



Low water level in the Amazon River, Brazil Island. Source: Colombian Red Cross Society - Amazonas Branch, August 2023.

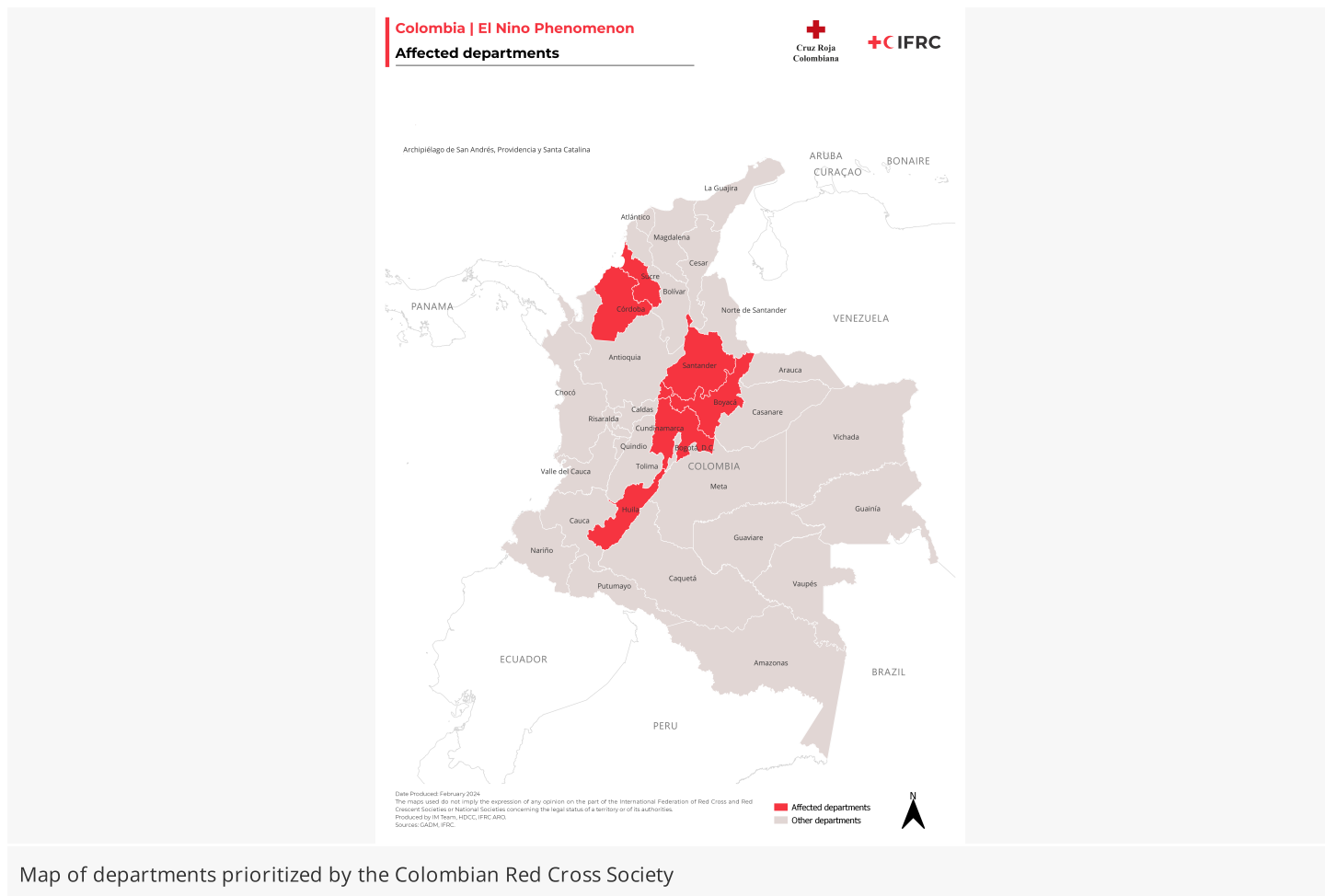
Appeal: MDRCO025	Country: Colombia	Hazard: Drought	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 458,836	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 47,597 people	People Targeted: 8,600 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-02-10	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2024	DREF Published: 10-02-2024

Targeted Areas: **Boyaca, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander, Sucre**

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

2024-01-27



Map of departments prioritized by the Colombian Red Cross Society

What happened, where and when?

On 27 January 2024, by Decree No. 037, the Government of Colombia declared a National Disaster Situation for a period of 12 months, due to the impact of the "El Niño" phenomenon, which is a climate variability phenomenon that occurs every two to seven years due to the warming of the Pacific Ocean (1). This comes after the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM, by its initials in Spanish) officially declared the presence of the "El Niño" phenomenon in Colombia on 3 November 2023 (2).

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD, by its initials in Spanish), through Circular 065 of 18 December 2023, sent to the territories and other members of the National Disaster Risk Management System the guidelines for the preparation and readiness for the events under the influence of the "El Niño" phenomenon 2023-2024, where it is indicated that excess and deficit of precipitation may occur depending on the territory, generating water shortages for aqueducts, mass movements, water shortages for crops, floods, water shortages for animals, gales, forest fires, torrential floods, frosts, river erosion, among others.

In recent months, the "El Niño" phenomenon has had evident effects throughout the national territory. During December 2023, precipitation was below normal with a complete absence of rainfall in a large part of the Caribbean region and some areas of the Andean region. Likewise, an average temperature increase of more than 2°C was recorded in departments of the Andean, Caribbean, Pacific, and Orinoco natural regions, including Cesar, Córdoba, Antioquia, Santander, Norte de Santander, Tolima, Huila, Nariño and Casanare. For example, on 23 January 2024, the municipality of Jerusalem (Cundinamarca) reported a record temperature of 40.4 Celsius.

Regarding the evolution of the "El Niño" phenomenon in the country, during January 2024, the country was under the influence of strong category events, including rainfall deficits of up to 70%. Due to the scarcity of precipitation and the increase in the average temperature, forest fires have caused 586 municipalities in 28 departments to be on red alert as of 23 January 2024.



