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## Operation Update

### Colombia: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Operation no. MDRCO014</b>	<b>Operations Update n° 1</b>
<b>Date of issue: 17 July 2018</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: From 15 March 2018 to 30 June 2018</b>
<b>Operation start date: 15 March 2018</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 12 months (expected end date is 15 March 2019)</b>
<b>Overall operation budget: 2,500,414 Swiss francs</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 328,817</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 120,000 people</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and American Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), Unit for Assistance and Reparations to Victims (UARIV), <i>Migración Colombia</i> , Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Norwegian Refugee Council.	

[<Click here for the contact information. Click here for the financial report.>](#)

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Colombia has experienced population movements for decades. As of February 2018, UNHCR estimated that there were 7.3 million internally displaced people in the country and 340,000 Colombian people refugees living abroad.<sup>1</sup> In addition to this endogenous situation, the country has experienced mixed migratory flows. According to the Colombian government's general director for migration, over one million migrants received, with 819,000 of them coming from neighbouring countries.<sup>2</sup> This situation puts additional stress on services provided by the government and generates important humanitarian needs in the transit zones, temporary settlements and host cities in Colombia.



At the Simon Bolivar International Bridge entry point, the Colombian Red Cross Society provides internet services so people on the move can contact their loved ones. Source: CRCS

<sup>1</sup><http://www.acnur.org/publications/folleto/5b05af144/situacion-colombia.html?query=colombia>

<sup>2</sup><http://migracioncolombia.gov.co/index.php/es/prensa/comunicados/comunicados-2018/junio-2018/7609-migracion-venezolana-es-un-asunto-regional-director-de-migracion-colombia>

The situation extends into other countries in the region. In just the first half of 2018, 315,000 people entered Ecuador via the Rumichaca Bridge, which connects the country to Colombia, representing a 36 per cent increase in the number of people leaving Colombia compared to the previous year.

There are no official figures on the number of people entering Colombian territory through informal border crossings. Moreover, there is great humanitarian concern as these crossings pose risks to migrants' safety due to the presence of non-state armed groups, such as the National Liberation Army (ELN for its acronym in Spanish), the Popular Liberation Army (EPL for its acronym in Spanish) and drug trafficking cartels.

By March 2013, authorities provided permits that facilitate access to basic supplies in the markets in border areas in Colombia. The government also has provided temporary accommodation for people and limited access to certain services such as emergency health and education. The Colombian government had granted 1,600,000 Border Mobilization Cards (TMF) directed for people entering and departing the country and 170,000 Special Permanent Permits (PEP) to migrants, out of which over 100,000 were issued in 2018.

In cooperation with IOM and UNHCR, the migration authorities carried out a voluntary survey, the Administrative registry of Venezuelan Migrants (Registro Administrativo de Migrantes Venezolanos –RAMV), from 6 April to 8 June 2018. The survey identified 442,462 people belonging to 253,575 families situated mainly in the departments of Norte de Santander (18.6 per cent), Guajira (16.92 per cent) and the Bogota Capital District (9.83 per cent). Although the survey does not cover the full range of people on the move, it has been useful for the Colombian authorities in their design of future attention policies.

The intervention strategy for this operation is based on the dignified and safe treatment of the population on the move during all stages of their migratory journey, independent of their legal status and based on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles and the IFRC's International Strategy for Migration 2018 to 2022, the [Toluca Declaration](#), as well as actions aimed at advocating policies that favour social inclusion and non-discrimination.

The approach of this operation is reinforcing the actions carried out by the Colombian Red Cross Society in the areas of health; water and hygiene; restoring family links (RFL); and the provision of shelter and food. The operation includes actions related to livelihoods support and elements involving protection, gender and migration. This emergency appeal also seeks to work with the Colombian Red Cross Society to develop a more exhaustive profile of the population it serves. Finally, the operation reinforces the National Society's capacities and the operational support that it provides.

## **Summary of current response**

Given the multiplicity of donors who generously contribute the work of the Colombian Red Cross Society to provide humanitarian aid in the current population movement, the National Society is currently challenged to disaggregate the specific components of each outcome supported by each of its donors. As such, this operations update aims provides information on the actions undertaken as part of this Emergency Appeal, as well as indicating the National Society's achievements. Thus, please note that the total number of people reached by the CRCS encompass the support of the IFRC through this Emergency Appeal as well as other important support from Movement and non-Movement donors.

## **Overview of Host National Society**

The Colombian Red Cross Society is implementing a country-wide strategy in response to the humanitarian situation generated by the massive mobilization of people crossing the border between Colombia and Venezuela. The National Society has six focus areas for its humanitarian support: Health in emergencies and psychosocial support; Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; Shelter and settlements; Restoring Family Links; Livelihoods and food security; and Migration (support for tickets within the country).

These actions are being implemented in the following entry/ departure points:

1. Paraguachón (Maicao -La Guajira).
2. Simón Bolívar International Bridge (Villa del Rosario –Norte de Santander, Cucuta commune 6 and 7).
3. José Antonio Páez International Bridge (Arauca, Saravena).
4. Rumichaca International Bridge (Ipiales -Nariño).

