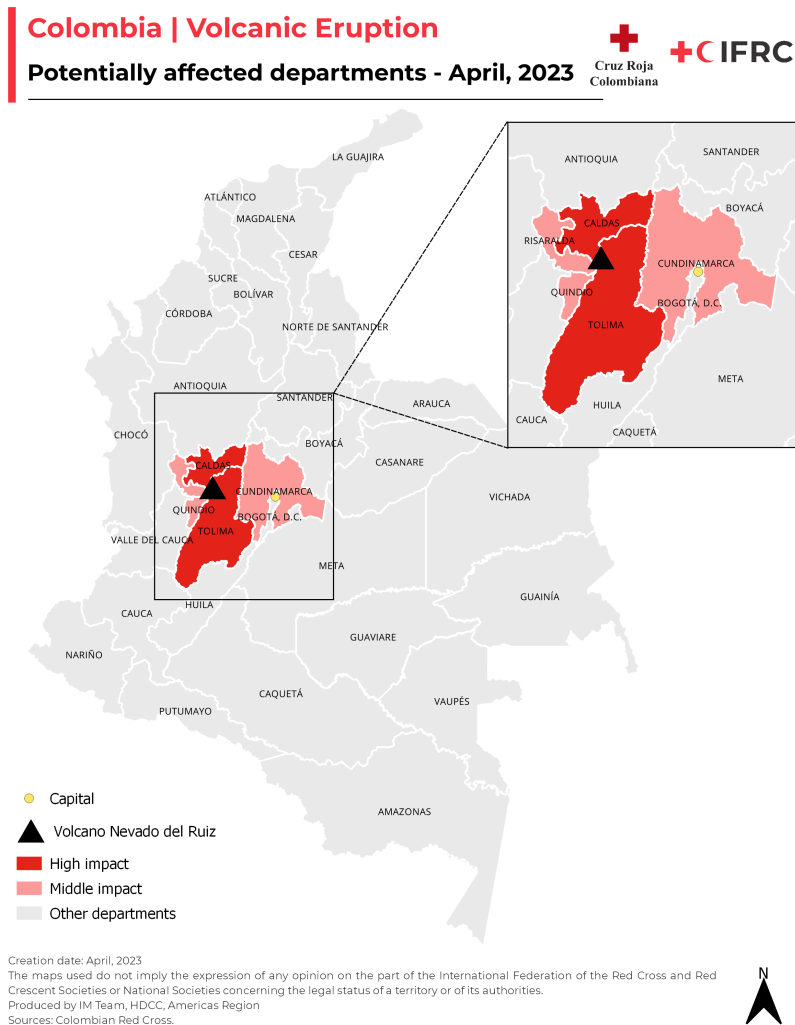




Nevado del Ruíz volcano emanating volcanic ash. April 2023.

Appeal: MDRCO023	Total DREF Allocation CHF 496,034	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Volcanic Eruption
Glide Number:	People at risk: 57,090 people	People Targeted: 15,314 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-04-14	New Operational end date: 2023-09-30	Total operating timeframe: 5 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested -	Targeted Areas:	Caldas, Cundinamarca, Quindio, Risaralda, Tolima	

Description of the Event



Map of areas potentially affected by volcanic eruption

Provide any updates in the situation since the field report and explain what is expected to happen.

The Colombian Geological System (SGC), attached to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, is the entity in charge of investigating and monitoring geological phenomena that generate hazards nationwide. Therefore, it is the entity responsible for issuing reports and changing the alert level of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano. The SGC is permanently monitoring the volcanic activity in the country. Based on its monitoring, since 24 March 2023, a significant increase in seismic activity associated with rock fracturing within the volcano was recorded, registering an increase in the daily rate of occurrence on 28 March, with 6,500 quakes, and more than 11,000 on 29 March. As a result, on 30 March 2023, the SGC changed the volcano's activity level from Yellow (III) to Orange (II).

A Yellow level (III) implies that the volcano is active and shows changes in its behavior; while an Orange level (II) means that, given the changes in the volcano's activity, there is a probability that in days or weeks the Nevado del Ruiz volcano could erupt with more intensity than it has done in the last decade. In the worst-case scenario, the alert level could change from orange to Red (I), indicating that the volcano is in the process of erupting or is going to erupt any time, representing the highest level of alert. This emergency endangers more than 57,000 people in the surrounding areas (1).

The Nevado del Ruiz Volcano has been erupting for approximately 10 years, but all eruptive events that have

occurred in this period have been minor and, in most cases, their impact has been limited to the areas around the volcano, depending on the wind direction. However, if the activity level changes to red and the volcano erupts, the magma would reach the surface and the eruptions would cause the fracturing of rock and the expulsion of pyroclastic material that is estimated to reach a radius of 15 km, along with gases and fluids at high speeds and temperature. Therefore, the municipalities in the area of influence could be affected by falling ash or denser material, highlighting that, according to the experience of Armero, the greatest threat would be the lahars or mud flows, which would flow into the Magdalena and Chinchiná rivers, and therefore, the surrounding populations along its course. In turn, the ashes could affect crops, flora and fauna, affect air traffic by reducing visibility for pilots, reduce air quality, and above all, generate health risks for people, such as respiratory, ocular and skin risk

Since 30 March 2023, when the level of activity of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano was upgraded to Orange, and throughout the time it remained at this level until 27 June, the Colombian Geological Service issued daily extraordinary bulletins informing communities and local authorities in the volcano's area of influence about gas and ash emissions, seismic activity inside the volcanic edifice, rock fracturing, movement of fluids in the volcanic conduits, temperature in the crater, among other signs of activity, which, together with the recommendations provided, made it possible to be alert and take decisions and actions to be taken (1)□

The Colombian Geological Service and the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management recommended daily to the Municipal and Departmental Councils for Disaster Risk Management to continue implementing preparedness actions for response, in a joint work with territorial authorities, relief agencies and communities exposed to different levels of threat by the eminent eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano.

After almost three months of monitoring the activity of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano, on 27 June 2023, the Colombian Geological Service, through an Extraordinary Bulletin, reported the change of activity level from Orange (II) to Yellow (III), because in recent weeks the activity of the volcano showed a gradual decrease in the monitored parameters in relation to those that occurred on 30 March 2023, when the change from Yellow (III) to Orange (II) was reported. According to the new values, the volcano has a lower level of instability and the probability of an eruption of considerable magnitude in terms of days or weeks has decreased (2).

Faced with the change in the level of activity, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) has urged territorial authorities to prepare for the change in the level of activity of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano, because, although the change in level means a low or moderate danger for the population living in the area of influence of the volcano, the possibility of an eruption still exists and there could be a new change in the level of activity of the volcano, so everyone is encouraged to remain prepared and attentive to official communications issued by the Colombian Geological Service.□

Territorial Risk Management entities and relief institutions remain alert to risk scenarios, evacuation routes, meeting points, shelter and care places, and continue to implement safety recommendations, maintaining precautions against earthquakes and ash falls, and socializing contingency and emergency response plans. Likewise, the National Disaster Risk Management System remains active, through which preparedness actions are coordinated in the face of changes in the volcano's activity level (3).

