

DREF Plan of Action

Colombia: Hurricane Iota

Operation DREF N°	MDRCO017		
Date of issue:	20 November 2020	Implementation period:	3 months
		Expected date of completion	28 February 2021
IFRC Category assigned to the disaster or crisis: Yellow.			
DREF allocated: 490,386 Swiss francs			
People affected (or at risk):	228,000 people	People to be assisted:	3,000 families (12,000 people)
Affected municipalities:	Departments of Bolivar, San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina, Sucre, Atlántico, Magdalena and La Guajira	Provinces / Target region:	Bolivar department: Cartagena district San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina department: Providencia municipality
Presence of the host National Society (N° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has 27,076 volunteers, 1,250 employees and 236 local units (32 branches, 84 municipal units and 120, 120 support groups).			
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.			
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: National Unit for Risk and Disaster Management (UNGRD), Firefighters, Colombian Civil Defence, Colombian Armed Forces (Navy and Air Force) and National Police.			

<Click [here](#) for Budget. Click [here](#) for Contacts.>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

Hurricane Iota, which passed through the Caribbean and moved towards Central America, was a category 5 hurricane prior to reaching the San Andrés archipelago (San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina department) on 16 November 2020. With winds of up to 240 km/ph., this hurricane also affected the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Choco, Bolívar and Guajira ([map](#)).

According to preliminary evaluations, reported in the OCHA flash update no. 3 (17 November 2020) there are 228,000 affected people, 17 missing persons and



Hurricane Iota caused damage on the island of Providencia (San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina department). Source: [Teleislas](#)

6 deceased persons¹. The OCHA flash update no. 3 (19 November 2020) reports 6,300 affected people in Providencia and at least 700 families in San Andrés. The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) report (19 November 2020) issued through its crisis room indicates that 155,000 people have been affected in the Cartagena district in Bolivar department.

Official information from the government stating that 98 per cent of the infrastructure of the island of Providencia was affected. Hurricane Iota additionally caused damage to infrastructure, loss of property, belongings and road blockages. The municipal government of Providence and San Andrés published a list of 15 collective centres on Providencia island, many of which are located in faith-based institutions.

The Government of Colombia activated the National Risk Management System (SNGR) in coordination with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), to deploy response capacities in the affected departments. Within the attention framework, the following actions are planned: infrastructure repairs, basic sanitation, drinking water, temporary accommodation and humanitarian assistance. On 18 November 2020, the Colombian President issued a decree declaring a Departmental Disaster in San Andrés, Providencia, Santa Catalina and its keys.

However, shelter and hygiene kits, water, food, sanitation elements, medical personnel and medicines are among the most urgent needs to attend to people affected by the hurricane and the heavy rains. Medical staff will assist, as in coordination with State authorities.

Summary of the Current Response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

During the hurricane season and winter period, the Colombian Red Cross Society activated its contingency plan to put all its sectionals on alert. Given the risk of the impact of Hurricane Iota, the CRCS established its crisis room and is engaged permanent monitoring and coordination. The Colombian Red Cross Society is part of the Colombian Response System and maintains permanent communication and coordination with the UNGRD. Teams of volunteers on the ground have supported evacuation actions, evaluations, rescue and first aid care.

The Colombian Red Cross Society, in coordination with the UNGRD and the Ministry of Health, deployed an emergency medical team (EMT) and other specialists in the areas of emergency management, medicine, psychology, nursing, logistics, telecommunications, information, restoring family links (RFL) and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. This 15-person team travelled from the city of Bogota to the city of Cartagena by air, and then, they took a National Navy ship from the city of Cartagena to the islands of San Andrés. A second EMT team of 14 people also was deployed. The third is ready to move to the affected area in the next few hours.

Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC, through its programme office in Colombia and the country cluster for the Andean countries in Peru, is coordinating with the National Society, as well as providing technical and coordination support.

The IFRC is addressing the humanitarian needs generated by the hurricane season, especially due to the impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota. Additionally, the personnel implementing the IFRC Emergency Appeal operations in Colombia: Population Movement ([MDRCO014](#)) and [COVID-19](#) are preparing complementary technical proposals to address the emergency in the departments that have been affected by the compound disasters.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has notified the participating National Societies in Colombia of the impacts of the national emergency and is working to develop proposals that allow financial and technical support for the National Society's response. Coordination is underway with all Movement partners, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC, as well as American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

¹ [OCHA Flash Update no. 2– Colombia](#) (17 November 2020).

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

National government and government institutions:

The national government with its institutions is responding to the emergency through the UNGRD. The UNGRD has activated its emergency response plan, prioritizing the San Andres, Providencia, and Santa Catalina department by beginning the Single Injured people Registry (RUD) process and assessing the level of affectation on the islands' infrastructure. In addition, it has delivered 1,000 food kits, 1,000 sleeping mats, 1,000 blankets and 89,650 litres of water to the affected communities, as part of the Humanitarian Emergency Assistance (AHE). The UNGRD has arranged heavy machinery to be used for cleaning tasks in the affected areas. Also, the government is providing fuel and lubricants to vehicles and accessories used for emergency care².

UNGRD has installed a Unified Command Post (PMU): aligned with the contingency plan, response and recovery actions are being organized through the national crisis room in which all the represented ministries participate. National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) entities such as firefighters, Colombian Civil Defense together with the disaster response teams of the Armed Forces (navy and air force), and the national police are providing support to the affected communities and preparing more aid shipments and equipment for the response.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

The collapse of the communications and access difficulties to different zones on the islands is a significant challenge to obtain more precise information about the situation. However, based on the information currently available and the projected needs, the CRCS has identified the following areas of needs:

Health

The passage of Hurricane Iota and the related floods have affected people's physical and emotional health on the islands of San Andrés and Providencia. Currently, most of the assistance is focused on trauma care for injured patients; those with high severity are being sent to other hospitals on the mainland.

