

## Operation Update No. 2

### Colombia: Floods

<b>DREF No. MDRCO021</b>	<b>Glide No.:</b> <a href="#">FL-2022-000264-COL</a>
<b>Operation Update No. 2:</b> 19 December 2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 19 July 2022 to 30 September 2022
<b>Operation start date:</b> 19 July 2022	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months <b>End date:</b> 31 January 2023
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> 499,956	<b>DREF amount initially allocated (CHF):</b> 113,499
<b>N° of people being assisted / to be assisted:</b> 21,940 people (4,950 families) Phase 1: 5,190 people reached <sup>1</sup> (1,600 families) Phase 2: 16,750 people to be reached (3,350 families)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> United Nations agencies, including UNDP (La Mojana climate and life program), UNICEF (CERF fund), UNHCR (delivery of water filters), PAHO (public and community health surveillance and COVID-19 testing), and WFP (sectoral needs assessment).	

#### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Through this Operations Update No. 2, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to inform about a reallocation between budget lines (for a total of CHF 8,491) to include three new positions that will provide support during the implementation and management of this DREF operation without modifying the total DREF budget of CHF 499,956.

The three new positions included in the revised budget are:

- 1x Disaster and Crisis Management Manager – 20% dedicated to the DREF operation (CHF 4,152.81)
- 1x Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Officer – 40% dedicated to the DREF operation (CHF 2,640)
- 1x Response Officer – 40% dedicated to the DREF operation (CHF 1,698.20)

To allow for this reallocation, the following lines have been modified:

- UF Tactical family filters reduced from 1,300 to 1,200 units
- Vector Management Kits reduced from 1,300 to 1,200 units
- Workshop on Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Promotion, use and maintenance of filters reduced from 1,300 people to 1,200 people
- Food kits increased from 3,800 to 3,850 kits
- Hygiene kits increased from 3,800 to 3,850 kits

<sup>1</sup> The DREF Plan of Action estimated an average household size of 5 persons per family and a total target of 8,000 people. However, in fact the 1,600 families reached represented 5,190 people.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the Disaster



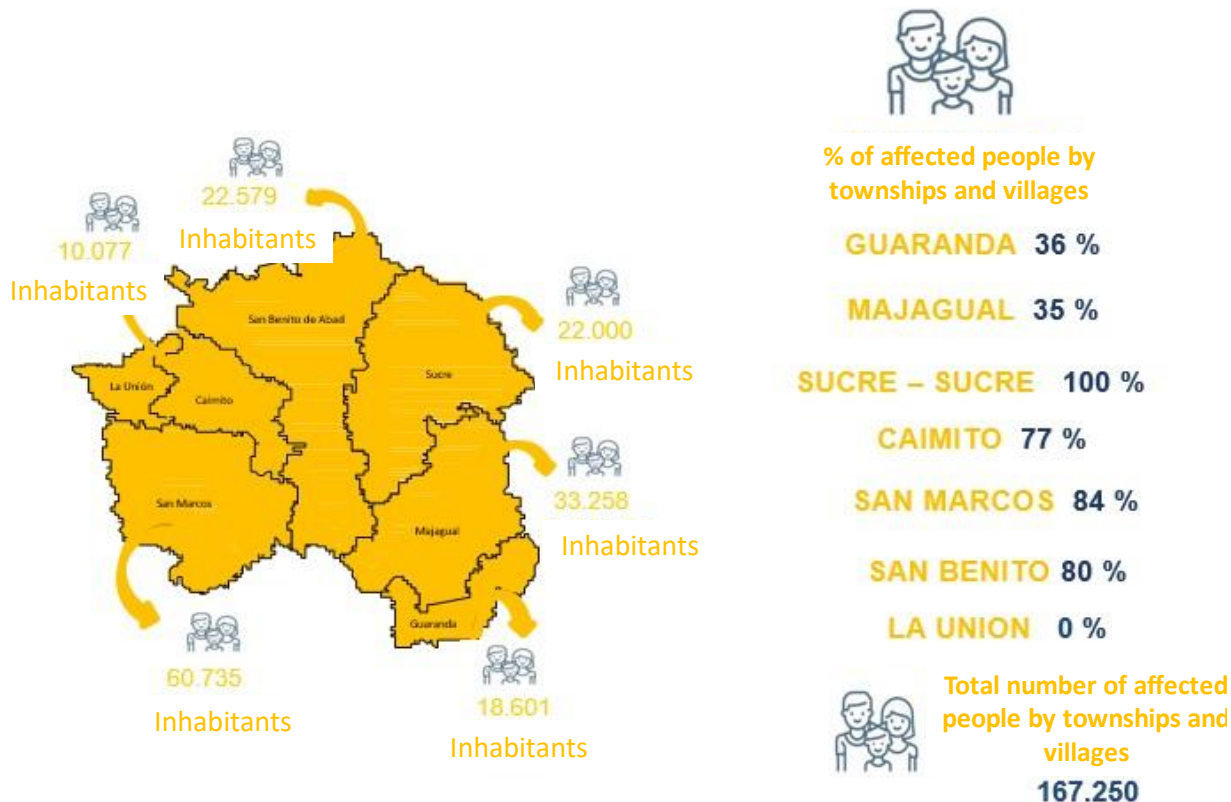
*Source: Colombian Red Cross Communication and Image Team, Sucre department, San Benito de Abad municipality, Chinchorro community. 24 August 2022.*

Both climatic and geographic conditions are present in the La Mojana subregion, since it is a territory characterized as an area of productive wetlands, belonging to the hydrographic basin known as the Momposina Depression, whose environmental function is to regulate the beds of the Magdalena, Cauca and San Jorge rivers, to buffer floods and facilitate the settling and accumulation of their sediments, as well as to provide food security and generate economic income for the population.

On 21 September, the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) participated in the Disaster Management Committee convened by the National Risk and Disaster Management Unit (governing entity of the Risk and Disaster Management System in Colombia), together with the other entities that make up the system, including IDEAM, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, Firefighters, Civil Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transportation and Roads and the Armed Forces. The Committee reviewed the situation and determined the continuity of the emergency due to the persistence of the rainy season. During this meeting, the National Response Plan for the second rainy season was also socialized to generate an articulated response by its members to respond to flood warnings and increased rainfall across the national territory.

According to IDEAM forecasts, this situation could last up to January 2023, so the Caribbean region, where La Mojana sub-region is located, will continue to be affected, which means an increase in river levels and flows, above the average values of the season. This is expected to result in record levels and flows, expected to exceed, in some IDEAM monitoring KPIs, the values of rainfall recorded in 2010-2011, a season in which the country recorded one of the strongest winter waves historically, which generated several emergencies throughout the national territory linked to floods.

On 27 August, due to the intense rains of the last few months in the La Mojana sub-region, a dam broke on the left bank of the Cauca River near the municipality of San Jacinto del Cauca in Bolivar (Cara de Gato sector), causing flooding in the municipalities in this area of the country, affecting at least 167,250 people (see map below on the number of people affected and percentage by municipality).



Number of people affected and percentage by municipality - September 2022. Source. CDGRD.

The National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) has informed<sup>2</sup> that the works being executed in the dam, in the Cara de Gato sector, have not progressed as initially planned, so it is still open, thus causing flooding in La Mojana Sucreña.

Consequently, it is estimated that the effects in this area of the department of Sucre, due to the high rainfall, flooding and the rupture of the Cara de Gato dam, amount to more than 50,000 hectares, causing damage to the livelihoods of people and the loss of low and large-scale industrial agricultural crops, livestock, fish farming, pig farming, among others.