The National Society has been able to conduct this work with support from the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross with funds from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), German Red Cross with funds from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Norwegian Red Cross and the IFRC through the Monarch Butterfly project with funds from Swiss Cooperation for Development (COSUDE) and this Emergency Appeal.

From February to June 2018, the CRCS has reached at least 89,432 people with humanitarian aid in the following areas:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>People reached</b>
<b>Health</b>	Promotion and prevention activities, first aid, mental health, psychosocial support (PSS), medical consultation and transfer of patients to first and second-level care centres via ambulance	6,769
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>	Distribution of bottled water and jerry cans	89,432
<b>Shelter</b>	Temporary lodging and basic food and non-food items (blankets, meals and bathing products)	4,430
<b>Restoring Family Links</b>	Facilitation of communication through mobile phones, access to Wi-Fi points, access to electrical outlets for charging of mobile phones and the management of information and advocacy with public authorities	36,769
<b>Livelihoods and Food Security</b>	Distribution of snacks for travel and the delivery of food items to families. Assistance was provided to returning people and mixed family units in the form of food, lodging, transportation, health, psychosocial support and strengthening of productive units in rural and urban contexts within the framework of the agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,200
<b>Migration</b>	Information and support for migrants, support to travel to other regions	387

*Source: CRCS, Management Report: Migration Strategy - Population Movement Appeal #HazLaDiferencia*

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC global strategy on Migration for the 2018 to 2022 period prioritizes three programmatic areas: Restoring Family Links; humanitarian assistance; and basic health services. At the regional level, the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintain close cooperation with CRCS on the implementation of the Toluca Declaration, which is supported through the IFRC's regional office for the Americas (ARO) in Panama City, Panama and its country cluster support team (CCST) office for the Andean countries in Lima, Peru.

To support the CRCS and respond to the situation of population on the move in the sub-region, the IFRC deployed a surge team consisting of a head of emergency operations (HeOps) and seven technical sector leads to carry out more detailed needs assessments and coordinate with the Colombian Red Cross Society and neighbouring National Societies.

At the national level, the CRCS leads the Movement's internal coordination structure, which consists of country representatives from the IFRC, the Spanish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the American Red Cross and the

Norwegian Red Cross. Based on the most recent Movement coordination information, the table below indicates the general activities by partner and department.<sup>3</sup>

Department	Partner	Municipality	Activities
Arauca	ICRC	Arauca and Arauquita (planning phase), Saravena	Health, PSS, RCF, Weapon Contamination Awareness
	IFRC	Arauca (planning phase)	Health, PSS
Guajira	ICRC	Maicao, Paraguachon	Health, PSS, RFL, Water
	IFRC	Riohacha and Paraguachon (planning phase)	Health, PSS, Water, RFL
Nariño	German Red Cross	Ipiales – Rumichaca Bridge (planning phase)	Health
	IFRC	Ipiales – Rumichaca Bridge	Health, Water, Information
	ICRC	Ipiales – Rumichaca Bridge (planning phase)	RFL
Norte de Santander	German Red Cross	Cucuta –Simon Bolivar Bridge, Santander (planning phase)	Health, Water, RFL
	Spanish Red Cross	Cucuta- Communities 6, 7 and 8; Francisco de Paula Bridge	Health, Water, Food, Information
	ICRC	Cucuta	Water, Weapon Contamination Awareness
	IFRC	Cucuta – roads	Health, PSS, Information, Shelter support, Water
Vichada	ICRC	Puerto Carreño	RFL
Guaynia	ICRC	Puerto Inirida (planning phase)	RFL

As mentioned, CRCS activities are supported by different partners. These complement one another, such as in one health facility, one partner contributes to the supply of medicine, while another to the professional human resources to staff the facility. Additionally, the donors for specific actions by the National Society are dependent on the location, as well as the period in which they were implemented.

A weekly Movement coordination meeting for migration related issues has been set up to support the humanitarian response and ensure partners' complementary action. In addition, this structure develops strategic and operational guidelines for the Movement in Colombia and coordinates with United Nations agencies, regional and national donors, and national, departmental and local entities.

From 13 to 14 June 2018, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement held a meeting with the Colombian Red Cross Society and the Venezuelan Red Cross to outline the action and cooperation guidelines; all Movement partners in the country took part in the meeting, through which they renewed their commitment to support vulnerable people. Following the principles of Toluca Declaration, the Movement partners agreed to develop common communication tools and language and a common narrative, as well as a longer-term strategy for addressing the needs of the migrants throughout the Americas region.

The operation joined Colombian Red Cross Society in the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cartagena de Indias and preparatory sessions facilitating discussions around migration and the revision of the CRCS strategy with all the branch-level directors of response. During this meeting the strategy was discussed, and the outcomes are to be integrated in the revision of the appeal.

<sup>3</sup> The activities of the regional IFRC Monarch Butterfly project, supported by COSUDE in Cucuta, complement this operation.

## Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Colombian government has made legislative progress and significant changes to address the difficulties that have arisen due to the increased population influx. However, the cities of Maicao, Cucuta and its metropolitan area, Arauca, Ipiales, Puerto Carreño and others in the border region have experienced an increase in irregular migrants in these areas for which municipal, departmental and national-level authorities are seeking to address.

The following public institutions have been providing their services at the border (primarily in Norte de Santander): Civil Defence Brigade, Migration Colombia and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit. Additionally, as a coordination mechanism, periodic meetings are held at the Unified Command Post (PMU), with participation from 21 organizations: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), Norte de Santander Departmental Government, Departmental Council for Disasters Risk Management, the Municipal Councils of Cucuta and Villa del Rosario, CRCS, Colombian Civil Defence Brigade, Departmental Fire Department, National Army, National Police, Colombian Family Welfare Institute, Departmental Health Institute – Emergency Control Centre (CRUE for its acronym in Spanish), Cucuta Municipal Health Secretary, Departmental Secretariat of Education, Municipal Education Secretariat of Cucuta, National Registry of Civil Status, General Attorney's Office, Ombudsman's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Migration Colombia, Diocese of Cucuta and the international community (UNOCHA-IOM).

The CRCS is part of the Humanitarian Country Team, which is led by the United Nations (OCHA) and the Colombia Information Management and Analysis Unit (UMAIC). These agencies seek to coordinate humanitarian actions implemented in the country and guarantee the effectiveness of actions that benefit people affected by the humanitarian situation in the border areas; this initiative requires meetings to ensure agreement and cooperation with the sectors of health, shelter, livelihoods, water and sanitation and protection, as well as inter-sectorial meetings. The CRCS, as the co-leader of the health sector and temporary accommodation services, has access to the information sent by other organizations. The CRCS also provides monthly reports on the activities carried out in the territory to the leaders of each sector, who report to OCHA and UMAIC. In terms of support from the national government, the Ministry of Health has led the health activities, while the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has managed other migration issues.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

As the number of people migrating increases, there is a corresponding acceleration in humanitarian needs such as access to comprehensive health services (which includes medicine), food, water, protection and information.

During the first phase of this response operation, the IFRC, in coordination with the CRCS and Movement partners, has been engaged in gathering up-to-date information on the needs of the population on the move. This has been done on a country and sub-regional basis. As mentioned, the IFRC has deployed a surge team (HeOps and seven technical sector leads) to carry out more detailed needs assessments and coordinate with the Colombian Red Cross Society and neighbouring National Societies for the development of a regional Emergency Plan of Action, which will complement the actions in this operation.

The IFRC's actions with the CRCS stem from an understanding of the different types of migratory flow:

- **Commuters:** People who enter and depart from Colombian territory on a temporary and/or occasional basis based on the need to fulfil specific needs, including visiting relatives; this group's needs range from food, medicine and temporary employment.
- **In transit:** People who use the Colombian territory as a transit country; their needs revolve around basic humanitarian assistance (food, water and hygiene), as well as shelter, information and protection.
- **Permanent:** People seeking to settle in Colombian territory (often in urban areas), who rely on networks of family and friends. As these compose a significant level of the migration flow, they place a strain on public services.
- **Returning population (Colombian nationals):** People re-entering Colombia after extended periods living abroad.

Given that a large portion of the people on the move arriving in Colombia often have travelled on foot, when they arrive, serious physical and mental exhaustion is frequently registered. The CRCS has identified the humanitarian needs in the

long lines of the border crossing, which often entail several hours of waiting in high temperatures in order to process their documents and where the CRCS is providing assistance. This population has multiple humanitarian needs: comprehensive health; water and hygiene promotion; food; shelter; protection; and livelihoods. They often lack access to basic services such as health, shelter and food. In addition to the migratory flow, other vulnerable population are members of host communities.

## **Health**

Migrants are exposed to acute respiratory infections (ARI) and acute diarrheal diseases (ADD) during their travel. There is a need to treat chronic diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer. Any interruption in the treatment of certain diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and human immunodeficiency virus infection/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) could be fatal. The lack of vaccines, the need for psychosocial support for all vulnerable populations and malnourishment are also issues that must be addressed.

## **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

As mentioned, these needs start at the border crossing points in which people on the move wait in long lines for extended period of time in a high temperatures. This situation has led to people suffering from dehydration and/or heat stroke. Hygiene issues remain a challenge as water points available to this population are scarce, which has caused illnesses related to the inability to engage in healthy hand washing habits. Through the DREF operation (MDR0013), the CRCS distributed antibacterial gel and informative cardboard fans that provided information on healthy hand washing. However, as the population influx remains high, actions such as these need to be expanded to other locations.

## **Livelihoods**

Many of the people on the move seek improved opportunities to meet the basic needs of their families and/or themselves. The increased supply of potential (unskilled and skilled) workers has led to conditions of labour vulnerability (extended working hours, payments below minimum wage, labour instability, among others). Since most migrants have not applied for permits to stay legally in the country, this level of vulnerability increases and is further multiplied for the case of women and children. This situation is observable in multiple receiving communities throughout the country. Additionally, households hosting migrants often are economically overburdened with the arrival of family members, which decreases their own possibilities of decent employment and increases their risk and insecurity.

