks and attacks on medical missions have been reported as serious violations of IHL.

The crisis unfolded in parallel with the suspension of U.S. funding and a broader humanitarian financing downturn, forcing several organizations in Norte de Santander to halt activities, scale back logistics or withdraw, just as needs were expanding. The Government of Colombia declared an Internal State of Commotion for Catatumbo, enabling extraordinary measures and additional resources. However, structural fiscal constraints limited the scope and continuity of national assistance, leading the Government to formally request international support.

Access to the most affected rural areas has remained one of the main operational challenges. In some locations, NSAGs explicitly opposed humanitarian presence further limiting programme scope. The Humanitarian Country Team, under the leadership of the RC/HC, has closely monitored the situation and leveraged existing local coordination mechanisms to steer a prioritized response, focusing on life-saving food assistance, non-food items, shelter, health, WASH and protection services, with a strong emphasis on the centrality of protection.

Ten months after the onset of the crisis, continued hostilities, armed actions, explosive hazards, short-term displacement and unsafe returns keep civilian populations at high risk of re-victimization.

3.2 Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The CERF allocation of US$3.8 million to UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP enabled a rapid, multi-sectoral response to the Catatumbo crisis, targeting displaced and confined households, host communities and highly vulnerable groups, including children and adolescents, women, Indigenous communities, and refugees and migrants in both urban centers and hard-to-reach rural areas. Sectoral priorities included WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, food assistance and protection/GBV response. Thanks to CERF, 180 rural areas affected by displacement and confinement in Tibú, El Tarra, Convención and Hacarí were micro-targeted, and partners entered jointly into 20 critical rural zones with complementary sector packages, reducing gaps and avoiding duplication. Around 41,000 people were reached by UNICEF, through which children and adolescents benefited from integrated assistance, including child protection and MHPSS, psychosocial support, access to learning through temporary learning spaces and learning materials adapted to the context. Women and children accessed GBV services. In WASH, households received hygiene supplies, access to safe water and improved sanitation, reducing health risks in overcrowded and precarious conditions. In nutrition, children and pregnant women received screening, counselling and treatment for acute malnutrition, while community networks were strengthened to sustain improved practices. UNHCR distributed 42,656 core relief kits with hygiene, bedding, and shelter items to nearly 40,000 people, restoring basic living conditions, and WFP provided emergency food assistance to 22,165 individuals through a strategic mix of in-kind food and cash-based transfers, tailored to market functionality and security conditions. From the outset, the CERF strategy combined direct service delivery with community empowerment and knowledge transfer, so that key protection, nutrition, hygiene, and GBV messages could be replicated beyond direct beneficiaries as hostilities, new displacement waves, and humanitarian needs evolved.

3.3 People Indirectly Reached:

To avoid double-counting, **the number of people indirectly reached is conservatively estimated at 82,712 people**, using the largest agency-level estimate as the reference, given that agencies largely implemented joint interventions in the same municipalities and communities. These people were reached through knowledge transfer, community engagement and market effects.
For WFP, Communication with Communities (CwC) sessions delivered alongside in-kind and cash-based food assistance equipped participants with practical messages on nutrition, gender equality and safe practices. These topics were routinely shared within households and among neighbors, meaning family members and community peers who did not receive food assistance themselves still benefited from improved information that could influence diet, intra-household decision-making and protection outcomes. In urban and semi-urban areas, CBT further generated positive spillovers by injecting liquidity into local markets; shop owners, transporters and service providers experienced increased demand and greater business stability during a period of acute volatility.
UNHCR's awareness-raising sessions and trainings for local authorities, teachers, caregivers and community leaders strengthened community capacity to identify protection risks, refer cases and promote safer environments, while radio broadcasts and community communication campaigns reached wider audiences in remote and high-risk areas, raising awareness on prevention, self-protection, and access to assistance.
UNICEF's community-based interventions in protection, nutrition and WASH similarly produced indirect benefits for host families and broader communities. Trained adolescents, caregivers and community leaders replicated key messages and methodologies in their own networks, improving caregiving, child feeding, nutrition and hygiene practices and reinforcing local protection, psychological support practices, and social support structures

3.4 People Directly Reached:

The CERF allocation directly targeted 58,145 people from conflict-affected populations in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander, focusing on displaced and confined households, children and adolescents, women, Indigenous populations, and people with disabilities and other highly vulnerable groups in both rural and urban areas. To determine the total number of people reached and to avoid double counting, the calculation considered the highest number of beneficiaries disaggregated by each category (e.g., women-host communities, women-IDPs, girls-host communities, etc.), and the total sum for each category was then calculated accordingly.
Variations greater than 10 per cent between planned and actual figures in several sectors reflect the rapidly evolving humanitarian context in Catatumbo. Needs among vulnerable groups – particularly displaced and confined households, host communities, women, children and Indigenous populations – proved significantly higher than initially estimated. As a result, the number of people reached increased notably in key areas such as food assistance, WASH, nutrition and education. These deviations demonstrate an adaptive and needs-driven response that allowed CERF resources to be reoriented where they were most urgently required, thereby maximizing the impact of the allocation and better addressing critical humanitarian gaps.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

	Planned					Reached				
Sector/Cluster	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	5,250	3,500	4,900	3,850	17,500	6,894	4,639	5,825	4,807	22,165
Nutrition	352	1,836	0	2,368	4,556	354	2,193	0	2,320	4,867
Protection	800	1,000	200	1,000	3,000	1,352	572	874	419	3,217
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,250	2,250	3,500	1,500	12,500	4,709	2,245	4,249	1,667	12,870
Education	1,121	6,045	318	5,026	12,510	741	3,962	248	3,308	8,259
Protection - Child Protection	2,198	2,480	1,925	2,697	9,300	2,351	2,257	2,045	2,463	9,116

Shelter and Non-Food Items	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700	18,716	5,107	11,230	4,906	39,959
Total	34,971	22,568	22,843	21,684	102,066	35,117	20,975	24,471	19,890	100,453

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category

	Planned					Reached				
Category	**Women (≥ 18)**	**Girls (< 18)**	**Men (≥ 18)**	**Boys (< 18)**	**Total**	**Women (≥ 18)**	**Girls (< 18)**	**Men (≥ 18)**	**Boys (< 18)**	**Total**
Host Communities	1,050	902	700	758	3,410	1,580	1,699	1,243	1,490	6,012
Internally Displaced People	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700	18,716	7,041	11,230	6,143	43,130
Other	3,570	2,380	3,332	2,618	11,900	2,397	3,217	1,572	1,817	9,003
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding	24,620	8,739	16,032	8,619	58,010	22,693	11,957	14,045	9,450	58,145

Table 6: Total Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	**Girls (< 18)**	**Men (≥ 18)**	**Boys (< 18)**	**Total**	**Women (≥ 18)**	**Girls (< 18)**	**Men (≥ 18)**	**Boys (< 18)**	**Total**
Number of people with disabilities (PwD)	210	140	196	154	700	560	196	335	200	1,291

Sub-IP

Partner Type	$	%
International NGO	$335,799.00	9%
National NGO	$1,051,152.00	28%
Others / Government	$164,964.00	4%
Private Contractor	$54,912.00	1%
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society	0	0
UN and IOM	0	0
Total	1,606,827.00	42 %

Partner Tags	$	%
WLO	$0.00	0%
RLO	$0.00	0%
YLO	$0.00	0%
OPD	$0.00	0%
Total	0.00	0 %

4. Annex: CERF Funds Disbursed to Implementing Partners

Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type		Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner*	Start Date of CERF-Funded Activities by implementing Partner*	Comments/ Remarks
		Extended Name	Partner Acronym					
CERF Project Code: CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830								
Education	UNICEF	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	International NGO	29,832.00	06-Jun-2025	01-May-2025	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Acción contra el Hambre	ACH	International NGO	251,472.00	28-Apr-2025	15-Feb-2025	

Protection - Child Protection	UNICEF	Tabbris Consulting	TABBRIS	National Partners	54,912.00	01-Jul-2025	15-Feb-2025	In light of security constraints and planning adjustments, only public health surveillance and limited psychosocial monitoring were implemented by TABBRIS. The decision to transfer most MHPSS field activities to CIDEMOS under an integrated approach allowed for better coordination and access to confined communities. As a result, TABBRIS' role was reduced to technical support and data management, leading to significant underspending.

Education	UNICEF	Fundación Centro Cultural Pilar de Brahim	El Pilar	National Partners	63,925.00	15-May-2025	01-May-2025	Implementation in remote and high-risk municipalities such as Teorama, Ocaña, and Tibú required additional logistics, transport, and distribution efforts to reach the most vulnerable children. Costs increased due to the expansion of coverage to additional schools and rural sites, and the need to adapt delivery mechanisms to volatile security conditions. The organization exceeded initial targets, ensuring continuity of education services and material distribution despite access challenges.
Protection - Child Protection	UNICEF	Corporación Paz y Democracia	CPD	National Partners	110,812.00	22-May-2025	15-Feb-2025	
Nutrition	UNICEF	EMPRESA SOCIAL DEL ESTADO HOSPITAL NORTE	ESE NORTE	National Partners	164,964.00	17-Jun-2025	01-May-2025	
Education, Protection - Child	UNICEF	Corporación para la Investigación	CIDEMOS	National Partner	251,600.00	28-Apr-2025	15-Feb-2025	During implementation, due to

Protection		y Desarrollo de la Democracia		s				persistent access restrictions and the need to ensure program continuity in high-risk areas, UNICEF and partners decided to consolidate all mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities under CIDEMOS, which already had field presence and community acceptance. This adjustment ensured a more integrated and efficient delivery of child protection and education interventions. The additional scope—including MHPSS, capacity-building for local actors, and outreach to confined communities—resulted in higher operational and staffing costs, explaining the variance.

CERF Project Code: CERF-COL-25-RR-HCR-34828								
Protection	UNHCR	Corporación Opción Legal	OL	National Partners	32,535.00	25-Mar-2025	01-Apr-2025	Delivered legal assistance and registration services, guiding individuals on access to rights and inclusion in the Victim's Registry (RUV) through fixed and mobile legal sessions, thus improving access to justice for people affected by the armed conflict.
Protection	UNHCR	Secretariado de Pastoral Social	SPS	National Partners	190,000.00	03-Feb-2025	15-Feb-2025	Led the child protection component through community and school-based activities that promoted safe environments, resilience, and prevention of forced recruitment, while also providing psychosocial support to children, adolescents, and families affected by conflict and displacement.

Protection	UNHCR	Corporación de Profesionales para el Desarrollo Integral Comunitario	CORPRODINCO	National Partners	200,000.00	07-Feb-2025	18-Feb-2025	Implemented GBV prevention and response actions, managing safe spaces for women and girls, providing psychosocial support and case management, and coordinating referrals to specialized services, ensuring survivors' access to comprehensive, timely, and rights-based assistance.

CERF Project Code: CERF-COL-25-RR-WFP-34829								
Food Security - Food Assistance	WFP	Fondazione Terre Des Hommes Italia	Fondazione Terre Des Hommes Italia	International NGO	54,495.00	22-Aug-2025	01-May-2025	During the planning phase, the proposal included the establishment of a community kitchen in a shelter. However, due to a decision by local authorities to dismantle the shelter, this activity was discontinued earlier than anticipated. As a result, the final expenditure was lower than the originally allocated budget for this component, reflecting the early termination of the intervention.

Food Security - Food Assistance	WFP	Diócesis de Ocaña	Diócesis de Ocaña	National Partners	87,436.00	10-Apr-2025	21-Mar-2025	The variation between the initial budget and final expenditure is attributed to the volatile operational context, which required multiple adaptations to the implementation plan. These included conducting distributions in alternative locations due to the absence of final distribution points and, in some cases, delivering food through trusted community leaders. These adjustments led to a reduction in certain budget lines, while increasing costs in others, such as logistics and coordination, resulting in an overall budget reallocation.

Food Security - Food Assistance	WFP	Diócesis de Tibú	Diócesis de Tibú	National Partners	114,844.00	14-Apr-2025	23-Mar-2025	Similar to Diócesis de Ocaña, the budget variation reflects the dynamic and unpredictable nature of the territory. To ensure coverage of all prioritized beneficiaries, the initial implementation strategy had to be modified. Distributions were carried out in varied locations and through community-based mechanisms, rather than fixed distribution points (as initially planned). These changes led to fluctuations in the budget, with reductions in some categories and increases in others, aligned with operational needs.

PART II - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Proposal: CERF-COL-25-RR-HCR-34828	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Colombia 2025 (Conflict/Displacement)
Project Code:	CERF-COL-25-RR-HCR-34828
Emergency Type:	Conflict - Displacement
Project Sector/Cluster:	Protection Shelter and Non-Food Items
Organization:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Life-saving emergency protection and shelter assistance for communities affected by internal conflict in Catatumbo, Norte de Santander
1.2 Start Date	18-Jan-2025
1.3 End Date	17-Jul-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	30-Sep-2025
1.5 Project Duration	8 Months, 13 Days

1.6 Project Revision

Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	23-Jun-2025	24-Jun-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	2,000,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	500,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	999,999.99

1.8 Project Results Summary	CERF intervention provided critical protection and humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in the Catatumbo region, where hostilities between non-state armed groups continue to cause massive displacement and confinement events. Through coordinated actions between UNHCR and its partners, the project delivered timely, rights-based, and inclusive protection and relief services to 42,656 individuals, ensuring a multisectoral response to urgent needs. Under the protection component, 1,724 people accessed psychosocial support, legal orientation, and referral services, thereby strengthening resilience, community protection networks, and access to rights. GBV prevention and response activities reached 293 survivors and women at risk, ensuring timely case management, psychosocial care, and safe referrals. Child protection interventions benefited 1,200 children, caregivers, and teachers through the ADN PAZ methodology, fostering life skills, emotional recovery, and protective environments. Under the NFI component, 42,656 core relief kits (containing hygiene, bedding, and shelter items) were distributed to nearly 40,000 people, prioritizing those most severely affected by displacement. These deliveries, often in hard-to-access rural areas, were conducted through a coordinated and transparent process with community leaders and institutions, ensuring complementarity with other agencies and avoiding duplication. The project integrated cross-cutting principles of gender equality, GBV prevention, disability inclusion, and accountability to affected populations, with approximately 3% of beneficiaries identified as persons with disabilities. Despite security restrictions limiting data disaggregation, the project maintained a strong community-based approach and protection mainstreaming. The intervention contributed to restoring dignity, safety, and stability for conflict-affected populations while reinforcing local coordination and institutional response capacities.

1.9 Changes And Amendments	No changes or amendments were made to the original project design prior to the approval of the non-cost extension. All planned activities and objectives were implemented as initially approved under the CERF contribution. UNHCR successfully provided the full range of protection and assistance services as outlined in the proposal, including interventions in GBV response, child protection, legal assistance, and the distribution of core relief items (CRIs). A non-cost extension, approved in June 2025, adjusted the implementation timeline to allow the completion of key activities that were temporarily affected by access and security constraints in the Catatumbo region. The project scope remained unchanged, as did the budget and target population; rather, it ensured that all outputs were delivered in accordance with humanitarian standards and with the quality and accountability required. In summary, the project maintained its original structure and objectives, and the approved extension enabled UNHCR and partners to complete all planned activities responsibly and effectively.

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in Norte de Santander through direct protection and temporary shelter interventions. Establish safe spaces for GBV survivors, deliver case management services, child protection measures, and CRIs. To enhance humanitarian access, UNHCR will engage with local authorities and key stakeholders to facilitate safe passage, assess security conditions, and deploy mobile response teams to reach remote and confined communities.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Protection

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Displaced people, people at risk of displacement and people with international protection needs, including those with specific needs, access a fair and efficient protection system, in line with universal and regional standards, that guarantees their rights.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

The project progressed to ensure that displaced people, persons at risk of displacement, and individuals with protection needs accessed a fair and rights-based protection system in Norte de Santander. Through an inter-agency and community-centered approach, UNHCR and partners strengthened institutional and local protection mechanisms across Cúcuta, Ocaña, Tibú, El Tarra, Sardinata, and Teorama municipalities. Key results include: 1,724 people accessing protection referral mechanisms, including legal assistance and inclusion in the Victims' Registry (RUV), with mobile brigades extending services to remote and high-risk areas. 1,200 children and adolescents participated in child-friendly spaces under the ADN PAZ methodology, which promoted resilience, life planning, and alternatives to violence. And, the Casa de la Misericordia shelter provided safe accommodation and psychosocial support to 190 displaced people, including 72 GBV survivors. Also, 293 women and children benefited from GBV case management and safe spaces, with 246 referrals ensuring multisectoral support. Despite ongoing insecurity and restricted humanitarian access, these interventions strengthened local capacities, reinforced trust in formal protection pathways, and promoted inclusion. Services are considered vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and embedded protection mechanisms within local institutions.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of affected people who state that the assistance, services and/or protection provided correspond with their needs Unit: Individuals	3,000	Women: 800 Girls: 1000 Men: 200 Boys: 1000	3,217	Women: 1352 Girls: 572 Men: 874 Boys: 419

Reporting on Achievements:

CERF project provided a targeted and context-sensitive response to the protection risks faced by conflict-affected communities in Catatumbo. Implemented with local universities and civil society partners, the intervention strengthened access to legal aid and documentation, enabling affected people to secure their rights and engage with institutional mechanisms such as the Victims' Registry. Mobile legal brigades proved critical in reaching remote and insecure areas, mitigating barriers linked to access and institutional presence. Child protection actions focused on strengthening community resilience and prevention of forced recruitment, while GBV response efforts ensured safe spaces and specialized case management for survivors and their children. The integrated, multisectoral approach enhanced coordination among actors and improved referral pathways.