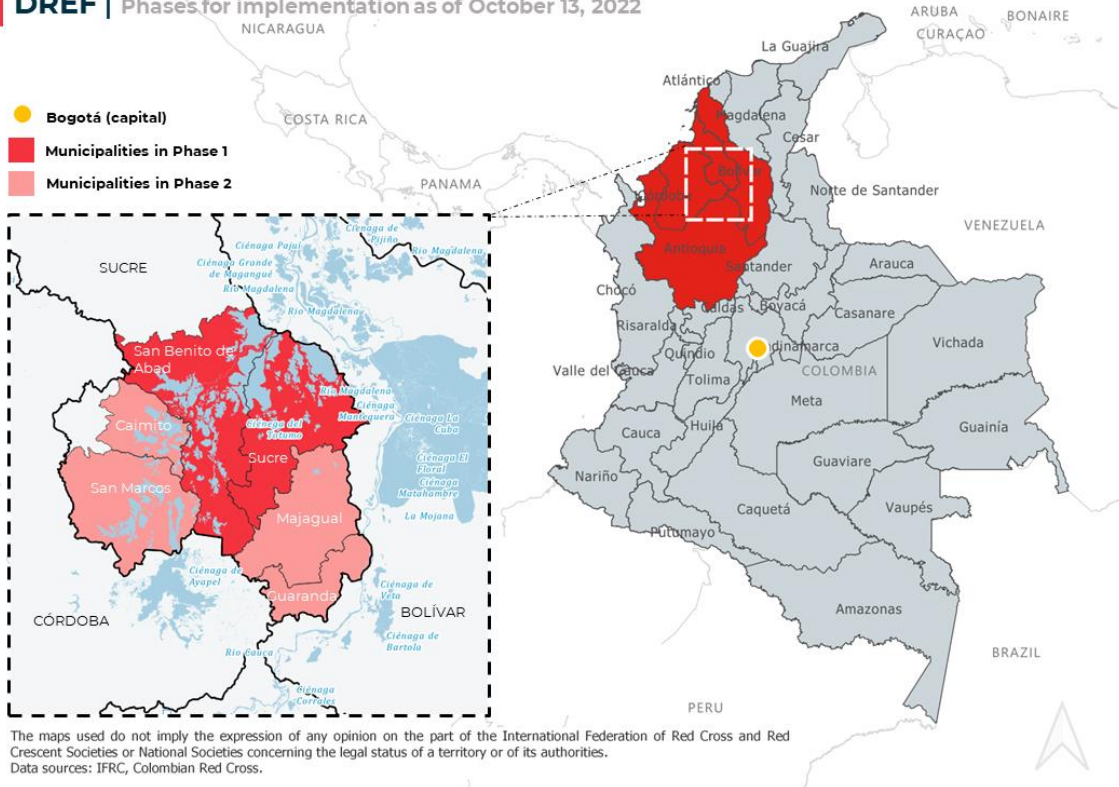
Based on the map above, prepared by the Departmental Council for Disaster Risk Management of the department of Sucre, during the second half of 2022, it is indicated that 7 of the 11 municipalities that report the greatest impact of the current emergency are in the department of Sucre, therefore the Colombian Red Cross has prioritized its humanitarian intervention through the implementation of actions under livelihoods and wash for the communities identified there, according to the identified needs. Specifically, the municipalities of Sucre and San Benito reported the greatest affectation, thus they were prioritized in the first stage of intervention. For the second phase, the municipalities of San Marcos, Caimito, Majagual and Guaranda will be targeted.

<sup>2</sup><https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Noticias/2022/30-mil-millones-de-pesos-se-llevo-la-corriente-del-rio-Cauca-en-Cara-de-Gato.aspx>

# COLOMBIA: LA MOJANA FLOODS



**DREF** | Phases for implementation as of October 13, 2022



Map of areas targeted through this DREF Operation.

In addition to this, and because of the continuity of the emergency, the needs in the sectors of health, shelter, protection, food security and nutrition, water, basic sanitation, and hygiene have worsened as well as their future livelihoods and productive units that usually generate the economic sustainability of the families and the region.

## Summary of Current Response

### Overview of Host National Society

To alleviate the human suffering caused by this emergency in the affected population, the Colombian Red Cross implemented its National Contingency Plan for the Rainy Season with external and Movement partners. Particularly, in joint coordination between the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and the Colombian Red Cross, the action plan of the DREF La Mojana has been implemented, for which there is an installed capacity of 1,237 people between volunteers and employees, located in the Sections of Antioquia, Bolivar, Cordoba, and Sucre.

Specifically, in the municipalities of Sucre and San Benito Abad, in the department of Sucre, the Colombian Red Cross has been developing specific actions to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to mitigate the effects of the emergency resulting from the rainy season in these territories. This has been possible through the activation of the DREF, which has been implemented since 19 July 2022. These actions, implemented in coordination with the Colombian Red Cross Sucre Branch, are framed within the following activities:

- Operational communication of the actions of the Colombian Red Cross.
- Participation in meetings of the Departmental Disaster Risk Management Council - CDGRD and the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils - CMGRD, in the department of Sucre.
- Planning of activities to be developed within the framework of the DREF.
- Identification, diagnosis, and characterization of the communities to be assisted by the Emergency Humanitarian Aid (food and household items).
- Development of educational materials to raise awareness of water, sanitation, and hygiene issues.
- Purchase, reception, review, and storage of Humanitarian Emergency Aid.

- Transportation of the Humanitarian Emergency Aid by land and river to the different communities to be assisted.
- Delivery of Humanitarian Emergency Aid and development of awareness and socialization of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to the communities characterized.
- Follow-up visit and monitoring of the activities and actions executed and contemplated within the framework of the DREF.
- Training for personnel of the Sucre branch of the Colombian Red Cross on water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

Specifically, and in conjunction with the Sucre Branch of the Colombian Red Cross, the National Society delivered humanitarian assistance consisting of food kits and hygiene kits, and held workshops on water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, aimed at the population affected by the floods, to meet their basic needs in terms of livelihood, sanitation, and hygiene.

Both for the delivery of food and personal hygiene kits, as well as for the workshops given to the population, the Colombian Red Cross had to travel a long road that began with the mobilization of the institution's staff to the emergency area. There, they had the mission of establishing initial contact with government authorities and Disaster Risk Management to identify the most affected areas and characterize the population that would benefit from the actions of the National Society.

Next, operational communication was implemented, to explain to the community of La Mojana the mission of the CRCS and the work that would be carried out. This helped to build trust among the population and to obtain their collaboration to provide humanitarian assistance.

With the information obtained from the characterization, an analysis was made to determine the total number of people and families to be assisted, and with this, the distribution plan, and the quantities of kits to be delivered per community were prepared, and then the process of purchase and mobilization to the field was carried out. It is important to mention that during the purchase process, a visit was made to the supplier's facilities, where a random verification of the kits was carried out to ensure quality, quantity, expiration date of the products and compliance with INVIMA records, according to the terms of reference of the nutritional component.

Once the Emergency Humanitarian Aid arrived in the city of Sincelejo (capital of the department of Sucre), the reception point, the institution's personnel verified one by one its contents to guarantee that the process was correct and that it would be delivered according to the plan, ensuring its quality.

The Disaster Risk Management Team of the La Mojana DREF operation verified the distribution plan, and analyzed the challenges to reach the communities, considering the terrain conditions, among which are the distances from the urban center to the sites where they are settled after the floods, and the means of land and river transportation to reach these sites with the assistance.