Due to the impact and evolution of the different events of shortages and climate variability associated with the "El Niño" phenomenon, the following declarations of public calamity have been made in the country:

- 6 departmental declarations in Huila, Sucre, Boyacá, La Guajira, Cundinamarca, and Santander.
- 41 municipal declarations in:
 - La Guajira: Manaure, Riohacha, Uribia and Maicao.
 - Córdoba: Ciénaga De Oro, Los Córdoba, Montelibano, Moñitos, Planeta Rica, Puerto Escondido, Santa Cruz de Lorica, Chimá, Cerete, Momil, Pueblo Nuevo, Canalete and San Carlos.
 - Santander: San Benito, Barichara, El Guacamayo, Los Santos, Suaita, Aratoca, Cabrera, Vélez, Confines, Hato, Villanueva, Guatavita, Betulia and Guapotá.
 - Boyacá: Motavita, Moniquirá and Paipa.
 - Bolivar: Arjona, Tiquisio and Calamar
 - Vichada: Puerto Carreño

As of 28 January, 232 municipalities have been affected by forest fires, as a side effect of droughts and rising temperatures. There are reports of 449 fires, with 17,782 hectares affected in the country. There are 17 active forest fires: 4 in Cundinamarca, 3 in Huila, 1 in Norte de Santander, 2 in Magdalena, 4 in Boyacá, 1 in Valle del Cauca, 1 in Vichada and 1 in Bogotá D.C., the latter being a new phenomenon in the recent history of the country.

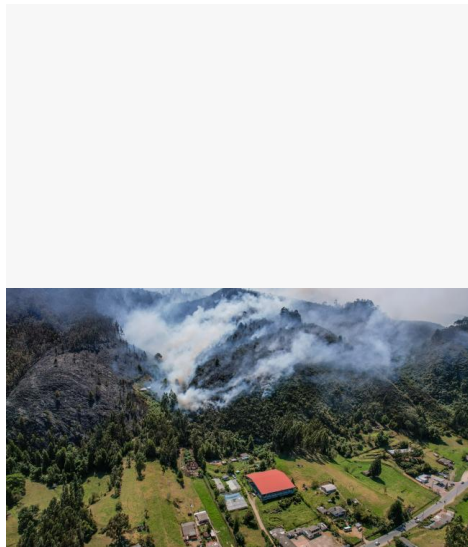
The situation is expected to worsen in the coming months. For February, precipitation deficits of up to 60% are forecast for the Caribbean, Andean, Pacific, and Orinoco regions. In terms of temperature, for the consolidated quarter of January, February, and March 2024, an increase in temperature of up to 2.5°C is expected.

The forecast for the following months is as follows:

- February: Precipitation deficit up to 60% and temperature increase up to 3.0°C above normal.
- March: Precipitation deficit up to 20 and temperature increase up to 3.0°C above normal.
- April: Precipitation deficits up to 30% and temperature increases up to 0.5°C above normal.



CRCS volunteer providing first aid services. Zipaquira, Colombia. January 2024. Source: CRCS



Forest fire in the municipality of Nemocón, Cundinamarca. January 2024. Source: CRCS



Livelihoods affected by Drought. Department of Cesar, December 2023. Source: CRCS



Scope and Scale

As of 29 January 2024, the "El Niño" phenomenon in Colombia has so far left 47,597 people affected (18,836 families) and has led to the devastation of 26,274 hectares due to forest fires, droughts, and frosts as reported by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management. So far, 623 events associated with the "El Niño" phenomenon have been recorded in 26 departments, including 478 forest fires, of which seven are active, six droughts, and five frosts. Likewise, 134 municipalities have reported water shortages in 11 departments.

The fires, exacerbated by the hot and dry conditions linked to the El Niño phenomenon, are leading to air quality alerts and wildlife displacement warnings. Colombia's President has declared a national emergency and requested international support.

The areas most affected by forest fires in the country include mostly paramo and sub-paramo ecosystems (dry paramo and humid paramo) and the high Andean Forest. Among the species of flora affected are fragile ones and conifers, as well as species of fauna including birds and mammals.

In January 2024, in the department of Boyacá, the "Asociación de Ganaderos del Altiplano Cundiboyacense" (Association of Cattle Breeders of the Altiplano Cundiboyacense) revealed to Caracol Radio that more than 50,000 farms have been affected by the drought and that there has been unquantified damage to crops caused by frost in 50 municipalities. The Boyacá branch reported water shortages in municipalities such as Moniquirá, Jenesano, Motavita, Paipa, and Duitama, affecting around 21,000 people. Similarly, droughts have affected crops and forest fires have consumed large areas of vegetation. It also reports the occurrence of frosts that are affecting crops and production animals in the municipalities of Tunja, Cómbita, Paz de Río, Nuevo Colón, Ventaquemada, Cerinza and Chivatá.

The Santander branch reported a decrease in the water levels of the following rivers: Magdalena, Lebrija, Carare, Suarez, Chicamocha, Sogamoso, and De Oro. In addition, there are Alerts for vegetation cover fires: Red Alert in 13 municipalities, Orange Alert in 53 municipalities, and Yellow Alert in 17 municipalities.

The Huila branch reported that forest fires have mainly affected pastures and coffee, yucca and sugar cane crops in the municipalities of Suaza, Paicol, Saladoblanco, San Agustín, Algeciras, Altamira, Pital Colombia, Guadalupe, La Argentina, Timaná, Isnos, Oporapa, Garzón, Pitalito, Tarquí and Rivera, as well as water shortages in the municipalities of San Agustín and Colombia.

The "El Niño" phenomenon has affected livelihoods in previous years and is expected to continue to affect the Colombian population, mainly in sectors that are highly dependent on water resources and biodiversity (fauna and flora). One of the most affected sectors will be the agricultural sector, which, according to historical data of the El Niño phenomenon between 2014-2016, affected 1,185,763 hectares in 15 departments, mainly located in the Caribbean and Andean regions, and also caused the loss of 3,421,590 livestock units of species such as cattle, pigs, poultry and fish, among others.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. National Management Plan for the "El Niño" Phenomenon 2024.	https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Slid_e_home/Plan-Nacional-de-Gestion-ante-el-Fenomeno-El-Nino.aspx
2. Declaration of National Disaster	https://www.mineduccion.gov.co/1780/articles-419474_archivo_pdf.pdf

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-



If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has implemented multiple IFRC-DREF operations in response to emergencies caused by floods, torrential rains, and other natural phenomena. These include La Niña Phenomenon (MDRCO018) in January 2018, Floods (MDRCO021/MDRCO022) in July and December 2022, Volcanic Eruption (MDRCO023) in April 2023, and Floods (MDRCO024) in November 2023. These operations have provided lessons learned in administrative and operational matters that are being considered for this operation.