According to IOM Colombia figures, the main reason that the migrants give for leaving their home country is financial/work related (74 per cent). "Commuter" migrants, who temporarily enter and leave the country, perform informal activities such as selling processed foods or casual unskilled labour, seeking daily payment for work to cover their most urgent needs. The transiting migrant population looks for regular employment options at their final destination, drawing on a support network that can provide assistance. Migrants generally seek settlement conditions involving family or social and financial factors that are similar or better than those in their place of origin.

A livelihoods survey, carried out with the support of the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre, has identified the need for strengthening resilience and social cohesion in target communities. This survey was conducted in June and July in the following urban and peri-urban areas: Arauca, Arauquita, Tame and Saravena (Arauca department); Cúcuta and Puerto de Santander (Norte de Santander department); and Soacha and Casuca (Cundinamarca department). The results indicated the suitability of a cash transfer programme (CTP) based on local population uses, stability of markets, and widespread banking system and the study recommended the use of cash cards and mobile cash. A summary of the assessment will be available in the next update. These proposed activities will be considered in the planned revision of the emergency plan of action.

## **Food security**

The population on the move requires food items, which is more pronounced in the population moving through border regions to reach the country's interior. As they often travel for long periods of time to migratory destinations and often lack appropriate resources to purchase food items, their ability to acquire food is reduced. The CRCS has identified cases of minors, pregnant women and adults with signs and symptoms associated with malnutrition.

## **Shelter**

People moving along and across the border often do not have the financial resources to stay in hotels, and more frequently lack family or friends to provide them lodging in these locations. This has generated a situation in which public parks, bus terminals, open areas, among others, have been used as resting places for migrants. This population lacks the necessary materials for bedding, shelter and protection in these spaces.

Similarly, irregular and overcrowded human settlements continue to sprout up in high-risk areas in which migrants live in precarious conditions and often lack basic public services.

## **Protection**

With the constant movement of people in the border regions, in addition to the exponential increase in their numbers, migrants often lack any knowledge or clarity regarding their legal rights, including the identification of institutions that protect their human rights. Thus, they often have minimal, if any, access to the available state and non-state services regarding migration status, sexual and gender-based violence, children's right to an education, emergency health care services, labour standards, among others. Furthermore, the host communities often also lack information regarding this population that has led to an increase of stigmatization of the migrant population and xenophobia.

In addition, armed actors have been active in border regions, creating access and risk constraints for CRCS personnel and migrants. The presence of armed actors in border regions generates a context in which the migrant population can be the object of forced recruitment, human trafficking and other illicit acts.

## **Restoring Family Links**

The population that arrives to Colombia often needs to inform their family members in and outside the country that they have arrived and request assistance. By the time they arrive in Colombia, migrants' mobile telephones are usually not charged, do not have a local line or required credit to use roaming services. At other times, they do not have any technical or financial means to communicate with their loved ones. Given the need for cash, migrants often sell their mobile telephones, which produces the loss of contact with their support networks. RFL activities are needed to support these contacts, as well as to contribute to the protection of migrants' safety and prevention of disappearances along the migratory route. For this operation, RFL includes the access to telephone calls, Wi-Fi hotspots and electricity to charge mobile phones.

## **Target population**

The operation aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 120,000 vulnerable migrants in the border departments of Arauca, Boyacá, Cesar, La Guajira, Guainía, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Vichada. With the current available funding, the departments of Arauca, La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Nariño have been prioritized. The IFRC kindly requests further support for this Emergency Appeal operation to reach the population on the move in the remaining departments.

This operation provides assistance in comprehensive health; shelter; water and hygiene promotion; and food security, while implementing a protection and migration approach for the entire population reached.

The intervention strategy and assistance actions are based on the dignified and safe treatment of this population during every stage of their migratory journey, independent of their legal status and in compliance with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles.

## **Planning according to scenario**

The migratory flow into Colombia has been increasing and causing a greater demand for essential goods and services (healthcare, housing, employment) from the migrant population, especially in transit cities in departments located in the border zone. This situation could escalate and require greater humanitarian assistance for transiting migrants, returnees and people seeking permanent residence. For its part, the Colombian government has been making efforts to address these needs; some humanitarian organizations have responded in kind with support in recent months. However, there are still humanitarian gaps to address.

While the operation strategy is based on strengthening local coping mechanisms and services, the operation is in the process of refining the scope of services provided to include support to the host population and pilot initiatives to improve the quality of life of both host communities and migrants.

## Operation Risk Assessment

Irregular migration is occurring in parallel with regular migration, particularly in the departments of La Guajira, Cesar, Norte de Santander, Boyacá, Arauca and Vichada, where there is a strong presence of illegal armed groups such as the ELN, the EPL and the drug trafficking cartel Clan del Golfo, in addition to illicit human trafficking rings that have led to deaths and serious injuries of the population on the move.