On Providencia island, all buildings were affected, including the island's health centre. On the San Andres island, there was no major damage to the infrastructure. There is concern regarding medicine supply since the supply chain to Providencia island might be interrupted due to the disaster. In this case, it would be necessary for primary care on the island of Providencia, especially due to the high number of hypertensive and diabetic patients registered by the National Health Institute.

Support is required for the restoration of the health service, especially in Providencia island where there is only one health centre and due to the impact of the hurricane, it has been totally damaged and is not functioning. In addition, psychosocial support and health promotion will be provided to the population affected by the floods and effects of the Iota hurricane.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Prior to the emergency, the islands of San Andrés and Providencia faced severe challenges to the supply of drinking water, access to basic sanitation and disposal of solid waste. The recent emergency caused by Hurricane Iota had an impact on 98 percent of the archipelago's infrastructure, with a large impact on the municipal equipment and systems required for the local population to access these basic services. This impact also includes the damage to inhabitants' domestic water connections (bathrooms, showers, dishwashers, sinks, and toilets). The island population is at risk due to factors related to dehydration, excreta management, vectors, challenges to maintain healthy hygiene habits and the possibility of contracting water diseases associated with the lack of sanitation and water suitable for human consumption in the area. While the national government has arranged that the UNGRD provide four motor pumps, nine tank cars, a hydrosuction equipment (vactor), a water treatment plant and a desalination plant, it is necessary to contribute to access to drinking water, safe water management and hygiene promotion measures for the population.

Livelihoods and basic needs

The hurricane has caused intense and permanent rains, generating floods, river overflows in urban and rural areas, material damage, damage to vegetation, suspension of electricity and possible risks of landslides. The damage to public and private infrastructure has affected livelihood activities.

² UNGRD [website](#) consulted on 18 November 2020.

The combination of strong winds and intense rains ruined crops and plantations, fishing boats, and productive assets of small businesses. Stored food was affected, either due to contamination or destruction of the facilities where it was located. In the areas affected by the hurricane and heavy rains, Tourist, commercial and residential areas were affected by the hurricane and heavy rains in the departments of Bolivar and the Archipelago of San Andres.

To guarantee food security in the early emergency period, food kits are needed to respond to the affected population's immediate basic needs.

Based on an analysis of needs and capacities in the affected areas, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), such as in-kind or cash transfer, is needed to ensure that the affected people are above the survival threshold and prevent the use of negative survival strategies. In kind or cash, attending to the analysis of needs and capacities in each territory.

Shelter

According to the CRCS's preliminary damage assessment and needs analysis, carried out by the first National Society team arriving on the island of Providencia, approximately 1,200 homes were destroyed by strong winds and about 300 are damaged but can be repaired. According to the "Survey of habitat and socioeconomic uses" (DANE, 2020) 85.9% of the dwellings correspond to houses.

The most affected department in terms of shelter is Bolivar where 34,341 homes were damaged.

It is necessary to establish Collective Centres and complementary means of support to government actions. People are still on the streets seeking refuge or building improvised shelters. This situation puts the population at risk, exposing them to injuries due to handling of materials, nutritional deficit due to the difficulty in preparing or obtaining food, and injuries or diseases product of the weather.

Solutions are required to repair the damage caused on houses. This solution could include construction of housing units, repairs of damages on roof, walls and structures to ensure that families have a safe place to return. In addition to that Household items distribution will support to meet basic needs.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

In situations such as the emergency presented by Hurricane Iota, protection risks are exacerbated, particularly related to unaccompanied minors (family separation can occur when people seek spaces to protect their lives, or when evacuations occur), and people with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, etc. for what it is necessary to strengthen inter-institutional articulation mechanisms to guarantee the protection of rights.

Colombia is a host country for migrants; however, the departments of Bolivar and San Andrés are not home to the highest numbers of migrants. According to the State institution *Migración Colombia*, as of 31 October 2020, there are 80,967 migrants in Bolivar, most of them in the city of Cartagena, and 352 migrants in San Andrés³.

Restoring Family Links (RFL) Hurricane Iota generated serious problems in the communication between the inhabitants of the islands and the mainland due to damage to electric and telecommunications systems. Many people still lack information about their family members and loved ones. After a rapid needs' evaluation, adequate RFL services and effective mechanisms that enable the reestablishment and maintenance of family contacts will be implemented (depending on the cases and needs: Tracing activities, Red Cross Messages, Salamat, connectivity services, among others).

Targeting

The Colombian Red Cross Society aims to reach at least 12,000 people (3,000 families) in the departments of Bolívar and San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina who have been affected the hurricane, the heavy precipitation and other related effects. The prioritization of communities and households to be reached will be carried out in coordination with the SNGRD leadership and coordination bodies to generate synergies and complementarity of humanitarian assistance.

³ Migración Colombia. [Distribución de Venezolanos en Colombia](#) (up to 31 August 2020).

Department	Zone	Families	People
San Andres Archipelago	San Andres and Providencia	1,000	4,000
Bolivar	Cartagena	2,000	8,000
Total		3,000	12,000

While disaggregated figures are not yet available, the CRCS, in support of the Colombian state institutions, is assessing the affected areas. Once the assessments are conducted, the age and gender figures will be used for the monitoring and reporting of this operation.