Firstly, it was seen the important to ensure that the IFRC-DREF technical and coordination teams are incorporated as soon as possible and are contracted until the closure of the operation. This ensures the continuity of actions and an adequate analysis of lessons learned. This measure is complemented by the hiring of personnel exclusively for the operation through the IFRC-DREF funds, to improve the processes of closing activities and reporting. It was also seen the need to reinforce the administrative training processes for the team and volunteers who coordinate the operation, and the development and supervision of a Procurement Plan, to ensure that all processes are carried out promptly.

At the technical level, there has been a great added value in including the branches in the design of the operation, as they provide a better understanding of the needs, impact of the emergency, and optimal response measures. It is also considered essential to have a timetable that facilitates the monitoring of all the activities of the operation, which is reviewed in IFRC's weekly monitoring of operations since 2023.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-11-11

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Through the MOFA project, 720 market kits were distributed to 360 families from 12 communities in the rural area of the municipality of Manaure in the department of La Guajira.
Multi Purpose Cash	The following actions have been carried out: operational and cost analysis of the AccesRC tool and the RedRose platform with IFRC, identification of the departments affected and the types of effects caused by the "El Niño" phenomenon with the branches offices through follow-up and monitoring with the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils and the crisis rooms at the national level, and a request to RedRose for the coverage of points of attention in the departments identified as most affected.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In response to the emergencies caused by the forest fires, the Colombian Red Cross Society has deployed volunteers to provide health services, first aid, and hydration support to firefighters and others fighting the fire at each of the points. For example, in Cundinamarca, the Cundinamarca and Bogotá branch has deployed volunteers from the different municipal support groups to provide care in some areas of the municipalities of Zipaquirá, Nemocón, Tocancipá, and San Francisco. In Zipaquirá, in the Don Benito Reserve, hydration drinks have been given to firefighters and military personnel working at the site. Injuries, burns, respiratory problems, muscle contractions, eye problems, and psychological first aid have been attended to.- Notification of cases of tropical diseases in weekly follow-up meetings in Crisis Rooms.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>In the Colombian Red Cross Society and some branches, mobile Drinking Water Treatment Plants have been pre-positioned to be able to attend to the emergency due to water shortages.</p> <p>Currently, in the department of La Guajira, the MOFA Guajira Project is being developed with actions to improve the infrastructure of water supply systems in 12 communities</p>



	<p>with the delivery of clay water filters for household water treatment, the delivery of water storage tanks, jerry cans and containers for safe water storage. This department has not been prioritized for this intervention as it has its funds for response through the project.</p> <p>Readiness of 30 drinking water treatment plants with a daily production capacity of (30,000 litres, Type A), (45,000 litres, LMS) and (175,000 litres, Type B) was carried out, as well as the improvement of 12 community systems for access to water, through the maintenance of mills and the installation of solar panels, as well as the delivery of family filters and elements for the transport and storage of water for 12 indigenous communities in the municipalities of Manaure and Uribia in the Department of La Guajira.</p>
<p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</p>	<p>Campaigns and broadcasting of key messages to raise awareness of the efficient use and saving of water, as well as the impacts caused by the El Niño phenomenon are active since 16 December 2023.</p> <p>Informative workshop on the historical effects of the El Niño phenomenon in Colombia, socialization of the climate prediction report and forecasts for the months of September to December were carried out by IDEAM for members of the Colombian Red Cross Society.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Colombian Red Cross Society participates in the Unified Command Posts that have been convened at national and territorial levels for the coordination and monitoring of response actions. In addition, the National Society maintains an active crisis room for monitoring with the branch offices regarding the main effects and actions on the ground. To date, the National Society has participated in 11 Unified Command Posts at the national level in response to the "El Niño" phenomenon, where the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD, by its initials in Spanish) are updating departmental and entity response capacities. - The National Presidency and the National Executive Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross Society lead the coordination, guidelines, and actions of the institution concerning the situation that has arisen. - Permanent contact with branches to monitor the situation and initiate response actions is carried out.
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating of National and Branch-level Contingency Plans. - Registration of two alert reports on the GO Platform of the International Federation on 26 and 30 January. - Attendance of meetings with the National Disaster Risk Management Unit and the Territorial Disaster Risk Management Councils. - Issuance of Situation Reports and Summaries with updated situation information. - Monitoring of the situation from the Colombian Red Cross Information and Telecommunications Centre (CITEL).
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>Activation of the Contingency Plans for the El Niño Phenomenon with the Branches as of the issuance of the declaration.</p> <p>The Colombian Red Cross Society elaborated a Plan of Action "Fenómeno 'El Niño' 2024", which prioritizes 15 lines of intervention, between response and recovery, to be developed during 2024 and part of 2025, with a budget of approximately CHF 6,000,000. The Colombian Red Cross Society hopes that, with the contribution of resources obtained through IFRC-DREF funds, it will be possible to develop various actions to provide humanitarian aid in a timely manner to the communities most affected by the water deficit.</p>
<p>National Society EOC</p>	<p>The Telecommunications and Information Centre (CITEL, by its initials in Spanish) is active in the follow-up, monitoring, and validation of drought conditions at the national level, which is done with the monitoring of official sources such as the Colombian Meteorological Service (IDEAM, by its initials in Spanish) and with the reports issued by</p>



the branches. The branches also make a weekly follow-up during meetings at the Crisis Rooms.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC has a Country Delegation in Colombia that provides continuous support to the National Society. Likewise, the CCD for Andean countries, through the PMER Officer, and America's Regional Office is providing technical support for the development and revision of this IFRC-DREF Application. In addition, the Communications Unit of the Regional Office has provided technical support to make visible the impact of forest fires and drought in the country, the actions taken by the National Society so far, and the support that IFRC is providing for the management of this operation.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The Colombian Red Cross Society activated the American Red Cross Rapid Action Fund (Q.A.F) to focus actions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for a value of \$195'000,000 COP. (50,000 USD).</p> <p>The Spanish Red Cross and the German Red Cross have also expressed their support by approaching the governments of their countries to explore emergency funding alternatives or to articulate their existing operations in the country to respond to this situation. The German Red Cross is currently assessing the feasibility of activating the "crisis modifier" component for emergencies, within the framework of the ECHO project.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