While Movement partners are working to ensure synergy rather than overlapping of support, overall humanitarian coordination in the country can be a challenge. Besides keeping a coordination presence in Cucuta (Norte de Santander department) that also supplements services provided by other partners, this Emergency Appeal operation focuses in reaching out non-urban areas and departments that are less attended.

The operation is also planning to scale up contingency measures in prevision of a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the region. These contingency measures will be included in the planned revision of this Emergency Appeal.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

#### Overall Operational objective:

Provide humanitarian assistance to protect the lives, health and dignity of 120,000 people affected by the migratory situation in the departments of Arauca, Boyaca, Cesar, Guajira, Guainía, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Vichada; this assistance is focused on protecting the lives and dignity of people by safeguarding their fundamental rights.

#### Human Resources

Since the start of the operation, the CRCS has provided its staff and volunteers to roll out and contribute to this operation.

An IFRC operations manager is in country and is mobile between the different border regions and the capital city of Bogota. A community engagement and accountability (CEA) officer has been identified for hire. Current recruitment processes for the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) officer and financial officer are underway. It is expected to have the full IFRC team as of late July 2018.

Likewise, operational funds are being used to support the National Society's deployment of an operations coordinator, financial, logistics and migration coordinator, which are all currently in place.

Two out of three health teams have been recruited locally. There are provisions for adding members to one team to enable it to carry out a second shift in the Puente Bolivar health facility in Cucuta. Additionally, a RFL officer is transitioning from working on a related project sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to working full time on the operation. The National Society is carrying out the process of recruiting two logisticians and a WASH officer. While the full team is in place, the National Society is relying on its volunteer and national intervention team (NIT) network.

The IFRC regional Monarch Butterfly Project coordinator has helped the Colombian Red Cross Society assess and improve of its service standards. In addition to other hires, the CRCS plans to mobilize a health person for assessing and standardizing health services intervention models that will offer the same level of services across the country and consider the particularities of each intervention area.

In July 2018, the operation will support the deployment of a FACT in health to harmonize intervention modules, as well as a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member in PMER and another in information management to support the training of staff and volunteers. The operation is also contributing to support the activities through the mobilization of National Intervention Teams (NIT) members to the target regions.

#### Logistics and supply chain

The IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) and the CRCS's Logistics Department are working jointly on the local acquisition of food and non-food items (NFIs); this cooperation ensures speedier transfer of resources to the National Society and streamlined financial procedures. The tendering process for the first tranche of food and NFIs for the

operation will finalize at the end of July 2018; these items will supplement the items that the CRCS has already distributed.


## Communication and Information

The operation's communication strategy relies on Movement experience and the Toluca Declaration's recommendations. Currently, the IFRC's and the ICRC's communication departments are working on regional guidelines and a glossary of common terms to describe correctly the migration situation and to harmonize the advocacy and CEA messages throughout the Americas.

At the National level, the CRCS, the ICRC and the IFRC are building on existing initiatives for disseminating messages to the migrants and key messages to host communities to reduce stigma; the key messages package will be available in July 2018.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

As mentioned in the Given the complexity of this multi-location operation and the continual movement of the target population, this operations update provides overall information regarding the progress towards the target areas of focus of this Emergency Appeal operation. The information, provided below, was reported cumulatively by the Colombian Red Cross Society. As the National Society reporting capacity improves with the IFRC's support, more details will be available in upcoming reports.

	<b>Shelter</b> People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding: 4,430 people Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated
<b>Outcome 1: The migrant population strengthens their safety and well-being related to their shelter needs in the short and medium-term.</b>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of people that benefit from bedding material kits.	To Be Defined (TBD)
	Actual
	Not Data Available (NDA)
<b>Output 1.1: 30,000 migrants receive assistance to cover their basic and short-term shelter needs.</b>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of bedding material kits that are distributed.	TBD
Number of volunteers trained in collective centre management with an emphasis on providing assistance to migrants.	TBD
	Actual
	NDA
<b>Output 1.2: Potential medium and long-term shelter support strategies are determined</b>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>
# of sectorial evaluations carried out in the departments where the intervention takes place	TBD
# of volunteers that receive training in management and coordination of temporary collective centres.	TBD
1 shelter strategy is developed for the medium and long-term approach	1
# of monthly monitoring reports produced	12
Progress towards outcomes	1
With support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the CRCS's shelter programme works in the temporary collective centres for people in transit, waiting for bus tickets or that have come to visit a patient in the hospital. In addition to lodging, personal hygiene kits and meals are provided. While this programme continues, the operation will support those special cases that do not fulfil identification and/or ticket requirements.	

