



IFRC-DREF Operation - Final Report

Colombia | Floods - La Mojana

IFRC-DREF operation	MDRCO021
Date of Issue: 13 September 2023	Glide number: FL-2022-000264-COL
Operation start date: 19 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 January 2023
Host National Society: Colombian Red Cross Society	Operation budget (CHF): 499,956
Number of people affected: 179,307 ¹	Number of people assisted: 18,216 ² (5,605 families) <i>Phase I:</i> 5,200 (1,600 families) <i>Phase II:</i> 13,016 (4,005 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Food Programme (WFP).	
The Colombian Red Cross Society spent a total of CHF 464,528. The remaining balance of CHF 35,428 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Colombian Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

¹ Estimated population according to the Humanitarian Advisory Team.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the Disaster

The sub-region of La Mojana is characterized by humid climatic conditions, as it is a territory that is home to multiple 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, buffer floods and facilitate the settlement and accumulation of their sediments, as well as to provide food security and generate economic income for the population.

On 27 August 2021, due to heavy rains in recent months in the sub-region of La Mojana (under the influence of the La Niña phenomenon), the dam on the left bank of the Cauca River broke near the Municipality of San Jacinto del Cauca, in Bolívar (Cara de Gato sector), causing flooding in the municipalities of this area of the country, affecting at least 165,895 people.

Since April 2022, the 11 municipalities of the sub-region of La Mojana have registered new damages due to the breakdowns in the dam along the sectors of Cara de Gato, Los Arrastres, Santillana, and Caño Viloría. Three of the four breaks remained open even until the first half of 2023, allowing large quantities of water to enter the municipalities.

The floods affected thousands of hectares of productive land, causing damage to people's living conditions and the loss of small and large-scale industrial agricultural crops, livestock, fish, and pig farming, among other livelihoods, on which the economic income and livelihoods of the region's population depend.

The Municipalities of Sucre and San Benito Abad were reported to be the most affected areas. Consequently, the Colombian Red Cross Society requested support through this IFRC-DREF Operation to assist the affected population in these two municipalities, during the first phase of the planned intervention, which started in July 2022.

On 01 September 2022, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD, by its initials in Spanish), the governing body of the National Disaster Risk Management System in Colombia, through Circular 026, warned about an increase in rains and dangerous events derived from them in the second half of the year and provided guidelines for preparedness and readiness for the Second Rainy Season of 2022 under the influence of the La Niña phenomenon.

Later in the same month, on 21 September 2022, the Colombian Red Cross Society participated in the Disaster Management Committee convened by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management together with other entities that make up the system, including the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (DEAM, by its initials in Spanish), the Regional Autonomous Corporations, Firefighters, Civil Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, and the Armed Forces. The Committee reviewed the situation and determined the continuity of the emergency because of the influence of the La Niña phenomenon. Also, socialized the National Response Plan for

the second rainy season, to generate an articulated response by its members to the flood alert and increased rainfall throughout the national territory.

As anticipated at the meeting, the second rainy season in 2022 was stronger, converting the rise in the level of the Cauca and San Jorge rivers into a threat to the communities of the sub-region of La Mojana, already vulnerable to flooding caused by the Cara de Gato breakage. This, added to the limited capacity of the local authorities to deal with the emergency response to this phenomenon, led to the need to include the municipalities of San Marcos, Guaranda, Majagual, and Caimito, in the Department of Sucre, in a second phase of the IFRC-DREF Operation.

On 01 November 2022, the National Government, through Decree No. 2113, declared a national disaster situation, due to the fact that between 1 August 2021 and 28 October 2022, 21 of the 32 departments of the country, and 390 municipalities, had declared a state of public calamity, under Law 1523 of 2012, by which the National Disaster Risk Management Policy is adopted, and the National Disaster Risk Management System is established.

In line with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) forecasts, this rainy season under the influence of the La Niña phenomenon extended until January 2023, so the Caribbean region, where the La Mojana sub-region is located, continued to be affected, which meant an increase in river levels and flows above the average values for the season. As expected, this resulted in flows that exceeded the rainfall values recorded in 2010-2011, when the country recorded one of the heaviest rainy seasons in history, which generated several emergencies linked to flooding throughout the national territory.

As part of the scope of the technical extension of the IFRC-DREF, the departments of Magdalena and Bolivar also benefited from this intervention, considering that, as of 9 November 2022, and according to a UNGRD statement, more than 95 emergencies had been reported in Cartagena, capital of the municipality of Bolivar, specifically in the area of La Boquilla and Cerro de La Popa, which resulted in more than 15,000 people being affected, who were also exposed to landslide risks. Meanwhile, the Advisory Office for Disaster Risk Management (OAGRD) reported that, during the second week of November 2022, heavy rains caused 14 landslides, 2 house collapses, and 3 fallen trees.

Table 1. Affected population in the targeted municipalities for assistance through the IFRC-DREF Operation

Phase	Department	Municipality	N° of persons	N° of families
I	Sucre	San Benito Abad	26,052	6,513
	Sucre	Sucre	39,975	9,993
II	Sucre	San Marcos	4,144	1,036
	Sucre	Caimito	8,244	2,061
	Sucre	Guaranda	10,312	2,578
	Sucre	Majagual	29,728	7,432
	Bolívar	Cartagena	15,484	3,871

Phase	Department	Municipality	N° of persons	N° of families
	Magdalena	Santa Marta	45,368	11,342 ³
Total	3	8	179,307	44,826

Source: Elaborated by the Colombian Red Cross Society, based on data from the Humanitarian Advisory Team of the 6 July 2022.⁴

According to the Colombian Ombudsman's Office, by January 2023, the rain and flood season caused at least 500,000 people affected; more than 3,000 homes were damaged, and another 500 homes were destroyed; 10 vehicle bridges and 6 pedestrian bridges were affected; 7 health centres damaged; 9 aqueducts and 72 educational centres damaged or destroyed. In addition, 47,000 hectares of crops, 6,757 cattle, 6,803 pigs, more than 40,000 poultry, and 301 aquaculture ponds were lost.⁵

Summary of the response

Overview of Host National Society response actions

The Colombian Red Cross Society issued situation reports to keep Movement partners informed about the emergency, such as the American Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, and the Spanish Red Cross, the ICRC, and IFRC. At the National Directorate level, permanent communication and coordination mechanisms were established with the ICRC, and with the IFRC, through the GO platform, with the participating National Societies present in the country, and with the Sucre Branch, involved in the response, permanently updating the needs in the La Mojana sub-region and the Colombian Red Cross Society response activities.

