

DREF Plan of Action

Colombia: Election Preparedness

DREF No.		MDRCO020	
Date of issue:	7 June 2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 August 2022
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 143,150 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Number of people potentially affected:	60,000 people potentially affected	Number of people to be assisted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,150 people directly 5,000 people indirectly
Provinces potentially affected:	At the national level	Target Provinces:	Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Risaralda, Cundinamarca.
Host National Society presence:			
The Colombian Red Cross (CRC) has nationwide coverage through its network of 32 branches, 5,000 volunteers and 3,000 staff, with different 21,800 active volunteers across different programmes.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) , German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the American Red Cross.			
Other partner organizations involved in the operation are: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, and entities belonging to the National System for Disaster Risk Management.			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

The first round of Colombia's 2022 presidential election was held on 29 May to choose the candidates for the second round for the posts of president and vice-president of the country for 2022-2026. Since no party obtained half plus one of the total valid votes, a run-off election between the two candidates with the highest votes will be held on 19 June 2022.

Although the elections of 29 May were generally calm, the following incidents were reported¹: in the village of Nueva Colombia in the municipality of Vista Hermosa, Meta, men allegedly linked to the FARC Dissidence attacked National Army troops accompanying electoral teams from the municipality, resulting in the death of a voting jury member and the wounding of an army officer.

Two improvised explosive devices were found in Meta and Caquetá and were detonated by the Colombian Army in a controlled environment, causing no casualties. The first explosive device was located 100 meters from the Centro Poblado La Catalina voting centre in La Macarena, Meta. An explosive charge was set off in Vereda La Paz, El Retorno, Guaviare, leaving a soldier wounded.

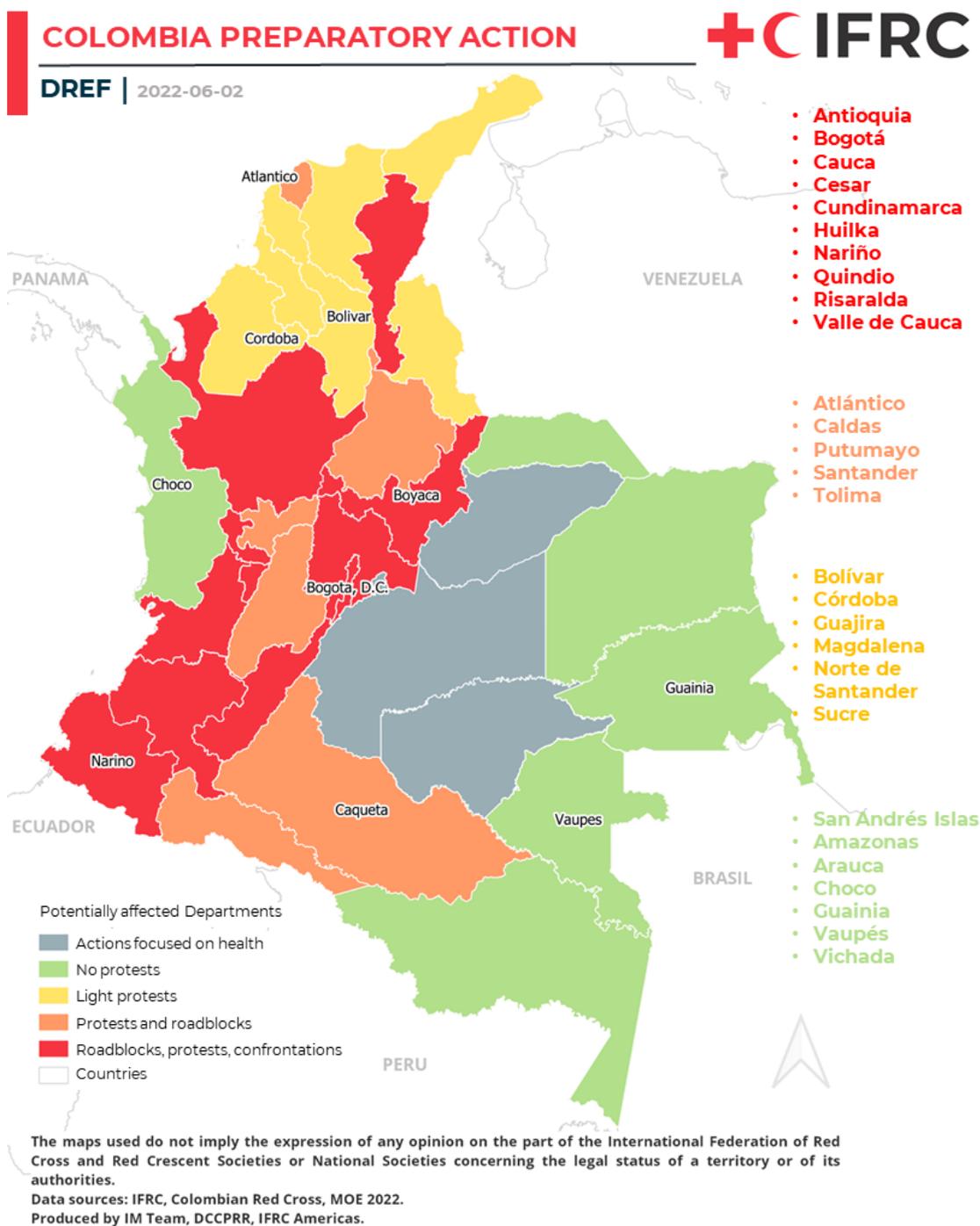
In Tame and Saravena - Arauca, it was reported that FARC dissidents ordered to restrict the transit of trucks for 72 hours. In Armenia - Quindío, near the University of Quindío, unknown men threw pamphlets alluding to armed criminal groups. Finally, the voting centre in Mazamorrero village in Santander de Quilichao was moved to El Palmar village for security reasons; since weeks before, there have been warnings about the displacement of approximately 500 people in this village due to armed combats between illegal armed groups.