In accordance with the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance distribution plan, deliveries were made between 5 and 19 September 2022, thus reaching 19 communities in the municipalities of San Benito de Abad and Sucre, in the department of Sucre, as detailed in the following tables:

*Table 1. Communities assisted in the framework of the La Mojana DREF (first phase)*

<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Planned delivery of assistance</b>	<b>Deliveries made</b>	<b>% of progress with planned deliveries</b>
Sucre	1. San Jose	51	800	100%
	2. Buenavista	26		
	3. La Ventura	95		
	4. Guamalito	25		
	5. Hato Nuevo	196		

	6. Mojanita	37		
	7. Snails 2	49		
	8. The Congress	101		
	9. White Panties	46		
	10. Galindo	23		
	11. Cocos Island	93		
	12. El Cedro	57		
San Benito de Abad	1. White Tip	388	800	100%
	2. Punta Nueva	112		
	3. La Molina	53		
	4. La Mina	59		
	5. El Chinchorro	71		
	6. Tosnovan	34		
	7. San Jose de las Mellas	84		
Total	<b>19</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2. Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age range (first phase)

<b>N° FAMILIES - People reached</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Total families	1,600	-
Total adult women	1,338	26%
Total elderly women	291	6%
Total girls	808	16%
Total adult men	1,436	28%
Total elderly men	378	7%
Total children	939	18%
Total number of people	5,190	100%

During the deliveries, the communities expressed their gratitude to the Colombian Red Cross for providing the humanitarian aid, which they said supplied their basic needs and represented a relief amid the conditions in which they found themselves. In addition, they frequently highlighted the humanitarian work that the institution carries out in the national territory, and emphasized that, to date, no entity had provided them with humanitarian assistance, nor had it reached these areas that were isolated by the floods, where some resilient communities remain in very precarious conditions.



*Congressional community in the municipality of Sucre. Source: Local work team Sucre branch. 6 September 2022.*

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

The Colombian Red Cross has been progressively socializing the National Response Plan for the rainy season emergency with Movement's Partners, to promote a permanent update of the needs of the national territory, including those of the Mojana sub-region, as well as the response activities that the CRCS has achieved so far.

The National Society has also worked in close collaboration with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Andean Countries, promoting different spaces for dialogue, to channel technical and budgetary assistance actions through the DREF La Mojana, thus providing support to people affected by the increased flooding and the effects related to the rainy season.

Additionally, since July 2022, the Colombian Red Cross and the German Red Cross have been working closely in the departments of Sucre and Magdalena to provide responses to climate change-related issues in this sub-region. Specifically, through MOFA GPII for epidemic control, the Colombian and German Red Cross are contributing to the further development and increase of public health response capacity through the design and testing of components of a future ERU module, within a Public Health promotion and emergency and disaster risk management approach.

The Colombian Red Cross has also worked with Norwegian Red Cross to implement projects to provide health care to priority municipalities in the departments of Córdoba, Sucre, and Antioquia.

Likewise, between January and April 2022, the American Red Cross Country Delegation in Colombia worked together with the National Society to alleviate the disasters that occurred after the floods in the municipality of Sucre (sub-region of La Mojana). This municipality was prioritized based on the identification exercise carried out by the Sucre Branch and local entities, and of the population most affected and in need, who had not been beneficiaries of emergency humanitarian assistance. In this sense, actions were carried out to provide economic support to cover the urgent basic needs of vulnerable families affected through Multipurpose Cash Transfers, as well as strengthening disaster risk prevention and reduction of vulnerable families through training in the Family Emergency Plan to promote their resilience.

Regarding the collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), it is important to point out that the operational security strategy of the Colombian Red Cross is based on the study of the armed actors present in the territory. In addition, 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 security guidelines, procedures, and directives.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In accordance with the Disaster Management Committee latest meeting on 21 September 2022, the current situation was reviewed, and the Committee determined the continuity of the emergency due to the persistence of the rainy season. The Colombian Red Cross continues to manage the activation of all its response and care capacity in harmony with the territorial entities of Disaster Risk Management of the departments affected by the current rainy season. In the case of La Mojana, actions have been carried out in the areas of emergency humanitarian aid and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

On the other hand, the UNGRD, through the channels provided by the Agrarian Bank of Colombia, is currently delivering economic support to small farmers affected by the overflowing of the river and the increase of the water flow in their territory, with the objective of their socioeconomic stabilization. In total, the UNGRD will deliver 17,162 economic supports to small agricultural producers affected in La Mojana by the loss of their livelihoods due to the 2022 floods, of which: 2,359 were delivered in the municipality of Ayapel, Córdoba; 3,136 in Majagual, 2,832 in Sucre, 1,593 in San Benito de Abad, 1,064 in Caimito, 1,025 in Guaranda and 931 in San Marcos, department of Sucre. The UNGRD also made 3,650 payments in Achí and 572 in San Jacinto del Cauca, in Bolívar.

The national authority will also deliver 1,000 food kits in the municipality of Ayapel, 700 in Ciénaga de Oro, department of Córdoba; 600 in San Jacinto del Cauca, department of Bolívar; 2,800 in Sucre, 1,050 in San Benito Abad, 850 in San Marcos, 1,500 in Majagual and 1,000 in Guaranda, department of Sucre.

### **Overview of actions with other stakeholders (External Partners)**

The development of humanitarian actions by the different agencies and organizations in the area are carried out in a coordinated and structured manner with the National Disaster Risk Management Unit, which supports this articulation with the identification of the Satisfied and Unsatisfied Needs, to guide the populations and communities to be assisted, and thus avoid duplication of assistance to populations or that some do not receive any type of assistance.

Among the organizations that have provided support in the region are Action Against Hunger and WFP with a focus on primary health care and delivery of food kits. UNHCR, the Diocese of Montelibano, PAHO and UNDP, with a line of action focused on WASH, mainly through the delivery of water filters, hygiene kits, and the adequacy of toilets, sinks, water treatment, and support to aqueducts in rural areas. Finally, actors such as the UNGRD, IMMAP and World Vision carried out characterization, mapping and georeferencing studies, in addition to delivering emergency humanitarian assistance focused on providing schools, institutional hygiene kits, awnings (or mosquito nets), purification tablets, protection material for children, self-care workshops for children and adolescents, domestic violence and Cash transfer deliveries, respectively.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

#### **Needs Analysis**

Based on the latest assessment carried out on 23 September 2022 by the Departmental Council for Disaster Risk Management in the department of Sucre, the total number of people affected in each township and hamlet amounts to 167,250 people. Of these territories, the municipalities of Sucre, San Marcos and San Benito Abad continue to register more than 80% of their livelihoods affected.

In addition to the above, during the month of September 2022, the Director of the UNGRD made a public announcement indicating that the engineering works that had been underway for more than six months to repair the gap in the Cara de Gato dam, which broke down on 27 August for the second time as a result of the Cauca River overflowing its banks, were cancelled, since it was determined by the entity that this work would not achieve the proposed objective given the incessant weather conditions.

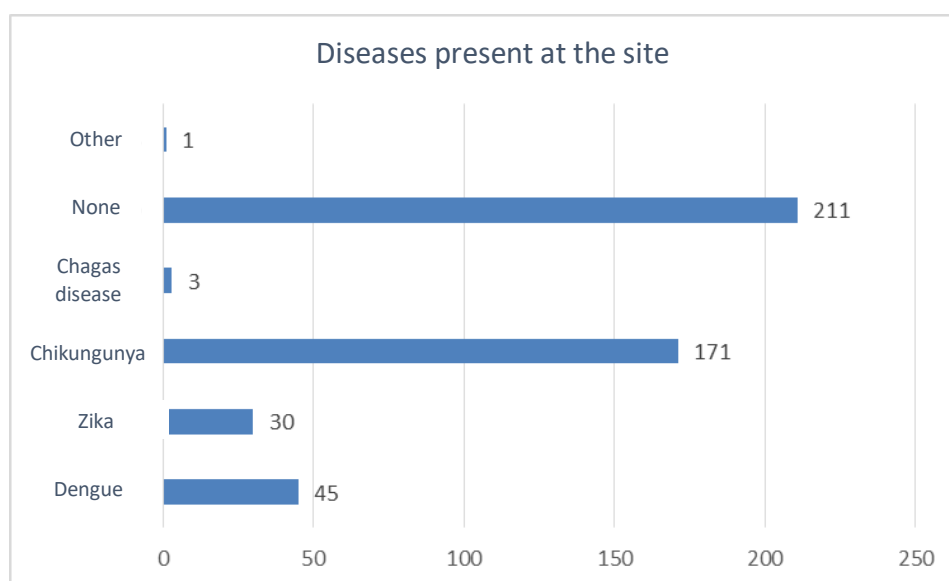
Also, there was a modification of the Decree 0343 in September 2022, which updated the Action Plan and preparedness plan to respond to the second rainy season of the Departmental Council for Disaster Risk Management of the Department of Sucre.