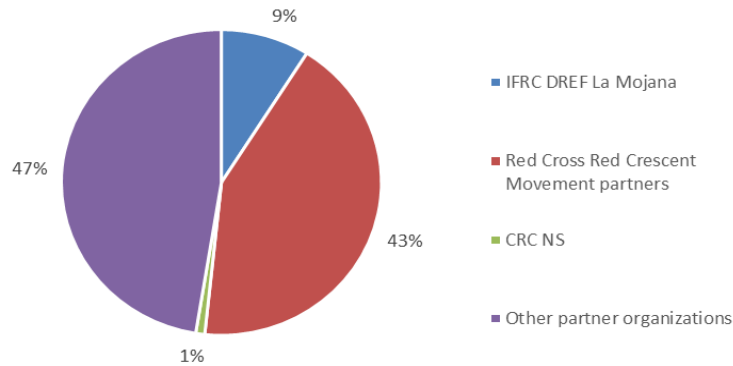
In response to the effects of the 2022-2023 rainy season and the issue of the national disaster situation, the Colombian Red Cross Society, as a member of the National Disaster Risk Management System, activated its National and Sectional Contingency Plan for the phenomena, considering response actions to possible floods, mass movements, torrential floods, flash floods, gales, among others, with an installed capacity in operational services for Disaster Risk Management. The IFRC-DREF Operation: Floods – La Mojana was part of this Response Action Plan.

³<https://www.gobernaciondelmagdalena.gov.co/gobernacion-solicitara-mas-apoyo-de-maquinaria-amarilla-y-ayudas-humanitarias-a-la-unidad-nacional-de-gestion-del-riesgo/>

⁴<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiYTdmNmVkYzEtZTZiYy00MDZmLTlIOWUtMjFmNmVkNGQwOTZkIiwidCI6ImY2ZjcwZjFiLTJhMmO0NGYzMC04NTJhLTlTY0YjhjZTBjMTlkNyIsImMiOiJF9>

⁵https://defensoria.gov.co/web/quest/-/defensor-del-pueblo-reitera-llamado-al-gobierno-nacional-para-dar-soluci%C3%B3n-definitiva-a-la-grave-crisis-por-inundaciones-que-enfrenta-la-comunidad-de-la-mojana?p_l_back_url=%2Fweb%2Fquest%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dmojana

Figure 1. Response Action Plan for the national territory May 2022 – April 2023.

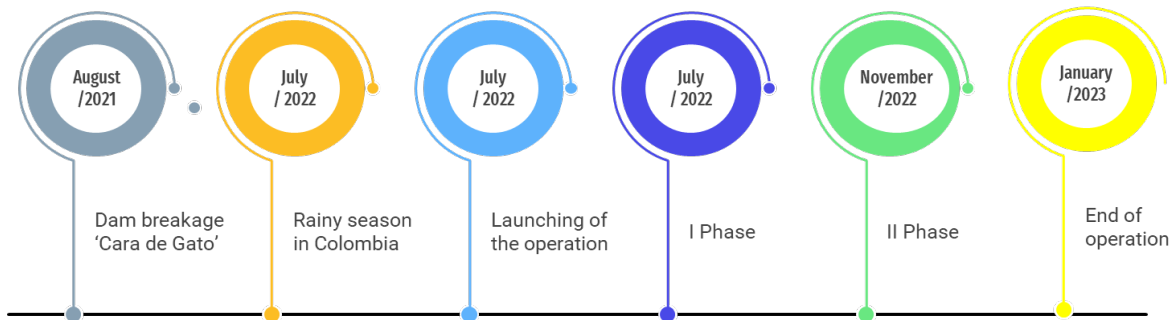


Source: Post-distribution survey (2023). Colombian Red Cross Society.

The implementation of the IFRC-DREF Operation: Floods - La Mojana included response activities to alleviate the human suffering that the emergency caused in the population of La Mojana Sucreña, in the Municipalities of Sucre, San Benito Abad, San Marcos, Majagual, Guaranda, and Caimito, in the department of Sucre, and in the municipalities of Cartagena, in Bolivar, and Santa Marta, in Magdalena, where, with the support of the Colombian Red Cross Society's Sucre Branch, specific actions were carried out to assist the affected population in the following areas: 1) Livelihoods and Basic Needs, and 2) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. This intervention was implemented between 19 July 2022 and 31 January 2023, with an initial budget of CHF 499,956.

Specifically, the Colombian Red Cross Society in conjunction with the staff of the Sucre branch provided emergency humanitarian assistance consisting of food kits, family hygiene kits, vector control kits, and water treatment filters. In addition, training was provided on water, sanitation, and hygiene issues, and Multipurpose Cash Transfers were provided.

Figure 2. Timeline of the IFRC-DREF Operation



Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

During and after the emergency, the Colombian Red Cross Society continued with its disaster management response process, through continuous monitoring of seasonal forecasts, emergency

response preparedness, post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery, and constant coordination with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management.

The Colombian Red Cross Society also actively participated in the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management's Disaster Management Committees to update the guidelines and recommendations for attention during the rainy season, and permanently coordinated with the Departmental and Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils of the sub-region for the situational assessment and decision making, and coordinated with local mayors and grassroots community organizations for the registration and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most affected families.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in the country.

Given the floods in the country, within the framework of the Response Action Plan that was implemented nationwide, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement developed different projects in the country to benefit communities in other regions. These included several MOFA projects funded by the German Red Cross, the ECHO HIP project funded by the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, and the delivery of humanitarian and health assistance by the Norwegian Red Cross, as well as, through IFRC, a second IFRC-DREF to respond to floods in five departments.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) provided financial support to small farmers affected by the overflowing of the river and the increase of the water flow in the territory, with the aim of supporting their socio-economic stabilization. In total, the UNGRD made 18,322 payments to peasants, farmers, and livestock farmers, who lost their livelihoods because of the rupture of the Cara de Gato dam. The UNGRD has also provided subsidies, installed 47 community kitchens providing 4,700 people two hot meals a day, and provided financial assistance consisting of CHF 100 approx. to all the families affected in La Mojana, and delivered 52,800 emergency humanitarian aid kits.