It is possible that the results of this second round could lead to protests and civil mobilizations, based on the experience of previous elections, such as the 2018 presidential elections and the social marches that have been occurring since the end of 2019 at the national level. Added to this is the growing violence generated by the confrontations between non-state armed groups and public forces, disputes for territorial control and the economic situation in general (rising unemployment, rising inflation, etc.), which may increase in the second electoral round, considering that some events have already occurred in the first round.

The following map is based on past mobilizations and areas where there could be a likelihood of roadblocks and limitations of movement in the departments of Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, and Valle del Cauca, as well as the city of Bogotá.

¹<https://www.moe.org.co/informe-de-cierre-mision-de-observacion-electoral-observacion-electoral-moe-elecciones-a-presidencia-de-la-republica-primera-vuelta/>

Figure 1. Consolidated map of likely events according to the Colombian Red Cross experience and social mobilizations in 2021. It is based on the experiences in the past few months, and risk is identified based on the violent events that happened and the socio-economic situation, which increases the chances of protests.



Sources: [Electoral Observation Mission \(MOE\) & CRC previous responses, 2022.](#)

Overview of the Colombian Red Cross Society's response actions.

For the first round of elections, the CRCS kept its national crisis room active for 24 hours and had all its personnel and equipment available for the attention of any type of emergency at the national level with 154 municipal units and support groups, 978 volunteers available for May 29, 113 employees in the branches, 96 vehicles available, 37 TAB ambulances and 1 TAM ambulance. The National Society responded nationwide to public order incidents as they occurred. It also disseminated the Red Cross Fundamental Principles Campaign.

For the second round, and according to the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS), 11 departments, including Bogota, could be affected. Under this operation, the National Society will provide services in 5 departments: Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Risaralda, and Cundinamarca (where the capital Bogotá city is located)..

The Colombian Red Cross Society could activate several of its response mechanisms to mitigate the effects of the protests. The CRCS is ready to make available its infrastructure to maintain its capacity to assist during protests on time. Also, the CRCS will make available its entire fleet of ambulances and vehicles to the national health system and its national and branch headquarters as primary health care centres. In addition, CRCS will provide direct support during marches and make mobile units available with the basic infrastructure to treat patients and conduct emergency transfers to health centres.

In 2021, CRCS could mobilize "humanitarian caravans" to support the transportation of medical supplies necessary to attend to all the people affected by this situation, including the provision of first aid. The CRCS is also ready to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through mobile units and guidance on restoring rights. The CRCS will place its volunteers and staff on alert nationwide.

The lines of intervention of the Colombian Red Cross Society are the following:

- Integrated Health Management.
- Humanitarian Diplomacy and Institutional Doctrine.
- Institutional strengthening.