Given the above conditions and warnings about the expected effects of the rainy season and the influence of the La Niña phenomenon, the flood emergency in La Mojana Sucre is expected to worsen. The Colombian Red Cross has identified the following needs:

### **Health**

During the first phase of the project, an initial needs assessment was carried out in the field on 13-26 August 2022, identifying the low availability of primary health care and first aid services, since the infrastructure of health care centers and hospitals was severely affected, forcing the community to move to other hospitals in the region. The initial needs assessment analysis was also used to inform the request for a timeframe extension and a second allocation to allow the National Society to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

Additionally, and as a consequence of the increase in the levels of flood waters and stagnant waters, new health risks to the inhabitants of the territory of Sucre and San Benito de Abad were identified through visits and monitoring carried out by the Colombian Red Cross team in the field, due to the proliferation of vectors that can transmit diseases such as dengue, Zika or Chikungunya, as well as common health problems that occur during and after floods such as skin problems, wounds, respiratory problems, acute diarrheal diseases, zoonosis, among others. Also, the displacement of animals such as insects and reptiles has been observed in the old headwaters and streets of the territories increasing the risk of bites and poisoning. This is reflected in the following graph:

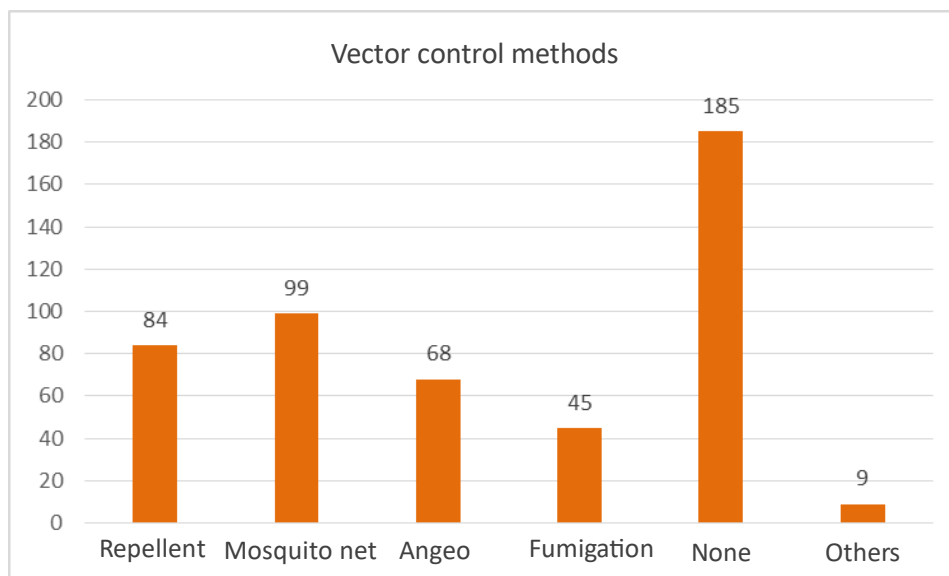


*Health risks identified through a needs assessment conducted from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad. Source: Colombian Red Cross.*

The Colombian Red Cross team verified the observations made by the community regarding the exposure to contamination risks due to the combination of wastewater from households, dairy processing activities, agrochemicals and livestock and other contaminants that have caused the inhabitants of these areas to be exposed to wound infections, rashes, gastrointestinal diseases or tetanus, pathologies for which adequate medical attention cannot be guaranteed, since the health services are also affected in their infrastructure, given the high level of flooding reached.

Consequently, to mitigate the effects of these problems, it is planned to distribute vector kits that include mosquito nets, repellents, and ethyl alcohol, in addition to the delivery of water filters, from a water and sanitation approach, to mitigate the proliferation of diseases caused by contaminated water. In addition, the CRCS will

implement health and hygiene promotion to increase knowledge to the affected population to reduce the risk of being affected by water or vector-borne diseases. This distribution will be done in the second phase.



Number of families using different vector control methods. Data collected from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad Source: Colombian Red Cross.

According to the above graph, 185 families stated that they do not use any vector control method, so it is necessary to include the vector management kit to contain the diseases they transmit.

### **Shelter**

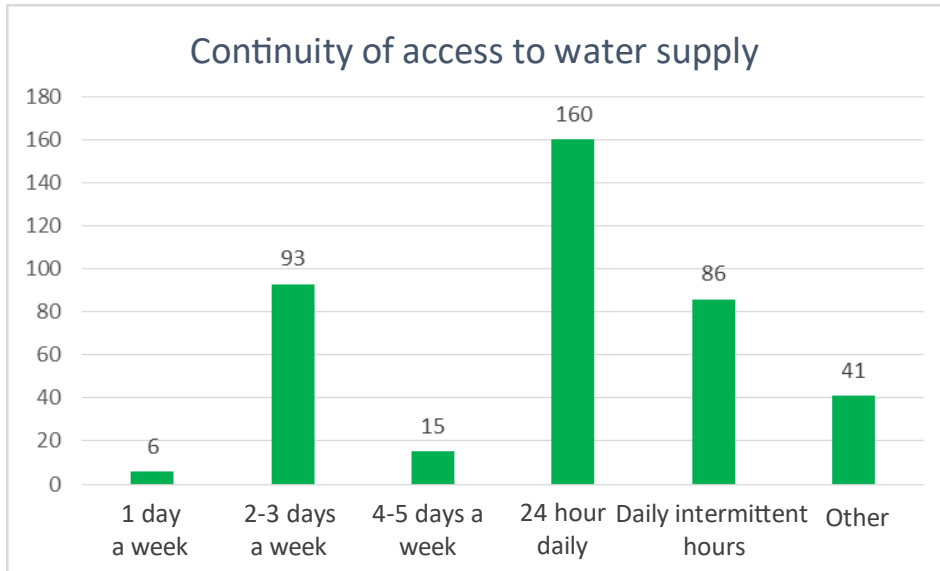
According to the EDAN (Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis) prepared by the UNGRD for the month of September 2022, 2,969 houses have been damaged, 11,243 flooded, 139 educational institutions affected, 16 bridges damaged, 25 bridges destroyed, and 39 aqueducts affected due to the high flow of water over the parts.

Approximately 14 per cent of the affected families are settling on the roads or in temporary shelters, which increases the risk of traffic accidents, especially among children. More families are expected to settle on the roads, although most of the communities are reluctant to leave their homes to protect their property because of fear of loss and theft.

According to these figures and the information collected and analyzed in the field by the Colombian Red Cross, it is evident that the basic needs in terms of housing and infrastructure have increased in this population, since they have no guarantee of habitat in the minimum conditions of dignity, as indicated in the Sphere Manual.

