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Emergency appeal final report

Colombia: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Final Report

Emergency appeal n° MDRCO008

GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000076-COL](#)

17 October 2012

Period covered by this Final Report: 8 December 2010 to 30 November 2011.

Appeal target: 1,320,879 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 86 per cent; [Click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details](#)

Appeal history:

- 25,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- On 8 December 2010, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched to support 3,800 families for 6 months.
- On 17 December 2010, an Emergency Appeal was issued to seek 1,075,905 Swiss francs to support the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS), increasing the assistance to 14,300 families (71,500 persons).
- On 1 April 2011, an operations update was issued informing that the department of Córdoba was replaced by the department of Bolivar to fill a gap in assistance identified during coordinating meetings with other organizations.
- On 3 June 2011, the appeal was revised to extend the implementation timeframe to 9 months to complete activities with a revised budget of 1,320,878 Swiss francs. In addition, the targeted number of people was increased to 14,372 families (72 additional families). This emergency operation was to close at the end of August.
- On 31 August 2011, the implementation timeframe was extended to 12 months to complete activities in shelter and relief distribution.



Volunteers trained on the VCA methodology put in practice the knowledge acquired through a learning-by-doing session in the community of Armenia (in the Quindío department). Source: Colombian Red Cross Society.

Summary: On 7 December 2010, the Colombian government declared a state of national "social, economical and environmental emergency" as 59 per cent of the country's municipalities were affected by the weather conditions brought by the appearance of La Niña weather phenomena. Although the amount of intense rains and flooding decreased, the emergency situation was maintained throughout 2011 and by the end of the year 4,000,000 persons had been affected and 485 lost their lives, mostly on the west and Atlantic side of Colombia.

In response to the emergency situation, the CRCS requested the support of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and an Emergency Appeal was launched to support families with relief items, water distribution, health care and shelter solution. At the time of closing this operation, the National Society had reached 5,000 families with relief items to support essential household activities, and 5,070 with water filters. In addition, they distributed 11,216,467 litres of safe drinking water, reaching some 419,000 families, greatly surpassing their original target. This success was in part due to a new water treatment plant acquired with the support of the appeal. The CRCS also developed a project to install five Mobile Health Units in affected areas where the public health services were overwhelmed or could not reach all the population. With these health units 2,766 persons had access to individual medical consultations, including dentistry and psychological support, whilst 3,135 persons were reached with group sessions to promote healthy behaviour and attitudes. Finally, the National Society also supported 52 families to move from tents to transitional shelters with family units, while 100 families were supported with emergency shelter through family tents, therefore improving their living conditions while waiting for a permanent solution from the government of Colombia.

In addition, the Emergency Appeal supported the training in aquatic rescue and equipment of 99 volunteers from 9 branches, as well as the training of 18 volunteers in techniques for capacities and vulnerabilities assessments. The National Society was also strengthened with the acquisition of new VHF equipment and boat and overboard, all currently utilized in the response to the new rainy season under the influence of La Niña weather phenomenon. Although, La Niña is present for a second consecutive year and the emergency situation will continue in many areas in 2012, the experience and capacities gained in 2011 are supporting the new response.

Lessons learned: Given the extent of the emergency and the scope of the National Society's overall plan of action, the operation provided a well of experiences to analyze and gain from. The following lessons learned were gathered by all relief directors at the branch level involved in the operation, as well as members of the CRCS's headquarters and supporting personnel from the IFRC:

- As the affectation was extended across the country with several branches completing similar responses, it became evident that the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation could be improved in similar operations through more networking and cooperation among involved branches. In addition, the National Society acknowledges the need to better systematize the gathering of information in order to ensure that comparison of information between branches are possible, as well as to ensure that gender and age information is available for decision-making.
- The support of the IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit during the local procurement of relief items and equipment for the National Society was essential in having an organized process. Yet, in order to initiate the process in a swift manner, it should be analyzed the possibility of increasing available funds during the first days of the response.
- The institutional image of the National Society was strengthened with the Local Committees for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CLOPAD) of the municipalities reached. In addition, the actions of the CRCS were covered by several national media outlets.
- The need to further improve the systematization of beneficiaries reached by providing codes for municipalities and departments. This will become particularly useful for organizing relief activities in risk-prone areas where natural disasters may occur frequently. Furthermore, the National Society decided to put more efforts into standardizing the process of relief distribution, whilst allowing for adaptation based on the regional and local context.
- The importance of pre-positioning stock in strategically located warehouses across the country. Particularly as the damages in infrastructures during event of this scale drastically increases the time for transportation. The CRCS is analysing the possibility of increasing this capacity through strategic alliances with particular providers.
- As the time of response increased with new events developing throughout the year, the rollout of personnel and volunteers to avoid exhaustion was of essence. The National Society will be updating their databases on trained volunteers and will be reviewing their training modules to ensure more persons are ready to respond.
- Providing psychosocial support to the affected communities was an added value to provide a comprehensive health support.

