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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Final Report

Colombia: Risk of Avalanche and Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation N° MDRCO015	
Date issued: 21 December 2018	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Date of disaster: 17 May 2018	Operation start date: 19 May 2018
Operation start date: 19 May 2018	Operation end date: 19 August 2018
Host National Society: Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS)	Overall operation budget: 233,859 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 113,000 people	Number of people assisted: 4,000 people (800 families)
Host National Society presence: The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has a total of 27,076 volunteers, 1,793 staff members and 229 operational municipal units ¹ .	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in this operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in this operation: National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD), National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD), Unified Command Post (PMU) at the national and regional level; with participation from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of the Environment and National Environmental Licenses Agency; and support from technical entities, the Colombian Army, the Colombian National Police, National Disaster Management Committee, Departmental Disaster Risk Management Council and Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils	

<For the final financial report, please click [here](#). For contacts, please click [here](#).>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of Disaster

The Ituango Hydroelectric Project (under construction) is located on the Cauca River in north-western Antioquia department, 170 km from the city of Medellín. The dam's main construction work covers parts of the municipalities of Ituango and Briceño; however, its area of influence extends even further towards the municipalities of Santa Fe de Antioquia, Buriticá, Peque, Liborina, Sabanalarga, Toledo, Olaya, San Andrés de Cuerquia, Valdivia and Yarumal.

A landslide on the left bank caused a temporary blockage in the river's flow, and the sustained accumulation caused the dammed water to overflow and flow through ducts along the upper construction areas. The water accumulated at a rate of between 10 and 20 cm³/h within 367 meters of the dam's capacity. Additionally, there was only one outlet for water and that was through the turbine chamber, which flowed at a rate of between 800 and 1,000 m³/second. When the disaster hit, there was no control over the water flowing through the tunnels.



A CRCS volunteer attends to the evacuated population in the municipality of Valdivia, department of Antioquia. Source: CRCS

¹ Operational Municipal Units are the functional teams at the subnational level; they respond to a Municipal Directive Board, and they are governed by the Department Sectional.

These circumstances created a scenario of imminent risk to the communities downstream of the dam. As a precautionary and maximum alert measure, evacuation plans were activated in downstream communities such as Corregimiento Puerto Valdivia, Cáceres, Tarazá and Caucasia. The workers at the hydroelectric project were also quickly evacuated and taken to safe locations. On 14 May 2018, the departmental government of Antioquia declared a state of public disaster. At the time, the governor of Antioquia estimated that 113,000 people could be affected if the dam burst.

At the beginning of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation, locations downstream from the project and along the banks of the Cauca River such as Ituango, Briceño, Valdivia (Corregimiento Puerto Valdivia), Cáceres, Tarazá, Caucasia and Nechí, were put under a state of maximum alert. A preventive evacuation order was issued for the departments of Sucre (Majagual, Guaranda, San Marcos, Sucre, Caimito and San Benito de Abad), Córdoba (Ayapel) and Bolívar (Achí, Magangué and San Jacinto del Cauca). Approximately 26,000 were evacuated during the emergency².

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The CRCS's headquarters and the National Society's branches in Antioquia, Sucre, Córdoba and Bolívar (first response perimeter) and branches in Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Tolima, Atlántico, Santander, Cundinamarca and Boyacá (second response perimeter) assessed its capacity to respond to a potential emergency.

The PMU actively participated in the operation with the CRCS's branch in Antioquia and the National Society's Disaster Risk Management Team. The CRCS initially sent three volunteers to assist work teams in Bajo Cauca and one volunteer Emergency Manager to support the PMU in Ituango.

The CRCS carried out emergency preparedness actions at the site of the emergency with the assistance of 190 individuals including managers, staff and volunteers specializing in different tasks. It also deployed three vehicles, two drivers and four psychosocial support (PSS) volunteers from its headquarters and its branches in Quindío and Risaralda to support evacuation efforts.