In response to the forest fires in rural areas of the municipalities of Argelia, in the department of Cauca, and Peque, in the department of Antioquia, and considering that the places where these emergencies occurred correspond to areas of armed conflict with the presence and territorial control of organized armed groups, as well as the presence of minefields; security management was carried out through the National Referent for Security in Operations of the Colombian Red Cross Society, with the support of the ICRC, at the national and local levels (sub-delegations in Cali, Cali, and Peque, in the department of Antioquia), to make the respective contacts with these organized armed groups to obtain acceptance and thus generate the conditions for Safer Access for the staff of the National Society and other relief agencies within the framework of the National Risk Management System.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>The National Government is progressing in the revision of the final document and preliminary actions of the National Plan for the Management of El Niño Phenomenon, which has been developed with the Ministries, National Units, and the operational entities of the National System for Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>On 13 September, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the Plan of Preparedness, Anticipatory Action and Response Actions for the agricultural sector in the face of the possible arrival of the El Niño phenomenon.</p> <p>Development of National Technical Committees, Expanded Boards and Unified Command Post, for follow-up and monitoring of the evolution and possible effects in the framework of the Low Rainfall Season - El Niño Phenomenon.</p> <p>National and local authorities (Bogotá, Santander and Boyacá), such as the District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change (IDIGER), Fire and Volunteer Firefighter units, Civil Defense, National Police - PONALSAR, National Army and Helicopter Support with the Bambi Bucket system of the Colombian Aerospace Force,</p>



have responded to the forest fire events registered in some areas of the national territory.

The Bogota District Health Secretariat has issued an air quality alert and has given recommendations for self-care.

The Bogota Environment Secretariat has issued alerts for fauna fleeing the fire and arriving in neighborhoods adjacent to the eastern hills, so that the community can report them and not harm them.

UN or other actors

On 27 January 2024, the President of Colombia announced that international protocols had been activated to deal with the emergency caused by the "El Niño" phenomenon and to reinforce actions against forest fires. As of the date of this report, support has been received from countries such as Chile, Brazil, Mexico, the United States (BHA-USAID), and Canada.

The Colombian Red Cross Society managed the activation of the Litres that Help Programme with the Postobón Foundation to support the department of Boyacá with the supply of water suitable for human consumption utilizing demijohns, considering the affectation of the municipalities due to the decrease in the flow of the water sources from which the rural and municipal aqueducts are supplied.

OCHA has issued an Anticipatory Action Plan, preparedness and response of the Humanitarian Country Team (EHP, by its initials in Spanish) to the El Niño phenomenon on 3 November 2023, which involves all entities that are part of the WASH Cluster in Colombia, seeking to prevent and carry out actions to mitigate the effects of this natural phenomenon through coordination between the different actors involved in the humanitarian response.

For its part, FAO has already launched proactive actions to mitigate the expected impact of drought in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. In these countries, FAO has mobilized \$6.28 million for activities targeting more than 121,437 people, of which, in Colombia, some 3.8 million hectares of crops are reported to be severely threatened by El Niño-induced drought (1).

Source:
 (1) Anticipatory Action and Response Plan, FAO, 2023.
<https://www.fao.org/3/cc8496en/cc8496en.pdf>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Colombian Red Cross Society, as a member of the National System for Disaster Risk Management, participates permanently in the National Crisis Rooms and meetings of the National, Departmental or Municipal Councils for Disaster Risk Management. Within the framework of these spaces, it coordinates with other entities, both public and private, the implementation of actions according to the mission and responsibility of each entity, as well as the actions that are implemented according to the needs that are identified. Among other spaces are:

- Participation in the National Council for Disaster Risk Management, where the Colombian Red Cross Society voted in favor of the previous concept for the Declaration of National Disaster Situation "El Niño" Phenomenon.
- Participation in 11 National Crisis Rooms and a Unified Command Post in the UNGRD.
- Articulation of the branches with the Territorial Disaster Risk Management Councils.
- Support in first aid care for personnel of the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD, by its initials in Spanish) and the community involved in firefighting operations.
- Holding a National Technical Roundtable with branches in departments with Declarations of Public Calamity and with members of the Advisory Commission on Disaster Risk Management to present the Action Plan for Response and Recovery and reports from the branches.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The impact on the agricultural sector is reflected in two specific scenarios:

- Economic losses due to crop damage and the death of production animals that mainly affect small farmers, who cannot access protective measures such as agricultural insurance or do not have savings to quickly restore their livelihoods.
- Food insecurity, due to the high dependence of the least favored families dedicated to small-scale agriculture, who use part of the harvest for their sustenance. In addition, the shortage of products impacts the family basket, indirectly affecting consumers in other areas of the country.

Small producers in the category of Peasant, Family, Ethnic, and Community Agriculture are the most affected by their low access to resources, such as technical assistance, inputs, machinery, technology, and agricultural insurance. As agriculture is their main source of income, the loss of crops and animals not only jeopardizes the economic and food security of their families in the short and medium term but also undermines their capital, making it difficult for them to recover.

The population engaged in agricultural activities is facing the loss of their livelihoods and needs to protect their remaining assets from the impact of the water deficit, which causes a decrease in crop profitability and losses in livestock due to low yields in milk production, low weights, death of offspring, abortions and death of animals due to dehydration.

On the crop side, farmers need to take advantage of the little water that is still available in production areas through efficient risk systems (drip, micro-sprinkler) or physical soil conditioners, known as hydro-retainers.



Health

On 26 January 2024, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection issued a bulletin with recommendations regarding the main events and risks that are occurring due to the "El Niño" phenomenon, due to the high temperatures, the risks of solar radiation and heat stroke (heat waves), and the spread of vector-borne diseases associated with the lack of water for human consumption and inadequate food handling have increased.

Due to the forest fires, there have been large plumes of smoke that can and have caused respiratory problems in people living near the affected areas, which is why it has been recommended to use masks or wet handkerchiefs as a preventive measure and to stay hydrated, among other preventive measures. The groups most affected by the smoke plumes are children under 5 years old, people over 60 years old, pregnant women, people with diseases such as asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), especially those dependent on oxygen, as well as those with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diseases that weaken the immune system. In addition, the large plumes of smoke have mainly affected people living and working near the areas affected by these fires, leading to evacuations of homes.

In addition, limited access to water is a determining factor affecting public health issues, as the lack or scarcity of this resource has a negative impact on diseases such as malnutrition, acute diarrheal diseases, and the spread of vectors, among others.

In addition to the environmental impact and the effect on certain population groups, first responders, including community members, firefighters, civil defense volunteers, and military personnel, among others, have been affected with eye and respiratory problems due to a large amount of smoke, injuries, muscle contractures, hypothermia, heat stroke, and dehydration, due to the long working days necessary to extinguish the fires.