Financial situation: This appeal was 86 per cent covered with contributions totalling 1,139,962 Swiss francs. As per the final financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of 48,209 Swiss francs. The Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Colombia country plan to support their activities. Partners/Donors who have any questions in regards to this balance are kindly

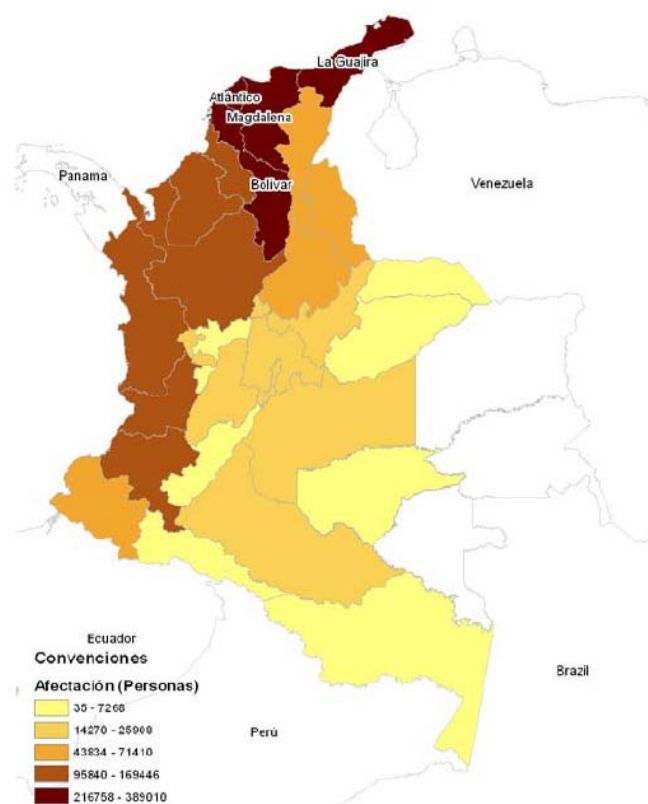
requested to contact the Americas zone office within 30 days of the publication of this final report. Past this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

The IFRC is thankful to the following Partner National Societies and governments for their kind support to the Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross and the Australian government, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian government, the Danish Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Netherlands government, the New Zealand Red Cross and the New Zealand government, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross and Swedish government, as well as private donors.

The situation

In 2010, the rainy season in Colombia was seriously disrupted by the appearance of the La Niña Weather phenomenon, which brought rains of intensified strength even during the normally dry season. As a consequence, Colombia suffered a series of consecutive emergency situations following a year of incessant rainfall. On 7 December 2010, when 59 per cent of the country's municipalities were affected by the weather conditions, the Colombian government declared a state of national "social, economical and environmental emergency". The government also initiated the "Colombia Humanitaria" campaign to facilitate the mobilization of additional resources. This declaration also accelerated the processes to receive international aid as the Colombian Foreign Affairs' Office requested support from the United Nations to assist the affected families.

Although rains in 2011 were not as intense as the previous year, the effects of La Niña were still felt during the second half of the year, with more emergency situations developing throughout the country. The combine affectation of two years of different natural disaster such as flooding, hailstorms, and landslides disrupted the lives of some 4,000,000 persons and caused the death 485, mostly on the west and Atlantic side of Colombia as stated in the map below:



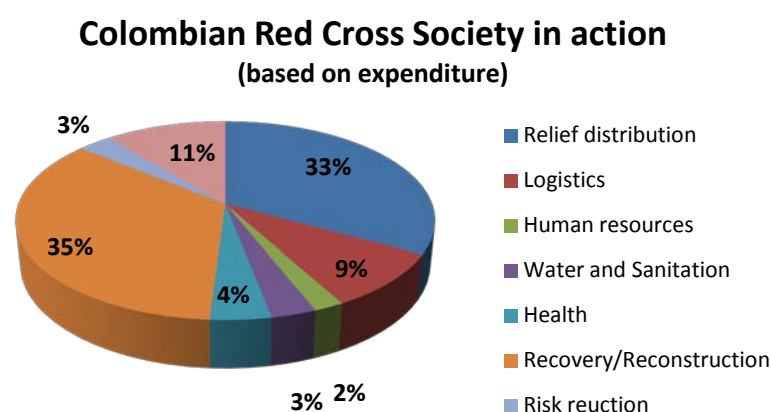
National Affectation	Total 2010-2011
Affected persons	4,000,203

Affected families	934,718
Deaths	486
Injured persons	595
Missing persons	43

The continuation of these weather conditions have challenged the recovery of affected families, maintaining their need for transitional shelter solutions and relief items while waiting for the Colombian government's programme of relocation and reconstruction to reach them.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes



Overview

Most of the outcomes under this appeal were achieved and even surpassed, with the exception of the *emergency health and care* outcome, which was 85 per cent met.

Although this final report focuses specifically on the activities supported through the Emergency Appeal, the scope of the National Society's actions in response to the emergency is worthy of mention as they reached

approximately 2,280,000 persons across the country.