The CRCS's branch in Antioquia held inter-institutional monitoring and coordination meetings since the onset of the emergency. As part of its initial response, the Antioquia branch deployed the following resources:

- 4 four-wheel drive vehicles
- 1 truck
- 2 ambulances
- 1 telecommunications kit
- 1 emergency medical kit
- 190 volunteers at the national level (80 volunteers from the Antioquia branch) with various areas of expertise.

Likewise, the National Society supported the operation through the following response actions:

- Development of health and PSS actions (supporting the supporters) for relief agencies, public officials and the community. Actions were coordinated with the PMU.
- Participation in the National Crisis Room to monitor the Ituango Dam Contingency Plan; this meeting was held at UNGRD's facilities
- Participation in the Antioquia branch in Public companies in Medellín (EPM for its acronym in Spanish)'s Crisis Room
- Forwarded information to the National CRCS Directorate
- Coordination at the national and local level regarding the response to the emergency.
- Helped coordinate the evacuation of people in at-risk areas to safe locations determined by UNGRD
- Assisted with the setting up of the collective centres
- Awareness-raising in communities in at-risk areas.
- Provided technical support in telecommunications through the installation of one repeater in the municipality of Valdivia and for SNGRD agencies.
- Branches in Sucre, Bolívar, Córdoba and Antioquia provided constant monitoring and follow-up, reporting to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL for its acronym in Spanish) and the CRCS's

² <https://www.elpais.com.co/colombia/numero-de-evacuados-por-hidroituango-ascendio-a-26-000-personas.html>

- emergency operations centre (EOC).
- Tracked and monitored the situation from the CRCS's Telecommunications Centre (CITEL for its acronym in Spanish), in Bogotá and the CRCS's EOC.
- 110 CRCS volunteers complemented the 80 volunteers from the National Society's Antioquia branch.

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country

The CRCS issued daily situation reports to keep Partner National Societies (PNSs) such as the American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, the ICRC and the IFRC apprised of the situation. The IFRC provided support to the operation through its disaster management coordinator for South America, its country cluster office in Lima, Peru and financial support through the activation of the DREF.

The CRCS maintained continuous communication with the IFRC throughout the operation. Since the onset of the emergency, the CRCS published reports on the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) to keep Movement actors informed. The CRCS's EOC remained active and coordinated operations in the field and with Movement components to support response at all times.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

The UNGRD-led PMU remained permanently active during the operation to:

- Monitor the response plan's implementation
- Provide support in conjunction with EPM
- Disseminate information issued by EPM and the Presidency of the Republic's National Risk Management Unit to the communities in the dam's sphere of influence.

Emergency response actions included:

- UNGRD provided 400 personal hygiene kits, 1,200 mats and 1,200 blankets to affected people
- UNGRD, the Ministry of Mines, Fire-Fighters Command, Civil Defence and other agencies were deployed to the affected area, where the Departmental Risk Management Council assessed the situation, presented a contingency plan and facilitated decision-making to minimize the emergency's impact.
- The Departmental Risk Management Unit provided personnel to perform the damage assessment in Puerto Valdivia and provided emergency supplies in Tarazá, Cáceres and Caucasia. The contingency plan for sudden river overflows was assessed together with EPM personnel. The population evacuated from Puerto Valdivia was housed in collective centres (one stadium, two schools and the women's association facilities) and provided with hot meals, sanitary facilities and health services.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to estimates, there were more than 100,000 people living in 10 communities within the at-risk area. On 16 May 2018, an evacuation process began based on EPM's recommendations, which were ratified by the National Disaster Risk Management Unit.