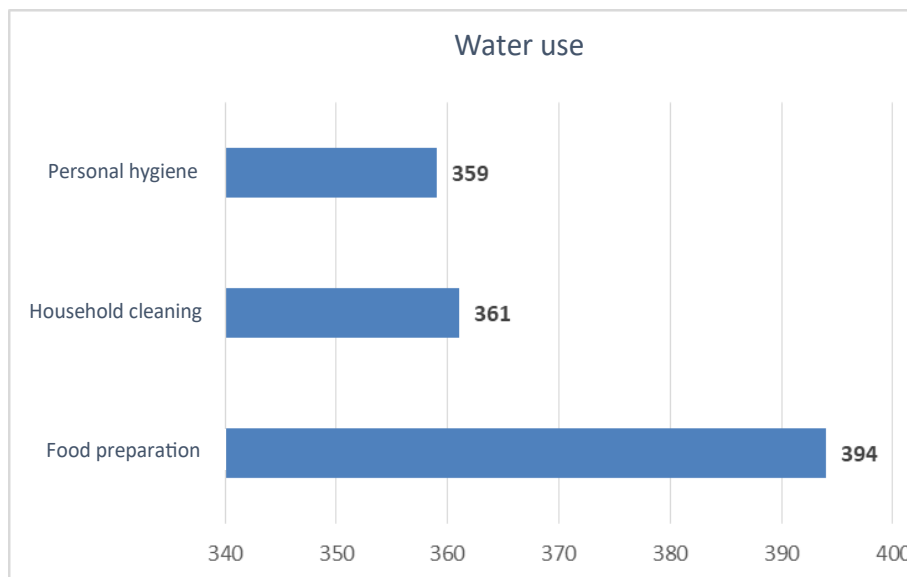
### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Some of the aqueducts in the area have been affected because they do not have the necessary chemical inputs for purification. Likewise, the water that has caused the floods has combined with the subway and surface sources that supply the communities, affecting the quality of the water for human consumption, food preparation, and hygiene activities. Likewise, the communities that do not have access to an aqueduct are supplied with water from the floods and, as an aggravating factor, most of the houses lack basic sanitation systems, which causes people to carry out their basic needs, dispose of solid waste and wastewater over the overflowed water, which is contaminated with gray and black water, human or animal feces, organic matter, heavy metals and chemical substances from mining activities carried out in the areas surrounding the Cauca River.



Continuity of access to water supply. Data collected from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad Source: Colombian Red Cross.

Although families have access to water with the continuity described in the figure above, it is not suitable for human consumption nor for their basic personal and household hygiene needs.



Number of families using water for different purposes. Data collected from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad. Source: Colombian Red Cross.

As a result, the inhabitants of the affected and flooded areas have no other option but to use this contaminated water for drinking, food preparation and personal and household hygiene activities, thus resulting in various diseases, since there is no basic sanitation and access to drinking water. However, it is important to mention that, as a temporary contingency measure, in some municipalities water has been distributed by water trucks to mitigate the harmful effects of the consumption of this water on people's health.

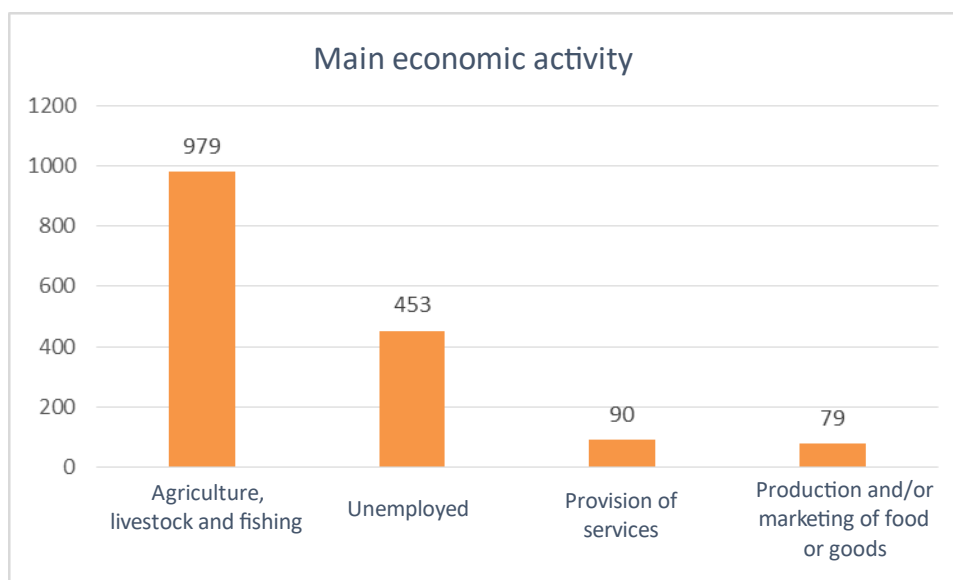
Within the framework of the current intervention, when the field team carries out sensitization and socialization on water, sanitation and hygiene issues, community participants have reported problems with skin outbreaks, atopic dermatitis, children suffer from acute diarrheal diseases, parasites, and allergies, and there has been a significant increase in the number of vectors. They are also concerned about the environmental damage that the flooding may cause to the soil, vegetation, and their livelihoods because of the contaminated water. They also express their dissatisfaction and helplessness, because in the precarious and highly vulnerable situation in which

they find themselves, it is very difficult to have access to drinking water, sanitary units, basic sanitation systems, proper disposal of solid waste, and to carry out the minimum hygiene activities for their bodies and homes.

According to the baseline and characterization carried out with the DREF team, the needs of the communities affected by the floods in the La Mojana Region are many, among the most relevant and important are access to drinking water, household and personal hygiene items, basic sanitation units and systems, solid waste management and management, and vector control.

### **Livelihoods and productive sector**

In the La Mojana subregion, productive activities related to and dependent on the biodiversity of fauna and flora stand out, which provide food security and generate economic income for the population, such as fishing, for example, as shown in graph below. However, the expansion of economies based on large-scale agriculture and livestock, highly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change and variability, are being strongly affected by the current flooding, causing loss of crops, and grazing areas, making it necessary to move animals to higher areas. This situation affects not only producers, but also those who are part of the production chain, including consumers, due to the increase in the prices of scarce products.

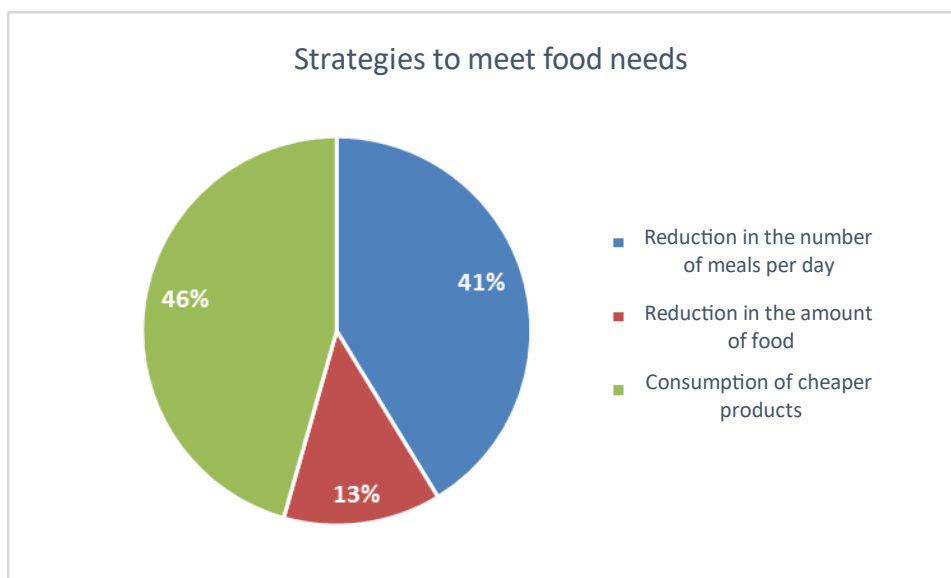


*Main economic activity. Data collected from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad. Source: Colombian Red Cross.*

At the same time, due to the difficulty of travel because of flooding and the low number of canoes available, the prices of this service have increased, and therefore, those families who do not have a means for river transportation must assume this high cost for transportation which reduces the margin of available resources to be used for other basic expenses such as food, cleaning, and payment of public services such as energy.