With the support of national donations and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as through collaboration with other organizations, the CRCS distributed relief items, supported the construction of transitional and permanent shelter solutions, provided health care and access to safe drinking water:

Activity	No. of Families reached	No. of Persons reached
Relief distribution	201,809	1,014,267
Water and sanitation	255,927	1,251,919
Emergency health	-	15,119
Shelter	617	3,130
TOTAL	458,353 families	2,284,435 persons

In terms of the Emergency Appeal, the CRCS reached 5,000 families with relief items to support essential household activities, and 5,070 with water filters. In addition, they installed six water treatment plants that produced 11,216,467 litres of safe drinking water and reached some 419,000 families, greatly surpassing the original target of 3,500 families. This was in part due to the new water treatment plant acquired with the support of the appeal and that was installed in May 2011. Although the distribution of safe water was an important element of the National Society's strategy to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, the CRCS also developed a project to install Mobile Health Units in affected areas where the public health services were overwhelmed or could not reach all areas. With the mobilization of five health units 2,766 persons had access to individual medical consultations, including dentistry and psychological support, whilst 3,135 persons were reached with group sessions to promote healthy behaviour and attitudes. Finally, 52 families were able to move from tents to transitional shelter with family units while waiting for a permanent solution promised by the government of Colombia.

In addition, the Emergency Appeal supported the training in aquatic rescue and equipment of 99 volunteers from 9 branches, as well as the training of 18 volunteers in techniques for capacities and vulnerabilities assessments. The National Society was also strengthened with the acquisition of new VHF equipment and boat and overboard, all currently being used to respond to the new rainy season also affected by La Niña.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The families most affected by the constant rains will benefit with humanitarian emergency relief to support their efforts to resume essential household activities.

Outputs	Activities planned
5,000 families (25,000 persons) will receive hygiene kits, kitchen kits, dinner sets, hammocks and mosquito nets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Coordinate with the Regional Committees for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CREPAD), the Local Committees for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CLOPAD) and local authorities to prioritize affected families and develop a beneficiary targeting strategy. • Procurement and distribution of relief items. • Coordination of relief distributions with CLOPAD and CREPAD. • Monitoring and evaluation of the relief activities and quality of items and reporting on relief distributions.



Distribution of relief items and water filters in the community of Obando (Valle del Cauca. CRCS

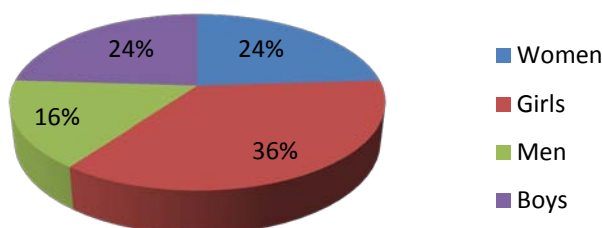
Impact: Through the support of the Emergency Appeal 5,000 families were able to resume household activities after receiving one kitchen kit, one kitchen set, one dinner set, one hammock or matt, and two mosquito nets. Through the successful coordination with the Regional Committees for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CREPAD), the Local Committees for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CLOPAD), the National Society reached affected families in over 57 communities in the departments of: Atlántico, Bolivar, Chocó, Magdalena and Valle del Cauca.

Of the persons reached with humanitarian emergency relief, 36 per cent were girls, 24 per cent boys, 24 per cent women, and 16 per cent men.

Table 1. Families reached with relief items

CRCS branch	No. of Municipalities	No. of communities	No. of families
Magdalena	5	n/a	1,000
Atlántico	3	5	1,000
Bolivar	3	25	1,000
Chocó	3	12	1,000
Valle del Cauca	5	15	1,000
TOTAL	19	>57	5,000

Graph 1.
Persons reached with relief items



During the lessons learned workshops carried out from 19 to 20 September in Bogota, and from 3 to 4 October in Riohacha, Guajira, the relief directors of the branches involved in the operation analyzed the implementation of activities and challenges faced. During the discussion came to light the need to further improve the systematization of beneficiaries reached by providing codes for municipalities and departments. This will become particularly useful for organizing relief activities in risk-prone areas where natural disasters may occur frequently. Furthermore, the National Society decided to place more efforts to standardize the process of relief distribution, whilst allowing for adaptation based on the regional and local context. During the meeting, it was also agreed upon to improve the pre-positioning of relief items in regional warehouses and establish new agreements with national providers to decrease the time of response.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The families affected by the current rainy season will have access to primary health care and monitoring.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Public health services are supported with mobile health units to meet the health needs of 750 families (3,700 persons).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with existing public health services to assess and monitor the health risks of 750 families in terms access to health services, prevention, and risk of communicable diseases. Assist 750 families with health care through Mobile Health Units, consultation and distribution of medicines, as well as provide advice on children's growth and development. Organize and facilitate educational activities on hygiene promotion, skin diseases, acute respiratory infections and diarrheic diseases.
Selected affected groups and communities receiving psychosocial support have increased their resilience and coping mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychosocial support to 750 families (3,700 persons) affected by the current rainy season. Provide psychological support to medical staff and volunteers.

Impact: With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the National Society, in coordination with its national health department and regional branches, successfully deployed 5 Mobile Health Units (MHUs) to attend to the health needs of 7 municipalities. Each MHU provided services for four days based on three principal pillars: care, promotion and prevention, and psychosocial support. The CRCS volunteers and staff reached 2,766¹ persons with general practice, dentistry, nursing, and psychology services, and 3,135 with community health counselling completed through group sessions. Although 100 per cent of the MHU planned were mobilized, they were able to reach about 85 per cent of the population targeted, mostly due to the low turnout from individuals in the department of Chocó where transportation is particularly challenging.