The prioritization of communities and households to be reached will be carried out in coordination with the SNGRD leadership and its coordination bodies to generate synergies and complementarity of humanitarian assistance.

The CRCS has established the following vulnerability criteria that prioritizes households with:

- Children under 5 years of age
- Pregnant women and teenagers.
- People with disabilities or chronic illnesses
- Monoparental heads of household with minors in their care
- Classified in socioeconomic stratum 0, 1 and 2
- Located in high-risk areas due to natural phenomena other than the generating event

For the application of cash transfers, the CRCS has established the following criteria that prioritize households characterized with:

- Children under 5 years of age
- Pregnant women
- People with disabilities
- Two or more dependents per adult of working age and capacity for work, or a dependency ration of 2 or higher. (Dependents include minors, people with different abilities and the elderly)
- Monoparental heads of household with minors in their care
- Engaged in negative survival strategies

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

The CRCS currently is identifying the characteristics of the targeted population. Based on the information available on the population characteristics in the two target departments, the National Society will have a clearer estimate of the disaggregated data by sex and age.

There are 61,288 inhabitants in San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina department (Census, 2018 quoted by [DANE](#)): San Andrés: 65,627 and Providencia: 5,989. According to the [DANE 2019 Habitat Survey](#), the male female ratio is 49 per cent to 51 per cent. The largest bulk of the population is 15 to 59 years of age (66.40%) with 21.50% under 14 years of age and 12.20% of the population over the age of 59.

There are approximately 915,000 inhabitants of Cartagena, figure which contributes to the 2.07 million population in the Bolivar department.

Scenario-based planning

Considering the situational status and weather season in Colombia, the CRCS has envisions the following scenarios:

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequence	Potential response
Presence of rains that could lead to controllable effects (most probable scenario)	The winter season could be prolonged by La Niña phenomenon, causing controllable effects in the areas affected by Hurricane Iota.	The national government mobilizes its response through UNGRD with SNGRD address the emergency.

	Affected families could continue their process of recovery and support of humanitarian assistance programmes.	The Colombian Red Cross Society mobilizes their capacities and, according to the needs, requests support from the Movement.
Absence of rain, no variable weather changes (best possible scenario)	There are no additional humanitarian needs. The action plan and coordination of humanitarian assistance with the National Response System (UNGRD) continues.	The humanitarian authorities and organizations continue their humanitarian assistance in a coordinated manner and aligned with their action plans.
Extreme rainfall and presence of cyclonic formations (adverse scenario)	<p>The presence of cyclonic formations intensifies during the end of the hurricane season, affecting the areas and communities affected by Hurricane Iota.</p> <p>The effects and humanitarian needs increase due to an even higher level of effects; other areas and departments are affected. Greater humanitarian assistance and activation of international aid mechanisms are required.</p> <p>Affected people require emergency humanitarian assistance, temporary shelter solutions and access to drinking water and basic sanitation.</p>	<p>The national government mobilizes its response through UNGRD with SNGRD address the emergency.</p> <p>The Colombian Red Cross Society mobilizes its capacities and, according to needs, requests support from the Movement.</p> <p>The request for international humanitarian assistance support is activated.</p>

Operational Risk Assessment

This operation has the following operational risks:

COVID-19 pandemic

The National Society, in consideration of the risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic, will ensure that prevention measures against COVID-19 are met, particularly respecting the principle of “do no harm” in relation to the target communities, as well as guaranteeing the health and safety of the CRCS volunteers and staff. These actions will be conducted in line with the COVID-19 response actions established in the CRCS’s COVID-19 response plan, which contributes to the IFRC emergency plan of action for the Americas.

To mitigate contagion, the CRCS plans to create and implement a distribution protocol that will consider specific COVID-19-related measures. This includes a modification of traditional distribution methods to establish a circuit that starts with distributions in open air locations, as possible, initiating with taking temperatures and use of soap and water (and/or alcohol gel, depending on the location) prior to the distribution. Distributions will be planned to avoid large concentrations of people, which could entail several days or rotating hours for these. Additionally, the CRCS will ensure that all people (including the target population) have personal protection equipment (PPE) and maintain physical distance.

Hurricane season and winter

Although the hurricane season ends on 30 November, there is a risk of the presence of cyclonic formations that can affect the communities impacted by Hurricane Iota and additional locations, Combined with the

rainy season and winter, which could be extended by the La Niña phenomenon, this operation could face challenges with the emergence of severe weather phenomenon.

B. Operational Strategy

Overall Operational objective

Provide emergency care in the areas of health; water, sanitation and hygiene; livelihoods and basic needs; protection, gender and inclusion (including restoring family links) to 3,000 families (12,000 people) affected by Hurricane Iota in the departments of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina and Bolivar departments.

The Colombian Red Cross Society's operational strategy focuses on the following sectors:

Shelter

- Shelters: 1,200 people have shelter kits and kitchen sets

Health

- Health promotion: 3,000 families receive information on disease prevention and health care.
- Medical care and first aid: at least 1,600 people receive medical and first aid care, through the activation of the Emergency Medical Team.
- 200 disinfection kits are being used by the emergency medical teams that are providing the assistance.
- Psychological support: 3,000 families have psychological support provided by the Emergency Medical Teams, and 200 first responders (CRCS volunteers and other humanitarian actors) have emotional support through the support to the supporters strategy. This is considered PSS in emergencies, as established in the CRCS strategy on the topic.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Mobilization of a water treatment plant, distribution of 1,200 20-liter water reservoirs and 1,200 filters to affected families
- 6 water tanks for use in collective centres.
- 6 hand-washing stations for use in collective centres.
- 3,000 families receive information on hygiene and water care
- 1,200 hygiene kits are distributed to affected families.

