

DREF Plan of Action (EPoA)

Colombia: Floods

DREF Operation n°	MDRCO021	Glide n°:	FL-2022-000264-COL
Date of issue:	19 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 October 2022
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 113,499 CHF			
Total number of people affected:	165,895	Number of people to be assisted:	8,000 people (1,600 families)
Departments affected:	4 departments affected Sucre: 6 municipalities Bolívar: 3 municipalities Antioquia: 1 municipality Córdoba: 1 municipality	Regions targeted:	Sucre Department: Municipalities of San Benito Abad and Sucre.
Host National Society presence: The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has nationwide coverage through its network of 32 branches, 5,000 volunteers and 3,000 staff, with 21,800 active volunteers across different programmes and 1,237 active volunteers for this operation.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN agencies: UNDP with the Mojana Climate and Life Programme; UNICEF with the CERF Project; UNHCR with water filter delivery; PAHO with Public and Community Health Surveillance and COVID-19 testing; and WFP with the sectoral needs assessment.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The La Mojana subregion in Colombia encompasses 11 municipalities across four departments: Antioquia, Bolívar, Córdoba and Sucre. It is a productive wetland area part of the Momposina Depression basin that regulates the course of the Magdalena, Cauca and San Jorge rivers and acts as a buffer against flooding. It facilitates the settling and accumulation of their sediment. Its water dynamics and plant and animal biodiversity provide food security and generate income for the population.

However, climate change, illegal mining, and the expansion of agriculture- and livestock-based economies have weakened the plant crust and reduced its ability to capture water, which in turn has triggered impacts throughout the system of canals and swamps that prevent it from fulfilling its function.

Since April 2022, 11 municipalities in the La Mojana subregion have suffered damages because of breaches in the *jarillón* along the Cara de Gato, Los Arrastres, Santillana and Caño Viloría sectors. Three of four breaches remain open, allowing large amounts of water to enter municipalities and affecting at least 165,895 people (See Table 1). Respectively, 100 per cent and 97 per cent of the municipalities of Sucre and San Benito Abad have been affected, including their urban centres.



Photo: CRCS volunteers distributing emergency kits in Sucre. Source: CRCS, May 2022.

Table 1. Number of people affected per municipality

Municipio	Nº Personas	Nº Familias	Comunidades
1. Ayapel	11.298	3.528	61
2. Guaranda	10.312	2.578	30
3. Majagual	29.728	7.432	28
4. San Benito Abad	26.052	6.513	23
5. San Marcos	4.144	1.036	22
6. Caimito	8.244	2.061	12
7. Sucre	39.975	9.993	31
8. San Jacinto del cauca	5.526	1.381	29
9. Magangué	16.038	4.009	11
10. Achi	9.020	2.255	25
11. Nechi	5.558	1.344	29
TOTAL	165.895	42.130	301