Simultaneously, between December 2022 and January 2023, topographic and bathymetric studies were carried out to identify the types of infrastructure solutions to contain flooding, concluding that the best alternative to re-establish the hydraulic conditions of the Cauca riverbed was to widen the Hope Channel and build a new one to reduce the entry of water in the Cara de Gato sector, expecting that, once these adjustments are completed, the flooding area will be reduced by 80%.⁶

From August 2022 to September 2023, the Colombian Red Cross Society is implementing the Mojana Climate and Life programme, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which seeks to design and implement seven Community Early Warning Systems (CEWSs) for Flood and

⁶ UNGRD (2023). UNGRD responds to the governor of Sucre on La Mojana. <https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Noticias/2023/UNGRD-le-responde-al-gobernador-de-Sucre-sobre-La-Mojana.aspx>

Drought, including the characterization of flood and drought risk scenarios. This will directly reach 573 people who will receive training in first aid and evacuation and participate in alert levels disaster risk reduction actions and community response. In the end, 77 communities in nine municipalities will be assisted.

In addition to the above, during the first quarter of 2023, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in Colombia, in coordination with the Bolivar Health Secretariat, donated water filters, storage tanks, and family hygiene kits to the community of Tacasaluma, in the department of Bolivar. In total, 100 filters, 100 storage tanks of 250 liters, and 100 family hygiene kits were delivered. Also, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) provided support to the departments of La Guajira, Atlántico, Magdalena, Cundinamarca, and Valle del Cauca by delivering 533 water filters and assisting 320 households with Multipurpose Cash Transfers, with the overall aim of reaching 853 families.

These actions were implemented thanks to the resources managed with donors such as the IFRC, the German Red Cross, the American Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, Amazon Web Services, Ecopetrol, the Postobón Foundation, the Emergency Fund and the Institutional Strengthening Fund of the Colombian Red Cross Society, Smart Clinic, the Swiss Government Agency for Development and Cooperation, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, UNGRD, donations made by Colombians through the 'Click for Life' campaign in partnership with RCN Television, among others.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Through this IFRC-DREF Operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society was able to meet the basic needs of 5.605 families, in the sub-region of La Mojana, affected by the floods caused by the collapse of the dam in the Cara de Gato sector, in accordance with the following prioritized lines of action:

Emergency Humanitarian Aid

The Colombian Red Cross Society provided emergency humanitarian assistance to 4,505 families with the delivery of food kits (4,505) and family hygiene kits (4,300) to meet their basic needs. This represented an implementation of 13% over the planned target per family (113% in comparison to the 3,850 initial target). This was possible thanks to the authorization to recategorize the kits in order to expand the scope and assist more people in the departments of Bolivar (Cartagena) and Magdalena (Santa Marta).

Table 2. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Deliveries

Department	Municipality	Food Kits	Family Hygiene Kits
Sucre	Sucre	800	800
	San Benito	800	800
	Majagual	517	517
	Guaranda	520	520
	Caimito	571	571

Department	Municipality	Food Kits	Family Hygiene Kits
	San Marcos	642	642
Bolivar	Cartagena	450	450
Magdalena	Santa Marta	205	0
	TOTAL DELIVERED	4,505	4,300

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In the WASH sector, assistance was provided through the delivery of 1,200 filters for home water treatment, to ensure the consumption of safe water among the assisted people, as well as 1,200 vector control and management kits, aimed at protecting the population against the increase of vector-borne diseases such as dengue, zika, chikungunya, among others.

To ensure the correct use of water filters and vector control and management kits, the staff of the Colombian Red Cross Society's National Directorate reinforced the knowledge of Sucre branch' staff in water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, during a process also intended to build capacity to continue with these promotion activities in the communities of La Mojana. Likewise, population assisted was also trained in the use of the kits and filters.

Table 3. Delivery of vector control and management kits and filters for water treatment

Department	Municipality	Vector control and management kits	Water treatment filters
Sucre	Majagual	262	262
	Guaranda	300	300
	Caimito	313	313
	San Marcos	325	325
	TOTAL DELIVERED	1,200	1,200

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

Multipurpose Cash Transfers

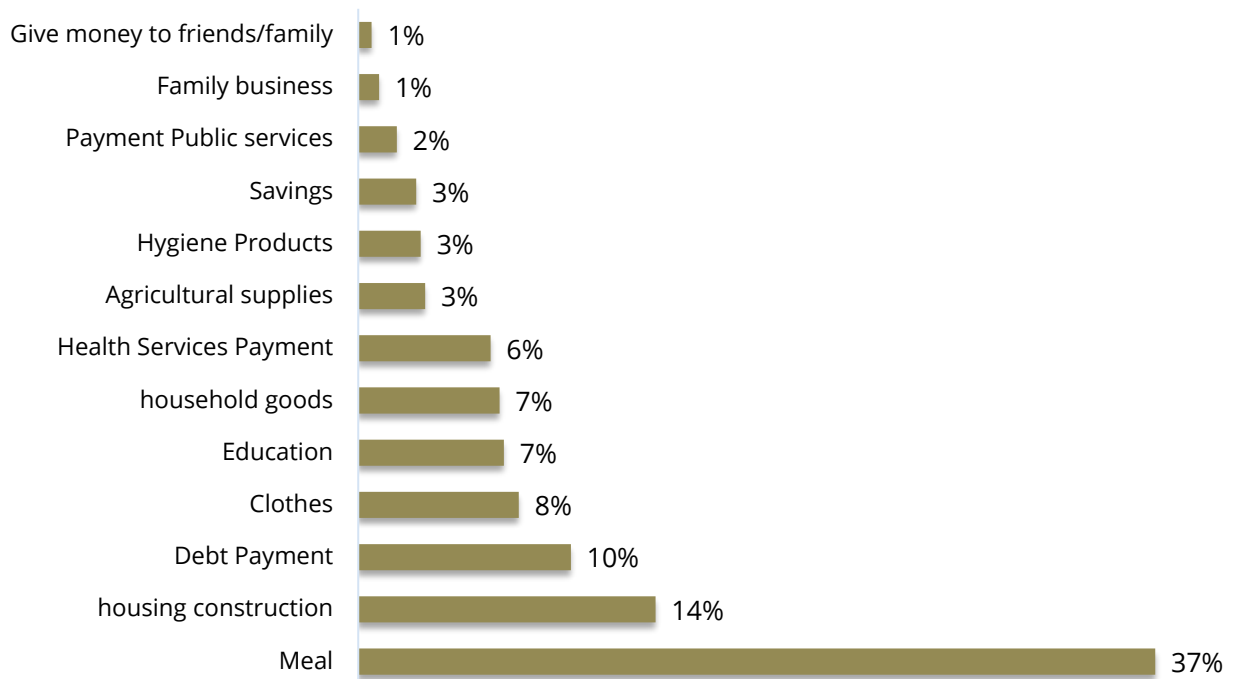
Through the implementation of the Multipurpose Cash Transfer Programme, it was possible to reach 1,100 families in the La Mojana sub-region, who received resources to meet some basic needs in terms of food, education, mobility, health, clothing, among others, which were previously identified in the characterization of the families to be reached. These Multipurpose Cash Transfers prevented beneficiary households from engaging in negative coping strategies that would have put their livelihoods and basic needs at risk.