In addition to the evacuation, an assessment of the target population's needs was performed to obtain the following needs map that would later be used to plan the intervention:

- Health:** Because most people had to evacuate immediately, many were unable to bring their medication to treat chronic diseases such as diabetes or high blood pressure. Other people were being treated for respiratory, dermatological and gastrointestinal ailments. Regarding mental health, many people showed signs of stress due to the urgency of the evacuation and the uncertainty caused by the constant threat and the risk of losing their belongings or even their lives in the event the dam overflowed.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH):** EPM provided the evacuated people with drinking water; however, there was a potential risk that people sheltering in collective centres and those living in rural areas could be left without drinking water if the dam overflowed; these people also needed personal hygiene items.
- Livelihoods:** Livelihoods and the local economy were abruptly interrupted by the sudden evacuation of at-risk areas. The families who were evacuated to the collective centres work mostly in agriculture; therefore, a detailed assessment was required to identify specific livelihoods needs.
- Food security:** Throughout the emergency, EPM provided hot meals to evacuees and people in collective centres.

- **Shelter:** The collective centres had to be adapted because of the considerable number of people who needed to be evacuated and the expansion of the area deemed at risk. The Colombian Army set up emergency collective centres to house evacuated families.
- **Protection:** The temporary relocation of people to collective centres generated identification needs, which required the CRCS to undertake specific protection measures for children, women and persons with disabilities such as PSS, health assistance sessions, preventive health sessions, hygiene promotion and institutional coordination.

Targeting

The operation targeted 4,000 people (800 families) living in at-risk communities in the Bajo Cauca region's Cauca River basin in the Antioquia department.

Operation Risk Assessment

The rainy season was especially strong in at-risk areas and lasted through May and June 2018; during this time, there was a danger that the dam could collapse and affect the Cauca River basin suddenly.

Antioquia department, especially the Bajo Cauca region, has historically been one of the areas in Colombia most affected by armed conflict. According to the Ituango development plan, the northern regions saw an increase in terrorist acts, threats, forced displacements and homicides between 2011 and 2012; this region has been one of the most affected by anti-personnel mines, and Ituango residents have been the most affected by these artefacts. This situation required a security briefing for CRCS volunteers and coordination with local authorities to avoid endangering CRCS personnel during the operation.

B. Operational Strategy

Overall Operational objective

Support the evacuation of the population at risk to flooding and avalanche in the Cauca River basin in Antioquia department and to pre-position humanitarian aid to assist at least 800 families.

Proposed Strategy

Human resources

The structure to coordinate the pre-positioning operation was organized as follows:

- 1 Operation Coordinator
- 1 Field Coordinator
- 1 Health Coordinator
- 1 Telecommunications coordinator
- 1 Finance coordinator
- 1 WASH coordinator
- 190 volunteers

In addition to the personnel above, the CRCS formed and pre-positioned 1 emergency medical team, 1 PSS team, 1 inter-sectorial assessment, 1 telecommunications team, 1 logistics team and 1 WASH team in the field. The operation covered mobilization costs; however, it did not cover the CRCS teams' wages. The teams were comprised of CRCS staff and volunteers, and the IFRC supported them.

Logistics and supply chain

Some of the CRCS's branches close to the affected area used their funding to cover the National Society's initial response. The CRCS followed all its procurement procedures for its DREF-funded purchases.

Information Technology (IT)

During the operation, the IT Unit used a vehicle to provide better communications using high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) frequencies, and it had technical personnel to install telecommunication equipment.

Communications and Information

The CRCS's National Communications and Institutional Image Directorate continuously monitored the situation at the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, in coordination with the Antioquia branch. During the operation, the CRCS issued seven internal Situation Reports to keep its units and departments and Red Cross Movement components apprised of developments and of the humanitarian response provided by the CRCS in the affected area.

In May 2018, the CRCS's Antioquia branch Communication Coordination areas and its National Communication and Institutional Image Directorate coordinated the development of an emergency communications plan, which included key messages, press releases for the media and press lines in case of emergency.

During the emergency, the CRCS activated its national communications system to track the situation. In addition, the CRCS deployed one mobile communication unit and a communications team of.