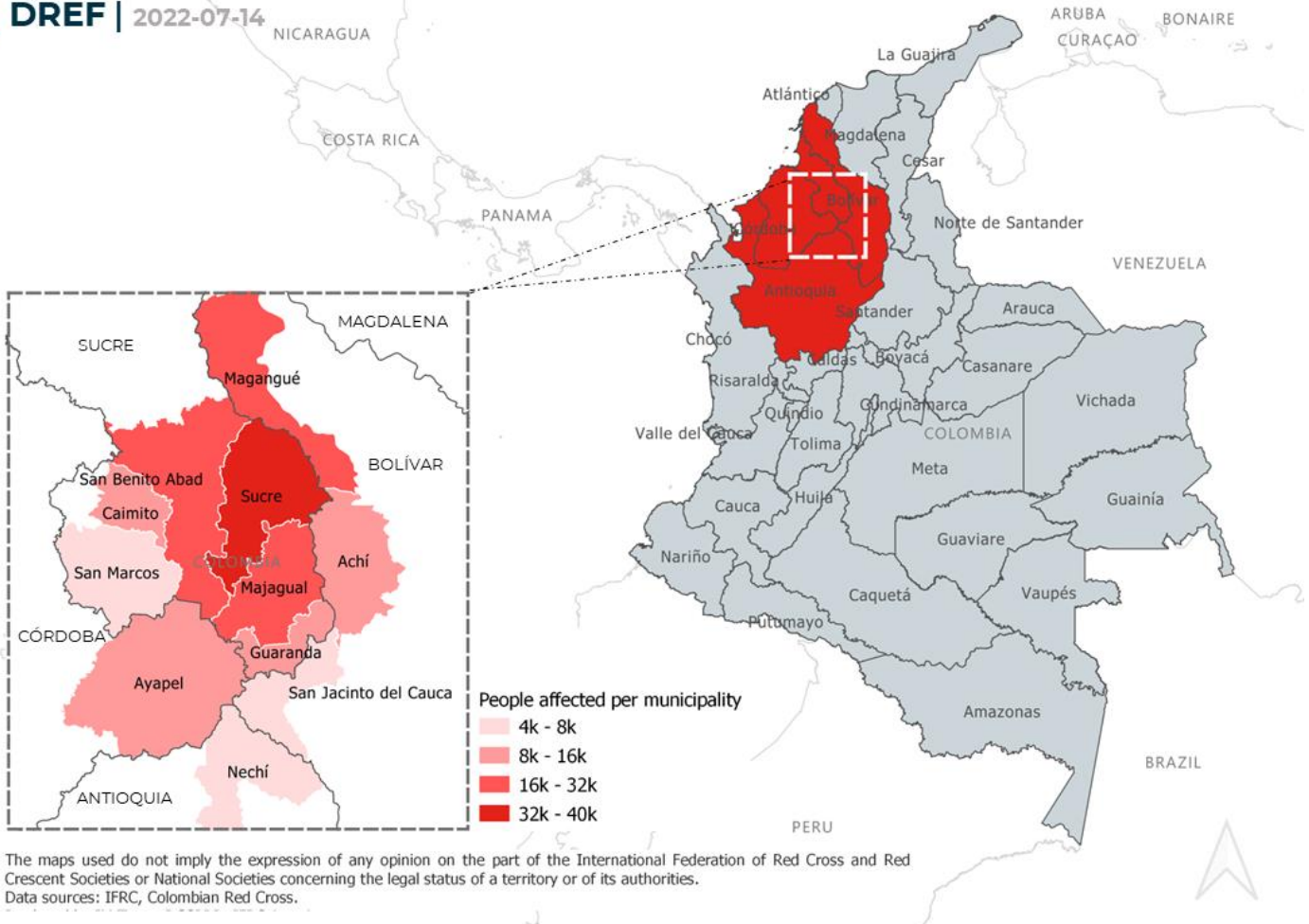
Source: Local Humanitarian Team - Córdoba - June 2022

Water levels for the 2022 emergency have increased by approximately 40 cm compared to the 2021 emergency, reaching a height of between 1.5 and 3 metres, which has impacted new communities located in higher areas, representing approximately 10,000 more people than the 2021 emergency. Likewise, these water levels are causing breaks in the road network, which, according to local authorities and their communities, could leave the municipalities of Majagual, Guaranda, Achí, San Benito Abad and San Jacinto del Cauca inaccessible. This situation has generated new humanitarian impacts on the communities affected by the flooding in the 2021 emergency, exacerbating their needs and vulnerabilities.¹

¹ OCHA. Colombia: Nueva afectación por Inundación a gran escala en la subregión de La Mojana – Flash Update No. 1. 13 July 2022.

COLOMBIA: FLOODS

DREF | 2022-07-14



On 28 June 2022, the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) held a national Unified Command Post (PMU) meeting with the mayors of the 11 affected municipalities and operational and technical entities from the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) to brief them on the following actions to be conducted on the ground and the strategy for coordinating said actions:

- Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA).
- Temporary Shelters.
- Emergency Humanitarian Assistance.
- Yellow emergency deployment.
- Coordination meetings and establishment of national PMU in Majagual to support coordinated actions and strategies on the ground.
- Initiation of Single Registry of Victims.

Per UNGRD's request to the Office for the United Nations Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on 7 July 2022, it has become necessary to convene a support and cooperation table within the framework of the emergency in the Mojana Subregion to join efforts and thus enable the development and implementation of basic humanitarian assistance lines. This request for support was extended to the CRCS to support specific areas coordinated by the UNGRD.