Actions of the Colombian Red Cross Society

- Activation of Contingency Plans for Elections and Contingency Plan for Social Mobilizations.
- Preparation and submission of reports and Situation Reports, especially focused on making visible the humanitarian consequences and the need for intervention by the Colombian Red Cross.
- Continuous monitoring and follow-up.
- Attention to affected people.
- Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis - EDAN.
- Support local authorities in a preventive or emergency evacuation, as needed.
- First aid.
- Participation in Unified Command Posts - PMU and activation of National and local Crisis Rooms.
- Support the public authorities in Public Health issues and installation of a First Aid Post.
- Protection of the Medical Mission - reinforcing the visibility of the emblem and raising awareness among the population to reduce the institutional and individual vulnerability of health sector personnel to the risk of being affected by aggression and attacks against them in situations or areas of high vulnerability due to the armed conflict or other situations of violence.
- Epidemiological Surveillance Support.
- Telematics support - sending, receiving and storing information using telecommunication devices.
- Coordination with national, regional, and local authorities.
- Restoring Family Links - RFL.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial support.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions

The Colombian Red Cross issues situation reports keeping the components of the Movement informed, such as the American Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

At the National Directorate level, permanent communication and coordination mechanisms will be established with the ICRC, the IFRC and the participating National Societies present in the country, and with the branches involved in the response. The ICRC will be conducting security assessments jointly with the CRC, and all National Societies' actions will be carried out in coordination with the ICRC. In addition, the CRC crisis room will be activated, and if the situation becomes critical, the ICRC and IFRC will be invited to participate.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions

At the local level, the Branch, its Municipal Units and its Support Groups will maintain the communication channels established in the Branches Contingency Plan, taking into account the coordination of the response with civil authorities through the Municipal Councils, Departmental Disaster Risk Management Councils, public forces and other corresponding instances, to inform our extramural humanitarian actions and with other humanitarian entities and organizations (such as the electoral observation mission, UN agencies including the UN verification mission in Colombia, among others).

The National Society is coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to support public health activities. In addition, it is also coordinating at the national and local level with the Emergency and Urgent Care Regulatory Center (CRUE, Spanish acronym) to support patient referral and counter-referral and transportation.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Health: Based on previous civil unrest response experiences, there were cases where people died and were injured. The transportation of health personnel is a central challenge due to the roadblocks and protests. Therefore, the health needs during this emergency mainly involve providing primary health, including first aid services to people unable to reach hospitals for treatment.

Given the number of injured people requiring urgent medical attention in the past, support is needed to continue supporting the CRCS's capacity to provide pre-hospital and first aid care and support ambulance patient transfers. This need includes providing psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected population and CRCS personnel providing care and responding to the situation. Considering that protests in a country with COVID-19 cases are still significant, it is necessary to reinforce biosafety and contagion prevention measures among the population, including CRC volunteers and staff, in areas where the protests and roadblocks will happen.

Taking into account this context and the lessons learned (see [DREF MDRCO019 Colombia Unrest Final Report](#)) from the year 2021 concerning this type of event, the following actions that the Health Team can carry out are established:

- People injured by the events during the blockades and demonstrations may require first aid actions.
- Coordination of mobilization and transfer of patients between affected areas and medical centres, as well as between medical centres. All according to the level of care required and the priority of actions that guarantee adequate medical attention.
- Support actions to activate campaigns on respect for humanitarian organizations, respect for the Red Cross emblem, operational communication, safe behaviour in rural and urban environments in the face of the risk of contamination by weapons, and respect for the Medical Mission in the national territory.
- Articulate the processes for developing Humanitarian Caravans that facilitate the mobility of medical supplies, medical gases, and vital elements for health care.
- Activation of Psychosocial Support Groups to support institutional operational activities, with personnel involved in the process, as well as to strengthen lines of work with communities that require it due to the confinement.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: A humanitarian response to protect people's health, fundamental rights, and lives amidst a context of social unrest is required. It is necessary to provide guidance and support to affected

people so they can obtain the essential information on the range of protection services offered by the appropriate entities responsible for guaranteeing and restoring their civil rights, as well as direct referrals. As a result, the CRCS will strengthen the volunteer's capacity in topics that will allow them to provide better services to the community in need.

Communications: Achieving safe access to affected people and communities requires maintaining the positive image that civilians and state actors have of the CRCS, who recognize the Red Cross as an impartial and independent entity. In past mobilizations and protests, the Red Cross emblem has been affected by its improper use by unauthorized individuals or entities authorized to do so while conducting actions contrary to the Fundamental Principles; these actions jeopardize all humanitarian personnel's safety and the National Society's reputation. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify efforts to disseminate information regarding the CRCS actions and the International Movement's humanitarian principles to increase civilians' and state actors' awareness regarding the work that the Red Cross performs and strengthen the population's trust in humanitarian personnel.

It is essential to put in place awareness campaigns to ensure respect for Social Protection, health and humanitarian personnel of the Red Cross, Ministry of Health, and Medical Mission through emblems as symbols of protection.