The contents of the health counselling were developed after analyzing the most common reasons for medical consultations in order to better target the specific needs of the municipalities reached (see Annex 1 for detail information on most common causes of consultation); however, the MHUs covered the topics of dental health care, nutrition, violence prevention, psychosocial support, epidemic disease prevention, and sexual and

¹ The table indicates numbers of people who received one or more service provided by the CRCS in general practice, dentistry, nursing and psychological services.

reproductive health. In addition, the persons reached received medications to treat the conditions for which their sought assistance.

The MHU helped covering some gaps of the medical services that were particularly overwhelmed after the disasters in the departments of Atlántico, Bolívar, Chocó, Magdalena, and Valle del Cauca:

Region and date			Consultations				
Branch	Municipality	Date	General practice	Dentistry	Nursing	Psychology	Group Session
ATLÁNTICO	Baranoa, Candelaria, Manatí	11 to 14 March	812	472	188	26	1,793
BOLÍVAR	Magangué	15 to 18 March	468	189	-	47	282
CHOCÓ	Taparal	19 to 22 March	194	106	177	-	16
MAGDALENA	Pedraza	21 to 24 March	783	-	-	34	102
VALLE	Obando	24 to 27 March	509	313	-	120	942
TOTAL			2,766	1,080	391	227	3,135

- Atlántico: although affected municipalities had health centres with high standards, with some ambulance services and private drugstores, there were areas and populations not covered before the emergency situation. After the rains and flooding, there was a notable increase on general morbidity and decompensation with patients suffering from specific diseases such as diabetes and HIV, as well as lower access to medical supplies and medicaments.
- Bolívar: The MHU provided services in Magangué, municipality of Santa Fé, and Arjona, municipality of Sincerín. These affected areas had an increase of morbidity related to acute respiratory and diarrheic diseases, and there was the risk of an increase of dengue and malaria cases, which are endemic in this part of the country.
- Chocó: this department, with 90 per cent of the population of African descent and 4 per cent indigenous, has one of the most problematic health situations in the country with few medical personnel and a high concentration of poverty: women in Chocó are three times more likely to die from childbirth than women in Bogotá, while children are less likely to reach one year of age. Therefore, the CRCS selected the communities along the Atrato River, in the municipality of Taparal, as beneficiaries of the MHU. In general, the difficulties in transportation, with the river being the only available access route, seriously challenged the outreach in this area. However, the CRCS will increase its coordination with the regional health authorities to support more monitoring and health promotion campaigns.
- Magdalena: the National Society selected the municipality of Pedraza to carry out the MHU, an area hard to reach, with some 1,200 inhabitants, lack of potable water and sanitation infrastructure, and insufficient health personnel and equipment.

The CRCS is aware of the importance of continuing the monitoring of these areas to prevent outbreaks of endemic diseases. To achieve this goal, each of the regional branches is integrating coordination activities with health authorities within their plan of actions.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 8,500 families.	
Outputs	Activities planned
8,500 families have improved access to safe water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid health and water and sanitation emergency needs and capacity assessments in coordination with CREPAD, CLOPAD and community leaders. • Select beneficiary families and develop a delivery strategy in coordination with the relevant local authorities. • Purchase and distribution of 5,070 artisan earthenware water
The health status of 8,500 families is improved through hygiene and	

sanitation promotion activities	<p>filters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of water filters. • Mobilize five water treatment plants to supply safe water to 3,500 families in collective centres. • Conduct 10 training workshops on the use of filters and campaigns for hygiene and sanitation promotion.
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The picture above shows the water treatment site in Yopal, Casanare, which produced over 6 million litres of safe water in support of this urban centre. Source: CRCS

Impact: One of the main effects of the wide spread flooding and affectation was the contamination of water sources and the disruption of water services in affected areas. In addition, safe drinking water was also required by many families displaced from their homes and residing in collective centres. Therefore, to support relief efforts and reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, the CRCS implemented activities to guarantee access to drinking water to 8,500 families and to promote safe handling of water.

To this effect, the National Society distributed 5,070 household water filters (see table 1 for information on families reached) and trained beneficiaries on their use and care. This method was used particularly in areas that do not have aqueducts and regular access to water distribution. With this filters, families will have access to safe water for one year, time when the filter will have to be changed. The

training on the proper use and care of the filters was well received by the communities and the National Society is considering developing a monitoring strategy to evaluate their long-term use.

The second element of their action framework was to reach 3,500 families in collective centres or urban areas where water services were severely disrupted. The CRCS installed five distribution points with water treatment plants working for 30 days and producing 5,028,360 litres of drinking water. In addition to this, the emergency appeal also supported the acquisition of a new water treatment plant that was installed in Yopal, the capital city of Casanare department which, due to a landslide, lacked a water supply system since May 2011. This new plant was able to produce 6,188,107 litres of safe drinking water at the time of the closure of the reporting period. This plant, which complemented government efforts in this city, reached some 415,246 families whom collected at least 15 litres of water one time. The new plant enabled the CRCS to exponentially increase their capacity to respond in the area, as it was capable to replace the previous work of four smaller plants.