From a public health perspective, in addition to recognizing the consequences of this environmental exposure for first responders, the impact of community events is highlighted, which could lead to health conditions such as asphyxia, burns, and heat stroke in both affected and surrounding communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The "El Niño" phenomenon has had a great impact on water availability. Currently, according to the report issued on 29 January 2024 by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, there are six departments affected by water shortages, among which are: Boyacá, Santander, Atlántico, Casanare, Cundinamarca and La Guajira, with a total of 134 municipalities affected nationally and 176 prioritized



municipalities with high vulnerability to possible problems of water shortages, drought and fires affecting the vegetation layer, which affects the quality and quantity of water supplied to people for human consumption or the development of family subsistence activities.

The decrease in water flows has made it more difficult to collect, treat, and distribute water in rural and urban aqueducts or alternative sources of supply, so the population is forced to access water for drinking, irrigation, and daily activities through other means, such as purchase or donation.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The "El Niño" phenomenon generates negative impacts on the supply of strategic ecosystems, which are essential to providing supply and regulation services necessary for the development of life. The reduction in the flows of water sources, which supply the systems for catchment, treatment, and storage, has repercussions on the quantity and quality of water supplied to urban and rural areas in the different municipalities of the country, generating rationing and lack of access to water, especially in dispersed communities that have low coverage of public services or whose access to this resource is through collective alternative solutions of water for human and domestic consumption, and individual alternative solutions and treatment in the home.

Forest fires represent significant damage to flora and fauna, disturbing biodiversity, causing imbalances in nature, and affecting land for crops. The ash and smoke affect people's health and generate income losses for families who depend on crops and animals, a situation made worse by the lack of water for human consumption and irrigation. Some fires are the result of human activity, therefore, it is necessary to design and activate a campaign with key messages to address the emergency, aimed at taking measures to reuse and conserve water, measures to deal with the smoke generated by fires, and measures to protect health.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

In some territories, the authorities, producers' associations, and members of the Disaster Risk Management System have not carried out the quantification and valuation of damages and losses, for example, in crops and production animals. This leads to the use of secondary sources of information, such as the media, where general information is available.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF Operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to assist 8,600 people affected by the droughts in the departments of Cundinamarca, Huila, Sucre, Boyacá, Córdoba, Santander, through the implementation of actions in the areas of Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Disaster Risk Reduction and Multipurpose cash during 4 months.

Operation strategy rationale

This IFRC-DREF Operation is framed under the Action Plan "El Niño 2024", developed by the Colombian Red Cross Society, which prioritizes 15 lines of intervention, between response and recovery, to be developed during 2024 and part of 2025. To achieve greater coverage and avoid duplication of people reached through the prioritized sectors, activities are carried out in different municipalities. This response strategy seeks to reach the most affected people in the most affected municipalities in the prioritized departments. To better understand the needs, the National Society will conduct detailed needs assessments to inform decision making.

The six prioritized departments (Cundinamarca, Huila, Sucre, Boyacá, Córdoba, Santander) were selected because all six have been declared emergencies due to water shortages caused by the effects of the El Niño phenomenon and because they are the departments with the largest number of municipalities affected by droughts and a decrease in the flow of their water sources.

The summary of the intervention includes:

HEALTH:

To guarantee the health of first responders (firefighters, police, military, volunteers, among others), first aid teams and ambulances will be strategically deployed in five of the six prioritized branches, except for Sucre. This initiative seeks to shorten response times and ensure immediate initial attention to those on the front line of the emergency. In addition, 2,000 self-care kits will be distributed. These kits contain essential items such as oral rehydration salts, energy bars and KN95 masks, which will provide first responders with the necessary resources to maintain their health and well-being while performing their duties.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

In response to the increasing water shortages, corrective and preventive maintenance will be carried out to ensure the operation of water treatment plants in the six priority branches. Likewise, support will be provided for the distribution and delivery of water to the community.

For the deployment and operation of the Drinking Water Treatment Plants, it was established that the team of volunteer personnel will be made up of an ENI Delegate and four volunteers for each Immediate Response Team in charge of a plant. In this way, the team will be guaranteed to operate continuously for eight hours a day, with shifts and availability for the team to take breaks and meals at the appropriate times, ensuring that staff do not become exhausted. For the other activities, a variable team of volunteers is planned, who will be in charge of delivering the elements for water treatment at the household level, water bottles and the activities corresponding to hygiene promotion. This team will receive support to cover the costs of transport, accommodation, food, walking allowance and will be provided with personal protection items such as safety boots, work gloves, nitrile gloves, goggles, face shields, sunscreen and repellent.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has pre-positioned water treatment plants in departments such as Huila, Cordoba, Boyacá and Cundinamarca to be mobilized and operational. The water treatment plants will be deployed to the municipalities and departments with the greatest water shortages. The department and municipality selected will depend on the following criteria:

- The manifest need of the Branches.
- The level of affectation of the area to be served.
- The municipality must ensure the safety of the equipment.
- The water quality of the effluent must be such that water suitable for human consumption can be obtained by means of primary treatment.
- That the municipality ensures the safe distribution of water, in terms of quality.

For the operation of these plants, institutional transport is required to allow the transfer of the plant, equipment and supplies necessary for the operation. Likewise, two laboratory tests are required to characterize the water, both before and after treatment. Maintenance for the treatment plants and the mobilization of a water tanker to support the distribution of water for a week in each treatment system have also been budgeted for.

Family kits for household water storage and treatment will be distributed (50-litre water storage tank, 20-litre water canister for transport and family filter). This kit can be provided to families who have a water source that alternatively supplies water for their daily activities but require elements that allow them to maintain or improve the characteristics of the water they receive.

Drinking water for hydration will also be distributed in 5-litre jugs (2 per family) in hard-to-reach communities where it is not possible to distribute water with water tankers or treatment plants. Finally, prevention and promotion of hygiene and basic sanitation will be carried out in order to optimize the use of water, control vectors and minimize skin diseases and STDs that can occur due to water quality.

Through the proposed actions, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to assist 8,000 people with approximately 3,600,000 liters of water in one month of operation of the four water treatment plants. In addition, 1,800 water bottles are expected to be delivered to benefit 900 families with the vital minimum of 3 liters of water per person per day. With the home treatment kits, 600 families are expected to take care of their health by having access to safe water.

At the end of the operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society will be able to continue with the deployment and operation of the water treatment plants in coordination with the Government and the National Disaster Risk Management System, seeking to provide continuity of access to water, according to the needs that are found at the time. Additional measures can be assessed in the future in coordination with the partners.