Livelihoods

- Food security: 800 families receive food kits for one month
- Livelihood: 900 families are served with the multipurpose cash transfer programme.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (including RFL):

- Protection: Guidance for assistance and accompaniment of families at risk of violence to at least 90 people.
- RFL: Connectivity services for around 1,600 people.

Operational Support

Human Resources

To attend to the emergency, the Colombian Red Cross Society deployed two teams (including uniforms and visibility items), the first one with 15 specialists to the island of Providencia. The displacements are carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the UNGRD. The first team was deployed on 16 and 17 November, leaving from Bogotá to the city of Cartagena and then by sea with the support of the National Navy to the Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia.

The second team of specialists composed of 14 professionals in Disaster Risk Management, Health, RFL, and Communications are already in San Andrés to support response actions. A total of 10 of these specialists travelled to Providencia, following the indication of the Ministry of Health to the Colombian Red

Cross Society for the management and operation of the Providencia Hospital. A volunteer team of 2 people supporting the emergency response team was also added.

The operation includes a national and local management team that will be in charge of developing, monitoring and guiding this operation's actions, composed of:

- Operation coordinator
- Field coordinator
- Administrative coordinator
- Financial officer
- Doctor- Emergency Medical Team (EMT)
- Nurse- EMT
- Psychologist- EMT (2)
- Pharmacist- EMT
- Nursing Assistant- EMT
- Logistics- Driver- EMT

This operation will support some of the mobilization expenditures of other EMT specialists. As the department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina are not in the mainland, the costs to mobilize EMT specialists, CRCS staff and volunteers is more expensive.

However, the 95 CRCS volunteers planned to support this operation include the volunteers from the CRCS sectionals of San Andrés and Cartagena, which are in the affected areas, as well as others with suitable technical skills from other parts of the country.

Logistics

The Colombian Red Cross Society will make its purchasing and logistics areas available to this operation to ensure the purchase of the equipment, materials, kits and supplies necessary. The CRCS national headquarters will make the purchases. Two strategies are proposed for distribution to the prioritized sectionals: direct shipping from Bogotá by land and maritime transport; and local purchase in the city of Cartagena and the subsequent shipment of supplies to the departments of San Andres and Bolivar. Procurement procedures will follow the requirements stipulated by the National Society, which also follows the protocols dictated by the IFRC for this type of procedures.

Information and communication

This operation will develop a communication strategy that allows two-way accountability between the personnel attending the emergency and the community. This strategy will be supported by the CRCS Communications Office, which, in the context of the emergency, is working in the field with the National Society's personnel deployed. In terms of implementation, the strategy will include coverage in the mass media of the results obtained in the framework of the operation, as well as a display on the different social platforms of the organization. In addition to this, a monthly update of the emergency operational situation will be uploaded to the IFRC Go platform as a mechanism for updating the emergency context and needs.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The CEA approach is crosscutting and used across the response areas of this operation. CEA seeks to build trust and engagement with local communities and to adjust interventions based on their feedback and contribute to community-level accountability. This includes participatory decision-making and information sharing on CRCS actions.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has experience in CEA in many of its current actions in the country. Building on these strengths, this operation aims to adjust and improve tools that will enable the people reached to identify their needs and interests, as well as enable the CRCS to collect community feedback on its actions, monitor rumour and beliefs and respond in a timely and user-friendly manner to queries from communities, authorities and other stakeholders.

From the early actions of response, it is intended to include the CEA approach, for which some key questions will be included into the needs analysis questionnaire to develop community participation activities in the intervention. Additionally, information as aid actions will be reinforced with public awareness

messages not only for the emergency response, but to emphasize the protection messages for COVID-19 and Dengue.

The regional CEA team will support the National Society in implementing feedback mechanisms to address questions, doubts and identify rumours that are circulating in the communities. The information collected through these mechanisms will feed into the intervention areas to improve, change or improved the intervention.

Information Technology (IT)

The Colombian Red Cross Society has a telecommunications system at the national and sectional levels, through which the operations team will use to keep communications while carrying out coordination actions in the field. Likewise, the IT equipment will support RFL actions. Additionally, there is an established budget to support the repairs of radio stations in the target sectionals.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The operation will have a structured plan for monitoring and evaluation which will define the indicators and the frequency and modality of data collection in the field. The strategy will also include the tools and systems provided by the Colombian Red Cross for this purpose, in order to ensure the correct collection and analysis of the information. Additionally, the Colombian Red Cross will develop continuous reports of the operation and the emergency situation in the affected areas, in addition to the monitoring of expenses and their legalization to the IFRC. These reports will be aimed at highlighting the achievements and scope of the project, as well as the difficulties and challenges with their respective improvement actions.

The monitoring and follow-up process will be in charge of the Colombian Red Cross PMER staff, which will contribute to the national society operational needs. This includes the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan to follow the achievement of the planned outcomes. A lessons learned workshop is planned which, depending on the health situation, could be carried out through online platforms. This workshop aims to identify the positive aspects of the operation, and also the aspects that need strengthening. As part of this operation, the Colombian Red Cross and IFRC will work together to produce a final report that will be presented within 90 days after the completion of the operation.

The IFRC PMER staff in Colombia will support the Colombian Red Cross with PMER actions, particularly aiming to strengthen the National Society's capacities in the branches involved in this response operation. Based on the National Society's needs, PMER actions can complement and create synergies with planned CEA activities.