Output 1.1

Description

Registration and documentation services are effective and accessible to conflict-affected populations in Ocaña, Tibú, El Tarra, Sardinata, and Teorama.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

These services effectively improved access to protection mechanisms and child protection spaces in areas heavily affected by conflict, surpassing planned targets. Overall, this output reached 108% of its cumulative target, demonstrating robust implementation and tangible protection results in highly volatile areas. For the first indicator, the project achieved 115%, assisting 1,724 individuals through agreements with three universities — Universidad Simón Bolívar, Universidad Libre, and Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander in Ocaña. Legal services included guidance on rights, humanitarian aid, and procedures for inclusion in the Victims' Registry (RUV). There were 17 mobile legal sessions conducted in remote and high-risk areas, expanding institutional presence and ensuring access to justice for populations facing severe mobility, security, and economic constraints. These interventions contributed to community trust and improved coordination between institutions and local actors, thus furthering sustainable protection outcomes. For the second indicator, the project achieved 100% of its target, reaching 1,200 children and adolescents in Tibú, El Tarra, Sardinata, and Teorama. Using the ADN PAZ methodology, activities engaged schools, families, and teachers to foster resilience, strengthen life skills, and prevent forced recruitment. Despite access challenges, the initiative effectively created protective environments and supported children's emotional recovery.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) PP.1b - Number of people accessing protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways **Unit:** People	1,500	Women:400 Men:100 Girls:500 Boys:500	1,724	Women: 921 Men:621 Girls:103 Boys:79

Comments on Reached: With 1,724 people supported, or 115% of the target, the action scope represents a significant achievement, considering the persistence of conflict-driven displacement and rights violations. In partnerships with three universities in Cúcuta and Ocaña, the project expanded access to legal aid and protection services, strengthening local capacities and bringing institutional support closer to communities facing mobility and security restrictions. This facilitated timely inclusion in the Victim's Registry (RUV), enabling recognition and access to reparation mechanisms. The initiative reinforced trust in formal protection pathways and improved coordination among the State, academia, and humanitarian actors. Institutionalizing this model ensures continuity of services and embeds protection mechanisms within local systems, promoting sustainability and a rights-based approach beyond the project's duration.

Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(Global) CP.4 - Number of people accessing protection activities and/or services through child-friendly spaces **Unit:** People	1,220	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:700 Boys:520	1,200	Women: 291 Men:239 Girls:383 Boys:287

Comments on Reached: In Tibú, El Tarra, Sardinata, and Teorama, the initiative reached 100% of the target through safe learning and recreational environments where children, adolescents, parents, and teachers engaged in structured processes that promoted emotional recovery, resilience, and peaceful coexistence. Applying the ADN PAZ methodology, participants built life projects and strengthened their capacity to identify and prevent protection risks, including forced recruitment and exposure to violence.

The project also supported the temporary shelter "Casa de la Misericordia" in Ocaña, which provided safe accommodation and specialized assistance to 190 displaced people, including 72 survivors of GBV. By combining psychosocial support, legal guidance, and institutional coordination, the intervention offered comprehensive protection and stabilization for the most vulnerable families.

Output 1.2

Description

Gender-based violence risks are reduced through targeted prevention measures in Cúcuta, while survivors have timely, adequate, and high-quality access to specialized multisectoral support services.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

In Cucuta, 293 individuals, or 105% of the target, benefited from specialized services delivered through two complementary lines of action: 1. Safe space operations provided psychosocial support, protection, and empowerment activities for 137 women survivors or at risk of GBV and their children. These spaces served as critical hubs for emotional recovery, guidance, and skill-building, offering a structured and secure environment where survivors could rebuild resilience and access support tailored to their needs. 2. Comprehensive GBV case management reached 156 survivors, ensuring individualized follow-up, safety planning, and access to multisectoral services, including health care, legal assistance, and economic reintegration programs. A total of 246 referrals were made, with some survivors receiving multiple referrals to meet their specific needs. These interventions were supported by strong interinstitutional coordination, linking local authorities, humanitarian actors, and community networks to ensure timely and high-quality responses. By combining psychosocial care, protection, and referral pathways, the project not only addressed immediate risks but also strengthened the local GBV response system. This approach fostered survivor-centered, confidential, and rights-based care while promoting community awareness of GBV prevention and reinforcing protective networks in a context of ongoing displacement and heightened vulnerability.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.2.1	Standard	(Global) PS.2 - Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management **Unit:** People	280	Women:250 Men:30 Girls:0 Boys:0	293	Women: 140 Men:14 Girls:86 Boys:53

Comments on Reached: Given the ongoing emergency and persistent armed conflict in Norte de Santander, most-needed GBV interventions strengthened the protection and resilience of survivors and at-risk individuals. Through safe spaces, psychosocial support, case management, and coordinated inter-institutional referrals, survivors accessed comprehensive services that addressed both immediate and longer-term needs. These actions mitigated the effects of violence and displacement, and reinforced trust in protection mechanisms, enhanced community cohesion, and empowered participants. By combining direct support with strengthened referral pathways, the project contributed to creating safer, more protective, and sustainable environments for women, children, and communities affected by conflict.

Logical Framework details for Shelter and Non-Food Items

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Conflict-affected populations receive immediate protection assistance through the delivering of Core Relief Items (CRIs), ensuring a rights-based, age, gender, diversity, and environmentally sensitive approach.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

The project successfully delivered immediate emergency assistance to populations in the conflict-affected Catatumbo region through a comprehensive and rights-based distribution strategy of core relief items. The distribution of 42,656 NFI reached 39,959 people, targeting the most vulnerable, including displaced and confined households. Distributions included hygiene, shelter, bedding, and mattress kits and reached both urban and hard-to-access rural areas in Tibú, La Gabarra, El Tarra, Versalles, Campo Dos, Cerro Madera, La Selva, and other prioritized rural areas. Also, 2,697 individuals received multiple kits based on vulnerability criteria. The strategy combined inter-agency coordination, community engagement, and collaboration with local authorities and implementing partners, particularly Pastoral Social in Ocaña, ensuring timely, equitable, and transparent assistance. Distribution processes integrated age, gender, and diversity considerations, as well as environmental sensitivity, in the provision of materials and planning of deliveries. The intervention strengthened local capacities for mass and individual distributions, reinforced trust in humanitarian mechanisms, and supported protection outcomes by enabling households to meet immediate needs in a context of ongoing armed conflict, restricted mobility, and high vulnerability.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)				
(Global) SN.7 - Percentage of households reporting adequate access to household non-food items Unit: Percentage	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:

The project successfully ensured that households affected by the Catatumbo emergency had adequate access to non-food items (NFIs). Following targeted distributions of hygiene, shelter, bedding, and mattress kits, coordinated with Pastoral Social Cáritas Ocaña and local authorities, 100% of households reported receiving sufficient NFIs to meet immediate needs. Deliveries reached both urban and hard-to-access rural areas, including displaced, confined, and highly vulnerable populations, with verification through transfer reports and community feedback. The coordinated approach, combining inter-agency planning, community engagement, and local institutional support, ensured equitable coverage, transparency, and timeliness, strengthening trust in humanitarian assistance and reinforcing protection outcomes in a context of ongoing conflict and restricted mobility.

Output 1.1

Description

Affected people receive timely and adequate assistance through a well-coordinated and structured institutional response, effectively supported by humanitarian and civil society actors.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

The project achieved 99.9% of the target, distributing 42,656 NFI kits and benefiting 39,959 people across the Catatumbo region during the emergency, with 2,697 individuals receiving multiple kits based on vulnerability criteria. The implementation demonstrated strong coordination, territorial presence, and effective planning. Joint efforts with local institutions allowed the identification of suitable spaces for mass and individual distributions, while inter-agency coordination ensured complementary, differential approaches that prioritized the most vulnerable and avoided overlaps. Strategic partnerships, including the one with our main ally, the Catholic Church, as UNHCR's implementing partner, enabled access to remote and high-risk areas, reaching populations under confinement or self-protection. Distributions were informed by local leaders and community action committees, fostering transparency, community engagement, and accountability. Coordination with municipal authorities and institutional actors strengthened local ownership, while technical assistance enhanced the capacity of partners to manage both mass and individual distributions efficiently. Overall, the strategy ensured timely, adequate, and equitable assistance, reinforcing protection outcomes, building trust in humanitarian mechanisms, and maintaining a rights-based approach in a context of restricted access and high vulnerability.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) SN.2b - Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed **Unit:** Kits	42,700	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	42,656	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: The project achieved 99.9% of the target, distributing 42,656 NFI kits and benefiting 39,959 people across the Catatumbo region during the emergency, with 2,697 individuals receiving multiple kits based on vulnerability criteria. The implementation demonstrated strong coordination, territorial presence, and effective planning. Joint efforts with local institutions allowed the identification of suitable spaces for mass and individual distributions, while inter-agency coordination ensured complementary and differential approaches that prioritized the most vulnerable and avoided overlaps.

Strategic partnerships, including the Catholic Church, as UNHCR's partner, enabled access to remote and high-risk areas, reaching populations under confinement or self-protection. Distributions were informed by local leaders and community action committees, fostering transparency, community engagement, and accountability. Coordination with local authorities and institutional actors strengthened ownership.

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700
Internally Displaced People	Reached	18,716	5,107	11,230	4,906	39,959
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700

	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 25 %	
	Reached	18,716	5,107	11,230	4,906	39,959
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 25 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	200	54	120	52	426
	Reached	560	152	335	146	1,193
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 3%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Protection	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	800	1,000	200	1,000	3,000
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	1,352	572	874	419	3,217
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	800	1,000	200	1,000	3,000
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 67 %	
	Reached	1,352	572	874	419	3,217
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 31 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 0%					
Shelter and Non-Food Items	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	18,716	5,107	11,230	4,906	39,959

Shelter and Non-Food Items	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	20,000	5,457	12,000	5,243	42,700
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 25 %	
	Reached	18,716	5,107	11,230	4,906	39,959
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 25 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	200	54	120	52	426
	Reached	560	152	335	146	1,193
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

Ongoing insecurity in the Catatumbo region posed significant challenges to collecting disaggregated data by gender and age. Restrictions imposed by non-state armed groups and the beneficiaries' understandable fear of sharing personal information created serious protection risks. Despite these constraints, UNHCR and its partners made every possible effort to ensure accountability and inclusion, applying alternative verification methods through coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and humanitarian actors. These measures guaranteed that assistance reached the most vulnerable populations. While demographic breakdowns remain partial, targeted outreach ensured that women, children, persons with disabilities, and displaced households most at risk received timely and adequate support. The available breakdown for shelter and non-food items is based on estimates from UNHCR's registration system and should be interpreted as indicative rather than fully accurate.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	45,000	**Reached**	45,000

6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

Approximately 45,000 people indirectly benefited from the project's activities across the Catatumbo region. Through awareness and information sessions led by UNHCR and partners, communities strengthened their understanding of rights, protection mechanisms, and available humanitarian services. Training processes with local authorities, teachers, caregivers, and community leaders enhanced their capacity to identify protection risks, refer cases, and promote safe community environments. The project also reinforced institutional coordination, improving the response of local entities to displacement, GBV, and child protection situations. Radio broadcasts and community communication campaigns expanded outreach to remote and high-risk areas, raising awareness on prevention, self-protection, and access to assistance. Overall, these actions contributed to building a more informed, resilient, and cohesive social fabric in conflict-affected communities.

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Protection					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	3,000	100	%	3,217
	100	%	3,000	100	%	3,217

People per Sector	Shelter and Non-Food Items					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	42,700	100	%	39,959

	100	%	42,700	100	%	39,959

Comments on People Reached

The CERF-funded project in the Catatumbo region successfully reached 39,959 individuals with timely and adequate humanitarian assistance, particularly through the distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs), including hygiene, shelter, linen, and mattress kits. This represents almost full coverage of the targeted population, with 42,656 kits distributed and 2,697 individuals receiving multiple kits based on vulnerability criteria, reflecting a differential and needs-based approach. Deliveries were carried out across urban centers such as Cúcuta and Ocaña, as well as highly remote and hard-to-access rural areas in Tibú, La Gabarra, El Tarra, and surrounding veredas, including Versalles, Campo Dos, Cerro Madera, La Selva, La Esmeralda, Laboragine, and more.
Field operations were implemented in a volatile context with high insecurity, ongoing armed confrontations, and constrained humanitarian access due to the presence and influence of non-state armed groups. These conditions limited mobility, created zones of confinement, and restricted the ability of field staff to interact freely with affected populations. One of the main challenges was the collection of disaggregated data by gender and age, as non-state actors made clear their rejection of personal data collection by UNHCR. This limited the ability to fully document the demographic profile of beneficiaries. Despite these restrictions, alternative verification and monitoring methods were applied, including coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and implementing partners. These mechanisms ensured that assistance reached women, children, persons with disabilities, and other high-risk groups, even where formal data collection was constrained.
The project demonstrated a high level of operational coordination and community engagement. Prioritization of beneficiaries was informed by consultations with local leaders, community action committees (JACs), and municipal authorities, ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability. The distribution process was carefully structured to avoid duplication, with CRIs allocated according to vulnerability criteria and the specific needs of displaced, confined, or otherwise at-risk households. The implementation also included the activation of safe spaces and child-friendly interventions, complementing the delivery of NFIs with protection-oriented services to address the psychosocial and protection needs of children, adolescents, and women.
Collaborating closely with Pastoral Social Cáritas Ocaña and other civil society actors, the project ensured operational presence in rural areas where institutional coverage is limited or absent. Their engagement was critical for navigating security constraints, identifying appropriate distribution points, and guaranteeing that assistance reached populations under confinement or self-protection. Deliveries were verified through signed transfer reports, which helped maintain accountability and traceability, while also serving as an additional layer of community validation.
Beyond the distribution of items, the project reinforced protection outcomes by incorporating rights-based, age, gender, diversity, and environmental considerations into the planning and execution of activities. Children, adolescents, women, and people with disabilities were explicitly considered in the design of distributions, and environmental sensitivity was applied through proper waste management, safe handling of materials, and community awareness during distributions. These measures ensured that humanitarian assistance was not only timely and adequate but also aligned with broader social and environmental safeguards.
By combining inter-agency planning, community engagement, technical guidance, and institutional collaboration, the project maximized coverage and efficiency while ensuring that assistance was delivered in a safe, transparent, and accountable manner.

Comments on Budget

The project was implemented fully within the approved CERF budget and other flexible donors. The allocation of funds was carefully planned and executed to optimize the impact of the humanitarian response. Expenditures were primarily directed towards the procurement of CRIs—including hygiene, shelter, bedding, and mattress kits—logistics and transportation to remote and conflict-affected areas, field operations, monitoring, and coordination with implementing partners and local authorities.
The distribution strategy required careful planning and coordination to ensure that resources were used efficiently. Joint planning sessions with UNHCR, Pastoral Social Cáritas Ocaña, municipal authorities, and community leaders allowed the project to identify appropriate distribution sites, prioritize high-risk populations, and sequence deliveries in alignment with access constraints. The coordination also minimized duplication and ensured complementarity with other interventions, particularly in urban centers and municipalities where multiple agencies were active.
Field operations faced significant logistical challenges due to limited road access, security threats, and intermittent mobility restrictions imposed by non-state armed groups. Despite these constraints, the project maintained financial discipline and operational flexibility, adjusting delivery schedules, routes, and modalities as needed without exceeding the approved budget. The use of mobile teams, collaboration with local actors, and careful pre-positioning of CRIs enabled the project to maintain efficiency while maximizing the coverage and timeliness of assistance.
Technical assistance and capacity-building were integral to the budget execution, with funds allocated to support local institutions and implementing partners in managing mass and individual distributions, maintaining reporting standards, and verifying beneficiary reach. This investment enhanced local operational capacity, enabling institutional actors to take on a more active role in emergency response, strengthen accountability, and ensure continuity of assistance beyond the project's timeline.
Monitoring and reporting were carried out in accordance with CERF standards, with regular verification of distributions through signed transfer documents, site visits, and coordination with local authorities. These mechanisms ensured that funds were accounted for and that assistance reached the intended beneficiaries, even under high-risk conditions.
Overall, the project achieved its objectives within budget, demonstrating efficient resource management, strategic planning, and adaptability to a complex humanitarian context. The combination of careful financial oversight, technical support, and strong inter-agency and community coordination enabled UNHCR and partners to deliver timely, equitable, and rights-based humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in the Catatumbo region.