This emergency damaged crops, livelihoods, infrastructure, housing, access roads and a large part of the trade sector, affecting 43,453 people, mainly from the Sucre department. As part of response actions, UNGRD, in coordination with governmental and non-governmental organizations, supported these municipalities for three months through food and non-food assistance such as food kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, tarps, blankets, hammocks, mats and building materials.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has activated its rainy season National Contingency Plan, tracking and monitoring emergencies caused by heavy rains in 28 of the country's departments. It has also activated its various Support Groups, and Municipal Units, which have deployed volunteers to assist and support UNGRD.

The Colombian Red Cross has 1,237 volunteers ready to be deployed in the Antioquia, Bolívar, Córdoba and Sucre branches to target the Mojana subregion specifically:

- Antioquia: 150 people
- Bolívar: 583 people
- Córdoba: 122 people
- Sucre: 382 people

Actions conducted by CRCS branches in Sucre, Córdoba, Bolívar and Antioquia include delivery of humanitarian assistance, analysis and assessment related to the setting up of temporary shelters, disease prevention campaigns, participation in inter-institutional coordination spaces where decision-making takes place and tracking and monitoring of the situation.

CRCS continues with its disaster risk management process through continuous monitoring of seasonal forecasts; emergency response preparedness, rehabilitation, and post-disaster recovery actions; and ongoing coordination with UNGRD, the government entity responsible for leading, guiding and coordinating disaster risk management in Colombia.

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, permanently updating the needs in the Mojana sub-region and the CRCS response activities. The National Society has also collaborated closely with the IFRC Country Office Delegation, preparing this response operation to enable it to deliver support to people in anticipation of the increased flooding and effects linked to the rainy season.

The American Red Cross Country Delegation in Colombia worked with the National Society in 2021 to alleviate the impact of disasters following the floods in the municipality of Sucre stemming from the winter wave and climate change phenomena. American Red Cross is promoting actions to provide financial support through multipurpose cash transfers to vulnerable affected families in the municipality of Sucre to help cover their urgent basic needs; as well as strengthen disaster risk prevention and reduction for vulnerable families in Sucre through training on Family Emergency Plans to promote their resilience.

The German Red Cross Country Delegation has provided support to the response operation with technical and administrative staff, vehicles and logistics to assist 10,000 people through the distribution of relief items, including kitchen kits, food kits, cleaning and family hygiene kits, as well as individual hygiene kits for adults. In addition, multipurpose cash transfers were prioritized to enable 500 families to meet their household items and food needs, considering both the access to the electronic channel/operator for the transfer and the ease of access to places to purchase priority need products.

Likewise, in cooperation with the Norwegian Red Cross, projects and initiatives have been implemented in more than 13 departments, which enable a response to other needs of the Colombian population, through humanitarian assistance. Thus, the Norwegian Red Cross provided health care to priority municipalities in the departments of Córdoba, Sucre, and Antioquia.

Finally, under the cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the operational security strategy of the Colombian Red Cross is based on the study of the armed actors present in the territory, the events that occur in different areas, their effects and consequences, the analysis of the situation and the possible scenarios that may arise. On the other hand, there is a tripartite security agreement, which is a mechanism for articulating the humanitarian action of the movement in the country in which all components of the movement have the commitment and responsibility to comply with the security guidelines, procedures and directives.

With all this information analysis, guidelines, orientation and operational work strategies are established for all members of the movement in the national context, for which bilateral security meetings are held monthly between the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross, and bimonthly tripartite security meetings in which the ICRC, the Colombian Red Cross and the PNS delegations present in the country participate.

The development of actions in the field obliges Red Cross volunteer personnel, employees, collaborators, and the branches to strictly comply with the security guidelines within the framework of Safer Access and the *Serie 1,000* national regulation, which focus on security in operations. For the development of activities, travel to the field and specific work, the parameters of accessibility, presence of armed actors, acceptance, perception and news of contamination by weapons are reviewed.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions

The National Government, through the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), coordinates the response and activities of all agencies in the La Mojana sub-region to bring the floods under control. According to the needs assessment conducted between June and July 2022, various organisations, including CRCS, shared the report on the 7 of July 2022 and the needs of areas and communities affected and requiring support.

UNGRD plans to provide polypropylene bags and yellow machinery to repair the breaches in affected embankments. Technical tables will be organized through the Disaster Management Sub-directorate to determine the critical points to be addressed.

Given the impact on the agricultural sector, the inter-administrative agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and UNGRD will move forward, greenlighting the allocation of 38,000 million Colombian pesos for subsidies to ranchers and farmers affected by the breach at the Cara de Gato Jarillón.