LIVELIHOODS:

500 nutritional blocks for cattle feed will be purchased and delivered to 100 families. The delivery of the nutritional blocks will depend on the livestock units and the species (cattle, goat or buffalo), according to the manufacturers' data sheets. The nutritional blocks are food supplements rich in protein, soluble energy, minerals and vitamins A, D and E, which stimulate grass consumption and increase digestibility and utilization, increasing livestock productivity in terms of reproduction, weight gain, milk production and body reserves, especially in summer, in the case of production animals (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats). It is estimated to deliver four nutritional blocks per family to 100 families. Each block can nutritionally supplement 10 to 15 livestock units.

In addition, 800 kg of water-retainers (hydrogel) will be purchased and delivered. It is estimated to deliver 8 kilograms per family/productive unit to 100 families; however, this may vary once the people to be assisted are characterized and the type of crop, species and extension is known. The water-retainers come into contact with water, absorbing 200 to 250 times its weight, turning it into a granulated gel so that the roots of the plant can take advantage of this water reserve, as well as the nutrients dissolved in it. With the use of hydrogel, the aim is to reduce the frequency of irrigation by 30% to 50%.

Finally, communities will be trained in the use of water-retainers and nutritional blocks, and awareness will be raised on the protection of crops and production animals in times of drought. This strategy seeks to ensure that communities and families receiving inputs are aware



of their use, dosage or supply and, in the face of the consequences of the "El Niño" phenomenon, can apply measures to protect/restore their livelihoods.

Because the amount of livelihood aid given varies, especially when it comes to crops, it is necessary to use a more nuanced approach when assessing the number of people reached because it does not always match the average number of family members. In contrast to other sectors, such as CVA and WASH, where a different approach is required for precise estimation due to the unique dynamics of agricultural assistance allocation, calculating reach based on average family size may be more appropriate.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

A feasibility study will be carried out in the prioritized areas, in which three criteria will be evaluated to identify the viability of the project: availability of local markets, household characterization survey, and verification of financial services with which there are agreements for the delivery of cash.

Based on the feasibility study, the modality of cash delivery will be determined. If the presence of the financial operator of the RedRose platform (MoneyGram) is identified, self-registration will be carried out through the AccessRC tool and the delivery of cash will be managed by IFRC. If there is no capacity of the RedRose financial operator in the prioritized areas, the registration or characterization of the beneficiaries will be done through the KoBo tool and the delivery of the cash will be done through the financial operators with which the National Society has agreements in force, such as Efecty, and the delivery will be managed by the National Society. The financial service providers have a valid agreement with the Colombian Red Cross Society and have been validated by IFRC. In the case of Efecty, it is a provider that has been working with since 2020 and offers nationwide coverage.

Initially, it is planned to reach 250 families through the RedRose (MoneyGram) platform and 250 families through Efecty, which is an initial estimate, as Moneygram and Efecty are not available in all territories, so a comparative analysis of the two financial service providers will be carried out. Additionally, in cases where there is not a possibility of access participants through the above mention platform, AccessRC tool, then other mechanisms could be used to identify participants, such as Kobo.

Multipurpose cash transfers will be delivered to families affected by the effects associated with the "El Niño" phenomenon (frost, drought or forest fires) in order to cover their basic needs. By their nature, multipurpose transfers offer people a maximum degree of choice, flexibility and dignity. Through the operation, 500 families will be assisted with a one-off payment of COP 916,000 (approx. CHF 214); which would be covering two month (the amount is pending confirmation based on the CVA feasibility study). As in every CVA program in Colombia the value will be estimated taking into account the Colombian Government Guidelines.

The delivery and use of cash will be monitored and, at its conclusion, a post-distribution survey will be conducted, which aims to determine the impact and experience of the population with the delivery of cash transfers. The post-distribution survey will be applied to at least 20% of the assisted population.

For the implementation of the strategy, support actions will be considered, such as: training for the focalized branches in the multipurpose cash transfer protocol, reviewing and updating instruments with Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) approaches, updating protocols, among others.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION:

A community communication campaign will be developed through the production of videos and graphic pieces with key messages on the impacts caused by the events associated with the "El Niño" phenomenon, such as droughts, increased temperatures, frost and water shortages. The campaign will have key messages to enable the population to recover quickly from the impacts on their livelihoods, health and water, and will be carried out through the official social networks of the Colombian Red Cross Society, such as Facebook, Instagram, X and its website. The target audience of the campaign will be those users who follow the official social networks and others who may be reached by the publications.

Additionally, the Colombian Red Cross Society is respectful of the environment, carrying out an adequate disposal and management of solid and liquid waste generated in the different activities of drinking water supply and delivery of humanitarian aid, as well as carrying out awareness and educational workshops with the community regarding the management and proper disposal of solid and liquid waste.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

All planned activities will be carried out with the active participation of community leaders and in coordination with the Municipal Administration, in order to promote the active participation of the community and decision making in order to select the different alternative solutions, their adequate use to supply their basic needs in an adequate and quality way, with acceptance and giving sustainability to the elements or equipment delivered to the communities.

During the awareness-raising and community hygiene promotion days, spaces will be provided so that people from the community can express their doubts, recommendations, complaints or claims. A contact will be provided so that they can communicate continuously during the operation and after the end of the intervention.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION:



In all components, seeking to respond adequately to the needs of the affected population, the intervention will adopt a differentiated approach to ensure that it effectively addresses the specific needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups, where applicable, in line with the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination.

NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING:

A Lessons Learned Workshop will be held with the branches on the response to the "El Niño" phenomenon, which will present the experiences of the country's Branches in relation to the occurrence of events associated with the "El Niño" phenomenon (forest fires, water shortages, droughts, frosts, among others) and the actions that were implemented in the territories. In addition, a IFRC-DREF Training will be conducted, with support from IFRC, to provide a learning opportunity for Colombian Red Cross Society staff and volunteers on the use of the IFRC-DREF as a funding mechanism to be able to reach populations before, during and after disasters in a timely and qualitative manner.

LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY:

The actions proposed for this operation are framed within the Response Lines that make up the Colombian Red Cross Society's Action Plan "El Niño 2024", which includes the following Lines of Action: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Food Security, Livelihoods, Cash Transfers, Community Resilience and Risk Communication (1).