The following table indicates the number of people reached with personal hygiene kits and meals in collective centres in two of the four target departments:

Department	March	April	May	June	Total by department
Nariño				490	490
Norte de Santander	957	1,279	875	227	3,953
Total by month	957	1,279	875	717	4,443

*The figures for Arauca and Guajira were not available at the time of report writing.*

The upcoming reports will provide further information on the other target departments. The IFRC, as mentioned above, is in the process of recruiting a surge position in PMER to contribute to more standard reporting.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding: 1,200 people**

Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated

### Outcome 2: Basic food needs assistance is provided to the migrant population that is in transit.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that receive food aid	TBD	1,200

### Output 2.1: Distribution of 30,000 non-perishable food rations to migrants in transit.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of non-perishable food rations provided	TBD	1,200

### Outcome 3: Increased knowledge on the situation of migrant families that settle in Colombian territory and the enabling environment that allows them to restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The CRCS shares the feasibility study with migration working groups in country to increase awareness and advocacy efforts	TBD	Not planned for this period

### Output 3.1: A feasibility study on livelihoods is carried out to identify recommendations for the intervention.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A document is produced that identifies productive sectors that have the capacity to leverage stabilization processes for migrant populations.	1	1

#### Progress towards outcomes

As mentioned above, the current figure is 1,200 people reached with food aid. The CRCS has been constantly providing food aid in different border crossings and in transit locations. In only May and June, the CRCS distributed 600 food packs to people on the move in Norte de Santander department. The 1,200 people reached includes the distribution of snacks for travel and the delivery of food items to families. Cumulative figures are not available for all of the target departments.

With the support of the IFRC Livelihoods Centre, a livelihoods study to identify the livelihoods needs; assess the impact of the current situation on livelihoods; prioritize the immediate and medium-term needs; identify intervention priorities; gather information on the livelihoods interventions by local authorities and other actors; evaluate the viability of a cash transfer programme; and provide technical guidance to the CRCS to learn by doing. The researcher visited three departments: Arauca (Arauca, Arauqita, Tame and Saravena); Norte de Santander (Cúcuta and Puerto de Santander); and Cudinamarca (Soacha and Casuca neighbourhood) to conduct interviews and group discussions, meet with local authorities and organizations, engage in direct observation and gather secondary information.

The CRCS has experience and a protocol in CTP, which includes feedback mechanisms.

The study identified the challenge that a million people who have arrived from Venezuela in the past 16 months require access to employment and income generation activities, a situation which is compounded by the food insecurity faced by 30 per cent of this population. Of the people interviewed, 83 per cent stated having a job or entrepreneurial activity prior to emigrating. In Colombia, 68 per cent of this same group was unemployed.

Based on the initial findings, it was found that a CTP would contribute to the current needs of improving access to income; covering basic needs; contributing to sustainable economic security, protection and community and household resilience. According to the study, the intended use of cash would be safe and dignified shelter, food, medicine, transportation, clothing and once the migrants' needs are covered, remittances to family members who did not emigrate.

While the path for the implementation of a CTP, which will be further detailed in the revised Emergency Plan of Action, is in the planning stages. At this point, the IFRC and the CRCS are evaluating the use of bank-issued debit cards, mobile phone cash transfer, direct cash distributions and/ or prepositioned IFRC debit cards.



## Health

**People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding: 6,769 people**

Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated

### Outcome 4: The negative impact on the health of affected migrant populations is reduced.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that receive health assistance	30,000	6,769
<b>Output 4.1:</b> At least 30,000 migrants receive timely medical care and first aid		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health programmes, (disaggregated by age and gender groups).	30,000	6,769
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Needs-based disease prevention and health promotion measures are provided to the migrant population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through key messages on the prevention of diseases and health promotion.	30,000	NDA
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Individual and group psychosocial support is provided according to the needs of the affected migrant population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that receive PSS services.	ND	NA
Progress towards outcomes		

The CRCS has mobilized its volunteers and staff specialized in health to the four prioritized geographic areas.

The CRCS strategy has aimed to boost existing local health capacities through the provision of medicine, equipment, personnel and the establishment of mobile facilities for first aid and pre-hospital care. As mentioned, these actions have been supported by the Spanish Red Cross with AECID funds and the German Red Cross with ECHO funds, as well as by the IFRC through this Appeal.

Mobile and static health units have been established with professionals in medicine, nursing and psychology. These actions have focused on health promotion and prevention, as well as complementing actions in the areas of food security and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.



CRCS health posts have been installed in several entry points in the country. Source: CRCS

This includes the transfer of patients to other health centres, as required.

The following table provides information on the number of people reached with first aid and pre-hospital care during this time period:

Department	March	April	May	June	Totals by department
Guajira		617	1,167		1,784
Nariño			160	224	384
Norte de Santander	992	882	913	826	3,613
Totals by month	992	1,499	2,240	1,050	5,781

*Arauca's medical post is in process of being established.*

As part of the comprehensive health care provided, the CRCS offers psychosocial support to adults and children on the move. The cumulative figures on psychosocial support in the four target areas are not available at this time.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding: 89,432 people**

Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated

### Outcomes 5: Reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the migrant population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that have access to safe water and minimum conditions for basic sanitation and hygiene	30,000	89,432
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Oral rehydration posts for at least 30,000 migrants are established		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hydration points established.	ND	NA
# of litres of water distributed.	ND	NA
<b>Output 5.2:</b> Promote hygiene among the population in informal settlement areas		