Target

Prioritized population: People affected from the departments of Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Risaralda, and Cundinamarca will be prioritized during the protests based on previous experiences of social mobilizations of 2021, which affected their mobility for more than 40 days. These are regions where this type of phenomena usually occurs and where some of the country's largest urban cities are located (Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Popayán).

Estimated type of assistance per population targeted.

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION		DIRECT	INDIRECT
HEALTH	First Aid	380	
	Emergency medical services	130	
	Psychosocial support for the community	320	
	Psychological first aid	320	
COMMUNICATION			5,000
TOTAL		1,150	5,000

The scope of this operation is to bring assistance to 1,150 people directly and 5,000 people indirectly through health services and with a scale-up of the communication efforts so that the respect and protection of the emblem and mission are ensured.

Scenario planning

Considering the multiple conditions threatening the stability within the country and that the political and social conditions leading up to the 2022 elections increase the likelihood of social crises and emergencies, the National Society has identified two possible triggers to inform the type of action to be taken:

The first trigger or detonator: It occurs when threats are made during the electoral campaigns between the first and second round, and situations such as marches, blockades, and threats to community leaders are taking place. This will require preparation by the Colombian Red Cross, through the activation of the Crisis Room, validation

and diagnosis of the response capacities of the branches, and developing a strategy to strengthen the required capacities such as personnel and Immediate Response Teams to be, available and ready in the branches. This trigger has been activated from the first election process and preparedness action has started.

The second trigger or detonator: It is met when one or more of the following events are present: riots, voter constraints, armed attacks against voting stations, armed attacks against infrastructure, any kind of armed attack using explosive devices, armed and unarmed blocking of roads, as well as by confinements, theft or destruction of electoral material, armed attacks and threats to leaders or institutions. This would require the Colombian Red Cross to make the necessary deployments of the different Immediate Response Teams to provide attention to the affected communities and to be able to provide first assistance.

The provinces targeted have been prioritized, given the analysis of the context and the face of a progressive deterioration of socioeconomic stability and social non-conformity. This may in turn bring an increase in social tensions, and generate confrontations between supporters of one political group or party and another, which may lead to some armed groups and actors seeing the situation as an opportunity to carry out acts of violence that may lead to an escalation of the situation.

If the worst-case scenario is activated, the CRC will review the plan according to the needs.

SCENARIO		HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	POTENTIAL RESPONSE
BEST SCENARIO	CASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal services are provided as usual, the emblem, human rights and auxiliary function are respected. However, events are continuously monitored considering forecasts. - The period between the first and second round of elections is going on normally, with political campaigning and no acts of violence. - Roads and businesses remain open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NS carries out preparation and readiness processes concerning materials, equipment, and volunteer training. - Communication campaign on the auxiliary function, Fundamental Principles and the use of and respect for the emblem.
MOST LIKELY SCENARIO	LIKELY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clashes occur between opposing groups; police and military presence significantly increases in urban and rural areas. - There are injuries, damage to public and private property (burned vehicles and tires, broken glass) and difficulty accessing primary and secondary areas. - There are events of transhumance, threats and/or voter coercion. Armed attacks against voting stations and theft and/or destruction of electoral material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activation and monitoring of events from the National Society crisis room, as well as at the territorial level. - Teams prepare for possible interventions in the field and provide first aid where needed. - Communication campaign on the auxiliary function, Fundamental Principles, and the use of and respect for the emblem. - Increase the regular provision of emergency services, with priority given to crisis and/or catastrophe situations. - Safer Access, Psychosocial Care, Search and Rescue, First Aid, Dignified Management of Dead Bodies and Missing. - Psychosocial care, first aid, orientation en route, etc.