Security

During the operation implementation, the security protocols of the Colombian Red Cross Society will be followed. Additionally, the National Society's EOC will monitor hydro-meteorological events, health conditions and other elements to ensure the safety and protection of its volunteers, employees and leaders. All volunteers and employees deployed are trained in "Stay Safe" and "Operational Security", which ensures that all personnel has the required training and are complying with safety guidelines and protocols.

Finally, the IFRC through its security officer, based in Colombia, will work with the CRCS to contribute to monitoring and strengthening capacities on issues related to security matters in the country. Likewise, civil-military relations will be guaranteed so that supplies and personnel have access to communities to save lives and operations are coordinated and aligned with the State's military and security sectors.

Administration and finance

The administrative and financial processes are framed in the quality process of the CRCS and the IFRC regulations, and support all the actions of our humanitarian mission, guaranteeing transparency and adequate accountability.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People to be reached: 1,200

Men: 550

Women: 650

Requirements (CHF): 48,663

Needs analysis:

Hurricane Iota has caused intense rains, strong winds, accompanied by floods due to river overflows, a swell phenomenon and intense waves, affecting urban and rural areas. This has caused damage to public and private infrastructure. The presidency of the republic reports an affectation of around 98% of destruction in the housing infrastructure of the Providencia island. Thanks to land tours and overflights, a total collapse of a large part of the houses is observed, and severe damage in roof and walls of houses with partial collapse. The mayor's office has enabled 15 collective centres in churches and cultural centres; however, several people still remain in the streets waiting for shelter.

Among the most urgent needs to attend are shelter and hygiene kits, water, food, sanitation elements, medical personnel, medicines.

Risk analysis:

There are risks that would affect the operation of shelters and temporary accommodation generated immediately by the residual effects of Hurricane Iota, as well as the probability of the formation of new hurricanes until the end of the hurricane season, scheduled for 30 November. According to the NHC (National Hurricane Center) of the United States, the alert remains due to the heavy rainfall caused by La Niña phenomenon, which is expected to continue during the rest of 2020 with the probability of continuing in the first quarter of 2021.

Population to be assisted:

260 families to be assisted with shelter toolkits to repair their homes and 1,200 sheltered people to be provided with shelter materials and kitchen utensils.

The composition of humanitarian aid is as follows:

Bedding kit for Collective Centres	Unity	Quantity per kit
Warm Climate: Blanket for Single Bed 1.30m wide x 2m long in antiallergic Acrylic and Polyester fibres.	Unit	1
Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN): for Single Bed 1m wide x 1.90m long x 1.50m high in Marquisette fabric.	Unit	1

Mattress: Yellow Foam. Average Density: 12.5 - 13.5. Dimensions: 190 cm long x 90 cm wide x 8 cm thick. PVC fabric lining. 100% waterproof, with zip	Unit	1
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Kitchen Set	Unity	Quantity per kit
Pot No.24 in Aluminium with lid	Unit	1
2-liter Aluminium Chocolate Maker	Unit	1
Large plastic plates	Unit	5
Large Plastic Chocolate cups	Unit	5
Large Stainless-Steel Spoons	Unit	5

Programme standards/benchmarks

The content of the kitchen kits, the bedding kit, is formulated taking into account the key indicators of norm # 4 "Household items" of the Sphere Manual 2018 and chapters 6 "Non-food assistance" and 7 "Temporary shelters" of the Manual of standardization of Humanitarian Aid of the UNGRD.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance Target: 1,200 people											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# households provided with household/shelter items (with at least one item). Target: 300 families (1,200 people) provided with kitchen sets Target: 1,200 people provided with bedding kits											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Assessment of housing needs, capacities, and gaps regarding shelter in coordination with SNGRD at the local level												
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders												
AP005	Procurement and distribution of 400 kitchen kits												
AP005	Procurement and distribution of 1,200 bedding kits												
AP005	Monitor the provision of shelter assistance and household items												



Livelihoods and basic needs

People to be reached: 1,700

Men: 800

Women: 900

Requirements (CHF): 124,428

Needs analysis: Hurricane Iota has caused intense and incessant rains, generating floods, overflowing rivers in urban and rural areas, material damage, damage to vegetation, suspension of electricity and possible risk of landslides. This has caused damage to public and private infrastructure; there is a 98% destruction of infrastructure in the island of Providencia, also affecting the livelihood activities of the most vulnerable people. In Bolívar, San Andrés and Providencia, agriculture, fishing, small businesses and tourism as the main source of income will be particularly affected, due to the loss of employment in the affected businesses, loss of productive assets at the family level and the impossibility of continuing with income-generating activities, a clear example being fishing due to the loss, damage and deterioration of boats and nets. It is possible for people to engage in negative coping strategies that cause irreversible damage to livelihoods. These strategies may include reducing the number and quality of meals consumed per day, selling work tools and productive assets, and increasing debt, among others. For all these reasons, it is necessary to develop a livelihood needs assessment, a rapid market assessment and to review the viability of the use of cash transfers, especially in San Andrés and Providencia because of the present communication and connectivity difficulties, and it is necessary to provide assistance to meet basic needs, as well as to determine measures to protect and recover livelihoods. In early recovery contexts, livelihood assistance will aim to help families and communities use a combination of human, social, material, financial and natural resources and assets to meet their immediate needs and some of their future needs.