Table 4. Delivery of Multipurpose Cash Transfers in Sucre

N°	Phase	Department	Municipality	TMM
1	Phase II	Sucre	Majagual	277
2			Guaranda	277
3			Caimito	272
4			San Marcos	274
				1,100

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

Figure 3. Use that the beneficiaries gave to the Multipurpose Cash Transfers



Source: Post-distribution survey. Colombian Red Cross Society.

In the post-distribution survey, beneficiaries were asked how they had used the money from the Multipurpose Cash Transfers and were given the option to select several answers. The results showed that the population strengthened their resilience, since, while they bought food as the most essential basic need, they also purchased items that would allow them to prepare their homes to face a possible next flood. In dialogue with the Colombian Red Cross Society's staff, people assisted mentioned that they bought materials to raise their belongings off the ground, such as beds, to prevent the water from affecting or damaging them.

Operation Risk Assessment

At the beginning of the implementation of this IFRC-DREF Operation, three possible scenarios were designed, considering a possible increase in the level of the emergency. In the end, the most likely scenario was the one that occurred.

Table 5. Planning of possible emergency scenarios

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequence	Potential Response
<p>Best-case scenario</p> <p>Significant reduction of rainfall in the La Mojana region with no impact on the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive actions and emergency response preparedness are maintained. - The population can continue with their daily activities without damage to local facilities and productive units. 	<p>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 socio-economic impacts arising from the winter season.</p>
<p>Most-likely case scenario</p> <p>Above-average rainfall season during the third quarter of 2022, accompanied by the La Niña phenomenon.</p>	<p>Increased risk of death of the population, effects on productive extensions and health centres, increase in unsatisfied basic needs.</p>	<p>Implementation of emergency responses in synergy with local, national, and international authorities for financial assistance, including IFRC-DREF implementation.</p>
<p>Worst-case scenario</p> <p>Heavy rainfall events, accompanied by flash floods, mass movements, and floods.</p>	<p>Death of the population, total loss of livelihoods, exposure to disease, high impact on housing, damage to roads, damage to pedestrian and vehicular bridges, and difficulty of access and mobility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

Identification of potential risks

In the La Mojana sub-region, there is a presence of organized armed groups, so all the actions that were carried out were framed under the Framework for Safer Access and prior coordination with local authorities and communities, which guaranteed the safety of the personnel who participated in the activities and the image of the Institution. Likewise, it was guaranteed that the personnel had the required personal protection elements, to avoid any situation that could generate any risk or expose their health in the development of the humanitarian actions.

Table 6. Potential risks identified and mitigation measures

Potential risks identified	Mitigation measures
Weapons Contamination given the presence of armed actors in the area. As a result of flooding, there is a risk that some of these unexploded ordnances may have been washed away by the rains, creating a potential risk to people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising campaigns and information management. • Articulation with the ICRC and local organizations, for identification and communication with related entities.
Increased river flows limit mobility and movement in some areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention actions and frequent monitoring of weather conditions. • Synergy with the UNGRD and the Territorial DRM Councils.
Sinking of boats due to external factors affecting boats or vessels, requiring extreme safety measures in the area and the activities being carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with river authorities operating in the area. • Prior verification with service providers of compliance with seaworthiness regulations and procedures.
Health threats, such as situations related to COVID-19, as well as possible tropical diseases, such as Dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya. Also, stings and bites from animals and insects native to the endemic area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff supporting the operation. • Attention to public health and self-care measures by National Society staff.
Financial risk due to illiquidity or late disbursement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of activities and timelines, based on adequate provision of time for the preparation of letters of understanding with the IFRC and Colombian Red Cross Society Branches. • Free time extension request to IFRC. • Request for recategorization of costs. • Differences in the currency exchange rate, which could result in fewer resources reaching the National Society for the implementation of the IFRC-DREF.
Technical risk due to supplier non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractual performance policies with respect to stocks. • Monitoring processes.
Financial risk due to ineligibility of expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of the invoicing, payment, and legalization process with the financial team. • Follow-up on the delivery schedules of the branches for the reporting of expenditures.
Exchange rate volatility risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of surpluses to make a timely request for repurchase from the IFRC or extension at no cost for the execution of the surpluses.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Through this IFRC-DREF Operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society was able to respond to the emergency due to the rainy season under the influence of the La Niña phenomenon in the sub-region

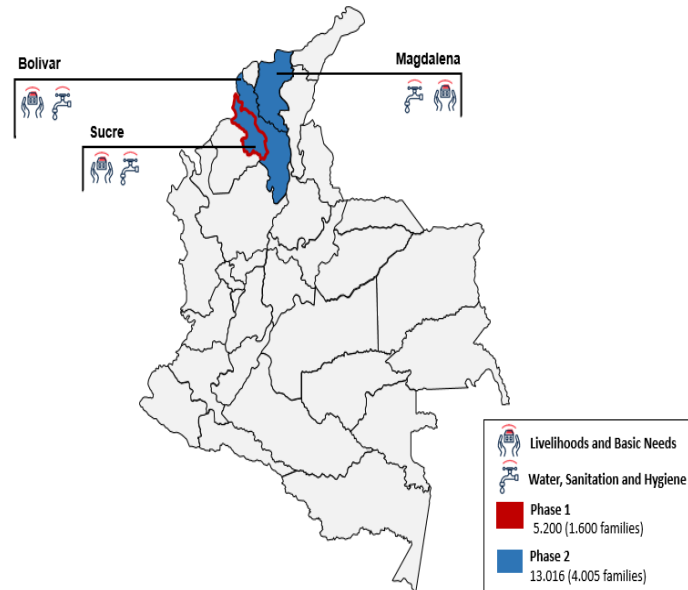
of La Mojana, specifically in the municipalities of Sucre, San Benito de Abad, Majagual, San Marcos, Caimito and Guaranda, in the department of Sucre; Cartagena, in the department of Bolivar; and Santa Marta, in the department of Magdalena. The implementation was carried out through the delivery of multipurpose cash transfers, food kits, personal hygiene kits, vector control and management kits, home water treatment filters, as well as workshops to promote hygiene,

Figure 5. Extent of flooding in La Mojana



Source: Disaster Risk Management Team, Colombian Red Cross Society, 2022.