Indicators:	Target	Actual																														
# of personal hygiene kits provided.	30,000	89,432																														
# of people that are aware of best practices related to the topic of safe drinking water and/or and hygiene.	TBD	NDA																														
# of community awareness raising sessions on water and sanitation.	TBD	NDA																														
# volunteers that receive water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) training.	TBD	NDA																														
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>																																
The CRCS activities have focused on the distribution of water (usually 0.5-litre bottles or bags) to people at border points, roads or meeting points. The National Society reports the following cumulative numbers of people reached with water:																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Department</th> <th>March</th> <th>April</th> <th>May</th> <th>June</th> <th>Total by department</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Guajira</td> <td></td> <td>9,280</td> <td>9,600</td> <td></td> <td>18,880</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nariño</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norte de Santander</td> <td>16,736</td> <td>13,676</td> <td>3,904</td> <td>21,144</td> <td>69,552</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals by month</td> <td>16,736</td> <td>22,956</td> <td>14,504</td> <td>21,144</td> <td>89,432</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Department	March	April	May	June	Total by department	Guajira		9,280	9,600		18,880	Nariño			1,000		1,000	Norte de Santander	16,736	13,676	3,904	21,144	69,552	Totals by month	16,736	22,956	14,504	21,144	89,432
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Totals by month	16,736	22,956	14,504	21,144	89,432																											
<i>Arauca figures were not available at the time of report writing.</i>																																



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding:** Not reported as such.  
Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated

**Outcome 6: The National Society adopts specific measures that contribute to humanitarian assistance with a differentiated approach according to the beneficiaries' vulnerabilities, gender and/or a particular situation, promoting protection and inclusion.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that receive assistance through a differential approach focused on protecting their lives.	TBD	NDA

**Output 6.1** Child protection is promoted in CRCS care provision points in border areas in accordance with IFRC policy standards adapted to Colombian state regulations.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children attended to in child-friendly spaces at the migrant assistance posts	TBD	NDA

**Output 6.2** Awareness and raising and actions to prevent violence, stigma and discrimination against migrants are promoted in migrant transit and destination communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through messages on violence, stigma and discrimination during the emergency appeal's timeframe	TBD	NDA

**Progress towards outcomes**

The area of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) is integral to the CRCS's approach with the population on the move. However, the established indicators were not fully monitored during this time period. The IFRC is working with the National Society to establish actions that specifically address the differentiated needs of male and female migrants, as well as the age-differentiated needs.

During this reporting period, the CRCS has supported child-friendly spaces at some migrant assistant locations. However, the information regarding numbers of children reached, as well as the content of the support was not available at the time of reporting.

The IFRC is working together with the CRCS to create new outcomes that reflect the commitment to providing protection support, particularly around issues of violence experienced or to which people are vulnerable along the migratory route. These changes are planned to be incorporated in the revised Emergency Appeal.

In the area of health, CRCS mobile and static health clinics provide information on the attention routes in cases of gender-based violence, as well as addressing sexual and reproductive health.

The IFRC Livelihoods Centre's livelihoods study has a protection focus that starts with the identification of high risk survival strategies of the population on the move: sex work, child exploitation, small-scale drug dealing, sale of their productive goods, consumption of psychoactive drugs and dropping out of school. This study also provided ideas regarding potential actions to be done to transform these high-risk strategies.

The initial prioritization of groups to be reached with livelihoods support suggest that the PGI will be an integral component of livelihoods actions. According to this study, these groups are people in irregular migratory situations; women (breast-feeding, pregnant, engaged in sex work and/or vulnerable to human trafficking); boys, girls and adolescents; lesbians, gays, trans and intersex (LGBTI) people; returned Colombian population; and indigenous peoples from the Wayuu, Yukpa and Barí peoples.



## Migration

**People reached by the CRCS with mixed funding: 387 people**

Male and Female: Not yet sex disaggregated

### **Outcome 7. The migrant population receives comprehensive assistance and protection, according to the stage of their migration journey, through mobile assistance units and the CRCS branch network**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of migrants attended to by the mobile assistance units and the network of CRCS local branches.	120,000	387

### **Output 7.1 The Colombian Red Cross Society sets up comprehensive care points in receiving areas and through the network of branches in migrant transit and destination communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of integrated assistance points for the migrant population staffed by volunteers during the operation.	TBD	NDA

### **Output 7.2. Restoring family links services are provided at assistance points and mobile units, allowing people to access the means to restore and maintain contact with their families.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that access RFL services to re-establish and maintain contact with their family members.	TBD	36,769

### **Output 7.3. The beneficiary population receives key information about their situation, as well as about the risks along migration routes, self-care messages and care points.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that receive information about their rights at the assistance posts.	TBD	387
# of people that access a service at the assistance posts.	TBD	NDA
# of universal serial buses (USBs) and/or folders provided to people.	TBD	Not planned for this period

**Output 7.4** Migrants have access to mobile tools (Virtual Volunteer) on key information for their protection, as well as access to Red Cross services according to their location along the migration path.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that use the Virtual Volunteer mobile tool.	TBD	In process

Progress towards outcomes

The CRCS operation has the following number of people through assistance to contact their families via phone calls, internet services or the supply of electricity to charge portable electronic devices:

Department	People reached
Guajira	79
Norte de Santander	36,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,769</b>

The number of 36,769 is above under the RFL indicator, as these actions facilitated contact with family members, even as if they are beyond the traditional RFL response.