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	**Protection**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	450,000.00	100	%	450,000.00
	100	%	450,000.00	100	%	450,000.00
Budget per Sector	**Shelter and Non-Food Items**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	549,999.99	100	%	549,999.99
	100	%	549,999.99	100	%	549,999.99

Programming and Implementation
8. Effective Programming
8.1 Effective programming *

The CERF-funded project in Catatumbo demonstrated a strong commitment to effective, rights-based programming by integrating localization, protection mainstreaming, GBV prevention and response, participation and accountability of affected populations, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender equality, and disability inclusion throughout its implementation.
Localization: UNHCR strengthened local capacities by partnering with universities, civil society organizations, and municipal authorities. Legal assistance and documentation services were delivered through agreements with Universidad Simón Bolívar, Universidad Libre, and Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander, enabling students and local staff to actively participate in protection responses. Pastoral Social Cáritas Ocaña facilitated CRI distributions and shelter operations, extending access to remote and high-risk areas while building local operational and coordination capacity.
Protection Mainstreaming: All interventions integrated protection principles, ensuring that services prioritized the most vulnerable, particularly children, adolescents, women, and displaced populations. Child protection activities in schools and communities applied the ADN PAZ methodology, fostering resilience, life planning, and alternatives to violence. NFI distributions were designed using vulnerability criteria and coordinated with community leaders to minimize exclusion.
GBV Prevention and Response: Gender-based violence survivors benefited from safe spaces and case management services, including psychosocial support, legal guidance, and inter-institutional referrals. The Casa de la Misericordia shelter provided comprehensive care for 190 individuals, including 72 women survivors of GBV, ensuring protection and psychosocial stabilization in a context of ongoing displacement.
Participation and Accountability: Community engagement was central to project design and implementation. Beneficiaries participated in needs assessments, selection criteria for CRI distributions, and the design of child protection and GBV interventions. Feedback mechanisms and community liaison committees ensured accountability and transparency, reinforcing trust in humanitarian actors.
PSEA and Ethical Standards: Staff and partners received training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and reporting mechanisms were activated in all intervention areas. Safeguards were applied during distributions and service delivery to minimize risks and ensure safe access to assistance.
Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion: Programs were designed with a gender- and disability-sensitive approach. Women-headed households, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups were explicitly prioritized in CRI distributions and protection interventions. Child-friendly spaces, shelter facilities, and legal services were tailored to ensure accessibility and equitable participation.
Specific Examples:
• 1,724 individuals accessed legal assistance and referral mechanisms, with mobile outreach to remote areas overcoming geographic and security barriers.
• 1,200 children and adolescents participated in six structured ADN PAZ sessions, developing life plans and reducing risks of forced recruitment.
• 293 survivors of GBV received psychosocial support and case management, with 246 referrals made to specialized services.
• 42,656 NFI kits were distributed in coordination with Pastoral Social and local authorities, ensuring coverage of high-risk and Conflict-affected households.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Protection	450,000.00	Targeted	100.00	450,000.00	3,000
		Reached	100.00	450,000.00	3,217
Shelter and Non-Food Items	549,999.99	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

The protection budget reflects a strategic allocation of resources to ensure a comprehensive and rights-based response in the Catatumbo region. A significant portion of the budget was directed toward multi-sectoral protection interventions, including child protection, GBV prevention and response, legal assistance, and psychosocial support. This allocation enabled UNHCR and partners to reach conflict-affected populations with tailored services, even in remote and high-risk areas.
The budget was also designed to support strong localization and coordination mechanisms, partnering with local universities, civil society organizations, and municipal authorities, which strengthened institutional capacity and ensured sustainable service delivery.
Overall, the budget allocation prioritizes maximizing impact, ensuring accountability, and maintaining flexibility to respond to rapidly changing conditions, while upholding protection principles, promoting inclusion, and ensuring the participation of affected populations.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Protection	450,000.00	Targeted	45.00	202,500.00	280
		Reached	45.00	202,500.00	293
Shelter and Non-Food Items	549,999.99	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

The budget allocated to targeted GBV protection activities represents a deliberate and proportional investment to ensure comprehensive support for survivors and at-risk populations in the Catatumbo region. Approximately 45% of the total project budget was directed specifically toward GBV-focused interventions, including the operation of safe spaces, psychosocial support, case management, legal assistance, and referrals to specialized services.
These activities directly targeted 280 individuals as per the project's KPI, providing timely, adequate, and high-quality support for survivors of gender-based violence. The allocation also included resources for the Casa de la Misericordia shelter in Ocaña, which offered holistic care—including psychosocial, legal, and protection services—for women survivors and their children.
This targeted funding ensured that GBV interventions were delivered effectively and in alignment with international protection standards, while complementing mainstreaming efforts across other sectors. The approach prioritized the most vulnerable populations, ensured continuity of care, and reinforced local capacities to provide specialized GBV support in a complex and high-risk humanitarian context.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Protection	450,000.00	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0
Shelter and Non-Food Items	549,999.99	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

The allocated budget reflects a strategic effort to ensure that women and girls, as well as other vulnerable groups, have equitable access to protection and humanitarian services. Investments were focused on targeted activities rather than mainstreaming alone, allowing for measurable outcomes in GBV prevention, empowerment, and participation. Resources were also used to strengthen local capacities—including community facilitators and partner staff—to deliver gender-sensitive interventions in complex, conflict-affected contexts. By prioritizing the most at-risk populations, the project reinforced equitable access, supported recovery and resilience, and promoted long-term gender equality outcomes in line with humanitarian standards.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Protection	450,000.00	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00
Shelter and Non-Food Items	549,999.99	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	3.00	16,500.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Approximately 3% of the NFI delivery actions of the project budget was allocated to targeted activities supporting persons with disabilities. These interventions reached approximately 1,000 individuals (3% of the total population served), ensuring their access to humanitarian assistance such as CRIs and shelter support. Specific measures included accessible service points, adapted communication materials, as well as prioritization in distributions and participation in community-based activities. The allocation reflects a targeted approach to inclusion, ensuring that persons with disabilities are not left behind in the emergency response. While mainstreaming across all activities remained a priority, dedicated resources enabled tailored interventions to overcome mobility, access, and participation barriers. This approach reinforced the rights-based and inclusive nature of the response, supporting equitable access to protection and humanitarian services in line with international standards.

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

Yes, it is one of the key considerations of planned activities.

"If 'Yes', please describe how the project helps increase the ability to adapt or absorb climate shocks and stresses or reduce exposure to them."?

Yes, the planned activities contribute to reducing exposure and vulnerability while enhancing adaptation and resilience to future climate-related shocks and stresses for affected communities. Through shelter and settlement planning, UNHCR integrates climate-resilient approaches, ensuring temporary shelters are built with durable, weather-resistant materials to withstand extreme conditions. This reduces the risk of displacement caused by flooding, landslides, or other climate-related hazards. Protection initiatives promote self-reliance, helping displaced individuals and host communities build adaptive capacities. Additionally, community engagement includes awareness-raising on climate risks, supporting local efforts to mitigate environmental degradation. These measures ensure that individuals and communities are better prepared for future climate challenges while maintaining dignity and stability.

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

Yes, the planned activities contributed to reducing exposure and vulnerability while enhancing adaptation and resilience to future climate-related shocks and stresses for affected communities. Through shelter and settlement planning, UNHCR integrates climate-resilient approaches, ensuring temporary shelters are built with durable, weather-resistant materials to withstand extreme conditions. This reduces the risk of displacement caused by flooding, landslides, or other climate-related hazards. Protection initiatives promoted self-reliance, helping displaced individuals and host communities build adaptive capacities. Additionally, community engagement included raising awareness of climate risks and supporting local efforts to mitigate environmental degradation. These measures ensured that individuals and communities are better prepared for future climate challenges while maintaining dignity and stability.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	**422,535.00**	
International NGO	0.00	0 %

National NGO									422,535.00	42 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD			
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %		
Others / Government									0.00	0 %
Private Contractor									0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society									0.00	0 %
UN and IOM									0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US $	Expenditure in US $	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
Corporación de Profesionales para el Desarrollo Integral Comunitario	National NGO	200,000	200,000	07-Feb-2025	18-Feb-2025	**Protection Activity 1.2.1** Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response – Implement targeted GBV prevention measures, en...	Implemented GBV prevention and response actions, managing safe spaces for women and girls, providing psychosocial support and case management, and coordinating referrals to specialized services, ensuring survivors' access to comprehensive, timely, and rights-based assistance.
Secretariado de Pastoral Social	National NGO	190,000	190,000	03-Feb-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Protection Activity 1.1.2** Child Protection and Support – Establish safe spaces and implement psychosocial support programs to ...	Led the child protection component through community and school-based activities that promoted safe environments, resilience, and prevention of forced recruitment, while also providing psychosocial support to children, adolescents, and families affected by conflict and displacement.

Corporación Opción Legal	National NGO	32,535	32,535	25-Mar-2025	01-Apr-2025	**Protection Activity 1.1.1** Registration, Legal Assistance, and Rights Awareness - Provide Conflict-affected populations with ac...	Delivered legal assistance and registration services, guiding individuals on access to rights and inclusion in the Victim's Registry (RUV) through fixed and mobile legal sessions, thus improving access to justice for people affected by the armed conflict.
Total		422,535.00	422,535.00				
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			0.00				
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		**Targeted**		**Reached**	**0**
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-COL-25-RR-WFP-34829	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Colombia 2025 (Conflict/Displacement)
Project Code:	CERF-COL-25-RR-WFP-34829
Emergency Type:	Conflict - Displacement
Project Sector/Cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance
Organization:	World Food Programme (WFP)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Life-saving food assistance to people affected by the recent escalation of conflict in the Catatumbo region of Colombia.
1.2 Start Date	15-Feb-2025
1.3 End Date	14-Aug-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	30-Sep-2025
1.5 Project Duration	7 Months, 16 Days

1.6 Project Revision

Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	Revision without CERF HQ approval			Revision Draft
Revision 2	Reprogramming, Budget Revision (above 15% variance across categories)	12-May-2025	30-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated
Revision 3	No Cost Extensions (NCE), Budget Revision (above 15% variance across categories)	27-Jun-2025	02-Jul-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	6,500,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	1,100,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,500,000.00

1.8 Project Results Summary	This CERF-funded project delivered emergency food assistance to 22,165 individuals affected by displacement and confinement in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander. WFP ensured timely and appropriate support for all targeted beneficiaries through a strategic mix of in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT). This intervention increased the number of beneficiaries by complementing existing in-kind assistance. By the end of September, WFP had assisted more than 33,000 people affected by violence in the region, of whom 67% were reached with CERF funding. The project was implemented in coordination with UNICEF, UNHCR, local authorities, religious institutions, and community leaders, facilitating access to hard-to-reach areas and aligning assistance with community preferences. In-kind assistance was prioritized in rural zones with limited market access and difficult security contexts, while CBT was deployed in urban and semi-urban areas—stimulating local markets and empowering beneficiaries with greater autonomy. The intervention reinforced food security during an acute humanitarian crisis, mitigating impacts of armed conflict, mobility restrictions, and institutional gaps by ensuring regular access to nutritious food. Despite operational challenges—including volatile security conditions, access constraints, and the dismantling of a planned community kitchen—WFP adapted its strategy to maintain coverage and uphold humanitarian principles. Blanket assistance ensured vulnerable individuals in prioritized areas were reached. The operation reached 219 internally displaced persons through the Villa del Rosario community kitchen, which operated for one month before being dismantled at the government's request to transition beneficiaries to CBT. As a result, WFP expanded CBT to other Catatumbo municipalities, extending support to additional affected populations.

1.9 Changes And Amendments	During the project implementation, a major adjustment was made to the original operational strategy in response to evolving contextual and institutional dynamics. The initial plan included establishing a community kitchen in Villa del Rosario village, located within one of the main shelters provided to the displaced population. However, in July 2025, the national government ordered its dismantling as part of a broader resource restructuring and security response to escalating violence in the area, including attacks on national security forces and civilians. As a result, the strategy was revised to expand access to cash-based transfers (CBT) for affected populations in Ocaña and Tibú, while individuals in Villa del Rosario were redirected to receive support through local government programs and assistance from other humanitarian actors. While the community kitchen was operational, WFP was able to reach 219 individuals victims of forced displacement. The attention was provided for 30 days. Operational challenges also emerged due to access constraints in rural areas of Teorama, Tibú, and Ocaña. Armed actions, clashes, mobility restrictions, and confinement affected over 27,000 people, requiring multiple adjustments to work plans to safeguard both beneficiaries and humanitarian teams. Despite these challenges, the project upheld its commitment to reach the targeted population through flexible assistance modalities and strong coordination with local actors, ensuring continued support in a volatile and complex environment.

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Ensure food access through in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers for nearly 17,500 people affected by conflict-induced displacement and confinement in the Catatumbo region.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Food Security - Food Assistance

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Improved food security and access to nutrition-sensitive food assistance for nearly 17,500 people affected by displacement and confinement in the Catatumbo region.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

The provision of in-kind and CBT-cash assistance greatly improved the access to nutritious food to affected populations by conflict in the Catatumbo region. At the beginning of the intervention, WFP observed that only 74% of the surveyed households achieved an acceptable food consumption score. By the end of the intervention, 92% of the surveyed households reached the acceptable score. Conditions for access to and consumption of food improved significantly. Additionally, it was noted that this consumption occurred with less reliance on coping strategies. Among the surveyed households, the use of high-impact strategies such as borrowing food or reducing adult food intake decreased significantly.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)				
(Global) FS.5a - Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score Unit: Percentage	80	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	92	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:
Information was collected at the head of household level. Due to the complex security context, only 40% of monitoring was carried out in person. For the remaining 60% information was gathered through community leaders and remote monitoring.

Outcome Indicator 1.2(Standard)				
(Global) FS.3 - Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) Unit: Decimal	11	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	3	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:
Information was collected at the head of household level. Due to the complex security context, only 40% of monitoring was carried out in person. For the remaining 60% information was gathered through community leaders and remote monitoring.

Output 1.1

Description

3-month in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers provided to nearly 17,500 people affected by displacement and confinement in Tibú, Ocaña, El Tarra, Cúcuta, San Calixto, Hacarí and Teorama in the Catatumbo region.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

During the project implementation, WFP provided a 3-month in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers to 21,946 people affected by displacement and confinement in the Catatumbo region. The CERF funding allowed WFP to complement its initial in-kind food distributions to affected populations at the beginning of 2025. WFP expanded the humanitarian distribution to CBT transfers in urban areas, mostly in the Cúcuta Metropolitan Area, enabling beneficiaries to improve their food consumption score and intake of nutritious food items.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) FN.1b - Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT **Unit:** MT	280	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	288	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached: WFP increased the number of metric tons of in-kind food distributions thanks to favorable exchange rates in the US dollar against the Colombian peso, which allowed the purchase of more food items. Also, WFP expanded in-kind distributions in places with limited market functionality, transiting from CBT distribution to in-kind assistance.						
Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(CASH) Number of people receiving Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers **Unit:** People	5,999	Women: 1534 Men:1808 Girls:1479 Boys:1178	6,949	Women: 2383 Men:1816 Girls: 1326 Boys: 1424
Comments on Reached: WFP was able to reach more people through CBT cash transfers, as vouchers were not prioritized. Beneficiaries received cash transfers in areas where markets were functional and security conditions allowed this modality.						
Indicator 1.1.3	Standard	(CASH) Total value of Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD **Unit:** Dollars	350,582	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	356,807	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached: WFP was able to reach more people through CBT cash transfers, as vouchers were not prioritized. Beneficiaries received cash transfers in areas where markets were functional and security conditions allowed this modality. As a result, WFP delivered 2% more cash-based assistance than initially planned.						
Indicator 1.1.4	Standard	[Not Implemented]: (CASH) Number of people receiving Unconditional vouchers **Unit:** People	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:						
Indicator 1.1.5	Standard	[Not Implemented]: (CASH) Total value of Unconditional vouchers distributed in USD **Unit:** Dollars	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:						
Indicator 1.1.6	Standard	(Global) FN.1a - Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance **Unit:** People	12,500	Women: 3750 Men:3500 Girls:2500 Boys:2750	14,997	Women: 4455 Men:3943 Girls: 3259 Boys: 3340
Comments on Reached: WFP increased the number of beneficiaries thanks to favorable exchange rates in the US dollar against the Colombian peso, which allowed the purchasing of more food items. Also, WFP expanded in-kind distributions in places with limited market functionality, transitioning from CBT distribution to in-kind assistance.						