Population to be assisted: 800 families will be assisted with one-month food kits, and 900 families will be assisted with the multipurpose cash transfer programme in the areas affected by Hurricane Iota in the departments of San Andrés and Bolívar.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Colombian Red Cross Society's intervention will be guided by its Sustainable Livelihoods Programme 2016-2020, which establishes operational guidelines, objectives and results. This programme responds to the IFRC's Guidelines for Livelihoods Programmes with the objective of "saving lives, protecting livelihoods, supporting recovery from crises and disasters, and facilitating healthy and safe living." It also has adapted guidelines for cash transfers in response to the COVID-19 health emergency and coordinates actions within the Money Transfer Group for Colombia, being the co-leader of the group for 6 years. Currently, the Colombian Red Cross has an agreement with the money transfer company EFECTY, which has national coverage with a huge network of payment points that guarantee the dispersion of funds in a reliable way, charging 1% on each money transfer made. It should be noted that the Colombian Red Cross Society has extensive experience in intervention in livelihoods and money transfers, has worked in rural, urban and urban-rural contexts in the country, with coverage of more than 20,000 people in the national territory.

The CRCS has established the amount of the multipurpose cash grant at 370,000 Colombian pesos (approximately 101 US dollars). This amount is based on the minimum monthly per capita cost necessary to obtain only the basic food basket for a four-person household (DANE, Technical Report on Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty in Colombia, 2018).

Based on the local dietary needs and practices, the planned food kit will contain:

Item	Weight	Quantity
Vegetable oil	1 litre	1
Rice	500 gr	12
Sugar	500 gr	2
Coffee	500 gr	1
Chocolate	500 gr	2
Beans	500 gr	2
Corn flour	500 gr	1
Lentils	500 gr	4
Tuna	170 gr	3
Spaghetti	500 gr	1
Iodized salt	500 gr	1
Wheat flour	500 gr	1
Sugar cane panela	Bag	2

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	Number of families receiving assistance and support: Target: 1,700 families											
	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.2: Life-safety assistance, including food, is provided to the most affected communities	Number of Families receiving food kits Target: 800 families (3,200 people)											
	Planned Activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	The distribution of basic livelihoods or food can be done in the form of cash assistance and voucher assistance.												
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.5: Households received cash and coupon assistance to meet their basic needs	Number of Families receiving multipurpose transfers Target: 900 families (3,600 people) Cash feasibility Study and rapid market assessment. Objective: 1 study											
	Planned Activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Cash feasibility study and rapid market assessment												
AP081	Coordination with government and other stakeholders												
AP081	Delivery assistance for basic needs to affected families												
AP081	Design and roll out of a CEA plan for awareness, involvement and feedback mechanisms.												
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey												
AP081	Coordination with government and other stakeholders												



Health

People to be reached: 12,000

Men: 5,400

Women: 6,600

Requirements (CHF): 59,793

Needs analysis:

Hurricane Iota caused physical and emotional effects on the health of people, mainly in the population that had floods and the passage of the hurricane, as it was in the Islands of San Andres and Providencia. Most of the attention is oriented to trauma cases, the patients with greater severity are being sent to other hospitals in the national territory.

On the island of Providencia in the San Andres archipelago, all buildings were affected, including the island's health centre, which was completely damaged, making impossible its operation. In this sense, primary care is necessary, especially because of the high number of hypertensive and diabetic patients. Assistance is needed to re-establish the health service, especially on the most affected islands, as well as to provide psychosocial support and health promotion to the population affected by the floods and the effects of the Hurricane Iota.

Due to the impact on the mental health of the population by the pandemic COVID-19, the hurricane has increased the need of provide psychosocial support to the inhabitants of the island, which will be provided by the Emergency Medical Teams.

Risk analysis:

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the main risks to the health of the CRCS volunteers and staff and communities when providing humanitarian assistance and support to affected communities. Responders can transmit the disease to the communities and vice-versa. The National Society will ensure, even while responding to the Hurricane Iota emergency, that COVID-19 prevention measures are met and in alignment with the regional action plan and its national COVID-19 response plan.

Population to be assisted:

Due to the emergency and the probable saturation of the health services, it is important to assist at least 1,600 people, always guaranteeing an integral and quality care, but according to the modality of triage.

Priority will be given to the following people:

- Adults over 65 years of age
- Pregnant women
- Adolescents (teenagers)
- Children younger than 5 years old
- People with pre-existing health conditions and disabilities
- Wounded and injured

As for the well-being of the affection population, the CRCS will engage them with several crosscutting PSS activities developed by the different sectors.

Programme standards/benchmarks:

In order to provide a quality health service, the internal protocols of the Colombian Red Cross Society will be followed, as well as the protocols of the Colombian Ministry of Health and Social Protection, always considering the protocols of the WHO/PAHO.

P&B Output Code	Health outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced through better access to medical treatment												
	Health output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the target population and communities.	Number of Medical consultations provided Target: 1,600 consultations provided											
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP016	Providing first aid and prehospital emergency health care to the affected population												
P&B exit Code	Health outcome 2: Transmission of diseases with epidemic potential is reduced												
	Health output 2.1: Better knowledge of public health issues.	Number of people reached with prevention and promotion campaigns Target: 3,000 families (12,000 people)											
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP011	Health promotion campaigns and on the prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, dermatitis and other outbreaks that may occur during emergencies using CEA approach												
AP011	Reproduce and distribute information, education and communication materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion.												
P&B Output Code	Health outcome 3: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are reduced												
	Health output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population, as well as to volunteers and staff	Number of people reached Target: 12,000 people											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP023	Provision of PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster												
AP023	Provision of PSS to staff and volunteers												
AP023	Distribution of Psychosocial Kit (volunteers and other first responders)												
AP023	Distribution of Psychosocial Kit (community)												