Security

The CRCS worked within the Safer Access action framework and in accordance with guidelines contained in its Security Manual.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The CRCS's Disaster Risk Management team, in coordination with other National Society directorates, was responsible for implementing this plan and providing the appropriate monitoring of operational activities. The National Society ensured compliance with its established monitoring procedures throughout the plan's implementation.

The IFRC disaster management coordinator for South America provided technical support, guidance and monitoring to this operation.

Administration and Finance

The CRCS frames its administrative and financial procedures within its quality assurance processes, and these procedures underlie all the National Society's humanitarian mission, thus ensuring appropriate transparency and accountability.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Since the EPM covered operating costs, the CRCS proposed the pre-positioning of humanitarian aid as a response strategy to cover at least 800 families through the following lines of intervention:

Line of intervention	Description of pre-positioned relief items
 Water and Sanitation	1,600 20-litre jerrycans
	800 hygiene kits
	Operation of one water treatment plant
 Health	20 first aid kits
	5 PSS kits
 Shelter	4,000 blankets
	4,000 sleeping mats
	800 rolls of black plastic

	Disaster Risk Reduction	Operational support (meals, transport, lodgings, fuel, telephone services)
	International Disaster Management	Monitoring missions, office supplies. country coordinator, bank charges, etc.
	IFRC	Provision of programme support

	Shelter People reached: 1,800
Shelter Outcome 1: 800 non-food kits are pre-positioned in the area to respond to a potential emergency	
Shelter Output 1.1: 800 non-food kits are pre-positioned to be distributed immediately to affected families	
Indicators:	Target Achieved
Purchase sleeping mats	4,000 0
Purchase blankets	4,000 0
Purchase rolls of black plastic	800 360
Needs analysis: During the emergency, support was needed to provide assistance in collective centres and other safe locations, especially if the dam collapsed.	
Population to be assisted: At least 4,000 people in Antioquia department receive a non-food kit.	
Programme standards/benchmarks: The non-food kits' contents were based on the CRCS's response standards and in accordance with its Integrated Disaster Risk Management System (SIGERMED)'s standards.	
Description of achievement by each activity	
Regarding the proposed pre-positioning of sleeping mats and blankets in the event of the emergency, the CRCS could not meet this indicator's target because EPM, the company responsible for building the dam and the coordination of the emergency would not allow the CRCS or any relief agency to distribute any kind of humanitarian aid; consequently, the CRCS cancelled its procurement processes.	
Although the CRCS had planned to purchase 800 rolls of plastic to pre-position them, it only procured 360 rolls based on the available resources.	

	Health People reached: 3,452
Health Outcome 2: The negative impact on the health of the affected population is reduced	
Health Output 2.1: Materials to provide first aid and medical services to up to 4,000 people are pre-positioned	
Indicators:	Target Achieved
Pre-positioning of 20 first-aid kits	20 20