Indicator 1.1.7	Custom	[Not Implemented]: Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving cash-based transfers. **Unit:** People	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:						
Indicator 1.1.8	Custom	[Not Implemented]: Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving commodity voucher. **Unit:** People	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	0	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:						
Indicator 1.1.9	Standard	(CASH) Number of people receiving Unconditional vouchers **Unit:** People	219	Women:56 Men:66 Girls:54 Boys:43	219	Women: 56 Men:66 Girls:54 Boys:43
Comments on Reached: WFP reached 219 internally displaced persons through its community kitchen in Villa del Rosario. The community kitchen was active for one month, after which it was dismantle per government´s request. After the community kitchen´s closure, WFP prioritized the provision of CBT-cash transfers where market accessibility was feasible. Due to deteriorating security conditions in rural areas and limited market functionality WFP provided in-kind food assistance. Additionally, the closure of the community kitchen initially planned by WFP and partners let to the distribution of other modalities.						
Indicator 1.1.10	Standard	(CASH) Total value of Unconditional vouchers distributed in USD **Unit:** Dollars	6,255	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	5,989	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached: WFP reached 219 internally displaced persons through its community kitchen in Villa del Rosario. The community kitchen was active for one month, after which it was dismantle per government´s request. After the community kitchen´s closure, WFP prioritized the provision of CBT-cash transfers where market accessibility was feasible. Due to deteriorating security conditions in rural areas and limited market functionality WFP provided in-kind food assistance.						

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	1,680	1,120	1,568	1,232	5,600
Internally Displaced People	Reached	6,894	4,639	5,825	4,807	22,165
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0

Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	3,570	2,380	3,332	2,618	11,900
Other	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	5,250	3,500	4,900	3,850	17,500
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 42 %	
	Reached	6,894	4,639	5,825	4,807	22,165
	Percentage of Female 52 %		Percentage of Male 48 %		Percentage of Child 43 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	210	140	196	154	700
	Reached	283	196	237	200	916
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 4%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	1,680	1,120	1,568	1,232	5,600
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	6,894	4,639	5,825	4,807	22,165
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	3,570	2,380	3,332	2,618	11,900

Food Security - Food Assistance	Other - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	5,250	3,500	4,900	3,850	17,500
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 42 %	
	Reached	6,894	4,639	5,825	4,807	22,165
	Percentage of Female 52 %		Percentage of Male 48 %		Percentage of Child 43 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	210	140	196	154	700
	Reached	283	196	237	200	916
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 4%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The targeting strategy for this CERF-funded intervention was developed with local authorities and community leaders in Norte de Santander, particularly in Ocaña, Tibú, and Teorama. This coordination ensured that all affected urban and rural areas were included, especially those impacted by displacement and confinement. Community engagement guaranteed transparency, cultural relevance, and inclusion of vulnerable groups such as Indigenous peoples, women, children, and survivors of violence. Assistance modalities—In-Kind and Cash-Based Transfers (CBT)—were selected based on preferences and feasibility. In-kind assistance was prioritized in areas with limited market access or security risks, while CBT was implemented in urban and semi-urban zones with functional markets, promoting autonomy. The process was technically sound and socially responsive, ensuring aid reached those most in need and reinforcing WFP's commitment to principled humanitarian action and resilience.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	84,683	**Reached**	82,712

6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

One of the key components contributing to indirect reach was the delivery of Communication with Communities (CwC) modules. These sessions, provided alongside food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT), offered practical guidance on topics such as gender equality and nutrition. Designed to empower beneficiaries with knowledge and promote positive changes, these modules were often shared informally within households and extended social networks. During the project implementation about 461 direct beneficiaries participated in CwC sessions. WFP estimates that more than 2,000 people can impacted by CwC sessions, given the replicability of the topics by assistants to household members and other neighbors. As a result, family members, neighbors, and community peers who were not direct recipients of food assistance were nonetheless exposed to valuable information that could influence household decision-making, dietary practices, and gender dynamics.
Additionally, the implementation of CBT in urban and semi-urban areas had a major effect on the local economy. By enabling beneficiaries to purchase food and essential goods from local vendors, the project injected liquidity into markets that had been strained by conflict and displacement. Shop owners, transporters, and service providers—who were not part of the targeted population—benefited from increased demand and improved business stability. This economic stimulation helped sustain livelihoods and reinforced community resilience during a period of acute humanitarian need. WFP estimates that about 24,300 people benefited indirectly from CBT transfers.
Hence, while the project was designed as a blanket assistance operation for the most vulnerable populations in El Catatumbo, its impact extended beyond direct beneficiaries. Through knowledge-sharing and market engagement, the intervention indirectly supported broader segments of the community, contributing to social cohesion, economic recovery, and improved well-being in the Catatumbo region. In total about 82,700 people were reached indirectly by the provision of in-kind, CBT and CwC assistance.

7. Locations

	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	**Food Security - Food Assistance**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	17,500	100	%	22,165
	100	%	17,500	100	%	22,165

Comments on People Reached

All beneficiaries were located in Norte de Santander as per the proposal. Priority was given to displaced and confined populations in rural and peri-urban centers with limited government assistance.

Comments on Budget

WFP implemented 100% of funding towards food security by using in-kind and CBT-cash distributions to people affected by armed conflict in the Catatumbo subregion.

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	**Food Security - Food Assistance**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	1,500,000.00	100	%	1,500,000.00
	100	%	1,500,000.00	100	%	1,500,000.00

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

Integration of Protection in Humanitarian Programming

Significant progress was achieved in integrating protection and accountability into food assistance processes. All activities followed the “do no harm” principle, ensuring safe, dignified, and accessible delivery aligned with WFP0,63’s Protection and Accountability Policy (2020). In Tibú, Ocaña, and rural Catatumbo, coordination with community leaders supported organization of distributions, reduced mobility risks in conflict zones, built trust, and ensured transparency. Beneficiaries were informed of their rights and WFP’s feedback channels at each distribution.

In-kind and CBT food assistance reached about 22,000 people (displaced, confined, and rural families), covering basic needs and reducing exposure to violence. In Tibú, awareness sessions were conducted before each distribution, emphasizing non-discrimination, participation, and feedback mechanisms.

In coordination with WFP’s Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) teams, partner staff were trained, and safe referral mechanisms were established for cases requiring specialized attention. Local coordination with the Ombudsman’s Office, ICBF, the Victims Unit, and protection forums led by UNHCR and IOM ensured timely referrals for cases of violence, rights violations, and sexual exploitation risks. This collaboration strengthened protection responses and upheld accountability, safety, and harm prevention standards.

Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Following UN PSEA Policy (ST/SGB/2003/13) and WFP guidelines, partners enhanced institutional and community capacity to prevent sexual violence and abuse. Trainings covered PSEA policy updates, referral pathways, and gender-sensitive approaches, ensuring ethical and safe responses. Partners were trained to identify and confidentially refer cases to local institutions for psychosocial and legal support.

At the Migrant Transit Assistance Center (CATM) in Villa del Rosario, gender and PSEA workshops were held for 219 beneficiaries (112 women, 107 men), promoting safe behaviors and awareness of reporting channels. Key messages and WFP communication mechanisms were regularly shared. No cases or risks were reported during implementation.

Promotion of Gender Equality and Inclusion

WFP’s GPI guidelines strengthened equitable participation and autonomy of women and diverse groups. In CBT interventions, 53% of recipients were women, enhancing economic autonomy and decision-making. Women also participated in logistics and community oversight, reinforcing leadership roles. Affirmative actions supported older adults, Bari Indigenous people, and persons with disabilities, ensuring adapted access to assistance.

In coordination with the Ocaña Diocese, priority was given to female-headed households and families with elderly or disabled members in municipalities like San Calixto and Hacarí. Accessibility was ensured through home or priority deliveries. Partners applied intersectionality principles, considering gender, age, ethnicity, and disability.

Participation and Accountability of Affected Populations

Following WFP’s Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and Protection Policy, participatory meetings enabled beneficiaries to share concerns and suggestions. In Catatumbo, collaboration with local leaders ensured list verification, transparent food delivery, and post-distribution feedback. WFP’s reporting channels were promoted, strengthening trust and community engagement.

Throughout implementation, WFP’s CFM received 238 inquiries from beneficiaries across all sites; 71% through suggestion boxes, which proved valuable in areas with limited connectivity. Most inquiries came from Ábrego, and 57% were from women. Main reasons included appreciation messages (69%), suggestions to add items like powdered milk, sugar, panela, and salt (10%), and information requests (8%) about assistance duration.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,500,000.00	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	1.00	15,000.00	5,866

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

WFP implemented 0.78% of the total budget for the implementation of protection and protection from gender-based violence (GBV) activities. The implementation of those funds was carried through the communications with community's sessions (CwC). At the same time, WFP strengthened protection and accountability by coordinating with local leaders to ensure safe and transparent food distributions. Beneficiaries were informed of their rights and feedback channels. Partner staff received training and referral systems were established for cases of violence and exploitation, supported by institutions like ICBF and UNHCR. At Villa del Rosario's transit center, 219 people attended gender and PSEA workshops. WFP's Gender, Protection, and Inclusion guidelines promoted women's autonomy—53% of CBT recipients were women—and encouraged their leadership in logistics and oversight without increasing burdens.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,500,000.00	Targeted			
		Reached	1.00	15,000.00	5,866

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

WFP implemented 1.27% of the total budget for protection and gender equality activities.
WFP made substantial progress in integrating protection and accountability into its humanitarian food assistance efforts. Guided by the "do no harm" principle and WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy (2020), distributions in Tibú, Ocaña, and rural Catatumbo were coordinated with local leaders to ensure safe, dignified, and transparent delivery, especially in conflict-affected zones. Beneficiaries were informed of their rights and feedback channels during each distribution. Food assistance, both in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT), reached over 20,000 displaced, confined, and rural individuals, helping meet basic needs and reduce exposure to violence. In Tibú, rights awareness sessions emphasized non-discrimination and participation. Partner staff received training on protection and safe referral mechanisms, enabling timely support for cases of violence and rights violations through collaboration with institutions like the Ombudsman's Office, ICBF, and UNHCR.

Efforts to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were strengthened through training on policy updates and referral pathways. At the Migrant Transit Assistance Center in Villa del Rosario, 219 beneficiaries participated in workshops promoting safe behaviors and reporting mechanisms. No incidents were reported during implementation.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,500,000.00	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	1.00	15,000.00	5,866

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

WFP implemented 1.27% of the total budget for protection and gender equality activities.

Gender equality and inclusion were promoted through WFP's GPI guidelines. Over 53% of CBT recipients were women, enhancing their economic autonomy. Women also played active roles in logistics and oversight.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,500,000.00	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

WFP did not use funding for disability when targeting beneficiaries. This component was included within the protection and gender budget.

Affirmative actions ensured adapted support for older adults, Indigenous Bari people, and persons with disabilities. Distributions prioritized female-headed households and those with vulnerable members, applying intersectional planning principles. Furthermore, participation and accountability were reinforced through WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which received 238 inquiries—71% via suggestion boxes. Most came from Ábrego, with women comprising 57% of respondents. Feedback included appreciation, product suggestions, and information requests.

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

Although this project did not include a dedicated climate or environmental sustainability component, WFP remained thoughtful of its operational impact on the environment throughout the implementation.
For in-kind food distributions, WFP used large-capacity plastic bags designed for durability and reuse. These bags were selected not only for their practicality in transporting and storing food, but also to encourage beneficiaries to repurpose them for household use, thereby reducing waste generation in communities with limited waste management infrastructure.
While not biodegradable, the bags' extended usability helped mitigate the environmental footprint of the distributions. Additionally, the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in urban and semi-urban areas contributed indirectly to environmental sustainability. By leveraging existing local markets, CBT reduced the need for long-distance transportation, bulk packaging, and warehousing of food commodities—activities that typically generate higher carbon emissions. This modality also supported local vendors and small businesses, promoting economic resilience without introducing additional environmental strain.
No formal environmental assessment was conducted for this intervention, given its emergency nature and focus on life-saving assistance. However, WFP continues to explore opportunities to integrate climate-sensitive practices into future programming, particularly in regions like Catatumbo where environmental degradation and conflict often intersect.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:									**256,775.00**	
International NGO									54,495.00	4 %
National NGO									202,280.00	13 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD			
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %		
Others / Government									0.00	0 %
Private Contractor									0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society									0.00	0 %
UN and IOM									0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	**Partner Type**	**Budget in US $**	**Expenditure in US $**	**Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner**	**Start Date of CERF Funded Activities**	**Activities**	**Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)**
Diócesis de Ocaña	National NGO	87,436	74,182	10-Apr-2025	21-Mar-2025	**Food Security - Food Assistance Activity 1.1.4** Food distribution (locally procured)Distributing food baskets and facilitating cash-based transfers/...	The variation between the initial budget and final expenditure is attributed to the volatile operational context, which required multiple adaptations to the implementation plan. These included conducting distributions in alternative locations due to the absence of final distribution points and, in some cases, delivering food through trusted community leaders. These adjustments led to a reduction in certain budget lines, while increasing costs in others, such as logistics and coordination, resulting in an overall budget reallocation.

Diócesis de Tibú	National NGO	114,844	72,466	14-Apr-2025	23-Mar-2025	**Food Security - Food Assistance Activity 1.1.4** Food distribution (locally procured)Distributing food baskets and facilitating cash-based transfers/...	Similar to Diócesis de Ocaña, the budget variation reflects the dynamic and unpredictable nature of the territory. To ensure coverage of all prioritized beneficiaries, the initial implementation strategy had to be modified. Distributions were carried out in varied locations and through community-based mechanisms, rather than fixed distribution points (as initially planned). These changes led to fluctuations in the budget, with reductions in some categories and increases in others, aligned with operational needs.
Fondazione Terre Des Hommes Italia	International NGO	54,495	43,627	22-Aug-2025	01-May-2025	**Food Security - Food Assistance Activity 1.1.4** Food distribution (locally procured)Distributing food baskets and facilitating cash-based transfers/...	During the planning phase, the proposal included the establishment of a community kitchen in a shelter. However, due to a decision by local authorities to dismantle the shelter, this activity was discontinued earlier than anticipated. As a result, the final expenditure was lower than the originally allocated budget for this component, reflecting the early termination of the intervention.
Total		256,775.00	190,276.35				
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			0.00				
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

The difference between the start date of CERF-funded activities and the date of first payment to implementing partners is due to WFP's expenditure legalization system. Under this model, cooperating partners began implementation based on agreed workplans, and submitted certified expenditures and supporting documentation to WFP. Payments were then processed retroactively, following financial verification. This ensured accountability while allowing a timely response in emergency contexts.

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	Food Security - Food Assistance	5,999	6,949	350,582.00	356,807.00
Unconditional vouchers	Food Security - Food Assistance	219	219	6,255.00	5,989.00
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		**Targeted**	**5,999**	**Reached**	**7,168**

11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)

WFP was able to reach more people through CBT cash transfers as vouchers were not provided. Instead, beneficiaries received cash transfers where markets were functional, and security conditions allowed this type of modality. Additionally, the community kitchen initially plan for three months was reduced for one, given the security conditions and the government´s request to dismantle it to provide people with other types of assistance.

Project Proposal: CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Colombia 2025 (Conflict/Displacement)
Project Code:	CERF-COL-25-RR-CEF-34830
Emergency Type:	Conflict - Displacement
Project Sector/Cluster:	Education Nutrition Protection - Child Protection Water Sanitation and Hygiene
Organization:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Comprehensive humanitarian response to the emergency caused by the displacement and confinement in Catatumbo, with an emphasis on protection, mental health, education, health and nutrition, and WASH
1.2 Start Date	15-Feb-2025
1.3 End Date	14-Aug-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	31-Oct-2025
1.5 Project Duration	8 Months, 17 Days

1.6 Project Revision

Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	Revision without CERF HQ approval	06-May-2025	06-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated
Revision 2	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	24-Jun-2025	25-Jun-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	5,100,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	608,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,300,384.70

1.8 Project Results Summary	UNICEF reached over 33,000 people, prioritizing children and families most affected in Catatumbo subregion (Cúcuta, El Tarra, Tibú, Ocaña, Teorama, Hacarí, San Calixto, and Convención), delivering life-saving, multisectoral assistance in one of the most complex humanitarian settings, while ensuring coordination with government entities, WFP and UNHCR for continued, integrated responses beyond CERF funding. The overall reach exceeded initial targets due to the intensification of the crisis and the mobilization of complementary resources. New displacements, recurrent insecurity, and prolonged confinement increased humanitarian needs, prompting an adaptive and sustained response. To overcome access constraints, UNICEF deployed emergency teams and established field outposts in Ocaña and Tibú, working closely with local partners and authorities. This localization strategy enabled a faster, community-driven response. Alliances with the Dioceses of Ocaña and Tibú, the Ombudsman's Office, and local institutions made it possible to reach the most remote rural areas, enabling thousands of children and families to access essential services. More than 19,000 children and adolescents benefited from integrated assistance. In child protection and mental health, 4,900 people received psychosocial support, and 1,400 women and children accessed GBV services. In education, 3,500 children regained access to learning through 6 temporary spaces, and 6,800 students and teachers received learning materials. In WASH, 13,400 people received hygiene supplies, 3,200 gained access to safe water, and 1,380 benefited from improved sanitation. In nutrition, 4,600 children and pregnant women received nutrition services, 5,200 were screened, and 486 were treated for acute malnutrition. Collaboration with the Victims' Unit strengthened outreach to displaced and host communities, expanding access to essential services and supporting community integration as a foundation for durable solutions.