Regarding repairs to the Cara de Gato Jarillón, it is necessary to finish dredging the La Esperanza Canal. Some 400 metres have already been dredged using two dredgers; however, more than 7,000 million Colombian pesos are needed to complete the remaining 900 metres. This will further advance efforts to repair the Cara de Gato breach.

Agency	Lines of intervention	Population reached
ACTION AGAINST HUNGER	Primary Health Care, delivery of Food Kits, Water Filters, Toiletries and Hygiene	14,148

UNHCR	Water Filters and Shelter improvements	Not confirmed
DIOCESE OF MONTELIBANO	Hygiene Kits	1,728
IMMAP	Information management, data collection, mapping, infrastructure geo-referencing	Not confirmed
PAHO	Health, water testing equipment, water filters, medicines, COVID-19 tests, delivery of hygiene kits, delivery of water storage tanks, training workshops for maternal and perinatal care and obstetric emergencies.	6,802
UNDP	Delivery of water filters	1,130
UNGRD	Delivery of bottled water, delivery of tents for 6 people, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, food kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, 3m zinc sheets, plastic rolls, tarpaulins.	145,000
UNICEF	Adequacy of sanitary units, sinks, water treatment, hygiene workshops.	25,893
WFP	Distribution of food	98,366
WORLD VISION	Delivery of mattresses, school supplies, food kits, hygiene kits, institutional hygiene kits, tarpaulins, water purification tablets, child protection material, self-care workshops for children and adolescents, domestic violence. Delivery of cash transfers and livelihoods.	26,753

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment.

Approximately 79 per cent of the affected population (130,408 people) experience limited movement and access to essential goods and services because of the presence of a non-state armed group (NSAG) and geographical obstacles caused by high water levels. The remaining 14 per cent are located along roads.

Mayors' Offices lack the necessary budget to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, especially given the public calamity caused by the floods in 2021 that was still ongoing as of the last week of March 2022, when some communities began to resume their day-to-day activities. Moreover, this new flood has affected more communities than in 2021 because of the breach in Los Arrastres.

The geographical obstacles caused by high water levels restrict the movement of 86 per cent of the population, which are not located on roads and cannot gain access to the scarce goods and services centralized in urban areas. Additionally, transportation is limited because of the small number of canoes, which are not enough for the number of affected families in remote areas.

Health: First aid and health care needs on the ground are being assessed as health centres have been affected in certain areas. However, this is not currently considered a priority need, although a monitoring and validation line has been established considering COVID-19 and the possible effects from vectors generated by the flood.

Other related needs include psychosocial support (PSS), health brigades for vector-borne disease (VBD) prevention, and primary health care sessions with a differentiated approach for boys, girls, women who are pregnant, lactating women and older adults.

Shelter (housing and Infrastructure): According to the DANA performed, 682 homes have been affected, 354 have been damaged, and the flooding has destroyed 126.

Approximately 14 per cent of affected families have set up along roads or in improvised temporary shelters. This scenario increases the risk of traffic accidents, especially among children. More families are expected to move to and set up shelters along roads, although most residents refuse to leave their homes and belongings unattended for fear of loss and theft.

Only one of the eleven affected municipalities (Guaranda) adapted a space to be used as a temporary shelter, as the Attorney General's Office forbade the use of schools as collective centres, which are the structures usually used to house affected communities. It is, therefore, necessary to set up spaces as temporary shelters in municipalities to prevent accidents on the roads where affected people are currently living. Some items presently required in the collective centre include habitat kits, night kits, kitchen kits and building materials.

Water, hygiene, and basic sanitation:

Some village and municipal water systems have been damaged, and there are no water treatment supplies. To meet their basic needs, communities collect and use raw water directly from water sources flooded and polluted with grey waters, sewage and human or animal faeces. In response, water is being distributed to residents via tanker trucks to mitigate the health impacts that this situation might trigger. Therefore, associated needs include personal or household hygiene kits, key hygiene practices, assistance in rehabilitating toilets, sinks, storage tanks and basic sanitation plans.

Affected residents being housed in the collective centre require access to personal hygiene items, vector control and management measures and safe water for human consumption.