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People to be reached: 12,000

Men: 6,000

Women: 6,000

Requirements (CHF): 104,581

Needs analysis:

The passage of Hurricane Iota through the Island of San Andres and Providencia, has caused serious damages in the departments of the Caribbean Coast and the Colombian archipelago, leaving as a result floods, material damage to homes, infrastructure, municipal facilities and effects on health and quality of life of people. 89.5% of households on the island of San Andres are supplied with drinking water, through the purchase of bottled or bagged water, 9.2% use it as they obtain it and 1.2% boil it before consuming it, this is because the IRCA (Indicator that determines water quality by the degree of risk of disease occurrence related to non-compliance with the chemical, physical and microbiological characteristics of water for human consumption) is classified by the CRA as high in this place. The daily context described above on the island regarding access to water service and the emergency situation currently caused by Hurricane Iota, which considerably affected the infrastructure and distribution networks of water resources, considerably reduces the population's ability to access water, hygiene elements and the supply of potable or safe water, which shows the need for a timely intervention to mitigate the situation that the population is currently facing in the Water and Hygiene component.

Population to be assisted:

People located in the department of Bolívar and the islands of San Andrés and Providencia affected by Hurricane Iota, who will benefit from the delivery of filters for home water treatment, mobilization of a compact treatment plant for emergency care, delivery of water reservoirs, installation of 500-liter tanks for water storage, supply of hygiene kits, installation of portable sinks, and development of campaigns to promote hygiene.

Programme standards/benchmarks::

The activities to be developed are within the framework of the guidelines established by the Sphere Manual, the Manual for the Standardization of Humanitarian Assistance in Emergencies of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the Field Manual on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergencies of the National Society of the Colombian Red Cross, sections: Water supply and Hygiene.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate risk reduction of water-borne and water-related diseases in selected communities	# of needs assessments and monitoring missions Target: 6 # of families reached with water solutions Target: 1,200 families (4,800 people).											
	WASH Output 1.1: Target population is provided with daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards for quantity and quality	# of families reached with solutions for access to safe water Target: 1,200 families											
	Planned Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

	Week / Month												
AP026	Mobilization of a compact treatment plant for emergency care												
AP026	Assessment and monitoring												
AP026	Distribution of 1,200 jerry cans for the safe storage and transport of 20-liter water												
AP026	Supervise water use through household surveys and household water quality testing												
AP027	Provide safe water to 1,200 families with filters for water treatment in the home												
AP027	Train the population of the communities targeted in the appropriate use of filters and home water treatment												
AP027	Monitor water treatment and storage through household water quality surveys and testing												
AP027	Installation of 6 500-litre water tanks												
AP030	Installation of 6 handwashing stations												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene related assets (NFIs) that meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population and training is provided on how to use these assets											# of needs assessments Target: 1 needs assessment # of families benefited with hygiene promotion activities Target: 3,000 families (12,000 people)	
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Conduct a needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess ability to address the problem.												
AP030	Select target groups, key messages and methods of communication with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication) using CEA approach												
AP030	Develop a hygiene CEA plan.												
AP030	Train volunteers to implement the activities of the communication plan.												
AP030	Design / Print IEC Materials												
AP031	Hygiene promotion activities												
AP030	Evaluate progress and analyse results.												
AP030	Involve the community in the design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.												
AP030	Encourage the installation, maintenance, and use of hand-washing facilities in targeted communities.												



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People to be reached: 1,600

Men: 800

Women: 800

Requirements (CHF): 23,394

Needs Analysis: Considering the impact of Hurricane Iota and the precarious situation it has left the most affected families, which may cause the breakage of family links, and that currently the communication infrastructure is affected in the department of San Andres and Providence, actions for the Restoration of Family Links (RFL) will be strengthened and implemented, in order for affected people to have contact with their families and family members. The main objective is to ensure that the affected persons enjoy a minimum level of protection in terms of life, health, and dignity. It is important to keep in mind that loss of human life is possible, which is why actions in the area of management of dead bodies should be considered in order to provide a timely response with dignity.

Population to be assisted: The intervention will be focused on the protection of people, especially vulnerable groups such as the older population, lactating and pregnant women, separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents, people in situations of disability, communities affected in general and/or at risk by the emergency derived from Hurricane Iota, as well as attending to the needs of re-establishing contact between family members.

Programme standards/benchmarks:: the activities to be developed are in line with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's guidelines for developing RFL in emergency contexts

P&B Output Code	PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive in meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.					# of families receiving referral support and attention in restoring rights Target: 90 families												
	PGI Output 1.2: Programs and operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Planned Activities Week																	
AP031	Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for SGBV and Protection of Children, including mapping and tested reference routes.																	
AP031	Assess the specific needs of the affected population based on criteria from the PGI minimum standards for emergency situations.																	
P&B Output Code	Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster					# of people who use the restoring family links service Target: at least 1,600 people												
	Planned Activities Week					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP083	Activation of the RFL service with their respective equipment and service delivery (3 RFL)																	

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 99,598

P&B Output Code	S 1.1: The objectives of capacity strengthening and organizational development of National Societies are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and implement.																								
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.											# of insured volunteers Target: 1,520													
	Planned Activities Week											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
AP040	Ensure the safety and well-being of volunteers through safety trainings																								
AP040	Ensure that volunteers have the appropriate equipment for personal protection and to provide their volunteer services.																								
AP040	Hire staff to support the operation (1 Coordinator, 1 PMER, 2 Field Staff, 1 Administrator, 1 Procurement Officer)																								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured																								
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained											# of monitoring visits: Target: 3			One lesson learned carried out Target: 1										
	Planned Activities Week											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
AP046	IFRC monitoring visits																								
AP055	Lessons Learned workshop																								

Budget

See [Annex](#) for the budget.