Figure 4. Map of assisted population by phase and location



Source: Colombian Red Cross Society.
water, and sanitation.

As part of the response strategy, the National Society carried out the following actions:

- Operational communication of Colombian Red Cross Society actions.
- 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 carried out within the framework of the IFRC-DREF Operation.
- Deployment of volunteer National Intervention Team (NIT) delegates in Disaster Management and Livelihoods, and Cash Transfers.
- Identification, diagnosis, and characterization of the communities to benefit from humanitarian aid and Multipurpose Cash Transfers.
- Development of educational materials to raise awareness of water, sanitation, and hygiene issues.
- Training for Colombian Red Cross Society staff in the Sucre branch on water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

- Training for target communities in the correct use of water filters and in good sanitation and hygiene habits.
- Purchase, receipt, review, and storage of humanitarian aid.
- Transport of humanitarian aid by land and river to the communities.
- Mobilization strategies for the communities of the aid to be delivered, considering the difficulties of mobility and access to the territories.
- Delivery of humanitarian aid and development of awareness-raising and socialization on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to the communities identified.
- Payment of Multipurpose Cash Transfers through the financial operator.
- Follow-up visit and accompaniment of the activities and actions implemented and contemplated within the framework of the IFRC-DREF's response.
- Preparation of Operation Updates to make the necessary adjustments to ensure the correct implementation of the IFRC-DREF in terms of operational and budgetary issues.
- Partial progress reports on the operational and financial implementation of the IFRC-DREF to the IFRC.
- Application of a post-distribution survey of Multipurpose Cash Transfers to know the use of the resources delivered.
- Development of different administrative activities from the National Directorate and the Sucre Branch with the objective of carrying out the financial and execution closures within the established deadlines.
- Planning and execution of the Lessons Learned Workshop, with the participation of staff from the Colombian Red Cross Society's National Directorate, the Sucre Branch, and representatives of communities from the six target municipalities.

Prioritized communities

For this operation, 60 communities were prioritised, corresponding to those that required immediate support and were not being assisted by other institutions, due to access difficulties.

Table 3. Targeting of prioritized communities

Department	Municipality	Prioritised communities	N° Communities
Sucre	Sucre	San José, Buenavista, La Ventura, Guamalito, Hato Nuevo, Mojanita, Caracuchas II, El Congreso, Calzón Blanco, Galindo, Isla del Coco and El Cedro.	12
	San Benito Abad	Punta de Blanco, Punta Nueva, La Molina, La Mina, El Chinchorro, Tosnovan and San José de Las Mellas.	7
	Majagual	Tomala, Palmarito, Guayabal, La Lana and La Redonda.	5

Department	Municipality	Prioritised communities	N° Communities
	Guaranda	Chuirayé, Aguacate, El Jardín, Las Pavas, Pueblo Nuevo, Díazgranados, Quebradaseca, Cartagenita, Parcelas del Brillante, Caimanón, Múcura, Chuir Grande and Ciénaga del Medio.	13
	Caimito	Pumpuma, La Solera, Pueblo Buho, Las Ossas, El Mamón, Las Pavitas, Caño Lata, Las Toluas, Bleo, Barro Blanco, Nueva Estrella and Nueva Fe.	12
	San Marcos	San Luis, El Reparo, Caño Carete, Salamanca, Bocapuerta, Ceja Larga, La Isla, Boca Quebrada and La Concepción.	9
Bolivar	Cartagena	Cartagena	1
Magdalena	Santa Marta	Santa Marta	1
	8	Total	60

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society.

Figure 6. Means of transport used by the Colombian Red Cross Society to reach communities.



Source: Disaster Risk Management Team of the Colombian Red Cross Society (2022).

The Colombian Red Cross Society planned the intervention in the places where the affected community was located to deliver the aid, as there was no way it would have been possible for them to reach what used to be the urban centres, as transporting a single person from certain communities to urban centres was very costly.

Figure 7. Challenges to reach communities in Sucre



Source: Disaster Risk Management Team, Colombian Red Cross Society (2022-2023).

Due to the conditions described in the images, in addition to the logistical and economic issues, no private, humanitarian, or national government entity had arrived with aid for these communities, which meant a great contribution by the staff of the Colombian Red Cross Society and the institution. By reaching these remote places, it was possible to fulfill the mission of the Red Cross Movement and confirm once again why the Colombian Red Cross Society is one of the most valued institutions in the country.

Population assisted

At the end of the operation, 5,605 families were assisted in total. To avoid duplication of data, the Colombian Red Cross Society counted families who received more than one assistance only once.

Table 7. Delivery of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Sub-region of La Mojana

N°	Number of Municipalities	Food Kit	Family Toilet Kit	Vector Control and Management Kit	Water treatment filters	MCT	Total
TOTAL DELIVERED	8	4,505	4,300	1,200	1,200	1,100	-
FAMILIES REACHED	8	4,505 families were reached (1,200 families received toilet kits, food kits, vector control and management kits and water treatment filters concurrently).				1,100 families	5,605 families

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

Operational Support

As part of the institutional operational strategy, the Colombian Red Cross Society National Crisis Room was activated, with the participation of the Sucre branch and the National Directorate areas to monitor the floods in La Mojana, and the situation was constantly monitored from the Colombian Red Cross Society Information and Telecommunications Centre (CITEL), as well as to receive reports from the branch and provide guidelines for institutional action at the national level.

On the other hand, emergency response was provided with a focus on saving lives and protecting human dignity, as well as protecting livelihoods, and support was given to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs in a complementary manner to the actions of other organizations and governmental entities.