WORST SCENARIO	CASE	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an increase in the disruption of public order, the social system, and the number of people injured and/or killed due to clashes. This affects daily economic and social activities, increasing tensions in the affected populations. - Clashes, combats or harassment between armed groups and the public forces. Organized Armed Groups decree armed strikes. - Increase in threats and armed attacks against the security forces, social leaders, former members of armed groups who have been reincorporated, or kidnapping of candidates. - Riots and seizure of public or private facilities. - Armed attacks against electrical infrastructure, oil infrastructure and indiscriminate improvised explosive devices. - Confinement, armed and unarmed road blockades. - Forced Displacement. - Possible infractions or incidents against the different elements that make up the Medical Mission, including aggressions and threats to health personnel, restrictions to the free transit of ambulances or other sanitary vehicles. - Misuse of the emblem.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agreements and protocols established at the highest level with the government and the affected sectors are implemented to exercise the Red Cross's humanitarian mandate as an auxiliary to the country's public authorities. - Safer Access, Psychosocial Care, Search and Rescue, First Aid, Livelihoods, Protection (safe referral and minimum protection approach), Medical Mission, Humanitarian Caravans, Humanitarian Corridors, Operational Communication, Humanitarian Diplomacy. - Socio-emotional care, guidance on individual and collective reparation routes, emergency humanitarian aid, temporary housing, CPA care route and protection of family ties, messages of respect for the civilian population and humanitarian organizations, promotion of safe behaviour in rural and urban environments in the face of the risk of contamination by weapons. - Training in institutional doctrine, minimum protection approach, safe referral, care routes, internal communication, visibility of the indicative and protective use of the emblem. - Carry out coordinated actions with the ICRC and IFRC to support the operation given the context. - Coordinate a resource mobilization plan with Movement partners and national and international cooperation. - Dissemination and compliance with International Humanitarian Law.

Operation Risk Assessment

Major threats	Response from IFRC/mitigation measures
<p>T1 Significant changes in territorial control trigger conflict escalation and lead to an increase in humanitarian needs.</p> <p>This potential escalation of the conflict in certain parts of the country worsens threats against communities,</p>	<p>MM 1.1 Monthly movement security meetings</p> <p>MM 1.2 Advocacy on RCRC principles, especially impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>MM 1.3 Coordination with the humanitarian country team.</p>

which leads to fear of beneficiaries speaking with the CRCS.	
T2 Armed groups restrict humanitarian access to populations	MM 2.1 IFRC follows up in collaboration with ICRC, which maintains and intensifies the dialogue with armed groups in the country MM 2.2 The emblem of the red cross is well respected at the national level, and by all local actors, thanks to the positioning of the CRCS that maintains its presence in the field and the dialogue with local actors.
T3 Massive social strikes. During the six months leading up to the 2022 elections, violence against political and social leaders increases, and new protests emerge, with humanitarian consequences	MM 3.1 Monthly movement security meetings and, in case of a high probability of incidents in the country, the three members of the movement will come together and work on a response plan.
T4 International Federation staff, NS staff, volunteers and beneficiaries are exposed to increased risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment	MM 4.1 Enforcement of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment policies (PSEA). MM 4.2 Preparation of the NS policy on PSEA (currently ongoing). MM 4.3 Promotion Integrity Line for report and management.
T5 Population movements from Venezuela, especially due to events related to the impacts of the armed conflict in border areas.	MM 5.1 Monitoring of migration flows at the national level, in coordination with the GIFMM and other inter-agency coordination bodies. MM 5.2 Preparing for migratory peaks with a comprehensive response from the CRCS.
T6 New events with increased rain and flooding as well as droughts in certain areas.	MM 6.1 The CRCS with the support of the IFRC Disaster Management focal point in the region will monitor weather events. MM 6.2 The CRCS with the support of IFRC will develop a plan to continue operations – Business Continuity Plan.

Major risks (internal)

Mitigation measures

R1 Staff turnover, generating slow processes.

MM 1.1 Constant supervision and monitoring by the IFRC team of processes in the CRCS.
MM 1.2 Field visits to know first-hand the implementation and the potential challenges faced by the local teams.
MM 1.3 Oversizing volunteer training to provide for staff turnover.
MM 1.4 Support by strengthening the finance and administration staff.

R2 Non-compliance with processes to prevent the mismanagement of funds

MM 2.1 The CRCS has appropriate standards of conduct and control mechanisms in place to minimize the risk of conflicts of interest, fraudulent or corrupt behavior, or other misuse of funds. The standards of conduct shall govern the

R3 Procurement procedures compliance

performance of project partner staff members, consultants, interns, and volunteers involved in the award and administration of contracts, grants, or other benefits in connection with the project and its implementation.

MM 2.1 The Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control Policy outlines the International Federation's approach to the prevention and control of fraud and corruption, including the investigation procedures that will be followed if there are suspicions of fraudulent or corrupt practices. If fraud, corruption, illegal taxation or extortion of funds is proven, appropriate disciplinary measures and legal action will be taken. The policy applies to all personnel, and it complements the IFRC Code of Conduct.

MM 2.2 All cooperating partners, contractors and suppliers are made aware of the Policy, and its applicability in terms of the relevant contracting instruments. Also, all Members are made aware of the existing fraud and corruption management documents.