For this scenario, it is important to provide emergency support to reach the survival threshold and prevent affected families from assuming negative survival strategies that put their livelihoods at risk. This will be achieved through humanitarian assistance in kind and cash transfer modalities, based on the analysis of needs and capacities in each territory, as well as facilitating their food security.

This assistance will be provided to families in the area that have not benefited from other organizations or from the national government, thus meeting their basic needs and continuing to guarantee food security, hygiene, and dignity.



Strategies to cover food needs. Data collected from 13 to 26 August on Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito de Abad. Source: Colombian Red Cross.

The above graph shows the measures to which the affected population has had to resort in terms of their food needs, which shows the need to deliver food aid to more families in the area.

### Scenario Planning

For the second phase of implementation of the La Mojana DREF, the same scenarios foreseen during the first stage will continue, since these were identified based on IDEAM's climate projections for the second half of 2022. In this sense, the national authority had already warned of a strong rainy season that would join the La Niña Phenomenon, expected during the last quarter of each year.

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequences	Potential Response
<b>Best case scenario</b> Significant reduction of rainfall in the La Mojana region that does not impact the population.	Preventive actions and emergency response preparedness are maintained. The population can continue with their daily activities, without damage to local facilities or their productive units.	The National Red Cross Society continues its disaster risk management and climate change adaptation actions in coordination with the National Government, for the prevention and mitigation of risks and socioeconomic impacts derived from the winter season.
<b>More likely case scenario</b> Above-average rainfall season during the third quarter of 2022, accompanied by the La Niña phenomenon.	Increased risk of death of the population, effects on productive extensions and health centers, increase in unsatisfied basic needs.	Implementation of emergency responses in synergy with local, national, and international authorities for the procurement of financial assistance, including the execution of DREFs.
<b>Worst case scenario</b> Heavy rainfall events, accompanied by flash floods, mass movements and floods.	Death of 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 the Crisis Room and coordination with the National Committee for Disaster Management.  Seeking financial and technical support from Movement and external partners.  Preparation of Appeals.

## Risk Assessment

For the second phase of the Mojana DREF, the risks previously identified are maintained, since the territorial, social, economic, and climatic conditions remain in place.

Potential risks identified	Mitigation measures
Weapons Contamination - CPA, given the presence of armed actors in the area, and because of flooding, there may be a risk that some of these unexploded ordnances may have been removed by the rains, generating a potential risk to people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting awareness campaigns and information management.</li> <li>Articulation with the ICRC and local organizations for identification and communication with related entities.</li> </ul>
Increased river flows that may limit mobility and movement in some areas, causing some planned actions or activities to vary the established times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention actions and frequent monitoring of weather conditions.</li> <li>Synergy with the UNGRD and the territorial DRM Councils.</li> </ul>
Sinking of boats due to external factors affecting boats or vessels, making it necessary to take extreme safety measures in the area and the activities being carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with river authorities operating in the area.</li> <li>Verify compliance with navigability regulations and procedures with service providers in advance.</li> </ul>
Health, for situations related to COVID-19 that is still present in the country, as well as possible tropical diseases such as Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for volunteers and personnel supporting the operation.</li> <li>Adherence to public health and self-care measures by NS staff.</li> </ul>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS), in coordination with the IFRC, finalized the operational implementation of phase 1 of the DREF Plan of Action in La Mojana by providing emergency humanitarian assistance to **1,600 families** in the municipalities of Sucre and San Benito Abad (department of Sucre), through the delivery of food kits and personal hygiene kits, as well as workshops to promote hygiene, water and sanitation.

For Phase 2, the proposed strategy is focused on two lines of action: Livelihoods, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). This intervention includes the delivery of food kits, personal hygiene kits, vector kits, tactical UF filters, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and hygiene and water and sanitation promotion workshops for an additional **3,350 families** in the municipalities of San Marcos, Caimito, Majagual and Guaranda in the department of Sucre. Therefore, the delivery of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance is foreseen as follows:

*Delivery of humanitarian aid through the DREF Plan of Action.*

Municipalities	Targeted Households	Event	Type of Humanitarian Aid	Considerations
Saint Benedict Abbot	1,600	Floods	Food kits and personal hygiene kits	Families assisted in phase 1.
Sucre				
Caimito	3,350	Increased rainfall, levee breakage and floods.	Food kits, personal hygiene kits, vector kits, water filters, workshops on hygiene promotion, water, and sanitation and CVA.	Families to be assisted in phase 2. 1,100 HH to be reached with CVA and 2,250 HH to be reached with food kits, personal hygiene kits, water filters and workshops)
Majagual				
San Marcos				
Guaranda				

As part of the DREF Plan of Action, the National Society will continue providing support through:

- Active participation in the Disaster Management Committees of the UNGRD to update the guidelines and recommendations for the new rainy season.
- The National Presidency and the National Executive Directorate lead the coordination, guidelines, and actions of the Institution in relation to the situation that arises.
- The situation continues to be monitored from the Information and Telecommunications Center (CITEL) of the Colombian Red Cross.
- Permanent coordination with the Departmental and Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils of the subregion for situational assessment and decision-making regarding attention.
- Coordination with local mayors' offices and community organizations for the registration and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most affected families.

### **Operational support planning**

- Carry out complementary humanitarian actions to those carried out by the National Disaster Risk Management System, in some communities affected by the emergency generated by the rains and the collapse of the Jarillón Cara de Gato in the La Mojana Region, which affected 11 municipalities in 4 departments along the Cauca River and San Jorge River.
- Provide emergency response with a focus on saving lives and protecting human dignity, as well as protecting livelihoods.
- To provide support to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs in a complementary manner to the actions of other organizations and governmental entities.

### **Human Resources**

- Disaster and Crisis Management Manager (1 person – 20% allocation)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Officer (1 person – 40% allocation)
- Response Officer (1 person – 40% allocation)
- Operation coordinator (1 person – 100% allocation)
- Administrative assistant (1 person – 100% allocation)
- Accounting assistant (1 person – 100% allocation)
- Colombian Red Cross volunteers.
- National Intervention Team - ENI.

**Disaster and Crisis Management Manager:** to provide the project with a strategic articulator with the internal and external stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response, welcoming in this role the technical response that Emergency management, livelihoods, and WASH are provided to the population, as well as a supervisory authority for execution.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Officer:** Guides the management of basic sanitation and the promotion of hygiene in the vulnerable communities of La Mojana, to reduce the risks of diseases related to water, food, habits, and environments. For this, the Official oversees directing the purchasing processes of the purification filters and training volunteers and communities in the field on personal hygiene practices.

**Response Officer:** Manages the humanitarian response through the acquisition, monitoring and delivery of Emergency Humanitarian Aid, as well as accompanies the distribution of kits in the territory and coordination with local teams

The **operation coordinator** and the **administrative assistant** of the project, who constantly and exclusively manage the implementation of the project in its operational, logistical, and administrative areas to respond in a timely manner to the emergency.

Similarly, the project is supported by an **accounting assistant** to ensure compliance and control of accounting processes throughout the acquisition and financial reporting process.

**Volunteers** with experience in actions related to Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis, Emergency Humanitarian Assistance, Prevention and Health Promotion with a focus on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. There will be 15 volunteers from the Sucre Branch for the development of the intervention.

The National Society will support the operational actions with contracted personnel, who will be supporting the DREF's intervention strategy with exclusive dedication to aspects related to procurement processes, purchases, registration, financial monitoring, accounting records, operational logistics, monitoring of field actions, operation reports and consolidation of information.

Disaster Risk Management Team and the Disaster and Crisis Management staff will support the technical and operational coordination processes of the actions to be developed around the implementation of the operational lines; the staff has the knowledge, experience and expertise in Humanitarian Assistance processes, Emergency and Disaster Response, execution, and development of humanitarian projects, among others. This team will oversee supporting and coordinating the work teams in the field and the management of the personnel involved in the operation.