ERIE ²	Department	Municipality	Litres delivered
Guajira	Magdalena	Salamina	801,360
Atlántico	Atlántico	Candelaria	1,073,000
Bolívar	Bolívar	Magangue	1,080,000
Quindío y Antioquia	Chocó	Riosucio	671,280
Antioquia		Carmen del Darién	402,720
OXFAM CRC	Chocó	Riosucio	1,000,000

² ERIE: Emergency Response and Intervention Team (Equipo de Respuesta e Intervención en Emergencias) which provides 25,000 litres of safe water for consumption.

Total

5,028,360

The trained volunteers that mobilized the plants and distributed the household filters simultaneously conducted hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. In addition to completing laboratory tests on the water to analyze the presence of microorganisms and the physical and chemical characteristics of the water, they also gave short explanations on how to store water correctly. In an effort to ensure that families could still access water of good quality, the National Society also provided short explanations on how to treat it with chlorine, and the appropriate times to use the method, promoted the correct use of the household filters and inspected the water storage equipment used by families to transport the water, providing recommendations when necessary. Finally, at the times of distribution the CRCS volunteers also recommended how to dispose of laundry and dish-washing residual waters to prevent the contamination of water sources.

During the lessons learned workshops completed at the end of the operation it was proposed a two stage strategy to ensure that the National Society could be able to provide access to safe water in 48 hours. First, the CRCS is assessing better tools to monitor emergencies and enable for the pre-positioning of response equipment near areas at risk. Second, the CRCS established an agreement with the water filters provider to have 2,000 filters ready for dispatch from Bogota, and 900 additional ones in the Atlantic coast. This agreement will be implemented in 2012. Another challenge encountered during the operation of the water treatment plants was the difficulty to ensure volunteer rotation in order to enable for the appropriate time to rest. To address this situation, the National Society has developed plans to increase the number of trainings to have more volunteers with the necessary skills to operate the plants.

Shelter

Outcome: Households in the most affected municipality have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>52 families are assisted with shelter solutions.</p> <p>The CRCS will have the capacity in the future to quickly provide shelter solutions to 450 families through the purchase of family tents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with SNPAD, local authorities and community leaders to assess shelter needs and to select the beneficiary families. • Identify, in association with the Mayor's Office, the land where the homes will be built. • Carry out preliminary topographical and soil studies. Construction of 52 single-family transitional homes on stilts. • Purchase and pre-position of 450 family tents.

Impact: With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the National Society was able to provide 52 families (113 girls, 75 boys, 75 women and 49 men) with a transitional shelter solution. These families, from the municipality of Santa Lucia, Atlántico department, were previously sheltered in tents in the municipality school's field. With the support of the CRCS, these families have now more appropriate shelter while they wait for a permanent solution from the government. Moreover, the school that was previously sheltering them has now been able to reassume classes regularly.

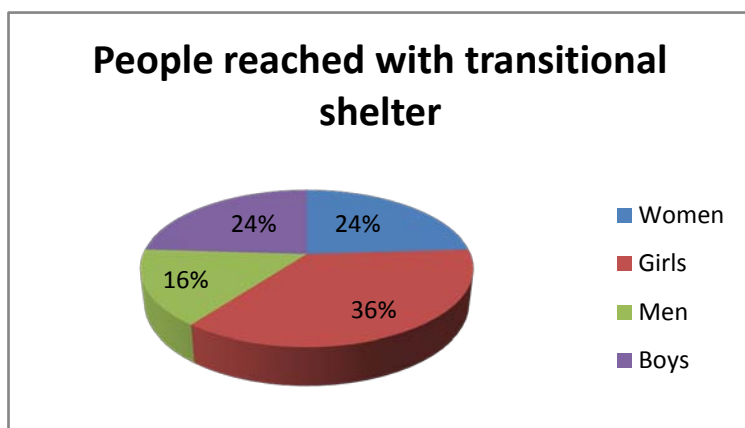
Members of the community, with the support of the National Society, built 13 housing structures, each one of 72m², divided in four single-family modules of 18m², fulfilling Sphere requirements. These set of modules were also accompanied by a communal kitchen and dining area, while a partnership with Oxfam provided the water and sanitation structures. This project complements similar ones for additional 100 families in the area that were completed through other sources of funding.



Community members and CRCS volunteers gathered to inaugurate the new transitional shelter solution for affected families in Santa Lucia, department of Atlántico. Source: CRCS

On a first stage, the CRCS also supported the administration of the transitional shelter; however, and in order to avoid the promote community resilience, the responsibilities have been steadily transferred to the community itself and to the municipality, which has been working in coordination with the CRCS since the beginning of the process. Furthermore, this new environment created an ideal place to further promote community development in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as facilitating the monitoring of the health status of their members.

Through this experience, the National Society also confirmed the importance of creating task groups led by community members to reduce the level of internal conflicts that arise from their emergency situation. This strategy not only facilitated a better environment for the affected families, but also improved the security of the volunteers working in the area.