Livelihoods and productive sector: Productive activities in the Mojana subregion are closely linked to and dependent on the biodiversity of plants and animals, which provide food security and generate income for the population, e.g., through fishing. However, the expansion of large-scale agriculture- and livestock-based economies, which are highly vulnerable to climate change and variability, is significantly affected by the current floods. Floods have destroyed crops and grazing areas, making it necessary to move livestock to higher ground. This situation affects not only producers but all those who are part of the production chain, including consumers who now must pay more for scarce products.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

The following data have been taken from the UNGRD report submitted on 7 July 2022:

Graph. Affected population, by municipality, disaggregated by women, men and children.

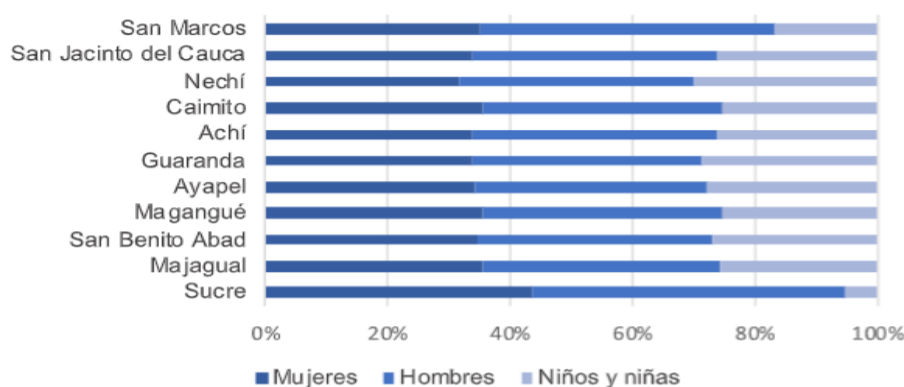


Table 2: Affected population disaggregated by population category

Category	Estimated % of target group
Children and adolescents	23%
Adults (female)	41%
Adults (male)	36%

The target areas and families to be reached have been decided in coordination with the UNGRD as per the auxiliary role of the CRCS in the national response system and considering the actions and coverage from other agencies.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Best case scenario Significant reduction in rainfall in the La Mojana region, with no impact on the population.	Prevention and preparedness actions for emergency response are maintained. The population can continue with their daily activities without damage to local facilities or production units.	The National Society continues with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in coordination with the National Government to prevent and mitigate risks and socio-economic impacts from the winter season.
Most likely scenario Above average rainy season during the third quarter of 2022, accompanied by the La Niña phenomenon.	Increased risk of casualties among the population, impact to production areas and health centres, increase in unsatisfied basic needs.	Implementation of emergency response, in synergy with local, national and international authorities, to secure financial assistance, including preparing a small-scale response.
Worst case scenario Heavy rainfall events are accompanied by flash floods, mass movement and floods.	Casualties among the population, total loss of livelihoods, exposure to diseases, high impact on housing, damage to roads, damage to pedestrian and vehicular bridges, difficulty of access and mobilization.	Activation of Crisis Room and articulation with National Disaster Management Committee. Search for financial and technical support from Movement and external partners. Preparation of Appeals.

Operation Risk Assessment

There is a presence of organized armed groups in the La Mojana Subregion; therefore, all actions will be undertaken within the Safer Access Framework and after coordination with local authorities and communities. This will ensure security for personnel participating in activities and the institutional image. Furthermore, staff shall have the required personal protection items to avoid any situation that may put them or their health at risk during humanitarian actions.

Identified potential risks	Mitigation measures
Weapons Contamination (CPA). Given the presence of armed actors in the area, and because of the floods, there is a risk that some unexploded explosive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness campaigns and information management.

devices may have been displaced by the rains and constitute a potential risk to people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulate with the ICRC and local organizations to identify and communicate with related entities.
Increased river flows limit movement and travel in certain areas, making it necessary to reschedule planned actions or activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention actions and frequent monitoring of weather conditions. Synergy with UNGRD and DRM Territorial Councils.
Boats sink due to external factors that affect the boats or vessels, making it necessary to take extreme security measures in the area and during activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with river authorities operating in the area. Verify, in advance, service providers' compliance with navigation regulations and procedures.
Health risks due to COVID-19, which is still present in the country, as well as potential tropical diseases such as Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) by volunteers and staff supporting the operation. NS staff compliance with public health and self-care measures.