1.9 Changes And Amendments	Implementation faced significant challenges due to persistent access restrictions in rural areas of Catatumbo, where the presence of armed groups, explosive devices, and coercive norms continued to limit humanitarian operations. Although the tripartite mechanism led by the Ombudsman's Office, the Dioceses of Tibú and Ocaña (Catholic Church), and the UN Verification Mission enabled some gradual access, far fewer organizations were able to operate compared to 2024. As a result, humanitarian actions were delayed or reduced in scope, falling short of the escalating needs of displaced and confined populations. In child protection, territorial disputes, curfews, and NSAG-imposed restrictions hindered activity continuity and schooling in several villages, resulting in 86% implementation. In WASH, access limitations – particularly in El Tarra, where the tripartite mechanism was not consistently active – delayed infrastructure works and supply delivery, leading to 100% budget implementation. In education, activities had to be rescheduled due to armed presence and community restrictions, while child and adolescent mobility in urban areas affected program retention. Institutional turnover and limited engagement of male caregivers also affected implementation. Nonetheless, 100% of the allocated budget was implemented for education. In health and nutrition, budget implementation reached 99%, with security constraints preventing regular brigades and early detection of malnutrition cases. In MHPSS, stigma, staff shortages, and high mobility among displaced families reduced the reach of individual care, while community capacity-building efforts were insufficient to meet existing demand

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Provide rapid humanitarian assistance to children and families affected by the displacement and confinement crisis in Catatumbo, including Cúcuta, El Tarra, Tibú, Ocaña, Teorama, San Calixto, and Convención, through cross-sectoral strategies that integrate child protection, MHPSS, education, water, sanitation, hygiene, and health and nutrition sectors to address immediate needs.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Nutrition

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

4,556 children under 5, adolescents, and pregnant women receive access to comprehensive nutrition services for the treatment of malnutrition and infectious and parasitic diseases that contribute to nutritional deterioration

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

Progress exceeded the initial target and by the end of the project, a total of 4,202 children 0–5 years old, adolescents, and 398 pregnant women had received comprehensive nutrition services for the treatment of malnutrition and related infectious and parasitic diseases. UNICEF enhanced access to essential health and nutrition services through the Hospital Norte ESE (State Social Enterprise), focusing on strengthening institutional capacities to assist women and children affected by the emergency. This included providing technical assistance and training and delivering essential supplies. In partnership with the Diocese of Tibú, UNICEF also gained humanitarian access to rural communities, promoting health and nutrition services through outpatient primary care services for displaced, confined, and hard-to-reach populations. These activities prioritized care for children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women. Mobile brigades provided basic medical care, vaccinations, prenatal checkups, and nutritional screenings, ensuring the care of highly vulnerable individuals and enabling the early detection of acute malnutrition in children, who were promptly referred to the health system for specialized follow-up and treatment. Hospital Norte ESE's ample experience in conducting community outreach and engagement was key to achieving these results.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of children under 5, adolescents and pregnant women have access to comprehensive nutrition services. Unit: People	4,556	Women: 624 Girls: 1772 Men: 240 Boys: 1920	4,600	Women: 398 Girls: 2356 Men: 0 Boys: 1846

Reporting on Achievements:

CERF funding enabled UNICEF to reach a total of 4,600 individuals with primary health care services, including screenings, consultations and community-based disease prevention. Due to the escalation of needs and rising cases of malaria and dengue, UNICEF mobilized complementary resources to expand the response, reaching a total of 12,574 people. The CERF target was fully achieved, while the broader health response was scaled up through additional funding sources.

Output 1.1

Description

226 children under 5 years of age identified as being at nutritional risk due to nutritional deficits receive access to nutritional treatment, including ready-to-use therapeutic food, micronutrients (as needed), and follow-up by a team of professionals to ensure adherence to treatment.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Progress exceeded the initial target and 486 children aged 6–59 months at risk of malnutrition were admitted for treatment. A key factor supporting progress in this output was the immediate availability of medications for the treatment of prevalent diseases, along with treatments addressing nutritional deficiencies, including the provision of deworming agents and micronutrients.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Custom	Number of children 6-59 months old at risk of undernutrition, admitted for treatment **Unit:** People	227	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:109 Boys:118	486	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:208 Boys:278

Comments on Reached: The CERF target (226 individuals) was met, while additional 260 cases were registered under other funding sources, reaching a total of 486 individuals. In Colombia, UNICEF remains the only agency systematically identifying and treating children under five at risk of malnutrition, given the absence of a national surveillance system for this population. Therefore, projections are based on UNICEF's field implementation data across different regions, ensuring evidence-based planning and response.

Output 1.2

Description

45 children under five diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition, along with 103 pregnant women with low weight for gestational age, receive comprehensive nutritional treatment to improve their nutritional status. This includes the provision of ready-to-consume therapeutic food, micronutrient supplementation as needed, and ongoing nutritional monitoring by a team of professionals to ensure adherence to treatment.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Access to remote rural areas—those with the highest levels of food insecurity—remained restricted due to insecurity and the limited institutional presence. Despite these constraints, 83 individuals were treated for moderate acute malnutrition or low weight during pregnancy, and two cases of severe acute malnutrition were enrolled in treatment. Persistent barriers to humanitarian access, especially in rural areas, hindered the consistent delivery of health services and the early identification of malnutrition cases. Fear, insecurity, staff shortages, and limited essential supplies further constrained operations. In Tibú, access to the most affected communities—Beltrania, Versalles, Miramontes, La Selva, and La Gabarra's rural zone—was not possible, while several areas of Sardinata and El Tarra also remained inaccessible. An important component of the project was the coordination with government institutions, NGOs, community actors, and UN agencies, which strengthened the overall response. In health and nutrition, referral mechanisms with the World Food Programme (WFP) ensured continued assistance for children diagnosed with malnutrition. Furthermore, 267 healthcare professionals were trained on clinical guidelines for the detection and management of acute malnutrition, contributing to improved institutional capacity for early response in future emergencies.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.2.1	Custom	Number of people admitted to MAS and low weight during pregnancy treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) **Unit:** People	138	Women:103 Men:0 Girls:16 Boys:19	143	Women: 106 Men:0 Girls:17 Boys:20

Comments on Reached: The CERF indicator focused on children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and pregnant women with low weight. During implementation, 35 MAM cases and 105 pregnant women with low weight were identified and treated. In addition, 3 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated, compared to the initial projection of 10 cases.

Indicator 1.2.2	Standard	(Global) N.3a - Number of people admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) **Unit:** People	10	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:6 Boys:4	3	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:2 Boys:1

Comments on Reached: The target for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment–set at 10 cases–was not fully achieved. Projections were based on official health indicators at the municipal level, where the majority of cases originate from rural, indigenous populations. Although UNICEF implemented adaptive strategies in an effort to reach these communities, limited penetration of health services made it challenging to access more remote rural areas.

Output 1.3

Description

4,103 children under the age of five and pregnant women will be screened to detect malnutrition

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 4,681 children under five and 602 pregnant women were screened for acute malnutrition and low weight during pregnancy. In partnership with the Departmental Health Institute of Norte de Santander, epidemiological surveillance and basic nursing care were provided in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú. The health and nutrition component also focused on capacity building, strengthening the skills of health personnel, caregivers, and community promoters to identify malnutrition risks and manage health and nutrition issues in emergencies. 35 community workers involved in early childhood services were trained to use anthropometric equipment and identify emergency signs of prevalent diseases in children. As part of the health and nutrition interventions to strengthen malnutrition screening, UNICEF donated 50 anthropometric kits and ready-to-use therapeutic foods, enhancing local capacity for early detection and treatment. (10 to ESE NORTE, 10 ESE NOROCCIDENTAL, 18 to ICBF IN TIBU, 12 to ICBF IN OCAÑA) and 50 MUAC tapes. Ready-to-use therapeutic formula was also donated to ESE NOROCCIDENTAL (54 boxes of Plumpy Doz, 24 boxes of Plumpy Nut, and 20 boxes of SQ). The Departmental Health Institute received a donation of 20 boxes of Plumpy Doz, and 100 MUAC tapes. ESE Hospital Emiro Quintero Cañizales de Ocaña received 10 boxes of Plumpy Nut and 20 boxes of Plumpy Doz

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.3.1	Custom	Number of people screened for acute malnutrition and low weight during pregnancy **Unit:** People	4,103	Women:411 Men:0 Girls:1772 Boys:1920	5,283	Women: 602 Men:0 Girls: 2809 Boys: 1872

Comments on Reached: The CERF target (4,103 screenings) was achieved. An additional 787 screenings for children under five were conducted through complementary funds, reaching 4,682 children in total, plus 602 pregnant women screened for undernutrition–bringing the overall total to 5,283 screenings. The additional screenings were financed through PRM and Thematic Humanitarian funds implemented in the same region.

Logical Framework details for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

12,500 people have access to humanitarian response in water, sanitation and hygiene in communities victims of the armed conflict in the subregion of Catatumbo, department of Norte de Santander.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

A total of 13,430 people received critical WASH supplies, including hygiene kits to prevent infectious diseases. UNICEF implemented a comprehensive WASH response focused on rehabilitating services in educational institutions and temporary shelters, while promoting hygiene practices and delivering essential supplies to displaced populations and host communities. Guided by a nexus approach linking humanitarian response with long-term recovery, interventions ensured sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene behavior change in communities and care facilities across Cúcuta, Ocaña, Tibú, Teorama, and Convención. These locations received family hygiene kits and disinfection materials, essential for reducing infection risks and improving living conditions in emergencies. Distribution was conducted through community workshops and mobile humanitarian stores, facilitating equitable access and promoting handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, solid waste disposal, and safe water storage. Given the high mobility and insecurity, the response prioritized rapid and flexible interventions for women, children, and adolescents, integrating GBV risk mitigation and access to menstrual hygiene products. Infection prevention and control (IPC) kits were also distributed in shelters and schools in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Teorama, helping to reduce disease transmission linked to poor sanitation and limited safe water access.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)				
(Global) WS.20 - Percentage of people with improved knowledge that demonstrate safe hygiene practices that have received hygiene promotion and/or distribution of hygiene items/materials Unit: Percentage	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:

Output 1.1

Description

Implementation of solutions to ensure access to safe drinking water in secure, separate, and well-lit spaces designated for the care of affected populations: shelters, educational facilities, and community spaces, with a focus on gender, ethnicity, disability, and life cycle considerations.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 3,231 individuals gained access to sufficient and safe water for drinking and household use. In the Catatumbo subregion, conflict-affected families in shelters, host communities, and educational institutions benefited from UNICEF's WASH interventions, which combined emergency water provision with rehabilitation of local water systems to restore safe and sustainable access in high-risk areas. Key activities included the installation of hydration points, water trucking, and the rehabilitation of community treatment systems, involving cleaning, repairing, and chlorinating wells and tanks, as well as the installation of filters and chlorine dosers. Complementary actions strengthened community water management through participatory workshops on safe storage, household water treatment, and hygiene promotion, with a particular focus on schools and shelters serving displaced populations. The approach aimed to reduce waterborne diseases, promote hygiene behavior change, and enhance the operation and maintenance capacities of local water committees and municipal WASH services. Despite ongoing security and access restrictions, particularly in El Tarra, coordination with the Dioceses of Ocaña and Tibú under the Tripartite Humanitarian Access Mechanism ensured continuity of activities and allowed UNICEF and partners to reach the most isolated communities safely.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) WS.6 - Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard **Unit:** People	2,100	Women:882 Men:588 Girls:378 Boys:252	2,262	Women: 599 Men:414 Girls:652 Boys:597

Comments on Reached: The target was exceeded as new displacement waves and the intensification of the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo increased the number of people in need of assistance. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to reach 2,262 individuals, while additional resources were mobilized to expand coverage and ensure continuity of essential services. As a result, the overall response reached a total of 3,231 women, girls and boys affected by the emergency.

Output 1.2

Description

Implementation of actions to promote key hygiene practices, including menstrual hygiene, and the provision of essential hygiene items to prevent waterborne and sanitation-related diseases.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 1,380 people benefited from improved sanitation facilities and access to hygiene and handwashing supplies. Conflict-affected families in temporary shelters, communities, and learning spaces gained access to safe, dignified, and inclusive sanitation services, reducing exposure to health and protection risks. Rehabilitation and construction works prioritized schools and protection environments in Ocaña, Tibú, Cúcuta, and Teorama, where the arrival of displaced and vulnerable populations increased demand for adequate services. Infrastructure improvements included the installation and rehabilitation of toilets, showers, and solid and liquid waste systems in the Argelino Durán Coliseum in Ocaña; Semillitas and Relámpagos Early Childhood Development Centers, and Francisco José de Caldas School – Pueblo Nuevo site in Tibú; the Carlos Ramírez París School – Nuestra Señora de Monguí site in Cúcuta; and the Aserrío and San Pablo schools in Teorama. All interventions integrated child protection, gender, and inclusion approaches, ensuring accessibility and safety for women, children, and persons with disabilities. To enhance sustainability, community WASH committees—led mainly by children and adolescents with the support of adults and community leaders—were trained under a nexus approach to operate, maintain, and monitor sanitation systems, reinforcing local ownership and resilience.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.2.1	Standard	(Global) WS.16a - Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits) **Unit:** People	12,500	Women: 5250 Men:3500 Girls:2250 Boys:1500	13,430	Women: 3243 Men:2486 Girls: 3887 Boys: 3814

Comments on Reached: The target was exceeded as new displacement waves and the intensification of the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo increased the number of people in need of assistance. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to reach 13,430 individuals, while additional resources were mobilized to expand coverage and ensure continuity of essential services. As a result, the overall response reached a total of 30,910 women, girls, boys, and men across newly affected and hard-to-reach communities.

Output 1.3

Description

Adequacy and/or rehabilitation of sanitation services, especially in temporary shelters, learning spaces and reception centers.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 135 communal sanitation facilities were constructed or rehabilitated, achieving 169% of the target. This result was made possible largely through small-scale repairs and minor rehabilitations, which enabled the rapid restoration and safe use of existing infrastructure. Although technically simple, these actions were critical to ensure dignified access, improve functionality, and respond effectively to the urgent sanitation needs of affected communities.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.3.1	Custom	Number people accessing appropriate sanitation services **Unit:** People	1,200	Women:504 Men:336 Girls:216 Boys:144	1,380	Women: 223 Men:149 Girls:514 Boys:494
Comments on Reached: The target was exceeded as new displacement waves and the intensification of the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo increased the number of people in need of assistance. CERF funding allowed UNICEF to reach 1,380 individuals, while additional resources were mobilized to further expand coverage and ensure continuity of essential services. This complementary support enabled the overall response to reach 2,980 women, girls, boys, and men affected by the emergency.						
Indicator 1.3.2	Standard	(Global) WS.13 - Number of communal sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or communal bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated **Unit:** Facilities	80	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	92	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached: The target was exceeded as new displacement waves and the intensification of the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo increased the number of people in need of assistance. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to reach 92 facilities, while additional resources were mobilized to expand coverage and ensure continuity of essential services. As a result, the overall response reached a total of 135 facilities. This allowed the response to reach a greater number of women, girls, and boys affected by the emergency.						