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

The procedures and protocols established in the procurement process and in the quality management manual of the Colombian Red Cross National Society will be established, according to the amounts and items detailed to ensure the eligibility of the resource, the suppliers will submit their quotations according to the selection criteria managed by the Institution. This will be supported by a procurement plan that seeks to access from the beginning of the intervention to the purchase of humanitarian assistance elements, according to their technical characteristics established by the Manual of Standardization of Humanitarian Aid of the National System of Disaster Risk Management, focused on quality and quantity according to the identified needs of the community.

The mobilization of personnel and equipment will be supported by the capacity of institutional vehicles and boats; however, to mobilize a large amount of material and due to the dynamics of the emergency area, it will eventually be necessary to hire and rent cargo vehicles and river vessels such as boats to move cargo and personnel, so that we can access the affected areas.

### **Communication:**

Institutional actions will be made visible through the Institution's social networks and the coordination spaces in which the review and validation of the processes developed at the humanitarian level are carried out.

### **Information Technology:**

To guarantee an articulated communication strategy, it will be supported under the Colombian Red Cross national telecommunications network, in the systems established in VHF and HF that are currently operational and functional in the field; however, to support aspects of coordination and permanent contact for the national context, it is established to have five cellular lines that will allow communication with the referents of the National Coordination, administrative support, ENI Field Delegate and some calling cards for operational actions in the areas of operation.

### **Security:**

The National Society 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 in the region, as well as the management, staff and volunteers of all the Colombian Red Cross Sections.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:**

The Disaster Risk Management Team is responsible for the implementation of this Plan, in coordination with the other Directorates of the National Society. The International Federation of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies will hold regular conferences with the Colombian Red Cross to learn about the progress of actions to support the affected population in the La Mojana Subregion. Likewise, it will participate in the operational coordination spaces with the National Disaster Risk Management System and other humanitarian organizations, or agencies present in the area. The National Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross and its Disaster Risk

Management Team will make constant monitoring visits to the evolution of the situation in the area and the meteorological events that may generate variations in the context.

**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, ensuring transparency and accountability in an appropriate manner.


**C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**

Up to date, the following progress in the implementation of this DREF can be reported:

**Technical follow-up:** Within the detailed operational plan, actions are being carried out in emergency humanitarian aid, water, sanitation and hygiene and Cash Transfer, which to date report the following progress:

- Emergency Humanitarian Assistance: Identification of the communities to benefit (100%); characterization of the communities: (71.7%); distribution and delivery plan (41.6%)
- WASH: Training in WASH to the communities and staff of the Colombian Red Cross: (50%); Characterization of the communities (34.7%); Delivery of family cleaning kits (41.6%)
- Cash Transfer: Identification of families to benefit (100%); Characterization of families (53.5%).

**Operational follow-up:** The contracts with the suppliers of the different kits and elements to be delivered have been advanced. The food and hygiene kits are already at the facilities of the Colombian Red Cross – Sucre Branch. Likewise, the vector management and control kits and the water treatment filters are in the process of being prepared by the supplier and will be sent in the upcoming days in accordance with the provisions of the contracts signed between the National Society and the suppliers. In accordance with this scenario, distributions are scheduled to begin during the second week of December.

	<p><b>Livelihoods and Basic Needs</b>  <b>People to be reached: 21,940 (4,950 families)</b>                  Phase 1: 5,190 (1,600 families)                  Phase 2: 16,750 (3,350 families)                  Male: 11,628                  Female: 10,312</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1: Livelihood security assistance is provided to the most affected communities.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Percentage delivery of emergency humanitarian livelihood assistance</i>	100%	33%
<p><b>Output 1.1 Distribution of food in-kind assistance form.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Food kits delivered to families affected by floods (first phase)	1,600	1,600
Food kits delivered to families affected by floods (second phase)	2,250	
<p><b>Output 1.2 Delivery of multi-purpose cash transfers.</b></p>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Multipurpose Cash Transfers delivered (second phase)	1,100	0
<p>Due to the flooding caused by the levee breakage in the Mojana sub-region, crops and pastures for livestock have been lost, as well as small businesses and even tourism. People may adopt negative coping strategies that cause irreversible damage to livelihoods. These strategies may include reducing the number and quality</p>		

of meals consumed per day, selling work tools and productive assets, increasing debts, child labor and even prostitution, among others.

For all the above, it is necessary to provide care through two modalities:

The first is through humanitarian aid in form of food kits that meet national standards, thus enabling families to strengthen and supplement their food security and reduce the risk of malnutrition or disease due to poor nutrition, thus recovering and protecting human capital.

**Standards/Benchmarks:** The in-kind assistance (food kit) to be delivered is in accordance with the Standardization of Humanitarian Assistance Manual for Colombia of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management.

Food kit			
Quantity	Unit	Item/ Trade Name	Packaging
4,000	Grams	White Rice	Sealed plastic bag
1,000	Grams	Lentils	Sealed plastic bag
500	Grams	Corn flour	Sealed plastic bag
1,000	Grams	Refined white sugar	Sealed plastic bag
1,000	Grams	Beans	Sealed plastic bag
500	Grams	Salt	Sealed plastic bag
500	Grams	Coffee	Sealed plastic bag
500	Grams	Chocolate	Plastic bag
1,000	Cubic Centimeters	Vegetable oil	Plastic bottle with screw cap
500	Grams	Guava snack	Plastic packaging
500	Grams	Soup pasta	Plastic bag
500	Grams	Drying paste	Plastic bag
1,000	Grams	Sugar Cane Honey	Plastic bag
510	Grams	Tuna Tenderloins in Vegetable Oil	Can
<b>Duration:</b>	1 week	<b>Packaging form</b>	Cardboard box with Colombian Red Cross logos
<b>Validity:</b>	Food must have at least 6 months until expiration.	<b>Standard:</b>	Sphere Project
<b>Approx. weight</b>	13.5 kg		Standardization Manual for Humanitarian Emergency Aid for Colombia - UNGRD
			EGRD

The second modality is through Multipurpose Cash Assistance for which it is necessary, initially, to conduct a rapid market assessment, evaluation of financial operators (the CRCS selected Efecty<sup>3</sup> as the financial operator for this DREF) and survey of cash use in households to identify feasibility, as well as the delivery mechanism best suited to local capacities and realities. This feasibility study can be supported by recent studies carried out for other projects or by other entities. This type of assistance facilitates the recovery and/or protection of the physical capital of livelihoods, reducing the possibility of affected families selling their means of

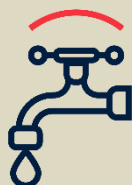
<sup>3</sup> Efecty is a national and international financial operator with wide presence in Colombia. Please refer to this link for more information. <https://www.efecty.com.co/web/>

production, making it possible to buy food for animals, inputs, or raw materials to reactivate their production or to cover other immediate needs in health, education, housing, among others.

Multipurpose Cash assistance will be carried out following the guidelines on new amounts for cash and voucher assistance in Colombia defined by the Cash Transfer Group GTM Colombia through the construction of an updated document on the Basic Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The DREF operations considers initially serving families of at least four members with a monthly amount of COP 558,000 (CHF 122.8<sup>4</sup>) (40% of the gap).