The IFRC-DREF operation will be articulated with actions supported through other funds. Among them, the National Society has developed an agreement for 2024 with the National Risk Management Unit, which envisages: Operation of Drinking Water Treatment Plants, operation of water tankers for the supply of drinking water, water treatment at household and community level, and implementation of community water storage points nationwide. If necessary, as the effects of the El Niño phenomenon increase in the country, an Operational Update could be considered to scale up or extend the timeframe of implementation.

In addition, prior to this operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society worked on an Early Action Protocol for Droughts, which is expected to be updated before the end of the operation to complement the planned actions. Regarding the actions contemplated in the Plan's Recovery Line, efforts are currently underway to obtain the necessary funds. In addition, the Colombian Red Cross Society's El Niño Action Plan will contribute to the strategic lines to be included in the Unified Plan 2025, which will support the sustainability of activities.

Source:

(1) The plan is accessible through the following link:

<https://ifrcorg.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/ARODisasterandCrisis/EV9N9Wv9bylLqdUzW7HiAuMBld3nLjbOW3tg54SJZMsg7Q?e=me2768>

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through this IFRC-DREF Operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society seeks to assist 8,600 people affected by the impact of the El Niño phenomenon in the departments of Cundinamarca, Huila, Sucre, Boyacá, Córdoba, Santander.

The communities and municipalities to be assisted, within the prioritized departments, will be determined by the needs assessment to be carried out at the start of the operation, in coordination with the National Risk Management System at departmental and local levels.

In the case of Multipurpose Cash Transfers and Livelihoods, complementary secondary information will be taken into account in the form of the reports of affectation shared by the National Risk Management Unit and the Colombian Red Cross Society support groups and branches, as well as the feasibility analysis that will be carried out as part of the operation. Once the municipalities to intervene are selected, a characterization of the affected and target population will be carried out, considering the application of the CEA and PGI approaches.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The criteria for prioritizing families and the population to be served are as follows:

- Families with children under 5 years old.
- Families with pregnant or breastfeeding women or adolescents.
- Families with members with special abilities (physical, mental, sensory, or intellectual) or with chronic or degenerative diseases that make it impossible for them to work.
- Families with two or more dependents per adult of working age and able to work (dependency ratio equal to or higher than 2): dependants are persons under 18 and over 60, and persons with disabilities.
- Persons at risk of protection (due to armed conflict)



- Single adult heads of household with dependent children.
- People over 60 years of age.

Total Targeted Population

Women	3,440	Rural	49%
Girls (under 18)	1,032	Urban	51%
Men	3,354	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	774		
Total targeted population	8,600		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Technical risk due to non-existence of any admissible offer from suppliers, in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR), or non-compliance with the obligations subscribed to for the supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance policies subject to contracts, in terms of stock. - Process monitoring. - Adequate selection of suppliers according to previous processes.
Risks of non-coordination with other humanitarian actors present in the intervention areas, leading to duplication of assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulation through roundtables, groups and Clusters
Presence of armed actors limiting access to the territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening operational communication skills - Articulation with the ICRC and local organizations, for identification and communication with related entities. - Implementation of the 1000 series standards and Safer Access Framework.
Health risk due to exposure to vectors that cause tropical diseases such as dengue, zika and chikungunya, as well as untreated water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff supporting the operation. - Addressing public health and self-care measures by the authorities - Company staff.
Risk of low community participation in activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult with the community and local focal points for safe meeting places. - Communication and invitation to activities. - Agree with the community on the most suitable spaces and times.
Insufficient supply of drinking water for the development of activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of optimal scenarios and infrastructures for the development of the activities. - Articulation with WASH sector activities.
Health risks to people and animals due to poor air quality and high temperatures from forest fires affecting the respiratory system, visibility of support personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive delivery of personal protective equipment to the exposed population in the high-threat area. - Delivery of hydration - Monitoring for early identification of warning signs in staff health.



Longer duration of administrative and financial processes due to unforeseen events that may affect the implementation of activities.

- Continuous monitoring of the schedule of activities and budget.
- Efficiency in the procurement request and follow-up processes.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In terms of security conditions for Red Cross humanitarian activities in the prioritized departments, there are guarantees of acceptance and respect from the community, authorities and armed groups. In case of possible risks, the National Society has a National Security Policy and protocols to guarantee access in the communities. Among these measures are the monthly sessions of the Multilateral Security Committees, in which the security conditions of the country and the actions to be taken by the National Society are analyzed. In addition, all Colombian Red Cross Society volunteers have a protection policy backed by the country's National Disaster Risk Management Unit and personal health insurance. However, it is possible to identify political risks for the operation and coordination with local authorities, since, as of 1 January 2024, there was a change of administration at the local and departmental level, so the Colombian Red Cross Society, through its branches, municipal units and support groups, must ensure the unrestricted fulfillment of its mandate, in coordination with the new authorities.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 44,134

Targeted Persons: 600

Indicators

Title	Target
Families receiving water-retainers (hydrogel)	100
Families receiving nutritional blocks	100

Priority Actions

- Acquisition and delivery of 800 kg of water-retainers (hydrogel) to 100 families.
- Purchase and delivery of 500 nutritional blocks for 100 families.
- Training communities in the use of hydro-retainers and nutritional blocks.
- Raising awareness on the protection of crops and production animals in times of drought.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 123,325

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Feasibility study	1
Families that receive cash transfers	500

Priority Actions

- Feasibility study
- Characterization, prioritization and selection of beneficiaries, prioritizing the use of the AccesRC tool.
- Distribution of cash through RedRose and Efecty
- Tracking and monitoring of distribution.
- Post-distribution survey.



Budget: CHF 32,248

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of first aid teams and/or ambulances deployed	20
Number of people receiving self-care kits	2,000

Priority Actions

- Deployment of first aid equipment and ambulance for pre-hospital care for first responders in five regional offices .
- Transport of first responders to receive pre-hospital care.
- Distribution of 2,000 self-care kits (oral rehydration solution, energy bar, KN95 mask) to first responders.