Pre-positioning of elements, equipment and medicine for one mobile health unit	1	1								
Health Output 2.2: Individual and group psychosocial support is provided according to the needs of the affected population										
Pre-positioning of five psychosocial support kits	5	5								
Hold psychosocial support sessions with first-response teams and people in collective centres	4,000	3,452								
<p>Needs analysis: Given the potential scenario involving floods and avalanches, the population was exposed to risks to their physical and emotional integrity. Evacuated families had members suffering from chronic diseases that needed continuous treatment. Outbreaks of water-borne diseases due to heavy rainfall was also a threat. In addition, evacuated families experienced a great deal of uncertainty and emotional suffering due to their sudden displacement from their homes.</p> <p>Population to be assisted: The CRCS pre-positioned first aid, medical care and PSS materials to provide care to up to 4,000 people.</p> <p>Programme standards/benchmarks: The Health area followed standards developed by CRCS through its ISO 9001-2008 quality management system, which consists of protocols, formats and procedures.</p> <p>The CRCS also considered regulations issued by the Ministry of Health and Social protection when implementing its health actions. In the specific case of mental health and PSS, the CRCS followed its own guidelines and those of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC).</p>										
Description of achievement by each activity										
<p>The CRCS purchased first aid and PSS kits. A CRCS psychosocial support team provided PSS to communities housed in collective centres and people who were “self-sheltering” and living in spontaneous shelters³, as well as psychosocial support to local authorities and members of relief agencies (supporting the supporters).</p> <p>The CRCS’s Antioquia branch provided PSS, in coordination with the National Society’s headquarters and the Operation Municipal Units.</p>										
	Municipality									
	Valdivia		Taraza		Caceres		Nechí		Caucasia	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Young children (0-5 years)	77	74	2	6						
Children (6-11 years)	321	336	30	29						
Adolescence (12-18 years)	127	108	65	29						
Youth (19-26 years)	142	162	197	216						
Adults (27-59 years)	316	422	158	355	71	107	5	7	14	21
Elderly (60 or more years)	10	27	9	9						
Subtotal	993	1129	461	644	71	107	5	7	14	21
Total	3,452									
 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 4,000</p>										
WASH Outcome 3: Reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in at-risk population, considering the pre-positioning of essential items										
WASH Output 3.1: Pre-positioning of materials, equipment and supplies in water and Hygiene										

³ These are places where affected families moved to safeguard their life; the shelters generally had water, food and health attention. Please see: https://issuu.com/andresruizestrella/docs/lineamientos_te_cnicos_asistencia_.

Indicators:	Target	Achieved
Pre-positioning of 1,600 20-litre jerrycans (2 per family)	1,600	1,600
Pre-positioning of 800 family hygiene kits	800	800
Pre-positioning of one water treatment plant	1	1
<p>Needs analysis: The affected communities' drinking water service was not affected; however, if the dam collapsed, the population's water supply would have been affected. Therefore, the pre-positioning of relief items was essential to meet the population's needs in a timely manner. Based on the potential level of impact, the CRCS pre-positioned 1 25,000-litre capacity water treatment plant to assist 4,000 people. In addition, the CRCS purchased and pre-positioned 1,600 20-litre jerrycans and 800 family hygiene kits.</p> <p>Population to be assisted: At least 4,000 people in the Cauca River basin in Antioquia</p> <p>Programme standards/benchmarks: The CRCS assembled the family hygiene kits in accordance with Sphere standards and the CRCS's SIGERMED's parameters.</p>		
<p>Description of achievement by each activity</p> <p>The CRCS conducted the operation's procurement processes according to its guidelines established by. The National Society pre-positioned the procured relief items in its Antioquia branch's warehouses. The CRCS also planned to mobilize a water treatment plant capable of producing 135,000 litres of water per day with all the necessary accessories and inputs to operate autonomously during the operation's first month; however, its mobilization was unnecessary because the emergency did not occur.</p>		



Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

People reached: 5,325

DRR Outcome 4. Protect the physical integrity of people by evacuating at-risk communities to a safe area		
DRR Output 4.1 CRCS teams support evacuation actions in coordination with local authorities		
Indicators	Target	Achieved
Evacuation of families from at-risk areas around the Ituango dam	4,000	5,325 ⁴
<p>Description of achievement by each activity</p> <p>Surpassing the initial target of evacuated families was possible thanks to the coordinated work of more than 90 volunteers, employees and managers. This intervention helped assist the evacuation of 5,325 families.</p> <p>The CRCS mobilized 17 vehicles to the field, of which 12 were four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 cargo transports, 1 mobile telecommunications unit and 1 boat during the emergency; additionally, the CRS kept 18 vehicles in a state of readiness at the national level. The National Society also made 1 satellite phone and a VHF communications network with 6 hand-held radios, 3 VHF base radios, 3 digital repeaters and six mobile radios available during the operation.</p>		

Strategies for Implementation

⁴ Sum of the families evacuated from the municipalities of Valdivia, Cáceres, Taraza, Caucasia and Nechi.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators	Target	Achieved
Monitoring visit by the IFRC ⁵	2	2
Description of achievement by each activity		
In June and August 2018, the IFRC deployed the disaster response coordinator for South America to monitor and assist the National Society with the operation's development.		