Timeline summary of events:

- 24 March 2023: Significant increase in the activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano (VNR).
- 30 March 2023: Volcano's activity level changes from yellow to orange.
- 31 March 2023: Alert on IFRC's platform GO.
- 14 April 2023: Start of the operation.
- 27 June 2023: Change of volcano's activity level from orange to yellow.
- July 2023: Operation's update.
- 30 September 2023: Estimated end date of the operation.

Source:

(1) <https://www.sgc.gov.co/detallevolcan/22/>



(2)

https://www2.sgc.gov.co/Noticias/Paginas/Boletin-extraordinario-volcan-Nevado-del-Ruiz_-_Cambio_nivel_de_actividad-Naranja-a-Amarillo-27-de-junio-2023-1400.aspx

(3)

<https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Noticias/2023/UNGRD-insta-a-autoridades-territoriales-a-prepararse-frente-al-cambio-de-nivel-de-actividad-de-naranja-a-amarillo.aspx#:~:text=%E2%80%9CEThis%20change%20in%20level%20means%20the%20reporting%20that%20I%20is-sue>

(4) Audiovisual information materials is available to better understand the magnitude of the impact of the irregular activity of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xkZrZqMqHa8&t=40s>



Workshop - Family Emergency Plan. Manizales, July 2023.

WaSH capacity strengthening workshop.

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Based on the National Response Plan for the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano and National Disaster Risk Management System (2020), the Colombian Red Cross Society considers the following triggers:

- First trigger: Change in the level of activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano from yellow to orange level, which signifies a probable eruption in terms of days or weeks, with a moderate degree of danger for populations located in high threat zones by mudflows or lahars, so it is required that populations located in the high threat zone for this event get ready for emergency evacuation
- Second trigger: Change in the level of activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, from orange to red, which means an imminent eruption or one in progress, with a high degree of danger for all populations located in the high threat zone due to debris avalanches, pyroclastic flows, ballistic projectiles, mudflows or lahars and high threat zone due to ash fall.

Considering the mentioned above and according to the extraordinary bulletin of the Colombian Geological System of 30 March 2023, in which the activity level of the volcano changed to orange or (II) "eruption likely in days or weeks", the first trigger was activated and the implementation of the DREF operation began on 14 April 2023 by the Colombian Red Cross Society to implement anticipatory actions in the departments and municipalities prioritized in this emergency. During the implementation of the anticipatory actions, and while the Operation Update was already being drafted to extend the implementation time of the DREF Operation in order to complete all planned deliveries and awareness-raising activities, the volcano's activity alert level returned to yellow. However, the activities already initiated should be continued and completed, as the triggers could be reactivated at any time.

Scope and Scale

According to the SGC, it is not possible to know precisely when or how a volcano would erupt, but it is known that the Nevado del Ruiz is an explosive volcano, which eruptions involve the fracturing of rock and the expulsion of gases and fluids at high speeds and temperatures. The latest eruption from this volcano was registered in 1985, leaving 25,000 people dead. In that eruption, the volcanic phenomena that occurred were mostly lahars (avalanches), as well as ash and pyroclastic fluid.

Based on the report on Threat and Exposure of the Nevado del Ruíz Volcano dated 31 March 2023, prepared by the Subdirectorato for Risk Awareness of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, the departments and risk areas of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano are specified in the following threat scale

High: Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda, Cundinamarca (Guaduas; Gúail River's Sector).

Medium: Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda

Low: Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda, Cundinamarca (Guaduas; Gúail River's Sector), Valle del Cauca, Quindio.

It is estimated that the population at high risk of the eruption is equivalent to 57,090 people (14,420 located in municipal capitals and population centers and 42,670 in dispersed rural communities) located in 22 municipalities (1). For this reason, the government authorities gave the evacuation order, as stipulated in the contingency plans of the municipalities and departments involved in the present situation.

In case of a new eruption, 8 types of volcanic phenomena would be activated: pyroclastic density currents, lahars, debris avalanches, volcanic gases, ballistic projectiles, lava flows, shock waves and pyroclastic fall. Likewise, as most of the rivers in the west of the country flow into the Magdalena River, many municipalities would be affected. Some mudflows could also reach the Cauca River, through the Chinchina River.

The municipalities that would be seriously affected because they are in a high threat zone, and which had a preventive evacuation order are: Villamaría (in Caldas), Casa Blanca, Herveo, Murrilo and Villa Hermosa (in Tolima), and the Güalí River Sector (in Cundinamarca). However, in general, 35 municipalities could be affected indirectly.

TYPES OF VOLCANIC HAZARDS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HEALTH

According to the National Contingency Plan of the Colombian Red Cross Society, the effects on health for the affected populations could be associated with one or some of the following volcanic phenomena, considering that some of them, such as volcanic ash, manifest themselves even at a Yellow emergency level, which means that the health of the population is constantly affected

- Lava flows: Cause deaths, burns, inhalation of gases, poisoning by ingestion of contaminated water, increase in respiratory diseases. Destruction of infrastructure.
- Explosions or blast (stones, bombs, blocks): Can cause polytraumas, burns and inhalation of burning gases that can even cause death. Direct impact on health centers and houses near the volcano.
- Pyroclastic flows: These are deadly, causing severe and extensive skin burns and respiratory tract problems.
- Volcanic ash: Increased demand for health services due to conjunctivitis and corneal lacerations, dermatitis, gastric and respiratory problems. Traffic accidents due to low visibility. Polytraumas due to falling roofs when trying to clean them. Collapse of roofs and weak structure
- Mudflows or lahars: They carry materials up to dozens of meters thick, burying populations and causing severe polytraumas.
- Volcanic gases: Poisoning and death. Evacuation of health care facilities and populations may be necessary.



- Acid rain: Although not a direct health risk to people, it burns and kills vegetation, corrodes pipes and roofs, and contaminates water sources and open-air cisterns.

Source:

(1) <https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Noticias/2023/UNGRD-presenta-rutas-de-evacuacion-ante-posible-erupcion-del-volcan-Nevado-del-Ruiz.aspx>

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Through this Operational Update No. 1, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to inform about:

- A no cost timeframe extension of two additional months (new end date: 30 September 2023) to finalize the implementation of actions planned under Livelihoods, WASH, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction, in order to achieve the objectives proposed in the original DREF Action Plan.
- A reallocation between budget lines for a total of CHF 11,600.99 without modifying the budget assigned under Trigger 1 nor the total budget allocated to this DREF Operation.

The reason for these changes come from the identification of delays in administrative and technical processes. Specifically, the transfer of funds took longer than expected, and the money exchange into Colombian pesos was lower than initially planned. However, it's important to note that the National Society took proactive steps by advancing funds to initiate some planned activities. This allowed for early assistance to branches and communities and ensured efficient coordination among all areas involved in the proposed activities.□

Furthermore, there have been challenges in establishing contact with the communities for several reasons, including instability of the communication signals, the dispersion of families due to a government-issued evacuation order, the lack of information regarding measures and recommendations issued by the national authorities and relief agencies, and the considerable distances between the urban centres and the rural areas where the communities reside.