B. Operational Strategy

Overall Operational Objective

- The CRCS national president's office and executive director's office will lead institutional coordination, guidelines and actions related to the emergency.
- The Colombian Red Cross Information and Telecommunications Centre (CITEL) will conduct situational monitoring.
- Permanent articulation with Disaster Risk Management Departmental and Municipal Councils.
- Colombian Red Cross will ensure transparency and proper accountability in the operation.
- Coordination with local mayors and community-based organizations for humanitarian assistance registration and delivery to the most affected families.

Operational Support

The CRCS will conduct humanitarian assistance actions complementary to those conducted by the National Disaster Risk Management System in communities affected by the rains and breach of the Cara de Gato Jarillón in the La Mojana Region, where 11 municipalities across four departments were affected by the Cauca and San Jorge Rivers. It will provide emergency response capacities centred on saving lives, protecting human dignity, and protecting livelihoods. The National Society will provide Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services, complementing actions by other organizations and government entities.

Human Resources

Under this operation, the following structure for implementing activities has been included:

- Operation Coordinator - 100% dedicated to this operation.
- Administrative assistant - 100% dedicated to this operation.
- Accounting assistant - 100% dedicated to this operation.
- Colombian Red Cross volunteers.
- National Intervention Team (ENI) - 100% dedicated to this operation.

The CRCS has 1,237 active volunteers available to be deployed with experience in actions related to DANAs, Emergency Humanitarian Assistance, Prevention and Health Promotion focusing on Water, Sanitation and

Hygiene. Fifteen volunteers from the Sucre branch will be made available for the intervention and deployed to support the operation. The National Society provides full volunteer insurance to all volunteers through other projects.

The National Society will support operational actions with the staff hired to support the operation and exclusively dedicated to procurement, purchases, registration, financial monitoring, accounting, operational logistics, monitoring of actions on the ground, operation reports and information consolidation.

With Disaster and Crisis Management staff, the Disaster Risk Management Team will support technical and operational coordination processes for actions conducted around operational line development. The staff has knowledge, experience and expertise in humanitarian assistance processes, emergency and disaster response, and humanitarian project implementation and development, among others. This team will support and coordinate the work teams in the field and manage personnel engaged in the operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain

All purchases will be made locally following the IFRC standards. Procedures and protocols established in the Colombian Red Cross purchasing process and quality management manual will be established according to amounts and items listed to ensure resource eligibility. Suppliers will submit their quotes according to the selection criteria used by the Institution, which will be supported by a purchase plan that, from the beginning of the intervention, seeks access to the purchase of humanitarian assistance elements according to technical characteristics established by the National Disaster Risk Management System's Standardization of Humanitarian Aid Manual, focused on quality and quantity according to the identified needs of the community.

Deployment of staff and equipment will be supported by Red Cross vehicles and boats; however, because of area dynamics due to the emergency, mobilizing larger amounts of material will eventually require hiring and renting cargo and river vessels, such as boats, to move cargo and personnel and thus gain access to affected areas.

Communication

Institutional actions will be publicized via CRCS's social networks and coordination spaces in which processes developed at the humanitarian level are reviewed and validated.

The Communications department from the IFRC Americas Regional Office 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.

Information Technology

Communications will be supported by CRCS to ensure an articulated communication strategy and telecommunications network using the established VHF and HF systems currently operational and functional in the field. Five cell lines will be used to support coordination and permanent contact aspects for the national context, which will allow communicating with National Coordination point persons, administrative support, and the NIT delegates in the field, as well as calling cards for operational actions in operation areas.

Security

Work will be conducted within the Safer Access action framework and in compliance with provisions contained in the Colombian Red Cross Security Manual, which must be applied and put in place by all Red Cross Movement components present in Colombia and in the region, as well as by managerial staff, employees, and volunteers from all Colombian Red Cross branches, in coordination with ICRC.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Disaster Risk Management Team is responsible for this Plan's implementation in coordination with other National Society Directorates. The IFRC will hold regular meetings with the Colombian Red Cross to learn about

the progress of actions intended to support the affected population in the La Mojana Subregion. The CRCS will also participate in operational coordination with the National Disaster Risk Management System and other organizations or humanitarian agencies in the area. The Colombian Red Cross National Directorate and its Disaster Risk Management Team will conduct regular visits to monitor the evolution of the situation and any weather events that may generate changes in the context. A Lessons Learned workshop has been planned during the operation to gather good practices and learning opportunities for future operations.