Number of household members	Monthly amount 2022 for care with cash transfers (40% of the gap)	Monthly amount conditional on socioeconomic integration (the remaining amount to cover 60% of the gap)
1	CHF 46.2 (COP 210,000)	CHF 18.3 (COP 83,000)
2	CHF 73.3 (COP 333,000)	CHF 36.7 (COP 167,000)
3	CHF 100.8 (COP 458,000)	CHF 50.4 (COP 229,000)
4	CHF 122.8 (COP 558,000)	CHF 61.4 (COP 279,000)

- Activities already carried out include the identification of the families to be reached, characterization through the application of the emergency humanitarian assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene survey, delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance to the identified communities and families, water, sanitation and hygiene workshops and the delivery of educational material with key messages on home water treatment and basic sanitation and hygiene.
- One of the main challenges that the CRCS faced is the access to the communities. Some communities were very isolated, and the CRCS staff needed to use different means of transportation by land and river.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People to be reached: 16,440 (3,850 families)**

Phase 1: 5,190 (1,600 families)

Phase 2: 11,250 (2,250 families)

Male: 8,713

Female: 7,727

### **Outcome 1: Hygiene, water and sanitation promotion assistance provided to the most affected communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Percentage of delivery of hygiene, water and sanitation promotion assistance provided to the most affected communities.</i>	100%	34%

### **Output 1.1: Delivery of hygiene and personal hygiene kits**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Hygiene and personal hygiene kits delivered to families affected by floods (first phase)	1,600	1,600
Hygiene and personal hygiene kits delivered to families affected by floods (second phase)	2,250	

### **Output 1.2: Delivery of tactical Ultra Filtration (UF) family filters with 20-liter canister**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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<sup>4</sup> This was calculated with a 0.00022 CHF exchange rate on 09/23/22. In addition, this amount was determined based on the cash transfer group of Colombia guidelines. <https://data2.unhcr.org/es/documents/download/74941>

Number of family filters UF tactical with 20-liter canister delivered (second phase)	1,200	0	
<b>Output 1.3: Delivery of vector kits</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of vector kits delivered (second phase)	1,200	0	
<b>Output 1.4: Personal hygiene, water and basic sanitation promotion workshops.</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Workshop on promotion of personal hygiene, water and basic sanitation (first phase, number of families)	1,600	1,600	
Workshop on promotion of personal hygiene, water, basic sanitation, use and maintenance of filters (second phase, number of families).	1,200		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A diagnosis, evaluation, and analysis of the needs of the communities affected by the flooding will be carried out, characterizing the communities to be benefited by the second phase of the DREF operation. In the first phase of the operation, according to the baseline conducted with the beneficiary communities, the most relevant needs are: access to water suitable for human consumption, household and personal hygiene items, vector control, and the management and disposal of sewage, sewage, and solid waste.</li> <li>• With the development of the activities contemplated in the first phase of the DREF, family hygiene kits were purchased, stored, and delivered, and awareness was raised in the beneficiary communities on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>			
TOILET KIT			
Quantity	Presentation	Item/ Trade Name	Packaging
1	Unit	Medium bristle toothbrush for adults	Sealing
2	Unit	Medium bristle toothbrush for kids	Sealing
1	Unit	Toothpaste 75 cc	Tube
4	Unit	Bath soap bar 130 gr	Sealing
10	Unit	Normal odorless sanitary napkins	Package
1	Unit	Triple blade razors for men	Individual
1	Unit	Triple blade razors for women	Individual
1	Unit	Large plastic comb	Individual
1	Unit	Laundry soap 350 gr	Package
2	Unit	Hand towels in thread 70 X 40 cm	Individual
2	Unit	Toilet paper, double sheet roll	Package
3	Unit	100% cotton heron cloth diaper 70 X 50	Package
2	Unit	Diaper hooks for diaper	Individual
1	Unit	Sunscreen X 50 ml	Individual
10	Unit	Disposable diapers	Package
<b>Duration:</b>	2 weeks	<b>Packaging form</b>	Cardboard box with Colombian Red Cross logos

<b>Validity:</b>	Maximum 3 months prior to expiration for all products	<b>Standard:</b>	Sphere Project Standardization Manual for Humanitarian Emergency Aid for Colombia - UNGRD
<b>Approx. weight</b>	10 kg		EGRD

- The people, leaders and municipal administrations have expressed their infinite gratitude to the Colombian Red Cross for the aid received.
- The transportation of the Humanitarian Aid and the development of activities in the communities have been complex due to the difficult access, since mixed transportation (land and river) was required to reach the communities characterized and assisted by the DREF. Raising awareness on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion has not been easy, due to the conditions in which the communities are currently exposed, however, the community has been very participative and receptive.

## Strengthening of the National Society

### *Output 1: Development of exercises on lessons learned from the Mojana DREF.*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of progress with the lessons learned workshop	100%	0%

### *Output 1.1: Lessons learned workshop*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0

#### Progress of results

The lessons learned workshop seeks to develop an exercise on lessons learned in each of the lines of action and response derived from the intervention in the Mojana Sucreña subregion. This workshop will be held at the end of the implementation of the DREF La Mojana, since it gathers experiences and opportunities for improvement throughout the intervention.

## D. FINANCIAL REPORT

Please see the attached [revised budget](#).

Please see the attached [interim financial report](#).

Click here for:

- [Operation Update no. 1](#)
- [Initial DREF Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGOs) 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

MDRCO021 - Colombia Floods

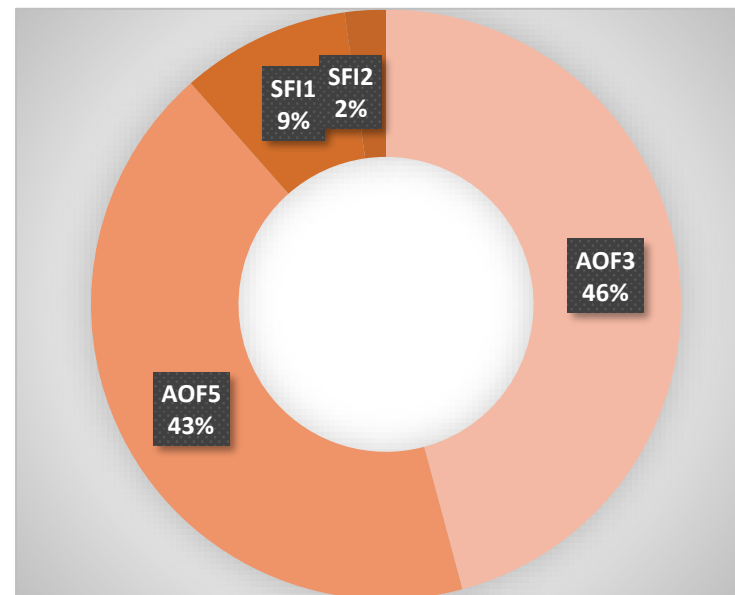
19/12/22

## Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Travel	5,500
Information & Public Relations	3,960
Financial Charges	1,100
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,560</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	458,882
<b>Contributions and Transfers</b>	<b>458,882</b>
DIRECT COSTS	469,442
INDIRECT COSTS	30,514
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>499,956</b>

## Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	229,143
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	213,305
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	46,262
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	11,246
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>499,956</b>



# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-10	Operation	MDRCO021
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/1	Budget	APPROVED

## Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 13/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRCO021 - Colombia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 19 Jul 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>499,956</b>
DREF Allocations	499,956
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-86,979</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>412,977</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	229,143	28,263	200,880
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	220,396	44,940	175,456
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>449,539</b>	<b>73,203</b>	<b>376,336</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	39,171	12,847	26,324
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	11,246	929	10,317
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>50,417</b>	<b>13,776</b>	<b>36,641</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,956</b>	<b>86,979</b>	<b>412,977</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-10	Operation	MDRCO021
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/1	Budget	APPROVED

## Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 13/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRCO021 - Colombia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 19 Jul 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>9,307</b>
Travel	5,500		5,500
Information & Public Relations	3,960	827	3,133
Communications		42	-42
Financial Charges	1,100	383	717
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>458,882</b>	<b>80,417</b>	<b>378,465</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	458,882	80,417	378,465
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,514</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>25,205</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,514	5,309	25,205
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,956</b>	<b>86,979</b>	<b>412,977</b>