Particularly, the non-compliance with the national government's recommendations for preventive evacuation led the national and local authorities, at the Unified Command Post meeting on 17 April 2023, to decide not to provide assistance to families who did not evacuate, in order to prevent them from leaving the area. The decision was taken because, of an evacuation order for 1,000 people to leave their homes and villages within a 15-kilometre radius of the volcano, only 102 (10%) actually evacuated.



This situation has led to a rethinking of the intervention strategy, as cash transfers were conditional on evacuation and not all inhabitants evacuated, because they feared their belongings would be stolen, and because they did not want to leave their farm animals alone and without food.

Bearing in mind that the evacuation order was issued on 13 April, and that almost three months have passed since then, the needs of the families who complied with this order have increased significantly, and therefore require more money for their subsistence (transport, food, medicine, clothing, etc.). Given these situations, it was necessary to rethink the delivery of Multipurpose Cash Transfers in the following way:

Initially, the original plan aimed at providing a one-time cash transfer for 200 families who complied with the evacuation order. However, given the reasons mentioned above, the strategy has been updated to reach 62 families that meet the targeting criteria, providing them with a two-time cash transfer. Although this change results in a reduction of 76 transfers from the initial target, it ensures a more substantial benefit for the evacuated families. As a result, the proposed line of action successfully achieves its objective.

The funds that are no longer going to be spent in Multipurpose Cash Transfers, equivalent to CHF 7,123.82, will mitigate the negative monetization that occurred at the moment of the money exchange to Colombian Pesos. Additionally, the amount budgeted for the feasibility study (CHF 911.85) was not implemented as it was not necessary given the amount and the number of families to be assisted.

Furthermore, in terms of additional budget changes, it is proposed to adjust the funds allocated for the procurement of personal protection equipment for Colombian Red Cross volunteers. The reason behind this is that the National Society undertook the purchase and distribution of 3,000 N95 face masks to the branches most likely to be affected, using own resources. This was done to expedite the delivery of these essential items to the volunteers who would be involved in the implementation. As a result of this reallocation, a total of CHF 1,121.47 has been reduced from this budget line.

Under the Community Risk Reduction component, the goal of strengthening 210 families (workshop - family emergency plan), corresponding to 14 communities in the high threat area, in topics related to disaster risk reduction is maintained. However, the target corresponding to conducting drills in the 14 communities was changed to the implementation of a response preparedness workshop with Red Cross staff from the Quindío, Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda and Cundinamarca branches. The change in approach was prompted by Local Governments' request for activities that cause less social commotion, as false news about the eruption of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano was negatively impacting the local economy and tourism.

The cost of conducting this workshop exceeded the budget allocated for simulations. Therefore, it was necessary to reallocate and add CHF 1,788.63 to the initial budget for this line of action. This adjustment allowed personnel from the five prioritized branches of the National Society to update and enhance their knowledge and response capabilities in anticipation of a potential eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano.

Additionally, a reallocation of CHF 1,259.25 from Volunteer development to National Society Development was required to perform maintenance on the National Society's mobile telecommunications unit, which will be available in case it is necessary to respond to the emergency that may arise from the activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.

Finally, a reallocation of CHF 7,500.78 was required under National Society Development to cover the expenses resulting from this timeframe extension.

Given the recent variations of the dollar in most of the countries of the region, the Colombian peso devaluation affected the monetization of the currencies of this DREF, thus requiring a harmonization of the budget and the aforementioned reallocation of budget lines. The summary of reallocation between budget lines is listed below:

- Multi-purpose cash // Initial: CHF 24,684.06 / Final: CHF 16,978.38
- Health // Initial: CHF 22,289.74 / Final: CHF 21,716.28
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene // Initial: CHF 34,802.39 / Final: CHF 34,154.25



- Protection, gender and inclusion // Initial: CHF 11,659.56 / Final: CHF 11,080.43
- Risk reduction, climate adaption and recovery // Initial: CHF 13,588.64 / Final: CHF 11,493.67
- National Society Development // CHF 74,186.03 / Final: CHF 85,787.02

Current National Society Actions



Characterization of families to be assisted through CVA in Tolima.

WASH workshop for volunteers in Quindío.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Contact has been made with the 14 communities located in the high threat zone of the volcano, in order to carry out workshops on Disaster Risk Reduction, in which they will be trained on how to act in the event of a volcanic threat materializing, and they will be provided with tools to respond to an emergency situation.

Community Engagement And Accountability

Coordination has been carried out with governmental and non-governmental entities and members and leaders of the community, which are strategic actors in the response to the emergency situation due to the possible eruption of the volcano, with the aim of socializing contingency and response plans.

Multi-purpose Cash

62 families have been identified and characterized to benefit from the multi-purpose cash programme in the departments of Tolima and Caldas, which are families that evacuated at the time of the order given by the national government.

The Nevado del Ruiz Volcano Contingency Plan of Colombian Red Cross Society was activated nationally, especially in the Caldas, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Risaralda and Quindío branches, as soon as the Ministry of Mines and Energy, through the Colombian Geological Service, changed the level of activity of the volcano from Yellow (III) to Orange (II) on 30 March. Likewise, the branches have their departmental and local contingency plans, through which they respond to the different situations arising from the volcanic eruption. These plans have been previously reviewed and socialized with the National Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross Society, which then contribute to the national contingency plan.

This represents the activation of response capacities and emergency opera-

Activation Of Contingency Plans	tions centers at national, regional and local levels, and the active participation in the unified command posts (PMU) at the national, departmental and local levels to coordinate activities with members of the disaster risk management system In general, the lines of intervention of the Colombian Red Cross Society, contemplated in the contingency plan, that have been activated and that are part of this DREF are: - Search and Rescue - Management and handling of dead bodies - Pre-hospital care and psychosocial support - Humanitarian assistance in emergencies - Population evacuation support - Support rapid needs assessments - Capacity identification in restoring of family links - Support the management of temporary shelters. - Water, sanitation and hygiene - Emergency logistics - Risk mitigation, awareness and reduction - Identify early warning or mine incident/accident areas to consolidate dual-risk areas and necessary preventive activities. - Coordination with trained ERM teams to assign responsibilities.
Coordination	The Colombian Red Cross National Crisis Room was activated to guide the constant coordination with the branches, especially with those in the area of influence, maintaining 24-hour surveillance and monitoring through CITEL (Telecommunications and Information Technology Centre). The CRCS provides aids the Crisis Rooms and Emergency Management Committees that are activated at departmental and municipal level. Within these entities, actions are coordinated with military entities, relief institutions (fire brigades, civil defense), ministries and public entities (health, transport, agriculture, housing, mines and energy, communications, defense, among others) Coordination and readiness actions are already being carried out through the daily Crisis Rooms and in coordination with the Branches Offices, in order to update the inventory of available capacities to respond to the emergency and mobilize teams. Likewise, the CRC participates in the different Unified Command Posts (PMU by its initials in Spanish) that have been held in recent days, to coordinate the preventive actions carried out by the National Government These meetings have been held since 31 March, in person and virtually, with the participation of institutions such as: Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies, National Infrastructure Agency, Civil Aeronautics, Ministry of Health, Firefighters, Colombian Civil Defence, Special Operations Unit for Emergencies and Disasters of the National Police (PONALSAR), the Disaster Prevention and Attention Brigade of the Colombian Army, Departmental Councils of Tolima, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Quindio and Risaralda, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the Colombian Red Cross Society. In these spaces, the actions implemented to date are monitored, joint information is consolidated, and the network's communication channels are defined.