Logical Framework details for Education

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

11,071 children and adolescents have access and continue their educational process through the habilitation of existing educational spaces, the adaptation of temporary learning spaces at the community level and in schools, access to pedagogical materials, and school supplies. 290 teachers and community leaders are trained in processes to ensure education in emergency contexts, and 966 parents and caregivers receive guidelines and mechanisms to support the educational process.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

Overall, the project achieved notable progress in ensuring children's access to and continuity of education in both urban and rural areas. Implementation combined in-person activities in Cúcuta, Ocaña and Tibú with remote strategies in Convención, Hacarí, San Calixto and Teorama. Territorial targeting, flexible methodologies, and collaboration with community leaders, teachers, and the Norte de Santander Education Secretary were key to achieving these results. The initial target of 11,071 was met and surpassed, as 11,908 children and adolescents were reached through the habilitation of existing educational spaces, the adaptation of temporary learning spaces and access to pedagogical materials, and school supplies. Large-scale teacher training reached 367 teachers and 847 parents and caregivers, strengthening essential capacities in emergency-adapted pedagogy. Ongoing challenges include restricted access in rural areas, high mobility among children and adolescents in urban settings, and limited institutional continuity, all of which affected program retention and sustainability. The project addressed these issues through pedagogical guidance, improved classroom environments, and the dissemination of key messages in community spaces. Teachers, caregivers, and local leaders were trained to sustain protection-sensitive educational practices, while linkages with new initiatives—such as the MPTF for Catatumbo—are helping to expand and sustain CERF-supported action

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
number of children and adolescents affected by the humanitarian crisis who continue their educational and developmental processes through the implementation of strategies that enable the continuity of educational services. Unit: People	11,071	Women: 0 Girls: 6016 Men: 0 Boys: 5055	11,908	Women: 0 Girls: 6683 Men: 0 Boys: 5225

Reporting on Achievements:

Outcome Indicator 1.2(Custom)				
Number of trained teachers/ECD facilitators/parents and caregivers in education in emergencies Unit: People	1,256	Women: 971 Girls: 0 Men: 285 Boys: 0	1,427	Women: 1280 Girls: 0 Men: 147 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:
367 Teachers + 988 parents and caregivers

Output 1.1

Description

3,251 children and adolescents access temporary formal educational services or reintegrate into regular schooling in their destination municipality.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Through collaboration with educational communities and the support of the Catholic Church and implementing partners, learning access and continuity were ensured for children and adolescents affected by violence and displacement. In total, 3,505 children and adolescents benefited from formal and non-formal education opportunities. Early efforts under this output focused on conducting censuses and actively identifying out-of-school children and adolescents, advocating for the right to education in emergencies, and implementing tailored emergency education strategies. Key achievements included expanding access to education in both urban and rural areas through diverse approaches, such as the Profe Azul AI Chatbot to enhance pedagogical practices in foundational learning, that was complemented with the production of 10 audio capsules to support teachers in municipalities where connectivity is low, or with access restrictions due to conflict dynamics. The response included activities to strengthen students' socio-emotional well-being, focusing on resilience, emotional expression, and self-care. Implemented with local authorities, these initiatives contributed to the gradual restoration of safe learning environments in areas affected by displacement and lockdowns. However, frequent class interruptions persisted in Teorama and El Tarra due to security threats against the educational community and fear of armed actors.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) Ed.1 - Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education **Unit:** Children	3,251	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:2161 Boys:1090	3,505	Women:0 Men:0 Girls: 1928 Boys: 1577

Comments on Reached: A total of 3,505 children were directly reached with CERF resources. However, due to the intensification of the conflict and the rapid increase in education needs across affected municipalities, UNICEF expanded its response using complementary funding from other sources, reaching a total of 5,893 children.
The target was exceeded as UNICEF scaled up education activities through innovative and flexible modalities–such as the Profe Azul AI Chatbot, radio-based learning capsules, and community-led learning spaces–which enabled continued access to education for children in remote, insecure and mobility-restricted areas. Collaboration with the Church and local partners provided safe entry points and strengthened outreach to children who had previously been excluded from formal education due to displacement, school closures or heightened insecurity.

Output 1.2

Description

5 temporary spaces and/or learning centers created and/or rehabilitated

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Mobile spaces and temporary shelters were adapted to provide educational experiences that prioritized safe, protective, and dignified environments, ensuring that children's and adolescents' learning was not interrupted during the emergency. In total, 6 temporary learning spaces were created or refurbished, surpassing the original target of five, and expanding educational coverage in both rural and urban areas. This result was possible, because when school and learning spaces were reopened in a given location, materials and learning environments were relocated to open an alternative temporary space.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.2.1	Standard	(Global) Ed.2 - Number of temporary learning spaces and/or centres established and/or rehabilitated **Unit:** Learning Spaces	5	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	6	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: CERF funding enabled the creation and rehabilitation of 6 temporary learning spaces. However, due to the deterioration of security conditions and increased displacement, UNICEF mobilized additional resources to expand the response, reaching a total of 13 learning spaces. This overachievement was possible thanks to flexible implementation modalities and strong collaboration with local partners, which facilitated safe access and rapid establishment of additional learning sites.

Output 1.3

Description

6,411 children and adolescents receive pedagogical materials to support learning recovery activities in the classroom.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Educational support was complemented by the provision of learning materials for children and adolescents. School kits and learning materials were distributed to strengthen learning and prevent dropouts, with a particular focus on children affected by displacement or at risk of leaving school. In total, 6,889 children and adolescents in urban and rural areas received learning and recreational materials, which facilitated their return to school and helped reduce obstacles to school retention. The Aprendamos Todos a Leer, Inter American Development Bank (IDB) early literacy initiative, was particularly useful, since during student mobility, it was identified that the lack of reading and writing competencies in Catatumbo extended up to 15-year-old adolescents. Even though the ATAL strategy was anticipated for primary-school children, it was extended for older students, especially in communitarian learning spaces to improve access quality, inclusive education, and develop strong foundational learning skills.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.3.1	Standard	(Global) Ed.3 - Number of people (teachers and/or children) accessing teaching, learning and/or recreational materials **Unit:** People	6,411	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:3484 Boys:2927	6,889	Women: 874 Men:0 Girls: 3609 Boys: 2406

Comments on Reached: The target was slightly exceeded as the distribution of learning materials was expanded to reach older adolescents identified with foundational learning gaps during displacement. The Aprendamos Todos a Leer (ATAL) initiative, originally designed for primary grades, was adapted for use in community learning spaces with adolescents up to 15 years old, increasing the number of beneficiaries and supporting school retention in both rural and urban areas.

Output 1.4

Description

290 teachers and educational agents receive training and technical assistance in quality, relevant, and flexible pedagogical approaches to ensure the right to education in emergency contexts.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Learning materials were delivered, and teachers received technical assistance on psychosocial support, differentiated approaches, and methodologies adapted to emergency contexts, as well as training in the use of ATAL materials. In total, 293 teachers, education personnel, and community leaders were trained in pedagogical and psychosocial skills, psychological first aid (PFA), psychosocial support for students affected by the emergency, safe behavior promotion, and the strengthening of Comprehensive School Risk Management Plans (PGIRE). Overall, coordination between UNICEF education teams across the targeted municipalities and the Secretary of Education for Norte de Santander facilitated effective engagement with educational stakeholders, while implementing partners' presence and recognition helped legitimize the project and ensured the successful use of community spaces. Areas for improvement include addressing connectivity challenges, increasing visibility of community leaders engagement and strengthening local government education teams to ensure more consistent communication with the certified Secretary of Education. Coordination remains challenging as departmental Secretaries are distant and municipalities often lack certified education offices, affecting continuity and capacity building. Efforts are also needed to adjust response times and better align activities with school calendars and institutional events.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.4.1	Standard	(Global) Ed.4 - Number of teachers receiving training on basic pedagogical skills, psycho-social skills and/or life-saving skills **Unit:** Teachers	290	Women:169 Men:121 Girls:0 Boys:0	293	Women: 170 Men:123 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: CERF funding enabled UNICEF to reach 293 children through temporary learning spaces and education support. However, due to worsening security conditions and increased displacement, UNICEF mobilized complementary resources to expand the response, achieving a total reach of 367 children. This overachievement was possible thanks to flexible delivery modalities and strong collaboration with local partners, which facilitated access to children in remote and insecure areas.

Logical Framework details for Protection - Child Protection

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Children, adolescents, families and communities of Catatumbo strengthen their capacities to protect themselves against the risks of recruitment, use, sexual violence and accidents caused by explosive devices, with an emphasis on mental health, life skills development, school and the reinforcement of institutional protection pathways.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

UNICEF's actions in Catatumbo followed a Nexus approach, linking humanitarian response with long-term capacity building for communities and institutions. Through technical assistance, training, and the transfer of methodologies and tools, UNICEF and its partners strengthened local systems for child protection, mental health, and resilience. Safe spaces were established in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú, providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and age- and gender-responsive services for children affected by conflict. Initiatives such as Golombiao and Return to Joy promoted emotional expression, resilience, and collective well-being. Adolescents and youth leaders were trained to detect emotional distress, apply community-based psychosocial methods, and sustain local initiatives, creating lasting community capacities for protection and MHPSS. In parallel, EORE was integrated into schools using child-friendly materials, while violence prevention and GBV response combined survivor-centered services, training, and community mobilization to strengthen institutional and local capacities. Persistent challenges included restricted humanitarian access, explosive devices, and curfews, which limited continuity of education and child protection services.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of children, adolescents, families, and members of affected communities accessing protection programs focused on MHPSS and the prevention or protection from recruitment, GVB, sexual violence, and accidents involving explosive devices. Unit: People	9,300	Women: 2496 Girls: 2340 Men: 2074 Boys: 2390	10,179	Women: 2121 Girls: 4039 Men: 979 Boys: 3040

Reporting on Achievements:
The target was exceeded due to new displacement waves and the intensification of needs in Catatumbo. CERF funding allowed UNICEF to reach 10,170 people (against a target of 9,320). Additional resources were then mobilized to cover the growing caseload, enabling UNICEF to reach 5,054 more people, for a total of 15,224 individuals assisted.

Outcome Indicator 1.2(Custom)				
Number of children and young people reached through awareness activities and UNICEF supported community mobilisation interventions on PSEA Unit: People	12,925	Women: 2400 Girls: 3242 Men: 3891 Boys: 3392	9,312	Women: 2613 Girls: 3122 Men: 789 Boys: 2788

Reporting on Achievements:
The target was not fully reached due to access restrictions in rural and conflict-affected areas, where threats from non-state armed groups limited the presence of UNICEF and partner teams. In some communities, explicit prohibitions by these groups required adapting communication and engagement approaches through the coordination mechanism, including how PSEA messages were delivered. The inability to collect information in certain locations also affected monitoring. Despite these constraints, UNICEF and partners maintained prevention and awareness efforts and continued to uphold PSEA principles where access was possible.

Output 1.1

Description

4,226 children, adolescents and their families have access to MHPSS as a measure to mitigate the impacts of the armed conflict. Life skills will be enhanced as self-protection strategies, focusing on trauma recovery and the identification of risks, including recruitment and GBV, particularly sexual violence. Youth and community leaders will be trained in MHPSS strategies to build lasting capacities and strengthen community resilience, helping to prevent future harm to children and adolescents.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 4,918 children, adolescents, and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), while 1,452 women and children accessed interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). In Ocaña, Tibú, and Cúcuta, child-friendly spaces were established in shelters and registration centers, providing emotional support, recreational activities, and resilience-building initiatives for conflict-affected children. UNICEF coordinated with ICBF, UARIV, local governments, and the Ombudsman's Office to strengthen community mechanisms for psychological first aid, emotional expression, and GBV risk mitigation. Community leaders and youth received training on self-care, protection, and mine-risk awareness, promoting safer environments and collective well-being. Innovative tools, such as the "Keys of Care" methodology, enabled the continuity of psychosocial support in areas where insecurity restricted direct presence. Through this approach, teachers, community leaders, and grassroots organizations were trained and equipped to independently implement MHPSS activities, fostering local ownership, resilience, and solidarity. Under the GBV component, tailored methodologies promoted empowerment among women and girls through Sisterhood Circles and positive masculinities among men and boys through Circles of Trust. These spaces fostered dialogue, empathy, and mutual care, reinforcing community resilience and protection networks in conflict-affected areas.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.1.1	Custom	a. Number of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community – based mental health and psychosocial support **Unit:** People	4,226	Women:629 Men:1484 Girls:629 Boys:1484	4,918	Women: 1094 Men:358 Girls: 2369 Boys: 1097

Comments on Reached: The target was exceeded due to the design and implementation of community-based strategies that expanded outreach to populations affected by the emergency. Through the training and empowerment of key community and institutional actors — including adolescents, youth, local leaders, teachers, and public officials — the response achieved broader participation and stronger ownership at the local level. Practical methodologies such as "Llaves del Cuidado" facilitated intervention in hard-to-reach areas without requiring a permanent field presence. The extended implementation period, combined with UNICEF's direct field presence and joint work with implementing partners, further strengthened psychosocial assistance and institutional response capacity. In addition, the use of complementary resources enabled the expansion of activities to newly affected communities, ensuring a more comprehensive and sustained response to the evolving humanitarian situation in Catatumbo.

Indicator 1.1.2	Custom	b. Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions **Unit:** People	1,078	Women:188 Men:0 Girls:445 Boys:445	1,452	Women: 264 Men:66 Girls:769 Boys:353

Comments on Reached: The project integrated a strong and structured GBV response, including the recruitment of specialized professionals at field and national levels, the implementation of innovative methodologies such as "Círculos Sororos" and "Círculos de Confianza", and the strengthening of women's organizations and local institutional mechanisms to address gender-based violence more effectively. As the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo intensified, UNICEF complemented CERF-funded interventions with other resources to expand the scope of activities, strengthen coordination with local authorities, and ensure continued psychosocial and protection support for women, girls, and adolescents affected by violence and displacement.

Output 1.2

Description

396 children, adolescents and their families identified through the implementation of community, school and institutional mechanisms for the protection of children in shelters, schools and priority community environments have access to violence response services.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 211 children and adolescents who experienced violence received health, education, and protection services through UNICEF-supported programs. Working with municipal authorities, Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), VIcitm's Unit (UARIV), and local partners, UNICEF deployed mobile child-friendly spaces and strengthened referral mechanisms for children at risk of displacement, threats, or GBV. Protection pathways in schools and communities were reviewed and updated with local actors, improving case referral and key messaging on risks such as GBV and recruitment. The institutional response was enhanced through coordination platforms, including Immediate Action Teams for preventing child recruitment and the GBV Coordination Mechanism. UNICEF and partners provided technical assistance and methodological tools to local governments, improving case management and emergency protection. Support to Family Welfare Offices (Comisarías de Familia) in Ocaña and Tibú strengthened their technical and operational capacity for rights restoration and administrative procedures. At the national level, coordination within the ICBF improved communication channels and response pathways, enabling a timelier and more coordinated response. The Emergency Humanitarian Fund ensured rapid assistance—covering transport, food, shelter, and protection measures—for children at imminent risk of recruitment, sexual violence, or separation.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	**Type**	**Indicator**	**End-Cycle Beneficiaries**			
Indicator 1.2.1	Custom	Number of children and caregivers who have experienced violence reached by health, social, work or justice services through UNICEF- supported programmes. **Unit:** People	396	Women:50 Men:148 Girls:50 Boys:148	211	Women: 83 Men:20 Girls:81 Boys:27

Comments on Reached: Case management was limited by persistent barriers in conflict-affected areas, including fear of retaliation from armed actors, population mobility during displacement, and weak local institutional capacity to activate protection routes. These conditions restricted case referrals and follow-up at the community level. National authorities, such as ICBF, temporarily reinforced response capacity through specialized teams, complementing UNICEF's community-based protection efforts.

Output 1.3

Description

1,512 children and 1,262 adults will develop self-care skills to mitigate risks posed by explosive devices.

These actions will enhance community and school capacities for risk management while complementing the State's response in providing comprehensive assistance to victims of antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance, and improvised explosive devices. This initiative will be supported by the Humanitarian Emergency Fund, ensuring a coordinated and effective protection and response strategy.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 2,986 people, participated in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities. These actions strengthened community and school capacities for risk management and self-protection against antipersonnel mines (APM), unexploded ordnance (UXO), and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), complementing State assistance to victims. In total, 27 direct victims (including 4 girls, 5 boys) of APM/UXO/IED incidents received humanitarian assistance, while 11 indirect victims received complementary support for health and rehabilitation processes. The EORE model was implemented in 34 schools, where teachers were trained, equipped, and supported in marking schools as protected civilian objects and in strengthening Comprehensive School Risk Management Plans (PGIRE) and the Safe Schools Strategy, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and local authorities. A network of 10 community facilitators was established to provide early alerts and support in case of incidents, while Radio Catatumbo disseminated safe behavior messages reaching an estimated 2,700 people. Despite progress, access constraints in rural Catatumbo continued to delay or limit activities. The Tripartite Humanitarian Access Mechanism enabled partial access but proved insufficient in areas beyond Church reach. To address these gaps, UNICEF are advancing diversified access strategies to ensure broader and more equitable humanitarian coverage.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.3.1	Custom	The number of people participating in educational activities on the risks of explosive devices and/or receiving comprehensive assistance as victims of APM/UXO/IEDs. **Unit:** People	2,774	Women:631 Men:756 Girls:631 Boys:756	2,986	Women: 595 Men:321 Girls:954 Boys: 1116

Comments on Reached: CERF funding enabled each 2,986 people. However, growing humanitarian needs and new displacement required an expanded response. Additional resources, allowed UNICEF and partners to reach a total of 11,670 individuals, including newly affected and at-risk communities. The community facilitator strategy – engaging trained leaders embedded within the targeted communities – was essential to sustain activities and broaden outreach despite access and security constraints. New sudden-onset emergencies during the period also demanded an adaptive and flexible approach, while improved humanitarian access in certain areas enabled teams to extend life-saving interventions to populations that had previously been unreachable.

Output 1.4

Description

4,650 children, adolescents, caregivers, community leaders, and professionals receive support to develop emotional management skills.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 919 individuals received individual MHPSS support, 1,172children, adolescents, and caregivers participated in group listening spaces, and 357 frontline workers took part in self-care and care-for-others activities. Interventions prioritized shelters, provisional shelters, and temporary reception centers, where emotional support areas and referral pathways were established to provide immediate care and ensure specialized follow-up for high-risk cases. Using participatory and culturally adapted methodologies, UNICEF and partners promoted emotional expression, psychological containment, and family resilience, particularly among children and adolescents exposed to stress and displacement. In parallel, institutional and community capacities were strengthened through training on psychological first aid (PFA), community-based support, and child-friendly space management, with methodological tools and materials transferred to local actors to ensure sustainability. Despite mobility restrictions, pendular displacement, and limited safe spaces, which affected session continuity and participation, the intervention helped consolidate local psychosocial response capacities and fostered cross-sector coordination between protection, education, and health actors. Overall, it strengthened community resilience and positioned MHPSS as a key pillar of the humanitarian response in Catatumbo.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.4.1	Custom	Number of people receiving individual support in MHPSS **Unit:** People	3,000	Women:612 Men:408 Girls:1040 Boys:940	919	Women: 297 Men:44 Girls:330 Boys:248

Comments on Reached: The target was not fully reached as the Protection and Psychosocial Support component responded to individual cases identified and referred by institutional and community partners. Given the nature of the intervention, the response was demand-driven and focused on providing individualized follow-up and psychosocial care to the most complex cases, rather than on reaching large numbers. This ensured quality support and effective coordination with local protection and health actors.