MM 3.1 The Federation Procurement Manual it's a mandatory policy for the CRCS on all operations implemented with the IFRC. The NS is trained on the manual and counts on the technical support of the logistic team to ensure compliance with the manual.

MM 3.2 Timely monitoring and reporting on fraud, extortion of funds and corruption risks

B. Operational Strategy

General Operational Objective.

- Reduce the risk of people losing their lives or getting injured by providing them with pre-hospital care, protection, and information.
- Reduce the risk of people's mental health issues arising from social unrest by providing vulnerable groups with psychosocial support.
- Mitigate the risk of attacks on the National Society that could lead to its inability to perform its humanitarian mission by disseminating information to the public on the Red Cross emblem, humanitarian action and medical missions.

For this emergency, the CRCS has designed an operational strategy focused on the following sectors:

Health

- At least 380 affected people receive first aid services.
- At least 130 affected people have emergency medical services.
- At least 640 affected people have psychosocial support (including mental health and psychosocial support and psychological first aid).

Communications

- Public information to 5,000 people on respect and protection of the Red Cross emblem, humanitarian action and the medical mission.

Operational Support

- **Human Resources:** The operation contemplates the following basic structure for the development of activities:
 - Operation coordinator.
 - Accounting assistant.
 - 100 CRC volunteers.
- **Logistics and Supply Chain:** The procurement of items or the provision of services will meet the required conditions, according to the needs of the affected population (external client) and/or the operational areas (internal client), to ensure adequate supplies and optimal performance. All purchases will be made locally in the country, and the Colombian Red Cross procedures, regulations and guidelines will be applied for the procurement process, considering the regulations of the DREF procedures and those of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- **Communication:** Colombian Red Cross will establish a coordination platform where information will be available on the evolution of the situation, the unmet needs, the changes achieved with the actions implemented and the recovery process. The International Red Cross Movement components are present in Colombia and the region of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Panama will have access to information and materials that can help advance the operation and be accountable for the proper use of resources; likewise, there will be communiqués and information notes disseminated through the different mechanisms of the National Society, providing information on the progress of the operation. Another important aspect due to the characteristics of the anticipatory events is to carry out operational communication of the Colombian Red Cross with actors in the field (authorities, institutions and organizations present in the area) to facilitate the Red Cross action.

In addition, the Colombian Red Cross will develop a communication campaign on Humanitarian Diplomacy and Institutional Doctrine, promoting respect for the Red Cross emblem and using visibility material to encourage the use of fundamental principles.

- **Information Technology:** The Colombian Red Cross has a telecommunications system installed at the National and local levels, through which it will keep the team communicated to carry out field coordination. Likewise, the Telematics equipment will support the actions to reestablish family contact with the affected population.
- **Security:** The CRC will work within the framework of action of Safer Access, in addition to compliance with the provisions contained in the Colombian Red Cross Security Manual, which must be applied and established by all components of the Red Cross Movement present in Colombia and the region, as well as the management, employees and volunteers of all the Colombian Red Cross branches.
- **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:** The Disaster Risk Management Team is responsible for implementing the Plan in coordination with the other directorates of the National Society. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies will hold regular conferences with the Colombian Red Cross to know the progress of the actions to support the population, as well as monitoring visits in Colombia by specialized IFRC personnel. The operation will constantly monitor the situation, the scenario is constantly evolving, and this analysis will be used to assess the need to expand the intervention area based on the needs assessed.
- **Administration and Finance:** The administrative and financial processes are framed in the quality system of the Colombian Red Cross and support all the actions of our humanitarian mission, appropriately ensuring transparency and accountability.

- **Volunteering:** Colombian Red Cross Society volunteers have insurance from the Colombian state's Risk Management Unit, which covers accidents, disability, and death. For the operational level, it will be ensured that the NS has the elements of personal protective equipment for safety and COVID 19 according to the National Society's regulations.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

Target population: 1,150

Men: 575

Women: 575

Requirement (CHF): 34,252

Needs analysis: Taking into account the context and the lessons learned from the year 2021 concerning this type of event, the following actions that the Health Team can carry out are established:

- Coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection regarding events of public health interest.
- National, regional, and local coordination with Emergency and Urgent Care Regulatory Center (CRUE, Spanish acronym), to support patient referral and counter-referral and the availability of means of transportation.
- People injured by the events during the blockades and demonstrations, may require first aid actions.
- Coordination of mobilization and transfer of patients between affected areas and medical centres, as well as between medical centres; all according to the level of care required and the priority of actions that guarantee adequate medical attention.
- Support actions that allow activating the campaigns of respect for the Medical Mission in the national territory and the support and technical assistance to the branch's offices, CRUE, and departmental, district, and municipal health secretaries.
- Articulate the processes for developing Humanitarian Caravans, which facilitate the mobility of medical supplies, medical gases, and vital elements for health care.
- Activation of Psychosocial Support Groups to support institutional operational activities, with personnel involved in the process, as well as to strengthen lines of work with communities that require it due to the confinement.
- Activation of Health Stabilization Modules or strategic Emergency Medical Teams.