OVERALL OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES:

- Coordinating inter-institutional work between SNGRD agencies (CRCS, Colombian Civil Defence, the Colombian Firefighter Corps, Colombian National Police [PONALSAR for its acronym in Spanish], Colombian Airforce, Army and Navy) in various municipalities to avoid the duplication of efforts and unnecessary expenditure and to optimize the provision of aid to affected communities was an operational challenge.
- Procuring relief items over a short period of time was a challenge, as was pre-positioning items within the established timeframe.
- The CRCS's initial plan was to purchase 4,000 sleeping mats and 4,000 blankets for the evacuated people. Although the CRCS initiated the procurement processes, the EPM forbade the delivery of any humanitarian aid to affected families; therefore, the CRCS had to halt the operation's procurement processes.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- It is necessary to continue to pre-position emergency humanitarian assistance items and other items to be delivered to communities in strategic locations throughout the country to ensure rapid and timely response in the event of major emergencies.
- It is recommended that the logistical team decides autonomously whether to provide humanitarian aid via sea or land.
- One successful aspect worth mentioning is the CRCS's communication with its various departmental branches, as it enabled the CRCS to have available volunteers throughout the country and deploy them to work along the different lines of action necessary to support the operation. Without this communication and team spirit, the CRCS's emergency response would not have been as effective.
- It is necessary to define the lines of authority during operations to plan effectively for the items or humanitarian aid that will be delivered. In this case, a private company assumed control of the emergency and did not allow the delivery of the aid planned within the DREF intervention. While it is true that the Red Cross Movement is auxiliary to a country's authorities, private companies are not part of those authorities. This confusion of roles prevented 4,000 people from receiving any kind of humanitarian aid.

D. Budget

Please see the attached final financial report.

Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Colombian Red Cross Society:

- Fabián Arellano, Director General of Risk Management, phone: 571 437 5300 ext. 6659; email: dir.gestion.riesgo@cruzrojacolombiana.org

⁵ The disaster management coordinator for South America's monitoring visits coincided with his missions to Colombia to monitor the MDRC014-Population Movement Emergency Appeal operation; therefore, the costs of his monitoring visits for this operation do not appear in MDRCO015's budget because they are registered under MDRCO014's budget.

In the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:

- Michele Detomaso, Head of the Delegation for the Andean Countries, email: michele.detomaso@ifrc.org

In the IFRC regional office for the Americas:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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In Geneva:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to **inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The work of the International Federation is governed by the Strategy 2020, in which **the strategic aims** are:

- 1.** Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises.
- 2.** Enable healthy and safe living.
- 3.** Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Annex