In addition to the transitional shelter project in Santa Lucia, the Emergency Appeal supported with the pre-positioning of 100 family tents in preparation of the new rainy season. As anticipated, some 198,000 families have been affected in the last quarter of 2011, and these tents have all been used to provide an emergency solution in the departments of Guajira, Norte de Santander, and Chocó.

Overall, the CRCS has supported over 7,000 people with shelter solutions in collaboration with other partners such as DG-ECHO, OCHA and the National Unit for

Risk Management (Unidad Nacional de Gestion de Riesgo en Desastres, UNGRD)³, including the relocation of the community of Doña Ana, in Sucre department as explained in the following video (in Spanish): http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1b_H8D081A4&feature=share

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: The capacity of CRCS to respond to the current and future emergencies is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Five CRCS branches receive support to strengthen their capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transportation to support operation activities in the Atlantic zone. • Procure one water treatment plant to support water and sanitation activities. • Procure one ambulance boat and outboard to support the water transportation network. • Procure two VHF relay stations and five base radios to replace damaged units. • Carry out 5 training courses for volunteers on basic swimming techniques. • Deliver security equipment to volunteers in the branches most affected by the emergency.

Impact: With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the CRCS was able to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies, capacity-building efforts have had an immediate impact as the newly trained volunteers and new equipment supported the response to the emergencies during late 2011.

One of the methods used to strengthen the capacity of the National Society was to complete workshops on swimming techniques and aquatic rescue. On a first stage, the CRCS completed five workshops and reached 61 volunteers from the branches of Atlántico, Bolivar, Chocó, Magdalena, and Valle del Cauca. However, as resources were still available as a result of efficient management of funds, the National Society was able to

³ Formally called Direccion de Gestion de Riesgos, DGR.

surpass this original target and complete four additional workshops, three in the branches of Nariño, Guajira and Santander, and a second one in Bolivar, with the same participants from the first workshop, to reinforce the knowledge acquired. As a result, a total of 99 volunteers⁴ from 9 branches were reached through these activities:

Branch	No. of volunteers
Atlántico	12
Bolivar	14
Chocó	11
Magdalena	12
Valle del Cauca	14
Guajira	16
Santander	10
Nariño (with participants from Putumayo)	12
Total	101

The participating branches also received equipment such as stretcher and floating rope, while the participants received personal equipment. In addition, the CRCS completed a six-day VCA workshop with 18 volunteers



Volunteers of the CRCS were trained in aquatic rescue techniques to strengthen the capacity to respond after a disaster. Source: CRCS

from 10 regional branches. This workshop was carried out in the Quindío branch and included a learning-by-doing session with the community of Bosques de Gibraltar in Armenia. All these recently trained volunteers are actively involved in the response to the recent disasters caused by the second consecutive year of La Niña weather phenomenon.

The Emergency Appeal also covered the purchase of a boat and overboard to support evacuations and rescues in the department of Bolivar. Currently, this boat is positioned in the municipality of Managué and was instrumental in the mobilization of volunteers during the emergency of late November and December 2011 ([DREF-supported operation](#)) as it was the only boat available in this branch.

Two VHF relay stations, five base radios and other related equipment were also procured to replace damaged units

and increase the telecommunication capacity of the CRCS. The two relay stations were installed in Purace Volcano (Valle del Cauca) and Cerro Bañaderos (Guajira), while the radios were distributed between these branches and the Cali branch.

The acquisition of the new water treatment also had a significant impact, as it was able to replace four smaller plants that were installed in Yopal, the capital city of Casanare department which lacked a water supply system as a result of a landslide. As mentioned in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion section, the new plant has produced 6,188,107 litres of safe drinking water at the time of the closure of the reporting period, reaching some 415,246 families.

In order to systematize the experience gained in the current operation, learn from good practices and analyze new approaches to improve the response of the National Society in future operations, two workshops were completed, one in Bogota from 19 to 20 September, and one in Rioacha from 3 to 4 October. During these meetings, all the relief directors of the branches involved in the response presented a report on their activities that was later followed up with group discussions to analyse the current situation and future activities to implement based on the experienced gained thus far.

⁴ Although 101 people participated in the workshops, 2 were members of the Sports District Institute (Instituto Distrital de Deportes) in Bolivar and not volunteers of the National Society.

Logistics

Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Colombian Red Cross Society to respond is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit in Panama as well as with technical support for local procurement.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support facilitate the procurement and distribution of relief items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of non-food items by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). • Procurement of transport services through the RLU transport network • Delivery of prepositioned mosquito nets for 5,000 families. • Delivery of 1,000 sleeping mats.

The IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit supported the operation by dispatching 10,000 mosquito nets and 100 family tents that were pre-positioned in Panama, using both air and sea freight. In addition, the RLU supported the National Society request to dispatch a further 200 tents, 21,900 mosquito nets and 16,000 tarpaulins from bilateral collaboration of the CRCS with the UNHCR.

However, most relief items and materials used in this operation were acquired locally to promote the local economy when possible. Therefore, the procurement department of the RLU also supported with the process of purchasing 5,000 water filters, medical supplies for the MHU, kitchen sets and hammocks. The backing of the RLU during these local acquisitions was recognized as strength of the operation during the lessons learned discussions.