Risk analysis: Attacks on the Medical Mission in the form of damage to health care structures and vehicles, against the life and integrity of health care personnel, violation of professional secrecy, perfidy, and against health care activities.

Population to be assisted: First aid and psychosocial support are expected to be provided to an estimated 1,150 people.

Standards / Benchmarks: Resolution 4481 of 2012 "Whereby the Medical Mission Manual is adopted and rules related to the signage and dissemination of its Emblem are established" and Procedure General Provisions for Accompanying Humanitarian Caravans.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced due to improved access to medical treatment	<i># of people reached with health services (first aid, ambulance transfers). Target: 510</i>											
	Health Output 1.1: Increased access to medical care and emergency health care for the target population and communities.	<i># people reached with key messages of respect for the Medical Mission*. Target: 5,000 (Indirectly)</i>											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Provision of First Aid services (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP022	Mobilization of volunteers (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP022	Ambulance Transfers (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP022	Medical Mission Respect Campaigns. * Campaigns will include: fundamental principles, use of emblem and medical mission. (Trigger 1 and 2)												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened.	<i># of people reached with MHPSS services (first responders and people affected) Target: 700</i>											
	Health Output 1.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff.	<i># of people reached by MHPSS support (from community people affected) Target: 640</i> <i># First responder that receives PSS Target: 100</i>											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP023	Assessment of MHPSS needs (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP023	Preparedness actions for the provision of MHPSS (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP023	PFA for the affected population (Trigger 2)												

AP023	PSS support for first responders and volunteers (Trigger 2)												
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Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Target Persons: 100

Men: 50

Women: 50

Requirement (CHF): 46,849

Needs analysis: Volunteers and workers of the Colombian Red Cross must have sufficient capacity to disseminate and implement the Fundamental Principles and Mission of the Red Cross, in all its actions, that is why, in situations of enlistment for probable humanitarian attention, the dissemination of key messages and protection of the action of the Colombian Red Cross and the application of the norms of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law will be increased. Thus, Colombian Red Cross Volunteers and workers must be guaranteed guarantees for the exercise of humanitarian work through safe access processes, operational communication, and programmatic coordination.

Risk analysis:

- Loss of confidence in the Colombian Red Cross due to improper use of the emblem by third parties.
- Loss of recognition of neutrality due to misunderstandings with the neutral role of the Colombian Red Cross.
- Violence against humanitarian personnel of the Colombian Red Cross.
- Exposure to high levels of psychosocial and physical stress of CRC humanitarian personnel in the fulfillment of their mission.
- Human, symbolic, material and cultural losses.
- Threats, displacements, confinements, homicides, accidents due to contamination by weapons, disappearances.
- Loss of contact between family members.
- Increase in gender-based violence and sexual assaults.
- Recruitment, use or utilization of children and adolescents.
- Violation of rights (freedom of thought and expression, health, education, right to vote, freedom of movement, among others).

Population to be assisted: Training to at least 100 volunteers on Minimum Protection Approach, Safe Referral, prevention and mitigation of violence, code of ethics, security policy Framework for Safer Access - MAMS and uniform manual.

Standards / Benchmarks: The Safer Access Framework, the Violence Prevention and Mitigation Strategy, the National Gender and Diversity Policy, the National Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy and the National Security Policy.

P&B Output Code	PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive by meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	# of volunteers trained on Minimum Protection Approach, Safe Referral, prevention and mitigation of violence, code of ethics, security policy Framework for Safer Access - MAMS and uniform manual. Target: 100* *These volunteers will also be reached as first responders that receive PSS. As a result, these people are not counted on the total of people reached to avoid double counting.											
	PGI Output 1.1: Programs and operations ensure the safe and equitable provision of basic services, taking into account different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.												
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP033	Conduct an assessment of the specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum protection standards. (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP033	Develop basic training in Minimum Protection Approach Safe Referral, prevention and mitigation of violence, and principles of the Colombian Red Cross Society to Volunteers and employees of the prioritized branches. (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP033	Conduct a half-day basic training with SNCRC staff and volunteers on the code of ethics, security policy Framework for Safer Access - MAMS and uniform manual. (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP033	Visibility and protection material: self-protection booklet (safe behaviours in public order situations) to be delivered in community settings (churches, community leaders, educational environments, among others). (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP033	Activation of community communication networks (Trigger 1 and 2)												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 62,049