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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 (NGO's) 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 IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.

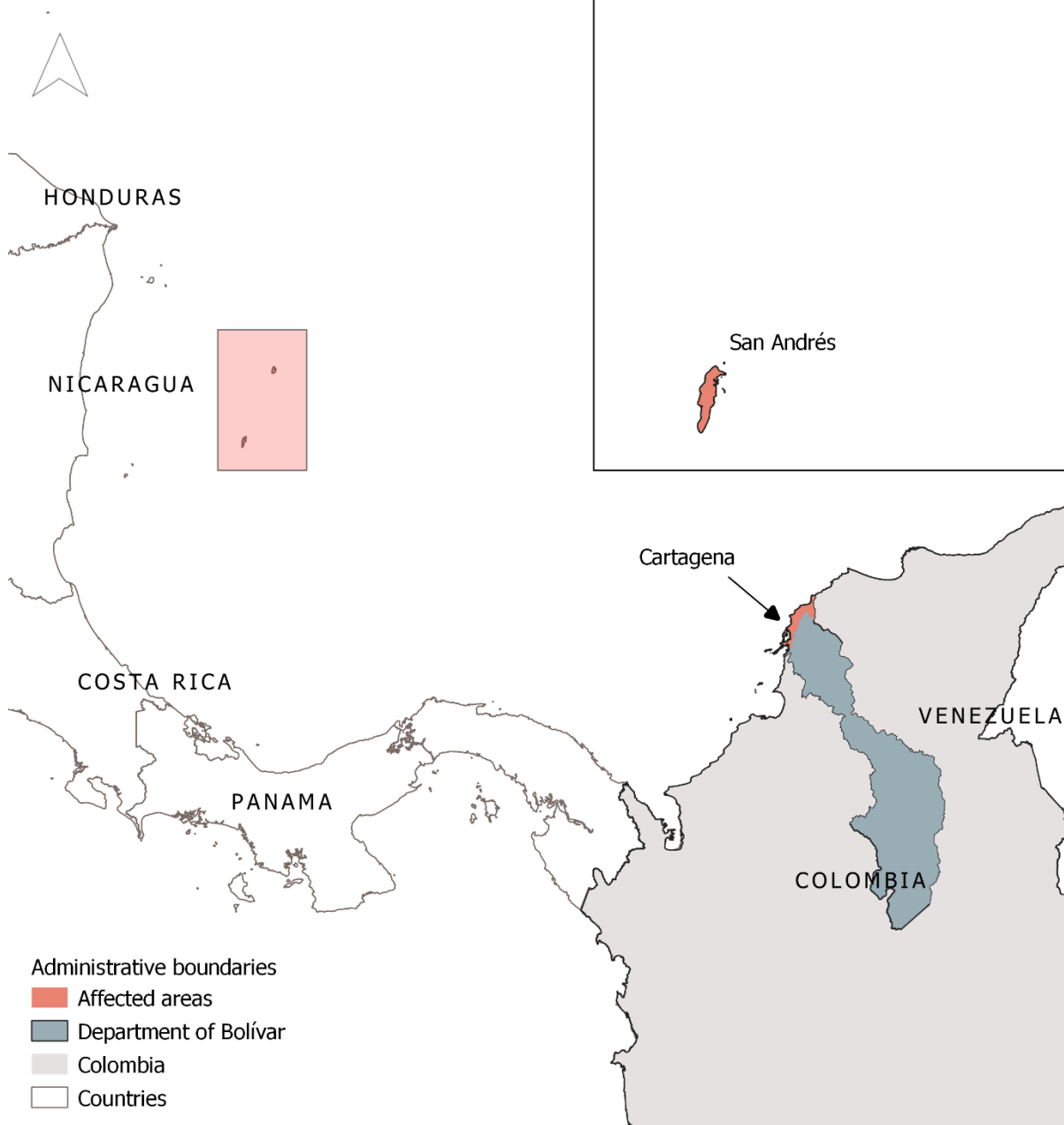


Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

+C IFRC Colombia: Hurricane Iota (MDRCO017)



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, UNOSTAT.
Produced by IM Americas.

DREF OPERATION

MDRCO017 - COLOMBIA - HURRICANE IOTA

20/11/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	30,634
Food	30,132
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	78,087
Medical & First Aid	17,577
Teaching Materials	26,742
Utensils & Tools	24,106
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursement	84,452
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	291,730
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computers & Telecom	0
Office & Household Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Land, vehicles & equipment	0
Storage	7,031
Distribution & Monitoring	10,044
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,806
Logistics Services	0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,881
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	39,280
Volunteers	69,793
Personnel	109,073
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	301
Consultants & Professional Fees	301
Workshops & Training	0
Workshops & Training	0
Travel	7,232
Information & Public Relations	502
Office Costs	19,247
Communications	1,963
Financial Charges	527
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
General Expenditure	29,471
Assets Depreciation	0
Depreciation	0
Cash Transfers National Societies	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	0
Contributions and Transfers	0
DIRECT COSTS	460,457
INDIRECT COSTS	29,930
TOTAL BUDGET	490,386

DREF OPERATION

MDR0017 - COLOMBIA - HURRICANE IOTA

20/11/2020

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	51,826
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	132,515
AOF4	Health	63,680
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	111,378
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,610
AOF7	Migration	21,305
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	96,551
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	9,520
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		490,386