Human Resources

For the operational and financial implementation of this IFRC-DREF, the Colombian Red Cross Society had a management and technical team for the development of the project. This team was composed of:

Table 8. Staff involved in the IFRC-DREF Operation

N°	National Society staff directly involved in the IFRC-DREF Operation	% Salary covered by the IFRC-DREF	Funding Source
1	Disaster and Crisis Management Manager	30%	IFRC / CRCS
2	Response Officer	30%	IFRC / CRCS
3	IFRC-DREF Coordinator	100%	IFRC
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme Officer	30%	IFRC / CRCS
5	Operational Support Analyst	-	CRCS
6	Professional accountant	-	CRCS
7	Administrative Assistant	100%	IFRC
8	Accounting assistant	100%	CRCS
9	Project Portfolio Officer for IFRC	-	CRCS
10	Logistics and Procurement Staff National Directorate	-	CRCS
11	Colombian Red Cross Society volunteers	100%	IFRC
12	National Intervention Team – NIT Disaster management	100%	IFRC
13	National Intervention Team – NIT Cash Transfer Program	100%	IFRC
14	National Intervention Team - NIT Information Management	-	CRCS Emergency Fund

Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

The National Society supported the operational actions with contracted staff, who supported the IFRC-DREF's intervention strategy with exclusive dedication to aspects related to procurement processes, purchases, registration, financial monitoring, accounting records, operational logistics, monitoring of actions in the field, operation reports and consolidation of information.

The Disaster Risk Management Team had Disaster and Crisis Management staff who supported the technical and operational coordination processes of the actions that were developed around the development of the operational lines. The staff had knowledge, experience, and expertise in processes of Humanitarian Assistance, Emergency and Disaster Response, implementation, and development of humanitarian projects, among others. This team was responsible for supporting and coordinating the teams working in the field and managing the staff that were brought in to carry out the operation.

Volunteering

Twenty volunteers from the Sucre Branch actively participated in the intervention, with experience in Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis, Emergency Humanitarian Assistance, and Prevention and Health Promotion. Other volunteers from the branch also supported the operation intermittently. Volunteers were provided with uniforms for the development of the activities.

Logistics and supply chain

The procedures and protocols established in the procurement process and in the quality management manual of the Colombian Red Cross Society were complied with, in accordance with the amounts and items detailed to guarantee the eligibility of the resource. Suppliers submitted their quotations according to the selection criteria managed by the institution, which was supported by a purchase plan with which it was possible to access from the beginning of the intervention to purchase 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 was 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 in the area, it was necessary to hire and rent cargo vehicles and river vessels such as boats to move cargo and personnel, so that we could access the affected areas.

The Americas Regional Logistics Unit diligently followed up on the operational needs, providing support through the logistics specialist counterpart from the South Cone cluster. This ensured that IFRC processes and procedures were correctly adhered to in the procurement of NFIs and services.

Communication

Institutional actions were made visible through the institution's social networks and coordination spaces in which the processes developed at the humanitarian level were reviewed and validated.

Information and communication technologies

In order to guarantee an articulated communication strategy, the VHF and HF systems were operational and functional in the field and supported by the Colombian Red Cross Society's national telecommunications network. Also, to support aspects of coordination and permanent contact for the national context, it was established to have 5 cellular lines that allowed communication with the referents of the National Coordination, administrative support, ENI delegate in the field, and some calling cards for operational actions in the areas of operation.

Security

Work was carried out within the framework of action of Safer Access, in addition to compliance with the provisions contained in the Colombian Red Cross Society Safety Manual, which were applied and established by all components of the Red Cross Movement present in Colombia and in the region, as well as the management, employees, and volunteers of the Sucre branch of the Colombian Red Cross Society.


Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Disaster Risk Management Team was responsible for the implementation of this plan, in coordination with the other National Society directorates. The IFRC held regular meetings with the Colombian Red Cross Society, to learn about the progress of actions to support the affected population in the La Mojana sub-region. It also participated in operational coordination 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 Society and its Disaster Risk Management Team carried out constant monitoring visits to the evolution of the situation in the area and the meteorological events that generated variations in the context.

Administration and Finance

The administrative and financial processes were framed within the Colombian Red Cross Society quality system, and supported all the actions of our humanitarian mission, ensuring transparency and accountability in an adequate manner.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Families Reached: 18.216 people (5,605 families) Phase I: 5,200 people (1,600 families) Phase II: 13,016 people (4,005 families) Requirement (CHF): 215,157.36	
Outcome 1: Livelihood security assistance is provided to the most affected communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of humanitarian livelihoods assistance delivered	100%	113%
Output 1.1 Distribution of food in the form of in-kind assistance.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Food kits delivered to families by floods (Phase I)	1,600	1,600
Food kits delivered to families by floods (Phase II)	2,250	2,905
Output 1.2 MMR distribution		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

Multi-purpose Cash Transfers delivered (Phase II)	1,100	1,100
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Narrative description of achievements

In Phase I, 1,600 families were assisted in the municipalities of Sucre and San Benito Abad in the Department of Sucre, where 800 food kits and 800 family hygiene kits were delivered to the same families. In this way, Phase I had approximately 5,200 people assisted constituting the 1,600 families reached.

Phase	Department	Municipality	Food Kits	Family Hygiene Kits	Total
Phase I	Sucre	Sucre	800	800	800
		San Benito Abad	800	800	800
Total					1,600

In Phase II, the delivery of humanitarian assistance was expanded. In the Department of Sucre, 2,250 families received an equal number of food kits and family hygiene kits, and 1,200 families received an equal number of vector control kits and home water filters.

On the other hand, in Phase II, 450 families in Bolívar received food kits and family hygiene kits, and in Magdalena, 205 families received only food kits. In addition, 1,100 families (who did not benefit from the delivery of the kits) received Multipurpose Cash Transfers.

Thus, in total and avoiding duplication of data, 4,005 families benefited in Phase II: 2,905 who received food kits, adding the other kits as in the case of Sucre and Bolivar, and 1,100 who received Multipurpose Cash Transfers.