	The CRCS also participates in the National Disaster Risk Management Council, chaired by the President of the Republic, where the main decisions are taken to deal with emergencies. This information is transmitted to the municipal and departmental committees through the CRCS's branches' offices. In the case of Colombia, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and all emergency response actions are carried out under the guidelines of the Risk Management Unit. Coordination takes place through the unit to avoid duplication of efforts between institutions
National Society Readiness	The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) has a general plan of action that establishes parameters to respond to the different levels of activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, which include actions to yellow, orange or red alert. This plan of action contemplates a multi-scenario response, through several response rings, which are summarized as follows The first response ring involves the departments most likely to be affected due to their proximity, so the response is planned to include transfer times and specialized personnel in search and rescue, as well as rescue in collapsed structure The second ring of response involves the branches that have specialized personnel and that are close to the impact zone and can guarantee the relief of the first response teams The third ring of response contemplates a structured response based on needs and capabilities and the support available to provide continuity and sustainability to the operation. The Colombian Red Cross Society, with its regional and local branches, have a preventive enlistment with volunteers to carry out humanitarian assistance actions. Among the actions contemplated are: - Coordination with national, regional and local authorities. - National enlistment of search and rescue teams, including K-SAR canines, water, sanitation and hygiene immediate response teams, emergency medical teams and psychosocial support teams. - Enlistment of the branches that are located in the different response rings - If required, advice and support in the search, management and marking of corpses in coordination and support to Forensic Medicine. - Evaluations of humanitarian aid needs, such as non-perishable food, kitchen utensils and hygiene kits. - Support to the National System for Disaster Risk Management in the development of Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis (EDAN by its initials in Spanish), in the affected territories - Other measures associated with continuing education for capacity building for Volunteers and collaborators will be developed progressively, and in accordance with the different synergies generated with the Movement's Partners and external Partners, to enhance these actions - In the event of a change in the activity level of the volcano from orange to red, the actions contemplated in the Colombian Red Cross Society contingency plan would be activated and carried out in their entirety, prioritizing those related to search and rescue and emergency humanitarian assistance.

	Through USAID BHA funds, radio communication equipment was delivered to the municipalities of Villamaría - Caldas, and the upper part of the municipalities of Herveo, Casabianca, Villahermosa and Ventanas. For this activity, the Colombian Red Cross Society mobilized two NIT (National Intervention Team) delegates from the Boyacá and Cauca Sections to support these activities. Similarly, a massive risk communication campaign was launched through graphic pieces and radio spots that are published in the main institutional social networks, with the aim of protecting families, homes, farm animals, pets and crops from the effects of volcanic ash fall and other effects of a volcanic eruption. This campaign (graphic pieces and podcast) was aimed at the population living in the area of influence of the volcano. □ Sources: (1) Graphic pieces: https://twitter.com/cruzrojacol/status/1645457105229414402?t=x7CP-NXG-pq7LHpDF8WK7sQ&s=19. (2) Podcast: https://www.instagram.com/reel/CqqP5ZIN27c/?igshid=MzRIOD-BiNWFIZA%3D%3D.
Resource Mobilization	As part of the Colombian Red Cross Society's strategic alliance management for the financing of its response plan, coordination was carried out with the Spanish Red Cross for the activation of the CAT-BOND Volcanoes for 100,000 euros. The German Red Cross was also contacted for the possible mobilization of an Emergency Fund and conversations were held with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management to promote the operation of water treatment plants, water tank cars and Community Awareness, as well as to operationalize the Early Warning System Network. These funds would be conditional on the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano's activity level changing to red.
National Society EOC	The Colombian Red Cross has participated in 18 Unified Command Posts, which have been convened from the national level through the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management. This space is given for decision making, coordination and actions regarding the response plan for the level of activity of the volcano. This has been the opportunity to socialize the actions that the Colombian Red Cross Society has carried out through the DREF operation in the Volcano's high threat zone of influence.□ Likewise, the Colombian Red Cross Society activated its National Crisis Room, which has been in operation since the volcano changed its activity level to orange. A weekly coordination meeting is held with the sections involved in the operation, in order to follow up and monitor the situation, the actions taken, the behaviour of the volcano and the progress of the implementation of proposed activities.
Health	First aid supplies, pre-hospital care, trauma and triage kits were purchased and pre-positioned in the Red Cross branches. In addition, volunteers and staff in the branches were provided with personal protection items such as N95 face masks. Finally, messages on the prevention of diseases transmitted by volcanic ash contamination of food and water were disseminated through the institution's main communication networks.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	400 water filters and 800 hygiene kits have been pre-positioned in the Caldas and Tolima branches. These items will be delivered by end of July to the communities identified in the volcano's high threat zone. In addition, 150 volunteers have been trained in WASH activities and water treatment at the household level and training activities will continue in July 2023.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Two capacity building workshops on Doctrine and Protection were held for volunteers and employees of the Quindío, Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda and Cundinamarca branches. These workshops were replicated in the municipal units and support groups in the area of influence of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, so that Red Cross staff can apply the appropriate protocols and response procedures.
Other	In Communications, a risk dissemination campaign has been carried out with 7 graphic pieces and 6 radio spots, disseminated through institutional media such as: Twitter, Youtube and Facebook. The aim of these is to provide key messages on the family emergency plan, personal care, the creation of a family emergency kit and the protection of livelihoods.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	A field report was initially generated on the IFRC's GO platform to update the geological information of the area at risk. Also, permanent communication has been maintained with the IFRC on the evolution of this event. The Country Cluster Delegation for Andean Countries and Americas Regional Office supported the formulation of this DREF Plan of Action and continue providing support during its implementation.
ICRC	The International Committee of the Red Cross, as a member of the protection and WASH cluster in Colombia, whose objective is the promotion of humanitarian response in the territory, has participated in meetings to contextualize and analyze the situation of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano. As part of the development of the workshops for Capacity Building in Protection and Doctrine, implemented in the framework of this DREF, the International Committee of the Red Cross supported the dynamisation of spaces and knowledge through the participation of a forensic doctor, as part of the humanitarian forensic work in relation to human remains.
	In 2020, in cooperation with the American Red Cross and the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), a project was implemented to strengthen the response capacity of communities impacted by the Nevado del Ruiz volcano; in order to mitigate, prepare and respond to the adverse effects of a potential volcanic disaster in the municipalities of Armero-Guayabal, Ambalema, Honda, Chinchiná and Palestina, in the departments of Caldas and Tolima, benefiting 1,400 people, according to the prioritization given by the Departmental Disaster Risk Management Councils. Consequently, actions were developed to contribute to community disaster risk reduction, in articulation with government institutions. Community ca-



Participating National Societies

capacities were also strengthened, recognizing that community members are the first responders in an emergency, while formal structures and systems are activated, and access to the response area is obtained. Disaster risk information to communities was also improved through the installation of community radio networks and communication lines between Colombian Geological Service (CGS) and Seismological and Vulcanological Observatory of Manizales (OVSM) and vulnerable populations through mobile applications, available to locals and visitors. This project had an implementation period of one year, from 21 September 2020 to September 2021.