Indicator 1.4.2	Custom	Number of children, adolescents and caregivers who have access to group listening spaces. **Unit:** People	1,300	Women:330 Men:200 Girls:320 Boys:450	1,172	Women: 269 Men:54 Girls:600 Boys:249

Comments on Reached: The target was not fully reached, as participation in the listening circles depended on the outreach and engagement carried out by UNICEF and its partners through other ongoing community processes. These actions prioritized the quality of participation, the strengthening of trust, and the creation of safe spaces for dialogue rather than numerical coverage. The listening circles operated on a demand-driven basis, involving participants identified and referred through previous community and psychosocial support processes, ensuring relevance and sustainability within the affected communities.

Indicator 1.4.3	Custom	Number of people in the first line of attention (professionals and/or community leaders) have access to specific strengthening actions. **Unit:** People	350	Women:168 Men:182 Girls:0 Boys:0	357	Women: 295 Men:62 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: The target was not fully reached as the activity focused on strengthening the capacities of those already involved in the humanitarian response, including UNICEF staff, partners, teachers, community leaders, and local service providers. The intervention aimed to enhance the technical and psychosocial skills of frontline actors to ensure the quality, coherence, and sustainability of assistance within the affected communities.

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	3,741	4,765	2,697	3,856	15,059
Internally Displaced People	Reached	4,038	5,741	3,442	5,143	18,364
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	1,466	1,397	919	1,263	5,045
Host Communities	Reached	1,580	1,699	1,243	1,490	6,012
Other	Targeted	2,494	3,176	1,798	2,571	10,039
Other	Reached	2,397	3,217	1,572	1,817	9,003
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	7,701	9,338	5,414	7,690	30,143
	Percentage of Female 57 %		Percentage of Male 43 %		Percentage of Child 56 %	
	Reached	8,015	10,657	6,257	8,450	33,379
	Percentage of Female 56 %		Percentage of Male 44 %		Percentage of Child 57 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	52	98	35	65	250
	Reached	60	84	39	65	248
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 1%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Education	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	572	3,086	163	2,561	6,382
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	378	2,019	126	1,685	4,208
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	168	902	47	758	1,875
	Host Communities - Reached	111	593	37	495	1,236
	Other - Targeted	381	2,057	108	1,707	4,253
	Other - Reached	252	1,350	85	1,128	2,815
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	1,121	6,045	318	5,026	12,510
	Percentage of Female 57 %		Percentage of Male 43 %		Percentage of Child 88 %	
	Reached	741	3,962	248	3,308	8,259
	Percentage of Female 57 %		Percentage of Male 43 %		Percentage of Child 88 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 0%					
Nutrition	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	148	1,080	0	1,260	2,488
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	157	1,390	0	1,326	2,873
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	105	36	0	268	409
	Host Communities - Reached	82	52	0	352	486

Nutrition	Other - Targeted	99	720	0	840	1,659
	Other - Reached	115	751	0	642	1,508
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	352	1,836	0	2,368	4,556
	Percentage of Female 48 %		Percentage of Male 52 %		Percentage of Child 92 %	
	Reached	354	2,193	0	2,320	4,867
	Percentage of Female 52 %		Percentage of Male 48 %		Percentage of Child 93 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 0%					
Protection - Child Protection	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	1,130	1,210	1,025	1,322	4,687
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	1,126	1,179	973	1,232	4,510
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	315	464	216	493	1,488
	Host Communities - Reached	392	441	343	458	1,634
	Other - Targeted	753	806	684	882	3,125
	Other - Reached	833	637	729	773	2,972
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	2,198	2,480	1,925	2,697	9,300
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 56 %	
	Reached	2,351	2,257	2,045	2,463	9,116
	Percentage of Female 51 %		Percentage of Male 49 %		Percentage of Child 52 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	0	75	0	50	125
	Reached	0	63	0	48	111
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 1%					
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	2,520	1,080	1,680	720	6,000

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Internally Displaced People - Reached	2,377	1,153	2,343	900	6,773
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	1,050	450	700	300	2,500
	Host Communities - Reached	995	613	863	442	2,913
	Other - Targeted	1,680	720	1,120	480	4,000
	Other - Reached	1,337	479	1,043	325	3,184
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	5,250	2,250	3,500	1,500	12,500
	Percentage of Female 60 %		Percentage of Male 40 %		Percentage of Child 30 %	
	Reached	4,709	2,245	4,249	1,667	12,870
	Percentage of Female 54 %		Percentage of Male 46 %		Percentage of Child 30 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	52	23	35	15	125
	Reached	60	21	39	17	137
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 1%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The CERF project achieved its planned results across all sectors, with several indicators exceeded. This reflects the complementarity of UNICEF and partners' resources and the adaptive nature of the response to the evolving emergency in Catatumbo. New displacement waves and intensifying violence expanded humanitarian needs, requiring an integrated, community-based approach.
The extension of the implementation period and the engagement of local facilitators enabled the continuity of essential services in hard-to-reach areas, while complementary funding strengthened multisectoral interventions.
The methodology proposed in the original submission was fully applied to ensure accuracy, coherence, and non-duplication of results. Coverage was analyzed at the municipal level, selecting for each municipality the highest validated figure per indicator, and adding multiple values only when target groups were clearly distinct.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	36,600	**Reached**	38,650

6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

In line with the initial CERF proposal, the estimation of 38,650 indirect beneficiaries reflects the extended impact of the interventions implemented in Catatumbo through Protection, Nutrition, and WASH sectors. These activities not only reached the targeted population directly assisted with CERF resources but also had a wider influence at the community level, contributing to the prevention of risks, the improvement of caregiving practices, and the strengthening of resilience among host families and communities indirectly exposed to the interventions. From the outset, the CERF strategy aimed to combine direct service delivery with community empowerment and knowledge transfer mechanisms, ensuring that key messages and methodologies could be replicated beyond the immediate reach of the project. As the humanitarian situation in Catatumbo evolved—with new waves of displacement, persistent armed confrontations, and increasing humanitarian needs—the indirect impact of these actions became more evident. Through replication, training, and communication efforts, the project achieved broader coverage than initially anticipated.

Under the Protection component, the indirect reach is estimated at approximately 10,250 people. This includes adolescents, youth, teachers, and community leaders who, after being trained in psychosocial support, protection, and life skills, replicated methodologies and key messages within their families, schools, and communities. These peer-led and community-based actions contributed to restoring safe environments for children and adolescents, promoting positive coping mechanisms, and strengthening community protection networks that continue operating beyond the project's implementation period.

Within Nutrition, the community component generated the highest indirect effect, with an estimated 23,400 people reached. This corresponds to around 5,200 families (calculated at an average of 4.5 persons per household, based on the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) rural demographic data for Norte de Santander). These families benefited from improved knowledge and practices on child feeding, maternal nutrition, and early identification of malnutrition risks, disseminated through the community support networks established under the project. The strengthening of these networks not only enhanced immediate care capacities but also improved the sustainability of nutrition practices at the household level.

For WASH, approximately 5,000 people—mainly host families and surrounding community members—benefited indirectly from hygiene promotion, water management, and sanitation messages. These activities complemented the direct assistance provided to displaced populations, contributing to safer, healthier, and more dignified living conditions within the host communities that supported families displaced by conflict.

Overall, this estimate of 38,650 indirect beneficiaries is consistent with the scale of interventions and the participatory, community-based approach originally designed in the CERF proposal. It represents a realistic yet conservative projection of the broader humanitarian impact achieved through social mobilization, replication of knowledge, and the strengthening of community protection and caregiving networks. The methodology ensures coherence with the project's logic, avoids duplication with direct beneficiaries, and reflects the tangible extension of benefits across the affected and host populations in Catatumbo.

7. Locations

	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	**Education**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	12,510	100	%	8,259
	100	%	12,510	100	%	8,259
People per Sector	**Nutrition**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	4,556	100	%	4,867
	100	%	4,556	100	%	4,867
People per Sector	**Protection - Child Protection**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	9,300	100	%	9,116
	100	%	9,300	100	%	9,116

People per Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	12,500	100	%	12,870
	100	%	12,500	100	%	12,870

Comments on People Reached

UNICEF exceeded its initial target due to the intensification of the humanitarian situation and successive displacement waves in Catatumbo, reaching a total of 33,379 people through joint efforts, scalable strategies, and strong partnerships with institutional and community actors. This expanded reach was made possible through the complementarity of CERF resources with additional UNICEF humanitarian funding and contributions from other donors, which enabled the scale-up of interventions and the sustained delivery of assistance in newly affected and hard-to-reach areas.
The highest concentrations of beneficiaries were recorded in Ocaña (9,237), Tibú (8,973), and Cúcuta (8,435), the three main reception points for displaced populations. In these municipalities, interventions focused on the immediate assistance of displaced families hosted in temporary shelters established by local authorities, host communities, and schools adapted as collective centers, as well as in registration points and spaces for psychosocial support and humanitarian aid delivery.
Across the Catatumbo subregion, where access and security constraints severely restricted institutional presence, UNICEF implemented a humanitarian access strategy jointly with the Dioceses of Ocaña and Tibú and within the framework of the tripartite coordination mechanism with the Ombudsman's Office, in close coordination with UNHCR, WFP, and other partners of the local humanitarian coordination team.
In Bajo Catatumbo, particularly in El Tarra (2,328), UNICEF prioritized communities affected by confinement and ongoing hostilities, ensuring access to essential services despite insecurity. In Alto Catatumbo – including Convención (246), San Calixto (672), Sardinata (846), Teorama (2,570), Puerto Santander (72), and Ocaña (9,237) – the response supported displaced and host communities, as well as returnee families who resettled without institutional support.
Through this coordinated access strategy, UNICEF and its partners ensured continuity of integrated protection, education, WASH, and nutrition services, reaching both urban and rural areas severely affected by displacement, confinement, and restricted humanitarian access.

Comments on Budget

The project achieved 100% execution of the approved budget, which was complemented with UNICEF's own resources to expand the scope of the intervention in line with the priority needs of children and their families identified in the targeted areas. Intersectoral actions were promoted to optimize resource utilization through the coordination of implementing partners, which ensured–and in some cases exceeded–the targets established in the initial plan.
CERF resources strengthened UNICEF's response capacity in the prioritized municipalities, enabling the expansion of service coverage, the enhancement of local coordination, and the reinforcement of institutional preparedness and response to multiple emergencies. Furthermore, the intervention facilitated the mobilization of additional funds to ensure the continuity of essential activities through the end of the year, contributing to the sustainability and impact of the actions implemented.
The project also made it possible to reach rural and hard-to-access communities, located in areas with significant constraints on humanitarian presence due to security conditions, geographic dispersion, and logistical challenges. To ensure the timely and safe delivery of assistance, it was necessary to develop specific access and operational strategies, which in some cases required longer implementation timelines and higher logistical costs than originally planned. These conditions also required the activation of complementary partnerships with local and community-based partners, whose territorial knowledge was essential to facilitate access, strengthen community acceptance, and ensure the continuity of interventions on the ground.

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Education					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	299,088.48	100	%	299,088.48
	100	%	299,088.48	100	%	299,088.48

Budget per Sector	Nutrition					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	286,084.63	100	%	286,084.63
	100	%	286,084.63	100	%	286,084.63
Budget per Sector	**Protection - Child Protection**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	364,107.72	100	%	364,107.72
	100	%	364,107.72	100	%	364,107.72
Budget per Sector	**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**					
NORTE DE SANTANDER	100	%	351,103.87	100	%	351,103.87
	100	%	351,103.87	100	%	351,103.87

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

UNICEF established a comprehensive PSEA and Child Safeguarding (CSG) system to ensure that participating communities have access to: (i) awareness-raising activities that help them understand their rights and report suspicions or cases of SEA; and (ii) safe, confidential, and accessible reporting mechanisms that guarantee security, confidentiality, and appropriate follow-up. As part of the CERF project, UNICEF supported the creation and strengthening of community-based channels for reporting SEA, integrated within existing protection mechanisms. As a result, 1,267 children and adults gained access to secure and reliable channels to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by humanitarian, development, protection, or other personnel providing assistance to affected populations. Additionally, UNICEF conducted awareness-raising campaigns to inform communities about SEA risks, reporting options, and available support services, with a particular focus on empowering children and adolescents to recognize and respond to abuse. Communication materials and messages were adapted to rural contexts to ensure accessibility and relevance and were widely disseminated in shelters, schools and community settings.
Protecting children, adolescents and women from sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV was a cross-cutting strategy across sectoral interventions. In total, 1,533 women and children accessed interventions to mitigate, prevent, and respond to the risk of gender-based violence and 1,267 children and young people reached with awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions in PEAS.
As part of its commitment to AAP, UNICEF established accessible and safe mechanisms for collecting feedback from affected populations. Multiple channels adapted to different levels of literacy and accessibility were used, including community suggestion boxes, helplines, digital and in-person surveys, focus groups, and regular meetings with community leaders. UNICEF trained implementing partners and all personnel in direct contact with target populations on accountability processes and standards.
Suggestion boxes were strategically placed in key community locations, and data protection measures, including information anonymization and secure reporting protocols, were implemented. Feedback from affected populations was systematically collected throughout project implementation and used to inform programme design and make necessary adjustments. In total, 863 people participated in UNICEF-supported accountability mechanisms.
UNICEF made significant progress in advancing the localization agenda as part of its emergency response in Catatumbo. The organization partnered with national and local stakeholders, working closely with municipalities and local authorities to strengthen institutional capacity and empower local decision-making. Project interventions prioritized community engagement, comprehensive risk management with local partners, and the inclusion of local actors in leadership roles within coordination mechanisms.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Nutrition	286,084.63	Targeted	5.00	14,304.23	250

Nutrition	286,084.63	Reached	5.00	14,304.23	1,260
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,103.87	Targeted	10.00	35,110.39	3,000
		Reached	10.00	35,110.39	1,251
Education	299,088.48	Targeted	70.00	209,361.94	3,780
		Reached	70.00	209,361.94	3,780
Protection - Child Protection	364,107.72	Targeted	60.00	218,464.63	8,757
		Reached	60.00	218,464.63	8,000

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

Ensuring the protection and dignity of affected populations was at the core of UNICEF's multisectoral humanitarian response in Catatumbo. A comprehensive protection mainstreaming strategy was implemented across all sectors—Protection, Education, WASH, Health, and Nutrition—to reduce risks, strengthen accountability, and guarantee safe, equitable, and dignified access to essential services in contexts affected by violence and displacement.

Given the complex security environment marked by the presence of non-state armed groups, explosive ordnance, and coercive community norms, UNICEF prioritized a risk-informed and access-sensitive operational model. Through the Tripartite Humanitarian Access Mechanism, led by the Ombudsman's Office, the Dioceses of Tibú and Ocaña (Catholic Church), and the UN Verification Mission, gradual and negotiated access was enabled to 52 rural villages—94% of which were confirmed to have significant access constraints. This mechanism, combined with UNICEF's field presence in Tibú and Ocaña, ensured operational continuity and proximity to affected populations.

Humanitarian missions were preceded by community consultations, participatory risk analysis, and coordination with local leaders, ensuring that interventions respected humanitarian principles and local acceptance dynamics. UNICEF established an internal risk monitoring and mitigation system, regularly updating access maps and incident logs to inform sectoral planning, logistics, and security coordination. This system allowed for timely adjustments to delivery routes, activity schedules, and staff deployments according to shifts in the security and mobility landscape.

Protection mainstreaming was reinforced through capacity building of implementing partners and local institutions on do no harm, safe programming, and PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) standards. All sectoral activities integrated measures to safeguard participants, including the use of safe entry points, child-friendly procedures, and feedback mechanisms to report risks or incidents. In areas of heightened risk, messages on explosive ordnance awareness (EORE), GBV prevention, and child recruitment risks were systematically disseminated through schools, radio, and community platforms.

Inclusive and equitable access was a guiding principle. Gender equality, disability inclusion, and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were systematically applied across interventions. Approximately 5% of total WASH resources and 17% of the education budget were directed to gender-responsive measures, while 7% of WASH and 3.55% of education resources supported accessibility adaptations for people with disabilities. Child-friendly, gender-segregated, and accessible facilities were established in schools, shelters, and community spaces, ensuring safe participation for women, children, and persons with disabilities.

In parallel, UNICEF strengthened community protection networks through training and local ownership. Committees and youth leaders were capacitated in psychological first aid, psychosocial support, and referral mechanisms to ensure early detection of protection risks and facilitate access to institutional services. Specific assistance was provided to survivors of explosive ordnance accidents and persons with disabilities to facilitate rehabilitation, legal assistance, and access to State reparation mechanisms.