Needs analysis: The National Society of the Colombian Red Cross has a Telecommunications Network, composed of 54 digital repeaters in VHF, which has coverage for 31 Departments of Colombia, this equipment allows a radio communication from the CITEL of each branch, and the teams in the field, allowing to guarantee the operation and mobilization in the field safely. In the case that the other communication systems fail or collapse (Mobile Telephony, Internet, among others), the radio network of the Colombian Red Cross would support the effective communication of the National Disaster Risk Management System of Colombia.). The Colombian Red Cross radio network would support the effective communication of the Colombian National Disaster Risk Management System.

Actions to be performed: Acquisition of accessories for the maintenance of VHF mobile and portable radios.

Benchmarks:

- Catalog of emergency items 2009.
- Online logistics standards.
- Procurement portal.

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and legal, ethical and financial capacities needed to plan and implement												
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers that are protected	<i># of volunteers and employees receiving uniforms and personal protective equipment, and insurance. Target: 100</i>											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Purchase of Institutional Uniforms (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP040	Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment – PE (Trigger 1 and 2)												
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and corporate systems in place.												
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AP042	Perform maintenance of repeater equipment in intervention areas. (Trigger 2)											
AP042	Mobilization of the Mobile Telecommunications Unit, from the national level and according to needs. (Trigger 1 and 2)												
AP042	Lessons Learned workshop (Trigger 1 and 2)												

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>IFRC provide assistance to the NS during the 3 months of the operation</i>											
	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i># of IFRC monitoring visits Target: 2 monitoring visits</i>											
	Planned Activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	IFRC Monitoring visit to provide technical support to the NS.												

Budget

See *Annex below*

For more information, specifically related to this transaction, please contact:

At the National Society of the Colombian Red Cross:

- **Juvenal Francisco Moreno Carrillo**, National Executive Director, francisco.moreno@cruzrojacolombiana.org, +57 3102943530.
- **Fabian Arellano Peña**, Disaster Risk Management Team Leader, fabian.arellano@cruzrojacolombiana.org, +57 3158007020.
- **Marinson Buitrago Salinas**, Disaster and Crisis Management Manager of the Disaster Risk Management Team, Marinson.buitrago@cruzrojacolombiana.org, +573102325734

In the IFRC Program Cooperation & Coordination Office, Colombia:

- **Silvia Crespo** Head of Program Cooperation & Coordination Office, email: silvia.crespo@ifrc.org, phone: +57 3123171002

In the IFRC regional office for the Americas:

- **Ruben Romero**, Head of Country Cluster Andean Countries, email: ruben.romero@ifrc.org
- **María Tuna**, Manager Operations, Evolving Crisis and Disasters; phone: +507 317 3050; email: maria.tuna@ifrc.org
- **Mauricio Bustamante**, Regional Logistics coordinator, phone: +507 317 • 3050; email: mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org
- **Sandra Romero**, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development, phone: +507 66706800, email: sandra.romero@ifrc.org
- **Susana Arroyo**, Communications Manager, phone: +506 84161771, email: susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- **Maria Larios**; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting manager; phone: +507 317-3050; email: maria.larios@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- **DREF Senior Officer:** Eszter Matyeka; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordination focal point:** Karla Morizzo (acting); email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org □

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.

DREF OPERATION

MDRCO020 - COLOMBIA - Election Preparedness

07/06/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	24,316
Teaching Materials	34,825
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	8,554
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursement	0
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	67,695
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computers & Telecom	0
Office & Household Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Land, vehicles & equipment	0
Storage	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,022
Logistics Services	0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,022
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	5,536
Volunteers	21,262
Personnel	26,798
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Consultants & Professional Fees	0
Workshops & Training	19,551
Workshops & Training	19,551
Travel	2,566
Information & Public Relations	1,252
Office Costs	4,277
Communications	0
Financial Charges	1,252
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
General Expenditure	9,348
Assets Depreciation	0
Depreciation	0
Cash Transfers National Societies	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	0
Contributions and Transfers	0
DIRECT COSTS	134,413
INDIRECT COSTS	8,737
TOTAL BUDGET	143,150

Budget by Area of Intervention

DREF OPERATION

MDR0020 - COLOMBIA - Election Preparedness

07/06/2022

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	34,252
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	46,849
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	56,649
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	5,401
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		143,150