In addition to the above, and considering that the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano is included in the global CAT-BOND initiative for volcanology worldwide, an initiative promoted by the Danish Red Cross, which for Colombia is accessed through cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross, it is foreseen a possible financing of emergency response actions, which would be defined according to the National Contingency Plan and the parameters of the cooperation mechanism between the PNSs.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance

No

The National Presidency and the National Executive Directorate lead the coordination, guidelines, and possible actions of the institution in relation to the situation. The evolution of the phenomenon is permanently monitored through the Information and Communications Centre (CITEL), accompanying this follow-up with the activation of the Colombian Red Cross National Crisis Room for coordination with the branches.

The actions developed by the government authorities have been:

- Change of the alert level.
- The Colombian Geological System is permanently monitoring volcanic activity in the country to identify when the volcano may erupt.
- The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management set up a regional Unified Command Post
- National Crisis Room organized with the participation of the response entities and agencies.
- The Risk Management Unit in Caldas, through the Secretariat of the Environment, ordered the closure of Los Nevados National Natural Park, and began to prepare a preventive evacuation of families living in areas near the volcano.

In relation to the evacuation, the local Disaster Risk Management authorities and the mayors and governors have been carrying out actions in terms of care and assistance for the people who have complied with the preventive evacuation instruction. These actions are framed in the provision of accommodation services in shelters or rental subsidies, according to the prioritization made by each municipality. Local governments have also provided food (food kits) and hot meals (community cooking pots), in accordance with the response strategy. Finally, the humanitarian aid provided included the delivery of personal and family hygiene kits.



National authorities	The Colombian Red Cross Society complements this response to families who have evacuated by providing Multipurpose Cash Transfers to help cover the family's basic needs. Since the volcano changed its level of activity, local authorities have led more than 10 Unified Command Posts in order to strengthen coordination and define prevention commitments and response preparations by the entities that form part of the System. Similarly, the National Government implemented Decree 0544 of 2023, to modify the terms of the declaration of a National Disaster Situation due to the rainy season and the La Niña phenomenon, incorporating the effects that could be generated by the possible eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano. Regarding volcano monitoring, the Colombian Geological Service has acquired new equipment to monitor the volcano's activity. In addition to the above, a satellite is being contracted to enable cellular phone calls to guarantee communication with the authorities and communities in the Nevado del Ruiz threat zone. With regard to production and companion animals, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is implementing a strategy to organize farms where endangered species can be relocated, with camps and means of transport. In addition, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) is promoting preventive evacuation through awareness-raising strategies for families, with special attention to minors, and the preparation of official and voluntary shelters. □ Finally, the Colombian military forces generated five work fronts to optimize the infrastructure of evacuation routes. Source: (¹) https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Noticias/2023/Director-e-de-la-UNGRD-presento-acciones-de-prevencion-y-preparativos-ante-posible-erupcion-del-volcan-Nevado-del-Ruiz.aspx
UN or other actors	The national WASH cluster, composed of UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, Action Against Hunger, AHC, Water Aid Colombia, Halü Foundation, the Alliance for Solidarity - Map Consortium, NRC, International Solidarity, PAHO, the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory, Country 21, IMMAP, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the National Society of the Colombian Red Cross Society, and the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Cluster, has discussed the capacities of each organization to face the emergency and agreed on avoid duplicity of actions in case of multi-sectoral actions needed. On 8 June 2023, OCHA published a strategic summary of the update of the EHP Colombia Contingency Plan, reporting on the Response to the potential eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, according to data from the Colombian Geological Service.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	



Through the national WASH cluster and PGI Cluster, a space for coordination that seeks to mitigate the duplication of efforts has been generated. Additionally, to address the issues of food security and cash transfers, the Colombian Red Cross Society participates in coordination spaces such as the Food Security Cluster and the Cash Transfers Group



Needs (Gaps) Identified

Health

The most common health effects caused by volcanic eruptions include traumatic injuries, burns, skin diseases, eye injuries, asphyxia, respiratory problems and even death. Particularly, the fall of ash or expulsion of gases, generate risk of water and food contamination, as well as affecting livestock and domestic animals and the environment in general; also compromising basic services (water, transportation, communications) and access to health services. Likewise, the accumulation of ash on roofs or decks can cause damage or collapse of buildings, causing traumatic injuries, both immediately and after the event (clean-up phase). Health facilities may be destroyed or their functioning may be compromised by restricting access to basic service

Due to the activity of the volcano, the health of the inhabitants of the areas of influence is affected in various ways, causing

- Respiratory effects, due to ash particles that may cause increased coughing and throat and/or larynx irritation
- Ocular symptoms associated with eye irritation due to ash particles.
- Skin irritation, although not common, volcanic ash can cause skin irritation to some people, especially if the ash is acidic.
- Other injuries associated with indirect effects of ash particles such as increased possibility of traffic accidents due to visibility difficulties, engine failure and slippery floors. Falls on streets, sidewalks, or when cleaning roofs. Roofs may sink due to the weight of the ashes, during ash cleaning tasks, due to the weight of the person performing this
- Impact on health facilities and/or personnel in the affected communities, preventing or limiting the provision of health services

Other impacts that should be considered are the psychological effects on health personnel and the population in general, which could manifest as: fatigue, nausea, headache, gastrointestinal disorders, changes in sleep and appetite, emotional signs such as anxiety, depression, burn-out syndrome or exhaustion, and manifestations of post-traumatic stress syndrome due to the situation. All this depends on personal vulnerability, social and family support, and the degree and time of affectation. Health personnel are also exposed to these alterations, so training, teamwork, knowledge of the signs and symptoms that can help to maintain balance and detect the condition in time to receive the required professional support are very important

To minimize impacts and advance with preparedness in case of an eruption, the Colombian Red Cross Society is in permanent communication with the technical authorities and the health risk management system in order to carry out the necessary preparations for an eventual response with trained and properly equipped personnel.

Considering the above analysis, it was necessary to pre-position medical assistance kits in the branches to guarantee a rapid response and adequate support in the volcano risk areas. The kits consist of a trauma kit with a stretcher, a triage kit, biomedical supplies, personal eye and respiratory protection elements, a psychological support kit and material for disease promotion and prevention campaigns.