Budget: CHF 153,057

Targeted Persons: 4,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of water purification plants deployed	4
Litres of drinking water delivered through mobilization and operation of mobile Drinking Water Treatment Plants	3,600,000
Families receiving water storage and treatment kits	600
Families receiving two 5-litre jugs of drinking water	900
Percentage of families satisfied with access to water	80



Priority Actions

- Identification of the target population.
- WASH needs analysis and water quality analysis.
- Delivery of drinking water produced by mobile Drinking Water Treatment Plants,
- Two deliveries of 5-litre bottles of drinking water.
- Operation and maintenance of water treatment plants.
- Distribution of kits with elements for household water treatment and storage.
- Community awareness-raising and production of teaching materials.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 2,483

Targeted Persons: 120,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people indirectly reached with key messages through social networks and institutional media	120,000
Number of audiovisual pieces elaborated	5

Priority Actions

- Design of a communication campaign to socialize key information.
- Design of audiovisual pieces (videos, graphic pieces and infographics).
- Dissemination of messages on social networks and institutional media.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 14,771

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Monitoring visits	2

Priority Actions

- Two monitoring visits to the intervention.
- Deployment of an information management surge for 1 month.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 88,818

Targeted Persons: 0



Indicators

Title	Target
Induction + DREF workshop	1
Lessons learned workshop	1
Number of volunteers receiving uniforms	60

Priority Actions

- A Lessons Learned Workshop implemented with Red Cross staff, Disaster Risk Management Section Directors, Volunteers, National Authorities, and the community.
- A IFRC-DREF Training to strengthen the knowledge and improve the mastery of the operation formulation, for the staff of the National and Sectional Directorates involved in this process.
- Delivery of 60 institutional uniforms to staff and volunteers.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Approximately 120 volunteers from the prioritized branches will be involved in the implementation of this IFRC-DREF Operation by supporting the activities in the field with total availability in the activities for which they are called and programmed.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has an insurance plan through the policyholder, the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD), which is the first response agency that includes Civil Defense, Firefighters, and CRCS volunteers. The insurance covers CRCS volunteers through life and accident insurance through Law 782 of 2002 with Decree 2012 of 2003. This insurance is renewed periodically and the CRC receives the respective documentation.

Additionally, the staff directly supported by IFRC-DREF funding include:

- 1x National Coordinator with 100% dedication to the project, who will be responsible for managing the administrative, technical, and operational implementation of the project; ensuring the implementation of the response cycle and the execution of the technical and financial objectives of this Fund.
- 1x CASH Coordinator with 100% dedication to the project, who will be responsible for managing the cash transfer line, coordinating the NITs and volunteers in carrying out the feasibility study, characterization, delivery, monitoring, and post-distribution of the CASH.
- 1x Accounting Assistant Personnel with 100% dedication to the project, who will be responsible for the financial records in the Financial Information System managed by the Colombian Red Cross Society, monthly reconciliations, review of budgets, and support in the consolidation of financial information.
- 1x National Administrative Assistant Staff with 100% dedication to the project, will be responsible for accompanying the legalization process and financial follow-up, and procurement management.
- 1x WASH Technician: Member of the National team in charge of carrying out the maintenance of the Water treatment plant, supporting the coordination of the NITs of WASH, and coordinating the deliveries of humanitarian assistance on the WASH line. This person will have 100% allocation per 3 months.
- 2x Local Administrative Assistants Technical staff contracted for the project in percentage and proportionally with the preparation hired per 2 months. They will support activities in the branches with 100% dedication to the project. Responsible for facilitating the technical and administrative development of the activities in their branches, accompanying the volunteers on a more constant basis.
- 9x NIT (national intervention team) delegates, one specialized in Livelihoods and one in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene with 100% dedication to the project.

Staff supporting the operation funded by own resources:

- 1x Disaster/Crisis Management Manager: Technical leader and strategic articulator with the internal and external actors involved in the humanitarian response, who provides the operation with implementation supervision. 20% dedication to the project.
- 1x National WASH Programme Officer: Officer responsible for supporting the WASH component in the technical, professional and operational aspects required according to the needs of the operation with 30% dedication to the project.
- 1x Livelihoods Officer: Officer responsible for supporting the sustainable livelihoods and household income assistance component, in



the technical, professional and operational aspects required according to the needs of the operation with 30% dedication to the project.

- 1x Professional accountant: Professional responsible for ensuring the orderly reporting of the financial and accounting status of the project, including the balance of income, expenses, and legalization of the operation's resources with 15% dedication to the project.
- 1x Project Portfolio Officer: Member of the Project team responsible for ensuring the correct formulation of the IFRC-DREF, the relationship with the Partner, and the verification that it is managed in compliance with the administrative, technical, and financial rules of the Colombian Red Cross Society with 15% dedication to the project.
- 1x PMER Officer: Member of the Project team responsible for developing the project monitoring plan, accompanying the management of information and technical committees, supporting the preparation of reports and validation of means of verification, and supporting the systematization of information obtained with 15% dedication to the project.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

1x Surge IM Officer will be deployed to support the evaluation phase and systematization of data per 1 month.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

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

Mobilization of personnel and equipment will be based on the capacity of vehicles and equipment. However, to mobilize a large amount of material and due to the dynamics of the emergency area, it may eventually be necessary to hire and rent cargo vehicles.

How will this operation be monitored?

The Colombian Red Cross Society will have a Project Portfolio Officer and a PMER Officer to monitor the financial and technical execution of the IFRC-DREF Operation, through coordination with the implementing teams, monthly monitoring committees, data reporting, and validation of the means of verification, to categorize the state of progress of the activities, and the generation of internal alerts if deviations in the execution are identified that represent a compliance or reputational risk for the operation, and that require the adoption of measures and actions to remedy the delay in the activities.

Finally, monitoring visits will be carried out to the prioritized branches, with the objective of analyzing progress in the implementation of activities and the achievement of the expected result of the project, as well as identifying challenges and lessons learned and unintended results obtained during its implementation. These visits will be led by the implementing team, in coordinate to analyze progress in the implementation of activities and the achievement of the expected result of the project, as well as identification with the teams of the branches and in accompaniment with members of the IFRC Country Delegation for Colombia.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Institutional actions will be made visible through distinctive elements with the Colombian Red Cross Society emblem, which will facilitate the identification of the points available for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. These actions will be complemented by the collection of graphic material that will serve as inputs for the development of communication pieces that will be published on the social networks of the institution and the coordination spaces in which the review and validation of the processes developed at the humanitarian level are carried out. For this last aspect, the Colombian Red Cross Society Communications and Image Office will provide support. Finally, awareness-raising will be carried out with the prioritized communities, informing them about the implementation of the IFRC-DREF, as well as the actions and benefits of the assistance.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDR0025 - Colombian Red Cross Colombia: Droughts

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	355.247
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	44.134
Multi-purpose Cash	123.325
Health	32.248
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	153.057
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	2.483
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	103.589
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14.771
National Society Strengthening	88.818
TOTAL BUDGET	458.836

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here for the reference](#)