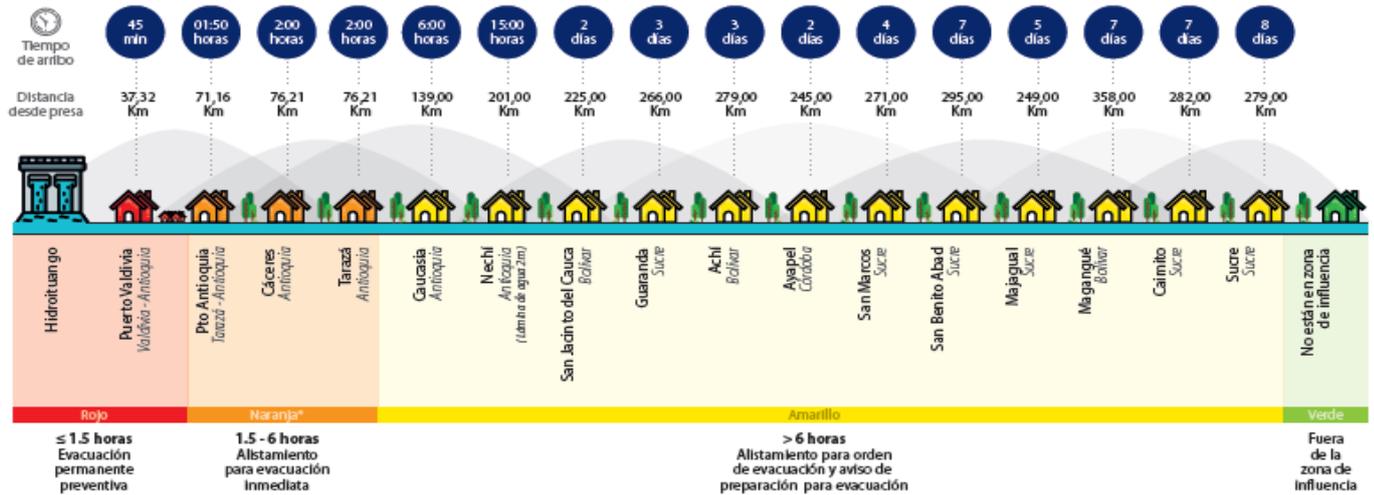
SCOPE OF IMPACT TO THE POPULATION



Alerta para Evacuación



Poblaciones en el área de influencia del río Cauca



* Alerta naranja se establece para las poblaciones en las riberas del río Cauca desde Puerto Antioquia hasta las cabeceras urbanas de los municipios de Cáceres y Tarazá.

- 1 Tempo arribo = se calcula a partir del inicio del incremento de la lámina de agua. Fuente: EMP - IDEAM
- 2 Modelación del río Cauca aguas abajo de Hidroituango hasta Magangué para el escenario de inundación con caudal pico de 8.100 m³/s. Fuente: EPM - IDEAM



Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCO015 - Colombia - Avalanche & Floods Risk

Timeframe: 19 May 18 to 19 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 19 May 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/11	Programme	MDRCO015
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		233,859				233,859	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		233,859				233,859	
C4. Other Income		233,859				233,859	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		233,859				233,859	
D. Total Funding = B + C		233,859				233,859	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		233,859				233,859	
E. Expenditure		-106,990				-106,990	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		126,869				126,869	

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Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			233,859			233,859		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	103,946		23,311			23,311	80,636	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	25,487		23,266			23,266	2,221	
Medical & First Aid	22,988		4,712			4,712	18,275	
Teaching Materials	15,492		6,355			6,355	9,137	
Utensils & Tools	7,996		6,480			6,480	1,516	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	175,909		64,124			64,124	111,785	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,995		6,185			6,185	3,809	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,995		6,185			6,185	3,809	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	3,998		697			697	3,301	
Volunteers	22,988		25,417			25,417	-2,429	
Total Personnel	26,986		26,113			26,113	873	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,999		22			22	1,977	
Information & Public Relations	500		762			762	-262	
Office Costs	400		11			11	389	
Communications	3,298		3,214			3,214	85	
Financial Charges	500		30			30	470	
Total General Expenditure	6,697		4,037			4,037	2,659	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	14,273		6,530			6,530	7,743	
Total Indirect Costs	14,273		6,530			6,530	7,743	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	233,859		106,990			106,990	126,869	
VARIANCE (C - D)			126,869			126,869		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCO015 - Colombia - Avalanche & Floods Risk**

Timeframe: 19 May 18 to 19 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 19 May 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/11	Programme	MDRCO015
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2018/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	233,859		233,859	233,859	106,990	126,869	
Subtotal BL2	233,859		233,859	233,859	106,990	126,869	
GRAND TOTAL	233,859		233,859	233,859	106,990	126,869	