In the event of an eruption, Emergency Medical Teams (personnel, equipment and logistics) must be available at the national level to provide effective support and rapid deployment to the most affected areas. Also, it will be necessary to enlist and/or deploy NIT health personnel to manage and provide health care

Personal protective equipment is also required for health personnel in the field and volunteers involved in the response actions. Strategically, it is considered pertinent to provide a reserve of these supplies at the national headquarters, which can be mobilized to the branches that require them to support their local response in the affected territory



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Volcanic activity can be an important source of water contamination because, when volcano fluids reach surface or groundwater sources, dissolved gases and entrained solid particles can affect water quality. This limits the supply of drinking water for communities in affected areas and the availability for animals.

The supply of water suitable for human consumption is greatly affected by volcanic activities. Studies conducted in areas affected by volcanic eruptions showed that the water quality parameters most affected are turbidity, pH and increased concentrations of elements that can be both highly toxic and essential for life, depending on the concentrations reached.

Turbidity is a measure of the loss of transparency of water due to the presence of suspended particles. Ash produced during volcanic eruptions can increase the turbidity of water if it remains in suspension, although it will slowly settle to the bottom of rivers, lakes or reservoirs. This increase in turbidity can cause some problems in water treatment plants and water purification systems since the filtration processes and the effectiveness of disinfection treatments can be impaired.

Changes in pH and an increase in the concentration of certain elements may occur since the outer part of the ash particles contain acid compounds and water-soluble salts; these concentrations may be high or low, depending on the amount of ash deposited, which in turn will be related to the type of eruption and the time that the process lasts. In the case of rivers and streams, the natural process of agitation induced by water velocity will allow dilution to be rapid, so the change in pH and the high concentration of metals will not last long, except in case of eruptive events of long duration.

Up to 55 soluble compounds have been detected in ash-contaminated waters, of which sodium, calcium, magnesium, chloride, sulfate, and fluoride are those that may appear in higher concentrations. In the case of eruptive events limited to a short period of time, the concentrations of these elements are reduced to values below those established in the quality standards, but in the case of intermittent or semi-continuous eruptive events, these elevated values can become chronic, which implies the need for exhaustive control of the quality of such waters.

The infrastructure of the different components of the community and municipal aqueducts are greatly affected by the volcanic activities, causing a shortage of drinking water. Since the beginning of the volcano's activity, the inhabitants of the affected areas face limited access to safe water and difficulty accessing items for personal and household hygiene, due to the contamination of water sources. It is therefore necessary to take actions in the affected communities for the supply of water suitable for human consumption, such as the delivery of water bottles, home water purification filters or their preparation, the mobilization and operation of drinking water treatment plants and the activation and deployment of National Intervention Teams' personnel specialized in water, sanitation and hygiene.

The scarcity or lack of treated water and sanitation has a direct impact on people's health, as the consumption of raw water can cause diarrhea, hepatitis and damage to the gastrointestinal tract, which is why home water treatment filters need to be provided at the household level.

In addition, the *Aedes aegypti* is a vector endemic to tropical areas that is located mostly in the coffee-growing region, Tolima and Caldas, which can cause communicable diseases such as dengue, Zika and Chikungunya. It is therefore important to implement actions for the awareness, management, and control of these vectors through the delivery of kits which include (impregnated mosquito nets and repellent) to mitigate a situation that can be aggravated during the emergency by the lack of drinking water and inadequate wastewater management.

According to the Colombian Geological Service, despite the recent change in the volcano's emergency alert, the volcano's activity is still unstable and has not stopped. Instead, there are moments of accelerated activity, where earthquakes, lahars, gas emissions and volcanic ash are on the rise (1).



Although no official study has been conducted on water contamination due to the activity of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, due to the large length of its area of involvement, the impact of landslides and volcanic ash emissions on drinking water sources and the air is visible. □

The emissions of gases and ash, which mainly contain sulfur, affect the normal breathing of the population, and pollute the water of the rivers and streams of the first ring of influence, due to their increased turbidity. Because of this, water needs to be filtered in order to be safely consumed and used in daily activities, as well as the population needs to have hygiene kits to protect them from the dense air and to clean the ash that continues to fall, even though the level of activity has decreased (2). □

As a sample of the current situation in the affected areas, the results of the characterization carried out with 95 affected families in Caldas are presented (3):

- 89% do not have access to drinking water.
- 46% indicated that the water they use for consumption and daily activities is contaminated.
- 80% mentioned seeing elements floating in their water sources.□
- 11% do not treat their drinking water in any way (boiling or chlorination).
- 38% of families with female members do not have access to any type of menstrual hygiene product.

The communities located in the impact area face economic limitations for the purchase of items that meet the basic needs for the development of hygiene habits, which is why it is important to provide family and household hygiene kits. These are accompanied by awareness-raising actions and prevention campaigns in the event of a possible eruption of the volcano.

It is important to mention that the delivery of water filters, cleaning and hygiene kits, and health promotion actions has to be carried out at a prevention stage, because, due to the nature of the event, during an imminent eruption, it is not possible to access the population or deliver these supplies; especially considering that the communities located in the red zones of impact, which are the most remote, would be the most affected and the most unlikely to access.

Source:

- (1) https://www2.sgc.gov.co/Noticias/boletinesDocumentos/Boletin_semanal_de_actividad_del_volcan_Nevado_del_Ruiz_del_11_de_julio_al_17_de_julio_de_2023.pdf
- (2) https://www2.sgc.gov.co/Noticias/boletinesDocumentos/Boletin_Informativo_No_2981_junio_2023.pdf
- (3) Colombian Red Cross Society Databases.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The departments of Tolima, Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda and Cundinamarca are mainly engaged in agricultural activities, including cultivation of rice, sesame, sorghum, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, tobacco, cassava and fruit trees. In Caldas, the main activities include the production of textiles and apparel, chemicals, metalworking, wood, cement, and liquor. In Quindío and Risaralda, coffee production stands out; other crops that have increased in recent years are bananas, plantains, cassava, citrus, beans, corn, and cocoa. In Cundinamarca, manufacturing industry, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing, and electricity, gas and water supply are the most important

These economic activities provide food security and generate economic income for the population. However, the expansion of economies based on large-scale agriculture and livestock farming, which are highly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change and variability, have been affected, causing the loss of many crops and grazing



areas. This situation affects not only producers, but also those who are part of the production chain, including consumers, due to the increase in the prices of scarce product

In the event of a volcanic eruption, and in general due to extreme weather events, there is damage to livelihoods and assets, which is sometimes difficult for the communities to solve without external assistance. These effects not only cause economic losses, but also put communities at risk of food insecurity, since the greatest impact occurs in vulnerable communities with difficult access to means and resources that allow them to solve these consequences

Therefore, it is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to ensure the coverage of basic needs of the communities, through multipurpose cash transfers, so that the affected people have dignified access to food, housing and other needs, such as the continuation of health treatment

The use of the Multipurpose Cash Transfers represents a very important role in the whole strategy, since it allows the beneficiary families to use the resources in a personalized way to their needs, with dignity, maintaining the protagonist role in decision making and avoiding that they assume a passive attitude and contributing to the local economy

During the anticipatory phase, it is required to provide assistance through Multipurpose Cash Transfers for families who evacuated to ensure the coverage of urgent basic needs. Similarly, in the event of a volcanic eruption, this will be required, plus food kits, to assist families directly affected by the emergency, including

- Reaching the survival threshold.
- Purchase of complementary or additional food in addition to humanitarian food aid.
- Purchase of medicines.
- Transportation Payment of debts.
- Payment of utilities Payment of rent
- Livelihood protection
- Purchase of raw materials.
- Purchase of concentrated feed or fodder for livestock.
- Relocation of livestock to safe areas.
- Purchase of seeds and agricultural inputs.