Phase	Department	Municipality	Food kits	Family hygiene kits	Vector kits	Water filters	MCT
Phase II	Sucre	Majagual	517	517	262	262	277
		Guaranda	520	520	300	300	277
		Caimito	571	571	313	313	272
		San Marcos	642	642	325	325	274
	Bolívar	Cartagena	450	450	-	-	-
	Magdalena	Santa Marta	205	-	-	-	-
Total			2,905	2,700	1,200	1,200	1,100

Due to the flooding caused by the dam failure in the Mojana sub-region, crops, and livestock pastures were lost, as well as small businesses and tourism were affected, which caused people to adopt negative coping strategies that caused irreversible damage to livelihoods. These strategies included reducing the number and quality of meals consumed per day, selling labour tools and productive assets, increasing debt, child labour, and even prostitution, among others. For all the above reasons, the National Society provided assistance in two ways:

First, through in-kind humanitarian aid consisting of food kits meeting national standards, thus enabling families to strengthen and complement their food security by reducing the risk of malnutrition or disease due to poor nutrition, recovering, and protecting human capital.

Second, through Multipurpose Cash Transfers for which it was necessary to conduct a rapid market assessment, evaluation of financial operators and a survey of cash use in households to identify the feasibility, as well as the delivery mechanism best suited to local capacities and realities. This feasibility study was supported by recent studies carried out for other projects or by other entities. This assistance modality facilitated the recovery and/or protection of the physical capital of livelihoods, reducing the possibility of affected families selling their means of 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.

Standards / Benchmarks: The in-kind assistance (food kits) delivered was in accordance with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management's manual of humanitarian assistance standards for Colombia:

PRODUCT	PRESENTATION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	QUANTITY
Vegetable Oil	Bottle 1,000 cc	Cubic Centimetre	1
Rice	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	12
Sugar	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	2
Coffee	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	1
Chocolate	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	2
Beans	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	2
Maize flour	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	1
Lentils	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	4
Tuna Tenderloin	170 gr tin	Grams	3
Spaghetti Pasta	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	1
Iodized salt	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	1
Wheat flour	Bag of 500 gr	Grams	1
Sugar cane sugar	Bag	Libra	2

Cash assistance (Multipurpose Cash Transfers) was carried out following the guidelines on new amounts for cash transfers in Colombia defined by the Cash Transfer Group (GTM, by its Spanish acronym) through the construction of an updated document on the Basic Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). For this IFRC-DREF, it was considered to serve families of at least 4 members with a single amount of COP \$558.000 (CHF 111 approx.).

Number of household members	Monthly amount 2022 for care with cash transfers
1	\$210.000 COP (CHF 42 approx.).
2	\$333.000 COP (CHF 66,7 approx.).
3	\$458.000 COP (91,6 approx.).
4	\$558.000 COP (CHF 111,6 approx.).

The Colombian Red Cross Society identified that in the population of La Mojana, there were still families with needs that were not covered by the present IFRC-DREF, therefore, taking advantage of the fact that the monetization rate was favourable, it was decided to deliver humanitarian aid consisting of food kits and hygiene kits to a greater number of families, exceeding the initial target.

Challenges

Among the most relevant challenges faced was access to the communities as some were very isolated from the dry parts and land access roads, which generated new challenges for the Colombian Red Cross Society staff to access the communities using different means of transportation such as land and river, which meant longer travel times under intense climatic factors (rain and heat). Likewise, due to the vehicles available, it was necessary to carry out different loading processes to transport the aid from the warehouses to the target communities.

The Colombian Red Cross Society staff faced great challenges, considering that the dam failure caused the waters of the Cauca River to flood both roads and houses in the six municipalities mentioned above, so that the roads and streets of the municipalities were underwater, and no vehicles could travel by land. In addition, as the houses were flooded, the people who lived there had to migrate to the few places that remained dry in the sub-region of La Mojana, such as the banks of other interdepartmental roads or small sites in more remote hamlets. In these municipalities, churches, schools, health centres, and public and private infrastructure were also underwater, so that the magnitude of the disaster could be seen from the air.

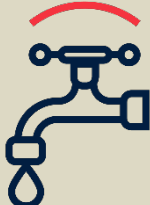
Unable to reach some communities by land, Colombian Red Cross Society staff resorted to river transport to reach affected communities. However, in the most remote territories, transport is mostly provided by handmade crafts, and very few with motors, with minimal or no safety conditions.

Lessons learned

Among the lessons learned was that, for territories that are difficult to access, the Colombian Red Cross Society should plan to use, as far as possible, larger means of transport and cargo that allow all the humanitarian aid to be delivered in a single journey.

The distribution of Multipurpose Cash Transfers is beneficial because deliveries are timely, both in terms of supply and distribution logistics; however, it is also conditional on damage assessment, since, in some areas affected by the flooding, it was more practical for communities to receive a kit in kind than to travel to the points where the provider of the CTP agreement had a service.

Also, while humanitarian assistance was timely and comprehensive, it was critical that the team has knowledge and skills in livelihood interventions and has identified the critical points of the operation to respond appropriately to the community.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Families reached: 13,975 people (4,300 families) Phase I: 0 people (0 families) Phase II: 13,975 people (4,300 families) ⁷ Requirement (CHF): 200,286.35	
<i>Outcome 1: Hygiene, water and sanitation promotion assistance provided to the most affected communities.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of delivery of hygiene, water and sanitation promotion assistance provided to the most affected communities.	100%	108%
<i>Output 1.1: Delivery of hygiene kits</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of hygiene kits delivered (Phase I)	1,600	0
Number of hygiene kits delivered (Phase II)	2,250	4,300
<i>Output 1.2: Delivery of tactical Ultra Filtration (UF) family filters with 20-liter canister</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of family filters UF tactical with 20-litre canister delivered (Phase II)	1,200	1,200
<i>Output 1.3: Delivery of vector kits</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of vector kits delivered (Phase II)	1,200	1,200
<i>Output 1.4: Personal hygiene, water and basic sanitation promotion workshops.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

⁷ Counted within livelihoods to avoid duplication of people assisted reporting.

Number of families who participated in workshops on promotion of personal hygiene, water and basic sanitation (Phase I)	1,600	0
Number of families who participated in workshops on promotion of personal hygiene, water and basic sanitation (Phase II)	1,200	1,200

A diagnosis, evaluation, and analysis of the needs of the communities affected by the flooding were carried out, characterizing the communities to be reached during the second phase of the IFRC-DREF operation. In the first phase of the operation, according to the baseline survey carried out in the target communities, the most relevant needs identified were: access to water suitable for human consumption, household and personal hygiene items, control of the spread of vectors, and management and disposal of sewage, household wastewater and solid waste.