On the other hand, based on the experience acquired during the operation the National Society is working towards establishing more agreements with providers to obtain additional warehouse space. By the end of the Emergency Appeal, and in preparation to the new rainy season, the CRCS had 7 strategically located warehouses across the country to decrease the timeframe of response. Finally, the National Society is considering the use of new software to ensure that all logistics information is standardized and available in all different regions.

Contact information

- **National Society:** Cesar Augusto Urueña Pulido, national relief director (Director General de Socorro Nacional); phone: (57) 310 294 3747; email: cesar.uruena@cruzrojacolombiana.org
- **IFRC regional representation:** Carlos Iñigo Barrena, regional representative for the Andean countries; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Jan Gelfand; head of operations; phone: + 507 317 1304; and email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, operations support; email: christine.south@ifrc.org.
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Douglas Baquero; regional logistic coordinator; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org; phone: +507 6747 3146; fax: +507 316 1347

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Sandra Lombardo; resource mobilization senior officer; phone: + 507 317 3050; email: sandra.lombardo@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Jane Grimshaw, PMER manager; phone: +507.317.3050; email: jane.grimshaw@ifrc.org
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[Click here](#)

1. Emergency appeal final financial report [below](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
-

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) 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.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.

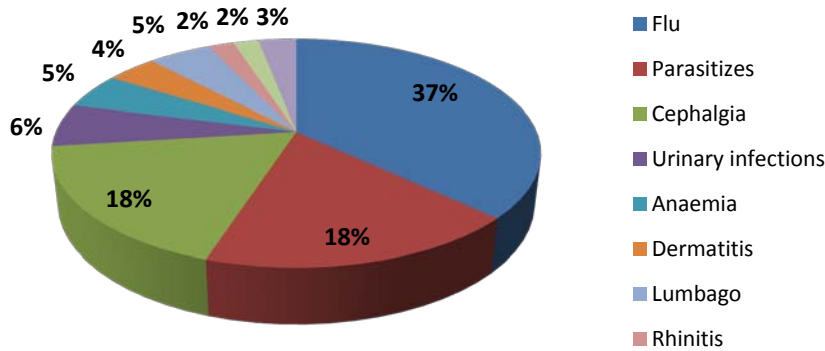


The IFRC's work is guided by *Strategy 2020*, which puts forward three strategic aims:

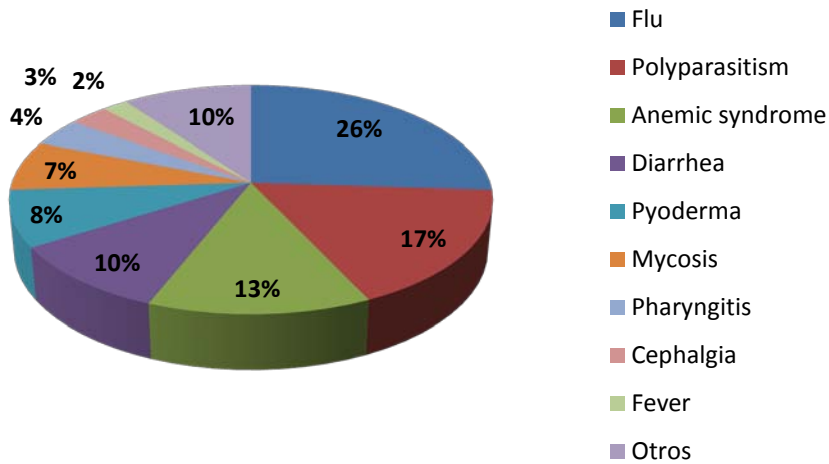
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