Of the total families initially projected to assist (200), only 62 complied with the government's orders to evacuate the emergency zones. The rest of the families did not evacuate due to fear of property theft from their farms and fear of losing their jobs and therefore their livelihoods, as most people work in farms, crops and livestock and are paid for the work they do daily. Likewise, there were cases where families had to fragment, as part of the family (especially minors) were displaced to safe areas and one or two people from the household (mainly the father and/or mother) returned to the farms to take care of them and to be able to work and not lose their livelihoods.

After each change in volcanic activity, families incurred travel costs, both to evacuate and to return to their homes after the latest update of decreased volcanic activity. They also had to cover basic needs in their temporary shelters and require funds to cover the additional expenses incurred.

Additionally, during field visits, families reported that their municipalities had indicated that after the evacuation they would receive rent assistance, but that to date no such assistance has been provided. Thus, cash is still needed to cover the return and living expenses of the families who evacuated.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery



In previous years, the Colombian Red Cross Society developed projects that strengthened the knowledge of volcanic hazards in the surrounding communities, as well as their organization, training, equipment and preparedness for response. However, due to the lack of intervention by local authorities in disaster risk management, these capacities are understandably worn out, which demands actions like retraining sessions for previously formed committees in topics like first aid, evacuation, emergency coordination and emergency planning, the reinforcement of community equipment for emergency response (first aid dotation, identification items for first responders, emergency signals, and others) and training sessions for the community and the families of the exposed communities. The main topics in which families and organized groups need to be trained are Family Emergency Plan (risk reduction, identification of evacuation points), first aid and conformation of Community Response Committee

As an anticipatory measure, the National Society has identified the need to strengthen its communications network in order to anticipate any failure in the communication networks in the event of an eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano and to support coordination and operations in the area of influence of the volcano

The National Society's telematics programme has different emergency telecommunications kits, such as portable lighting systems that are used to generate autonomous lighting in areas where there is no electricity due to failures or damage, guaranteeing security, visibility and the continuity of the operations of the work team in the field, while the energy service is being re-established. However, maintenance and replacement of accessories is necessary to extend the life of some device

A digital repeater is located on the Mangüi hill in Zipacón, Cundinamarca, which serves as a link between CITEL in Bogotá and the Tolima branch with its municipal units and support groups in the north of the department: the Caldas branch, the Quindío branch and the Risaralda branch. However, in the preventive maintenance performed on 2 April 2023, it was found that the duplexer devices, which allow separating the transmitted work signal so that it does not interfere with nearby frequencies, are not within the normal operating adjustment range, thus presenting a failure in the rejection stage. Therefore, it was necessary to replace it and thus ensure stable communication with the branches located in the areas affected by the volcano. Also, due to technical recommendations, it is suggested that when changing the duplexers, the 4-dipole antenna be changed simultaneously, as this set corresponds to 90% of the repeater's operability. In addition to the above, a diagnosis of the communication equipment of the Cundinamarca Branch found that 2 portable radio antennas require corrective maintenance, especially those that connect to the Guaduas Branch Support Group

Based on the field visit made by the Disaster Risk Management Team to the Tolima Branch, to validate the operability of the communication system and the inventory of capacities, it was determined that the antennas of the mobile radios should be replaced since they were found to be deteriorated due to their operation, having reached their programmed obsolescence

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the event of a volcanic eruption in the Nevado del Ruiz, the National Society has identified the need to use the local capacities already established in the Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Weapons Contamination and Doctrine areas, accompanied by the team of the National Directorate. This is based on the necessary enlistment of teams, identification of internal strengths in operational communication and safer access to enable communication with those possibly affected, opening up actions in the territory (acceptance) and offering protection to our teams, so that they can carry out their humanitarian work safely, in order to finally provide a coordinated response to the needs of people and communities possibly affected in terms of loss of family contacts, population mobilization. In this way, it will also be possible to be aware of possible situations that require protection actions, which can be addressed without any kind of distinction



Implementing the Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach in this emergency implies providing practical guidance to response teams to adopt actions that minimise protection risks, reducing exposure to negative factors and supporting the search for mechanisms to care for people in special conditions of vulnerability (e.g., people with disabilities, children or adolescents, sexually diverse population, among others). PGI actions seek to prevent actions that cause further damage to the population that has been affected by the event

Protection in a context of arms contamination is based on reducing the risk by strengthening the capacities of the communities and institutions. In order to begin the approach, the early warnings issued by the “Defensoría del Pueblo” (Ombudsman's Office) were first considered, in which the departments of Caldas and Risaralda were targeted, with effects found in urban centres. The greatest exposure is identified, according to early warnings, in the Department of Caldas - Municipality of Manizales, and in the Municipality of Pereira in the department of Risaralda, where it is necessary to contemplate contingency plans containing preventive action against the high exposure of explosive devices reported and verification with local entities of their emergency plans, which should take into account the practices of safe behavior and verification of trails

For this, it is essential that the community adopts evacuation mechanisms with identified routes and community plans that allow to have evacuation plans mitigating the exposure of mines or explosive devices; so that both, social leaders and community actors, can perform safe evacuations based on the evaluation of vulnerabilities and capacities of the municipal level. For the other departments of influence, the exposure was evaluated and since it is lower, it is only necessary to share the information so that they have the message of safe behaviors in radio broadcasts or workshops, to generate prevention with coverage and immediacy in all areas

From a protection approach, the main humanitarian needs that arise are:

- Lack of knowledge on how to act in the face of imminent risk.
- Increase in the number of unaccompanied or separated children.
- Situations of risk of gender-based violence, including sexual violence (especially when activating emergency shelters).
- Incidents and/or accidents due to the presence of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices (if the areas have the presence of these elements).
- Loss of contact between family members.
- Disarticulation and lack of coordination in the humanitarian response, which may increase re-victimization.
- Lack of knowledge on the part of the response teams on how to carry out protection actions (actions aimed at minimizing exposure to harm or abuse, identifying and/or managing protection cases, activating care routes with the authorities for the restoration of rights, mitigating the impacts that limit access to rights in conditions of restriction after an event of this nature - among them, preventing re-victimization and the generation of more actions with harm).