Administration and Finance

Administrative and financial processes are framed within the Colombian Red Cross quality system and support all actions of our humanitarian mission, ensuring adequate transparency and accountability.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 8,000

Male: 3,200

Female: 4,800

Requirements (CHF): 34,864

Needs analysis: Given that the floods caused by the breach in the Mojana Subregion Jarillón destroyed the crops on which families depend for their livelihoods, in-kind humanitarian assistance (food kits) will be delivered to meet affected people's food security needs.

Risk analysis: Because of the presence of organized armed groups in the region and improvised explosive devices, activities must be conducted with the utmost care to prevent injury to personnel. Likewise, biosafety measures must continue to prevent COVID-19 infections.

Population to be assisted: The families that will receive humanitarian assistance were identified by humanitarian actors, community-based organizations and local authorities.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The food assistance to be delivered is in accordance with UNGRD's humanitarian assistance standards manual for Colombia. Each kit covers the nutritional needs for a family of 5 for two weeks.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of targeted households (and people) reached with food (in-kind) Target: 1,600 families (8,000 people)												
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP009	Procurement and food distribution (in-kind assistance) to 1,600 families.													



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

People targeted: 8,000

Male: 3,200

Female: 4,800

Requirements (CHF): 55,825

Needs analysis: Because of the damage to village aqueducts and the lack of water treatment chemicals, water is being distributed via tanker trucks. However, families lack adequate items to safely transport and store water, which poses a risk of cross-contamination due to the state of the containers used. Jerrycans will be supplied to store the delivered water safely.

The affected population currently lacks adequate means to maintain proper hygiene in families and prevent diseases associated with personal and home hygiene. The need to supply personal and household hygiene items are therefore evident. It is necessary to conduct disease prevention campaigns that disseminate key hygiene practices in current scenarios and home water treatment techniques.

Risk analysis: Potential risks for staff during activities include contracting COVID-19. There is also the risk that suppliers of household hygiene kits and jerrycans may not fulfil delivery obligations and the possible lack of a place to adequately store items before their delivery to the target population, among other contingencies that may affect the development of proposed activities. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme team continuously monitors and supervises the risk situation.

Population to be assisted: The municipalities to be benefitted are San Benito de Abad and Sucre, in the Sucre department, with 9,993 and 6,513 affected families, respectively; 1,600 families will be prioritized, for a total of 8,000 people that will be provided with a household hygiene kit.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Activities will be conducted within the guidelines established by the Sphere Manual and UNGRD's Standardization of Humanitarian Assistance in Emergencies Manual.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<i># of number of people access household hygiene items Target: 8,000 people.</i>
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<i># of WASH assessments performed Target: Assessment of communities of Sucre and San Benito Abad.</i>

Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Conduct training for CRCS volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments.												
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.												
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.												
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i># of people reached with hygiene training and campaigns Target: 2,000</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.												
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).												
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.												
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials.												
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<i># of people reached with hygiene kits Target: 8,000 people (1,600 families)</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene kits, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on												

	health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the Sucre branch WASH group.												
AP030	Distribute 1,600 hygiene family kits.												
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.												
AP030	Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.												
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 22,810

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers and staff who have the capacity to develop instructional actions within the framework of the National Security Policy.											
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of volunteers mobilized to support the operation. Target: 637 volunteers.											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face.												
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing.												
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	# of lessons learned workshops conducted. Target: 1 lessons learned workshop.											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP042	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied													
AP042	Lessons Learned Workshop													
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	# of IFRC monitoring visits. Target: 2 visits												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP049	IFRC monitoring visits													

Budget

See Annex.

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How we work

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

DREF OPERATION

MDR0021 - COLOMBIA - FLOODS

19/07/22

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Food	32,736
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	34,386
Teaching Materials	14,479
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	81,601
Storage	440
Logistics, Transport & Storage	440
National Society Staff	8,103
Volunteers	6,991
Personnel	15,093
Workshops & Training	1,100
Workshops & Training	1,100
Travel	4,928
Information & Public Relations	1,100
Office Costs	660
Financial Charges	550
Other General Expenses	1,100
General Expenditure	8,338
DIRECT COSTS	106,572
INDIRECT COSTS	6,927
TOTAL BUDGET	113,499

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	34,864
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	55,825
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	16,367
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	6,443
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		#N/A