ANNEX 1: Type of medical consultations completed by the MHUs

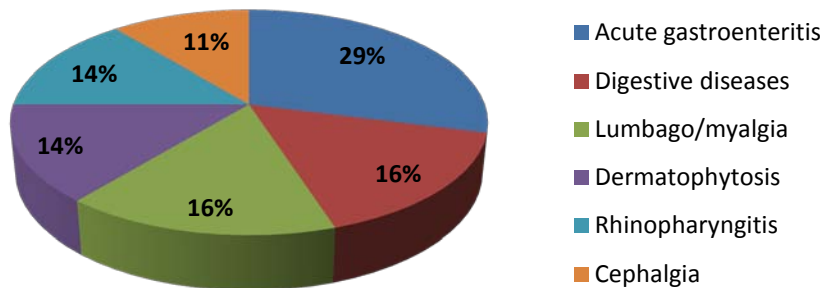
Medical Consultations in Atlántico



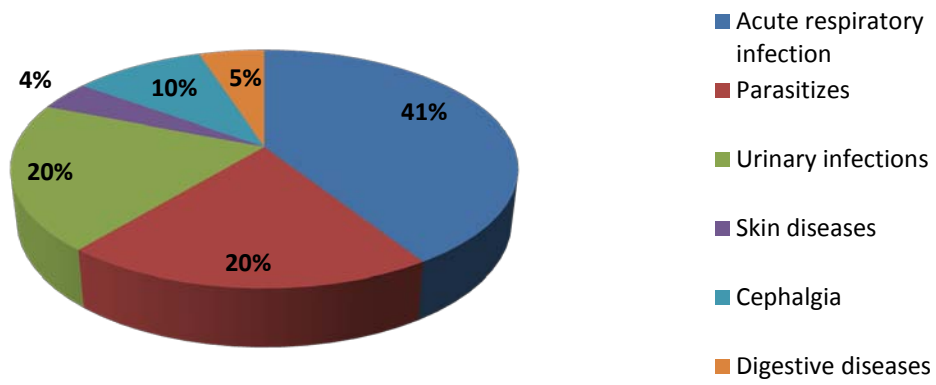
Medical Consultations in Bolívar



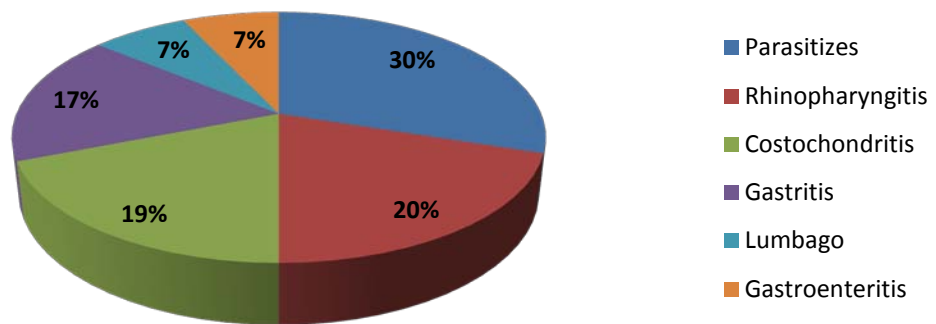
Medical Consultations in Chocó



Medical Consultations in Magdalena



Medical Consultations in Valle del Cauca



MDRCO008 - Colombia - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 08 dec 10

Appeal Timeframe: 26 nov 10 to 08 dec 11

FINAL REPORT
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2012/9
Appeal	MDRCO008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	1,320,879					1,320,879	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	76,975					76,975	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	139,952					139,952	
<i>Belgium - Private Donors</i>	51					51	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	118,636					118,636	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	42,062					42,062	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	165,465					165,465	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	43,600					43,600	
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>	64					64	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	89,780					89,780	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	32,089					32,089	
<i>On Line donations</i>	23,153					23,153	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,474					6,474	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	143,269					143,269	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	82,901					82,901	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	129,132					129,132	
C1. Cash contributions	1,093,604					1,093,604	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	19,233					19,233	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	24,439					24,439	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	43,672					43,672	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	2,686					2,686	
C4. Other Income	2,686					2,686	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	1,139,962					1,139,962	
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,139,962					1,139,962	
Coverage = DIA	86%					86%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	1,139,962					1,139,962	
E. Expenditure	-1,091,753					-1,091,753	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	48,209					48,209	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2012/9
Appeal	MDRCO008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,320,879					1,320,879	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	177,575	26,919				26,919	150,656	
Shelter - Transitional	42,500	46,070				46,070	-3,570	
Clothing & Textiles	125,000	97,850				97,850	27,150	
Food		18,978				18,978	-18,978	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	363,038	344,319				344,319	18,719	
Medical & First Aid	41,000	28,790				28,790	12,210	
Teaching Materials		2,350				2,350	-2,350	
Utensils & Tools	125,000	81,692				81,692	43,308	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	874,113	646,969				646,969	227,144	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	15,850	14,518				14,518	1,332	
Others Machinery & Equipment	68,000	50,019				50,019	17,981	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	83,850	64,537				64,537	19,313	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage		5,130				5,130	-5,130	
Distribution & Monitoring	24,000	31,151				31,151	-7,151	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	47,500	48,666				48,666	-1,166	
Logistics Services	11,913	1,945				1,945	9,968	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	83,413	86,891				86,891	-3,478	
Personnel								
International Staff	20,250	18,785				18,785	1,465	
National Staff	9,000	11,356				11,356	-2,356	
National Society Staff	41,300	37,374				37,374	3,926	
Volunteers	43,000	45,559				45,559	-2,559	
Other Staff Benefits		13,942				13,942	-13,942	
Total Personnel	113,550	127,015				127,015	-13,465	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	26,416	51,453				51,453	-25,037	
Total Workshops & Training	26,416	51,453				51,453	-25,037	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000	14,748				14,748	-6,748	
Information & Public Relations	5,920	769				769	5,151	
Office Costs	5,000	5,052				5,052	-52	
Communications	5,000	5,856				5,856	-856	
Financial Charges	35,000	15,165				15,165	19,835	
Other General Expenses		58				58	-58	
Total General Expenditure	58,920	41,648				41,648	17,272	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	80,617	66,050				66,050	14,567	
Total Indirect Costs	80,617	66,050				66,050	14,567	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,790				3,790	-3,790	
Pledge Reporting Fees		3,400				3,400	-3,400	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		7,190				7,190	-7,190	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,320,879	1,091,753				1,091,753	229,126	
VARIANCE (C - D)		229,126				229,126		