Through these integrated efforts, protection principles were not only mainstreamed but operationalized—ensuring that all interventions were safe, dignified, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive, even in the most constrained areas. The Catatumbo experience demonstrated that shared access mechanisms, risk-informed planning, and community-based protection structures are key to sustaining humanitarian presence and delivering life-saving assistance in volatile environments.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Nutrition	286,084.63	Targeted	20.00	57,216.93	1,260
		Reached	5.00	14,304.23	1,260

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,103.87	Targeted	10.00	35,110.39	1,251
		Reached	5.00	17,555.19	1,251
Education	299,088.48	Targeted	5.00	14,954.42	232
		Reached	5.00	14,954.42	280
Protection - Child Protection	364,107.72	Targeted	5.00	18,205.39	7,500
		Reached	22.00	80,103.70	6,513

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

Significant progress was made in preventing, identifying, and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), fostering protective environments and empowerment for girls, adolescents, and their families.
• Identification of protection and GBV risks: Community capacities were strengthened to identify protection and GBV risks through the methodological tool “Escalera del Cuidado” (“Care Ladder”). This tool promoted reflection on shared responsibility and reinforced key prevention messages to reduce tolerance toward violence.
• Implementation of the “Parches Violetas” strategy: Through the “Parches Violetas” initiative, groups of girls and adolescent girls participated in sisterhood circles that encouraged trust, open dialogue, and mutual support regarding experiences of violence. These spaces promoted collective learning, empowerment, and the strengthening of community-based support networks, allowing participants to recognize their rights and exercise leadership within their communities.
• Mainstreaming GBV prevention across activities: GBV prevention and gender equality components were systematically integrated into all methodological routes and training sessions. Everyday topics—such as domestic roles, relationships, and menstruation—were addressed to challenge normalized behaviors and discriminatory beliefs that perpetuate violence. This approach fostered active participation and awareness among girls, adolescents, and caregivers.
• Challenging stereotypes and harmful social norms: Activities promoted critical reflection on beliefs and attitudes that legitimize or minimize GBV. Special emphasis was placed on deconstructing stereotypes related to women’s and men’s roles in daily life, play, and decision-making. These discussions contributed to building more equitable relationships and encouraged respect and inclusion in all community spaces.
• Emotional awareness and promotion of new masculinities: Processes were launched to strengthen emotional recognition and expression among girls, boys, adolescents, parents, and caregivers. The “Entre Panas” (“Among Friends”) strategy created safe spaces for men and adolescent boys to reflect on respect, equality, and shared responsibility in relationships, promoting positive masculinity models and reducing tolerance of violent behaviors.
• Leadership and participation of girls and adolescents:
• Girls and adolescent girls led community dialogues and peer sessions, amplifying their voices as change agents and advocates for safe, violence-free spaces. Their leadership fostered collective awareness about gender equity and strengthened the sense of solidarity and community protection.
• Activation of GBV referral pathways and institutional coordination: In cases of identified risk or violence, response and referral mechanisms were promptly activated, ensuring survivors’ access to psychosocial support and specialized services. Coordination with institutional and community actors contributed to improving the response system and the continuity of protection measures.
• Overall, these actions reinforced local and family capacities to prevent GBV, supported behavioral change toward gender equality, and promoted the leadership of girls and adolescents as key actors in building protective and inclusive communities.
22% of the total project budget was invested in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Nutrition	286,084.63	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,103.87	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

Education	299,088.48	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0
Protection - Child Protection	364,107.72	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

A gender-responsive approach was systematically integrated across all components of the humanitarian response to address the differentiated needs, risks, and barriers faced by women, girls, boys, and men in crisis contexts. This cross-cutting strategy ensured that all interventions—ranging from WASH and Education to Protection, Health, and Nutrition—were designed and implemented with a focus on equity, safety, and inclusion, recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the lack of access to safe water, adequate sanitation, healthcare, protection services, and education.
Approximately 5% of total resources were allocated to the integration of gender considerations in WASH interventions. Actions included the installation of safe and gender-segregated sanitation facilities, promotion of female participation in community WASH committees, and awareness-raising sessions on gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). These measures helped mitigate the risks of harassment and violence, improved hygiene and menstrual management conditions, and increased women's participation in local decision-making processes.
In parallel, 17% of the education sector budget was dedicated to gender-targeted activities that fostered inclusive and protective learning environments. Key interventions included gender-sensitive program design to address invisible biases that intensify during crises—such as the expectation that adolescent girls assume caregiving roles—and training for 495 teachers and education personnel in inclusive pedagogy and psychosocial support to better identify and respond to gender-related risks.
Moreover, 13 temporary learning spaces were established with safe and gender-responsive conditions, while 6,129 children received educational materials prioritizing girls affected by displacement. Community engagement and advocacy activities promoted girls' right to education, contributing to reduced dropout rates in rural and mobility-restricted areas.
Across all sectors, the integrated gender approach enhanced dignity, safety, and participation for women and girls while strengthening community resilience. By ensuring equitable access to life-saving and essential services, the CERF project not only addressed immediate humanitarian needs but also laid the foundation for long-term gender equality and inclusive recovery in the Catatumbo region.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Nutrition	286,084.63	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	351,103.87	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00
Education	299,088.48	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00
Protection - Child Protection	364,107.72	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

As part of the project, UNICEF ensured that the humanitarian response was inclusive of persons with disabilities, particularly those affected by explosive device incidents. Targeted support was provided to facilitate timely access to medical care, rehabilitation, and institutional redress mechanisms. This included the identification of survivors, legal counseling to activate State protection and assistance channels, and complementary humanitarian support covering transportation, food, and lodging during treatment and recovery. Assistance also supported the issuance of accident certificates, a prerequisite for accessing compensation and reparation mechanisms established by the State. Approximately 3.07% of project resources were allocated to this component.
Within the protection response, it was estimated that at least 1% of children and adolescents affected by the emergency had some form of disability. To ensure their inclusion, UNICEF integrated a disability-inclusive approach across all sectors, aligning with humanitarian standards and the Sustainable Development Goals.
In the WASH sector, around 7% of resources were dedicated to ensuring universal accessibility, including infrastructure adaptations, accessible sanitation facilities, and physical design criteria guided by UNICEF's internal accessibility standards. These measures promoted equity, participation, and sustainability of interventions for people with disabilities.
In education, approximately 3.55% of the sector budget was allocated to actions facilitating the inclusion of children with disabilities in formal and early childhood education. This involved active outreach, coordination with local authorities, and individualized follow-up to remove administrative and logistical barriers. As a result, 147 children and adolescents with disabilities were identified, and 103 (70%) were successfully enrolled in schools or early childhood programs.
These efforts not only closed immediate access gaps but also strengthened local systems to sustain inclusive practices, ensuring that humanitarian education and protection responses uphold equity, accessibility, and the rights of children with disabilities in emergencies and recovery phases.

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

The water, sanitation, and hygiene projects carried out in the Catatumbo subregion sought to mitigate climate risks through actions that strengthen the resilience of rehabilitated infrastructure and installed systems, reducing vulnerability and preventing future damage. The percentage of total resources allocated amounts to approximately 5% of the total funds invested during the implementation period.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:									927,517.00	
International NGO									281,304.00	22 %
National NGO									426,337.00	33 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD			
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %		
Others / Government									164,964.00	13 %
Private Contractor									54,912.00	4 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society									0.00	0 %
UN and IOM									0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	**Partner Type**	**Budget in US $**	**Expenditure in US $**	**Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner**	**Start Date of CERF Funded Activities**	**Activities**	**Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)**
Corporación Paz y Democracia	National NGO	110,812	127,169	22-May-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Protection - Child Protection** **Activity 1.3.1** Mitigation of the risks of accidents caused by antipersonnel mines and other explosive devices throu... , **Activity 1.3.2** Complementary assistance to APM/UXO/IED victims As part of this activity, support will be provided...	
Norwegian Refugee Council	International NGO	29,832	31,999	06-Jun-2025	01-May-2025	**Education** **Activity 1.1.1** Conduct active outreach and manage enrollment for children and adolescents in formal education in Cú... , **Activity 1.1.2** Establish development and learning spaces primarily for children aged 0 to 2, either as itinerant sp... , **Activity 1.1.3** Equip preschool classrooms for children aged 3 to 6 years in temporary schools, mainly in Ocaña and ... , **Activity 1.1.4** Set up temporary classrooms for elementary and secondary education in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú. These...	
Acción contra el Hambre	International NGO	251,472	256,062	28-Apr-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** **Activity 1.1.1** Conduct rapid assessments of	

						existing and required water supply points based on the population to be... , **Activity 1.1.2** Conduct rapid assessments of existing and required water supply points based on the population to be... , **Activity 1.1.3** Rehabilitate existing water infrastructure by repairing or rebuilding water catchment, storage, and ... , **Activity 1.1.4** Install treatment systems to ensure access to safe drinking water, particularly in areas with high c... , **Activity 1.1.5** Distribute drinking water at hydration points in temporary spaces where displaced or conflict-affect... , **Activity 1.2.1** Distribution of WASH supplies and hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene products, as part of eme... , **Activity 1.2.2** Implementation of measures to mitigate and reduce risks associated with vector- and rodent-borne dis... , **Activity 1.2.3** Promotion of hygiene practices, with a strong focus on handwashing, safe water consumption at supply... , **Activity 1.2.4** Development of solid waste management strategies in areas with a high concentration of displaced per... , **Activity 1.3.1**		

						Rehabilitation and/or upgrading of sanitation systems Rehabilitation and/or improvement of sanitati...	
Corporación para la Investigación y Desarrollo de la Democracia	National NGO	251,600	318,162	28-Apr-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Education** **Activity 1.1.1** Psychological First Aid Training The capacities of local actors—including community leaders, teach... , **Activity 1.1.2** Child-Friendly Spaces (2500 characters) Safe community spaces will be established where children an... , **Activity 1.1.3** Skills for life Strategies will be implemented to develop and strengthen life skills in children a... , **Activity 1.1.4** Psychosocial accompaniment for family and well-being Families and communities affected by the cris... , **Activity 1.2.1** Design and implementation of community and school mechanisms and pathways for the protection of chil... , **Activity 1.2.1** Establishing development and learning spaces primarily for children between 0 and 2 years old. These... , **Activity 1.2.2** Activating/strengthening the Immediate Action Teams (IAT) in the targeted municipalities These tea... , **Activity 1.2.2** Setting up preschool classrooms for children between 3 and 6 years old in	During implementation, due to persistent access restrictions and the need to ensure program continuity in high-risk areas, UNICEF and partners decided to consolidate all mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities under CIDEMOS, which already had field presence and community acceptance. This adjustment ensured a more integrated and efficient delivery of child protection and education interventions. The additional scope—including MHPSS, capacity-building for local actors, and outreach to confined communities—resulted in higher operational and staffing costs, explaining the variance.

						temporary schools, mainly ... , **Activity 1.2.3** Setting up temporary classrooms for elementary and secondary education in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú, i... , **Activity 1.2.3** UNICEF Humanitarian Emergency Fund to activate institutional pathways to address the most critical c...	
Corporación para la Investigación y Desarrollo de la Democracia	National NGO	251,600	318,162	28-Apr-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Protection - Child Protection** **Activity 1.1.1** Psychological First Aid Training The capacities of local actors—including community leaders, teach... , **Activity 1.1.2** Child-Friendly Spaces (2500 characters) Safe community spaces will be established where children an... , **Activity 1.1.3** Skills for life Strategies will be implemented to develop and strengthen life skills in children a... , **Activity 1.1.4** Psychosocial accompaniment for family and well-being Families and communities affected by the cris... , **Activity 1.2.1** Design and implementation of community and school mechanisms and pathways for the protection of chil... , **Activity 1.2.1** Establishing development and learning spaces primarily for children between 0 and 2	During implementation, due to persistent access restrictions and the need to ensure program continuity in high-risk areas, UNICEF and partners decided to consolidate all mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities under CIDEMOS, which already had field presence and community acceptance. This adjustment ensured a more integrated and efficient delivery of child protection and education interventions. The additional scope—including MHPSS, capacity-building for local actors, and outreach to confined communities—resulted in higher operational and staffing costs, explaining the variance.

						years old. These... , **Activity 1.2.2** Activating/strengthening the Immediate Action Teams (IAT) in the targeted municipalities These tea... , **Activity 1.2.2** Setting up preschool classrooms for children between 3 and 6 years old in temporary schools, mainly ... , **Activity 1.2.3** Setting up temporary classrooms for elementary and secondary education in Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú, i... , **Activity 1.2.3** UNICEF Humanitarian Emergency Fund to activate institutional pathways to address the most critical c...	

Fundación Centro Cultural Pilar de Brahim	National NGO	63,925	81,758	15-May-2025	01-May-2025	**Education** **Activity 1.3.1** Delivery and use of learning materials within the framework of the PIO strategy, mainly in Teorama, ... , **Activity 1.3.2** Delivery and use of initial literacy materials under the "Let's All Learn to Read-ATAL" strategy, ma... , **Activity 1.3.3** Delivery and use of materials for remedial learning in secondary education, mainly in Teorama, Ocaña... , **Activity 1.3.4** Delivery of school kits for preschool, elementary, and middle school, including menstrual management... , **Activity 1.3.5** Dissemination of pedagogical and didactic recommendations free of gender stereotypes for material us...	Implementation in remote and high-risk municipalities such as Teorama, Ocaña, and Tibú required additional logistics, transport, and distribution efforts to reach the most vulnerable children. Costs increased due to the expansion of coverage to additional schools and rural sites, and the need to adapt delivery mechanisms to volatile security conditions. The organization exceeded initial targets, ensuring continuity of education services and material distribution despite access challenges.

Tabbris Consulting	Private Contractor	54,912	15,136	01-Jul-2025	15-Feb-2025	**Protection - Child Protection** **Activity 1.4.1** Providing individual support through listening spaces for children, adolescents, pregnant women, and... , **Activity 1.4.2** Organizing group listening and support sessions for children, adolescents, and caregivers. Mainly in... , **Activity 1.4.3** Conducting caregiver support workshops for frontline professionals and community leaders. Mainly in ... , **Activity 1.4.4** Implementing targeted institutional strengthening initiatives to enhance MHPSS actions based on spec... , **Activity 1.4.5** Distributing MHPSS kits for stress management and emotional psychoeducation to support professionals...	In light of security constraints and planning adjustments, only public health surveillance and limited psychosocial monitoring were implemented by TABBRIS. The decision to transfer most MHPSS field activities to CIDEMOS under an integrated approach allowed for better coordination and access to confined communities. As a result, TABBRIS' role was reduced to technical support and data management, leading to significant underspending.
EMPRESA SOCIAL DEL ESTADO HOSPITAL NORTE	Others / Government	164,964	169,705	17-Jun-2025	01-May-2025	**Nutrition** **Activity 1.1.1** Weekly deployment of extramural brigades in communities to identify and treat nutritional disorders ... , **Activity 1.1.2** Community strengthening for the identification and management of risks related to acute malnutrition... , **Activity 1.1.3** Capacity building for professionals providing direct care to children and	

						pregnant women, covering t... , **Activity 1.1.4** Articulation with municipal health secretariats and health service providers in prioritized municipa... , **Activity 1.1.5** Implementation of a permanent monitoring system to ensure the quality of care and data accuracy (UNI... , **Activity 1.2.1** Weekly deployment of extramural brigades in communities to identify and treat nutritional disorders ... , **Activity 1.2.2** Community strengthening for the identification and management of risks related to acute malnutrition... , **Activity 1.2.3** Capacity building for professionals providing direct care to children and pregnant women, covering t... , **Activity 1.2.4** Articulation with municipal health secretariats and health service providers in prioritized municipa... , **Activity 1.2.5** Implementation of a permanent monitoring system to ensure the quality of care and data accuracy (UNI... , **Activity 1.3.1** Weekly deployment of extramural brigades in communities to identify and treat nutritional disorders ... , **Activity 1.3.2** Community strengthening for		

						the identification and management of risks related to acute malnutrition... , **Activity 1.3.3** Capacity building for professionals providing direct care to children and pregnant women, covering t... , **Activity 1.3.4** Articulation with municipal health secretariats and health service providers in prioritized municipa... , **Activity 1.3.5** Implementation of a permanent monitoring system to ensure the quality of care and data accuracy (UNI...	
Total		1,179,117.00	1,318,153.00				
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			0.00				

Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs

The variation between the start date and first payment is due to different implementation modalities. TABBRIS Consulting and ESE Hospital Norte operated under service contracts with payments upon completion and verification of deliverables, rather than partnership agreements, which caused a delay between implementation and disbursement. For education partners NRC and Fundación Centro Cultural Pilar de Brahim, activities started after UNICEF's initial direct deployment to reactivate education in affected schools and were later expanded to strengthen pedagogical continuity and coverage. These contractual and sequencing arrangements explain the variance in reported dates.

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		**Targeted**		**Reached**	**0**
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					