With the development of the activities contemplated in the first phase of the IFRC-DREF, family hygiene kits were purchased, stored, and delivered, and awareness-raising activities were carried out in the beneficiary communities on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

Hygiene Kits			
Quantity	Presentation	Article/ Trade Name	Packaging
3	Unit	Medium bristle toothbrush for adults	Sealing
2	Unit	Medium bristle toothbrush for children	Sealing
1	Unit	Toothpaste 75 cc	Tube
4	Unit	Bath soap bar 130 gr	Sealing
10	Unit	Normal, odorless sanitary towels	Package
1	Unit	Men's razors	Individual
1	Unit	Women's razors	Individual
1	Unit	Large plastic comb	Individual
1	Unit	Laundry soap 350 gr	Package
2	Unit	Threaded hand towels 70 * 40 cm	Individual
2	Unit	Toilet paper double sheet roll	Package
3	Unit	100% cotton heron cloth nappy 70 * 50	Package
2	Unit	nappy hook	Individual
1	Unit	Sunscreen * 50 ml	Individual
10	Unit	Disposable nappies	Package

The activities carried out included the identification of the families to be assisted, characterization through the application of the survey on emergency humanitarian assistance and WASH, delivery of emergency humanitarian aid to the identified communities and families, WASH workshops, and the delivery of educational material with key messages on home water treatment and basic sanitation and hygiene.

The people, leaders, and municipal administrations expressed their infinite gratitude to the Colombian Red Cross Society for the aid received.

Challenges

The transport of humanitarian aid and the development of activities in the communities were complex due to the difficult access and transport to reach the communities targeted by the IFRC-DREF. Raising awareness on the issues of drinking safe water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion was not easy due to the conditions in which the communities are currently exposed; however, the community was very participative and receptive.

In the eight territories - Sucre, San Benito, Majagual, Guaranda, Caimito, San Marcos, Bolívar, and Magdalena - where food kits, family hygiene kits, vector control and management kits, and water treatment filters were delivered, several family members signed twice to obtain more aid, causing duplication in some of the reported records. However, the Colombian Red Cross Society delivered the humanitarian assistance to the head of the family, who had previously been identified and had the form to claim the assistance. Thus, the planned delivery of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance was fully complied with, as only 1% of the total number of families presented this duplication.

Lessons learned

Among the lessons learned, the Colombian Red Cross Society identified that, for this kind of operation, it will have to rely on bigger means of transport and cargo to carry all the humanitarian aid to be delivered in a single journey.

During the discussion about the lessons learned, it was highlighted that psychosocial and psychological first aid accompaniment by the operational team was provided to the community in need in a timely and professional manner. Likewise, it has been considered a good practice to consider the mental health of the team that participates in the operations, since it is important that they are able to respond adequately to any situation.

The importance of prior first aid preparation for the response team has also been recognized in case there is a need to assist someone during deliveries or while they are being transferred to the nearest health centre or hospital.

National Society Strengthening

Output 1: Development of lessons learned workshop

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

Output 1.1: Lessons learned workshop		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1
Progress of results		
<p>The Lessons Learned Workshop was held on 24-25 January 2023 in Sincelejo, the capital city of the Department of Sucre. It was attended by 30 people, including volunteers, collaborators, and managers of the National Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross Society and the Sucre branch, as well as representatives of the community assisted through the IFRC-DREF of La Mojana.</p> <p>In relation to the objectives that had been established for the workshop, the aim was to identify recommendations based on the experience of the IFRC-DREF response operation in Mojana Sucreña. Likewise, discuss the main challenges encountered during the operation, and indicate the good practices or actions that should be taken up or applied in future response operations and institutional preparation related to floods.</p> <p>Considering the above, within the conclusions, the opportune and professional psychosocial accompaniment by the operational team to the community was highlighted. Likewise, the adequate equipment of the personnel for the development of activities in the field, the updated policies of Disaster Risk Management and Safety in operations (which are applied according to the context of each branch), and the institutional capacity to respond to the emergency situation.</p> <p>Finally, regarding the weaknesses, it was identified that, in future opportunities, it would be necessary to hire more administrative staff in the branches. Also, it was seen that the execution times of the activities were very short, the climatic conditions complicated the operation implementation, and there was difficult access to the communities due to the poor condition of roads and distances that generated long travel times.</p>		

D. FINANCIAL REPORTING

The IFRC-DREF Floods - La Mojana executed 92.91% of the allocated budget of CHF 499,956. At the end of the operation, CHF 464,528 were executed, and CHF 35,428 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.

During the implementation of the operation, there were variations in the budget, mainly due to the fluctuation of exchange rates from Swiss francs to Colombian pesos. Firstly, because the final price of the food and hygiene kits was lower than initially quoted, the corresponding authorization was requested to transfer CHF 8,345 from the WASH line to Livelihoods, so that 2,905 food kits were delivered instead of the 2,250 initially projected, covering the needs of more affected families. This variation did not exceed the 10 per cent of the initial budget foreseen for these activities.

Secondly, regarding the 1,100 Multipurpose Cash deliveries made in Phase II, the exchange rate from Swiss Francs to Colombian Pesos was higher than initially planned, which contributed to the non-execution of 100% of the total budget allocated to the operation.

For more details, please refer to the Final Financial Report.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/07-2023/07	Operation	MDRCO021
Budget Timeframe	2022/07-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Ago/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCO021 - Colombia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 19 jul 2022 to 31 ene 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499.956
DREF Response Pillar	499.956
Expenditure	-464.528
Closing Balance	35.428

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods	83.891	92.236	-8.345
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	145.251	132.769	12.483
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	213.305	194.014	19.291
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	442.448	419.018	23.429
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	11.246	1.570	9.676
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	46.262	43.940	2.322
Enabling Approaches Total	57.508	45.510	11.998
Grand Total	499.956	464.528	35.427

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/07-2023/07	Operation	MDRCO021
Budget Timeframe	2022/07-2023/01	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Ago/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCO021 - Colombia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 19 jul 2022 to 31 ene 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
General Expenditure	10.560	3.564	6.996
Travel	5.500	577	4.923
Information & Public Relations	3.877	827	3.050
Communications	83	83	0
Financial Charges	1.100	2.077	-977
Contributions & Transfers	458.882	432.613	26.269
Cash Transfers National Societies	458.882	432.613	26.269
Indirect Costs	30.514	28.352	2.162
Programme & Services Support Recover	30.514	28.352	2.162
Grand Total	499.956	464.528	35.427

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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.