The IFRC and the CRCS are working on standardized information brochures about staying safe during the migratory journey and other pertinent migration-related information.

The Virtual Volunteer mobile tool is currently in the process of being adapted for Colombia. The CRCS is drawing up a consultancy contract for this initiative.

A total of 387 people (Norte de Santander: 358 and Arauca: 29 people) received support from the CRCS on their travel arrangements in the form of tickets or items for traveling.

Furthermore, the IFRC Livelihoods Centre study suggests the incorporation of actions to raise awareness and foster the social incorporation of people on the move. The proposed livelihoods actions have the potential to generate further actions against xenophobia and marginalization of migrants.

Due to the complex nature of this operation, the outcomes included under the Strategies for Implementation (SFI): Strengthen National Society; International Disaster Response; Influence others as leading strategic partner; and Effective, credible and accountable IFRC are not reported on this operations update. The IFRC is engaged in supporting the National Society of Colombia in this operation to work with the constantly increasing number of adults and children on the move. The upcoming revised Emergency Appeal will adjust the SFI outcomes to better reflect the positive impact that this operation will have on the CRCS and the IFRC.

## Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Revised Appeal, which includes the Appeal Budget](#)

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

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### **For media requests:**

- Diana Medina, Regional Communication Manager; phone: +507 6780-5395; email: [diana.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.medina@ifrc.org)

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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.

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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**.

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## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRCO014 - Colombia - Population Movement

Timeframe: 15 Mar 18 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Mar 18

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/6	Programme	MDRCO014
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2019/3	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		2,500,414				2,500,414	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		25,009				25,009	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		82,500				82,500	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		228,526				228,526	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		120,000				120,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		74,061				74,061	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		238,347				238,347	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>768,444</b>				<b>768,444</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>768,444</b>				<b>768,444</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>768,444</b>				<b>768,444</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		768,444				768,444	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-269,590				-269,590	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>498,853</b>				<b>498,853</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRCO014 - Colombia - Population Movement

Timeframe: 15 Mar 18 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Mar 18

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/6	Programme	MDRCO014
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2019/3	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,500,414</b>			<b>2,500,414</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	5,156						5,156	
Clothing & Textiles	372,384						372,384	
Food	200,514						200,514	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	189,534						189,534	
Medical & First Aid	36,475						36,475	
Teaching Materials	548,407						548,407	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,352,469</b>						<b>1,352,469</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	47,742						47,742	
Computers & Telecom	13,368						13,368	
Office & Household Equipment	6,684						6,684	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>67,793</b>						<b>67,793</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	9,166						9,166	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,146		18			18	1,128	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,312</b>		<b>18</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>10,294</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	45,832		7,672			7,672	38,160	
National Staff	102,205		10,678			10,678	91,527	
National Society Staff	416,401		98			98	416,304	
Volunteers	88,742						88,742	
Other Staff Benefits	1,432						1,432	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>654,612</b>		<b>18,448</b>			<b>18,448</b>	<b>636,165</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	49,651						49,651	
Professional Fees			348			348	-348	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>49,651</b>		<b>348</b>			<b>348</b>	<b>49,303</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	101,880		2,108			2,108	99,773	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>101,880</b>		<b>2,108</b>			<b>2,108</b>	<b>99,773</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	56,908		18,125			18,125	38,783	
Information & Public Relations	4,583		903			903	3,681	
Office Costs	6,111						6,111	
Communications	19,001		100			100	18,901	
Financial Charges	2,864		1,575			1,575	1,290	
Shared Office and Services Costs	21,621		2,502			2,502	19,119	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>111,089</b>		<b>23,204</b>			<b>23,204</b>	<b>87,884</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			209,011			209,011	-209,011	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>209,011</b>			<b>209,011</b>	<b>-209,011</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	152,607		16,454			16,454	136,154	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>152,607</b>		<b>16,454</b>			<b>16,454</b>	<b>136,154</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,500,414</b>		<b>269,590</b>			<b>269,590</b>	<b>2,230,824</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRCO014 - Colombia - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 15 Mar 18 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Mar 18

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/6	Programme	MDRCO014
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2019/3	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			2,500,414			2,500,414		
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			2,230,824			2,230,824		

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRCO014 - Colombia - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 15 Mar 18 to 15 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Mar 18

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/3-2018/6	Programme	MDRCO014
Budget Timeframe	2018/3-2019/3	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
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	2,500,414		768,444	768,444	269,590	498,853	
Subtotal BL2	2,500,414		768,444	768,444	269,590	498,853	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,500,414</b>		<b>768,444</b>	<b>768,444</b>	<b>269,590</b>	<b>498,853</b>	