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to carry out anticipatory actions by reinforcing the technical and operational emergency preparedness capacities of the National Society and the communities in the Colombian Red Cross Society branches, in the departments of Caldas, Tolima, Cundinamarca,



Risaralda and Quindio, thus allowing the National Society and communities at risk to be ready in case a response phase is triggered.

First trigger (Target: 3,326 people): Reinforce the technical and operational emergency preparedness capacities of the National Society and the communities in the Colombian Red Cross Society branches, in order to improve the possible response of the population in high and medium threat areas due to the probable eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.

Second trigger (Target: 11,988 people): Carry out response actions for prioritized population, through humanitarian assistance through the intervention of activities under Health, WASH, Livelihoods, Multipurpose Cash assistance, Disaster Risk Reduction and Protection, Gender and Inclusion.

Operation strategy rationale

INTERVENTION STRATEGY BY TRIGGER

Trigger No. 1 - Anticipatory phase (Change from Yellow alert to Orange alert level):

Anticipatory actions to mitigate the potential impact of a volcanic eruption and protect the life, health, livelihoods and dignity of exposed people in the high and medium threat zone of the volcano, in the departments of Tolima, Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda and Cundinamarca, will be developed.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

Training in cash transfer and implementation of a multipurpose cash transfer program for 62 families (186 people approx.) in Caldas (22) and Tolima (40), in two deliveries for a total amount of \$916,000 COP / CHF 197.48 (approx. CHF 98.74 each), to support the basic needs of families who complied with the government's orders to evacuate the emergency zones.

The amount of cash to be delivered follows the current government guidelines indicated by the Cash Transfer Group (GTM) for families of up to 3 persons, which corresponds to the average number of persons per household according to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) in the area.

The cash transfer aims to cover basic needs, including purchase of food, support for the payment of rent, support for the payment of public services due to an increase in the number of occupants if they evacuate to the homes of relatives/friends, transport and food for domestic and production animals.

As part of the strengthening strategies and installed capacity, the Colombian Red Cross Society carries out the collection of information for cash (characterization and post-distribution survey) through the Kobo tool, where the data is managed/saved according to the country's regulations (Law No. 1581 of 2012).

The Colombian Red Cross Society has previously signed agreements with banking entities and financial operators with national coverage, such as the money transfer company EFECTY, which has a large network of payment points that guarantee the reliable dispersal of funds, charging a low percentage for each money transfer made

It should be noted that the Colombian Red Cross Society has extensive experience in livelihood intervention and cash transfers in rural and urban contexts in the country, with coverage of more than 20,000 people, including different profiles of vulnerable populations. Among them: victims of armed conflict, population affected by the COVID-19 crisis, natural disasters (floods in Mocoa - Putumayo, Hurricane Iota in San Andrés, Providencia and Cartagena, rainy seasons in La Mojana and in the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Vichada, Guainía, Guajira and Nariño) and migrant population with funding from Participating National Societies such as: Spanish, German, Norwegian, American Red Cross and with external partners such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs COSUDE, COCA COLA COMPANY, NOVARTIS, among others

The National Society has also developed a guide for the implementation of Cash Transfer Programmes in COVID-19



contexts based on consultation and reference sources such as the Toolkit for Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP) in emergencies hosted in CashHub, as well as the ICRC market analysis guide used to support feasibility studies for the implementation of CTP.

Finally, the CRCS has a Livelihoods Officer and a Risk Reduction Manager specialized in cash transfers, as well as a protocol developed for the matter.

WASH:

- Initial assessment of WASH needs and coordination with local stakeholders.
- Distribution of 400 water filters for treatment water
- Distribution of 800 family hygiene kits.
- Training of volunteers in WASH activities and water treatment at the household level.
- Training of community members in the correct use of water filters.

The family hygiene kits include:

- Medium bristle toothbrush for adults suggested brands (PRO, Colgate, Oral B) or of the same quality.
- Medium bristle toothbrush for children suggested brands (PRO, Colgate, oral B) or of the same quality.
- Bath soap in individual packaging minimum 125g.
- Toothpaste 100 cc Suggested brands Colgate or of the same quality.
- Normal, odorless sanitary towels
- Men's razors
- Traditional large size plastic comb (wet comb)
- Blue laundry detergent bar soap x 300 gr Suggested brand, Dersa, Rey or same quality.
- Hand towels in thread 70 X 40 cm.
- Toilet paper double sheet roll
- Shampoo in plastic container 550 ml national brand for family use.
- Nail clippers medium metal curved tip in stainless steel 5cm long
- Disposable nappies stage 4.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION:

- Training In First aid, response strategies and emergency coordination for volunteers and staff.
- Provision of Community Emergency Response Committees with elements for emergency response and evacuation including first aid kits, long spinal splint, identification items, fire extinguisher
- Training in family emergency plans for communities.

HEALTH:

- Prepositioning of first aid supplies, pre-hospital care, trauma and triage kits
- Health prevention and promotion activities, prioritizing health care practices related to management, consumption and purification of the water.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- Delivery of elements and accessories for the strengthening of communications systems.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION:

- Work on a strategy of support and review of guidelines and capacities on mission protection issues, from the different intervention teams in a cross-cutting manner, relating to how to develop communication of institutional actions to be carried out and safe access to territory, seen as components of operational security.
- Preparation of teams with possible intervention through meetings with the directors of Disaster Risk Management, Health, Peacebuilding and Institutional Doctrine and their teams.
- Institutional mapping to coordinate response actions with actors of institutions locally in charge of responding to an emergency in Protection-related issues (30 representatives of institutions per branch). Specific information will be provided on protection risks such as Operational Communication of the CRC, Weapons Contamination, gender and diversity risks, and risks of rupture of family ties, among the most relevant.



- With the institutions, care routes for the restoration of rights will be identified, as well as protocols, care programmes and institutional offerings for the mitigation of protection risks that may arise in the event of the eruption of the volcano.
- Training workshops for staff members of the Colombian Red Cross Society to learn about and manage emergency response based on Protection with Safer Access and Operational Communication components applied to two branches.
- Dissemination of safe mine risk behavior messages in three departments.
- Information will be provided on the Institutional Mission and the protection and response actions carried out through local and departmental media in the areas of potential impact.
- Training of volunteers from the response teams of the focalized sections in the guidelines of the PGI to identify protection risks, mitigation mechanisms and response coordination strategies that reduce exposure to new risks that may arise during the development of humanitarian actions.

Trigger No. 2 - Response phase (Change from Orange alert to Red alert level):

LIVELIHOODS:

- Procurement and distribution of non-perishable food kits for emergency response.
- Recovery of agricultural livelihoods through the delivery of livestock feed and/or the delivery of agricultural inputs for the re-establishment of short-cycle crops that favor food security.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

Training in cash transfer and implementation of a multipurpose cash transfer program for 582 families for a total amount of \$458,000 COP (approx. CHF 100). As in the anticipatory phase, the amount delivered will correspond to the governance guidelines of the Cash Transfer Group (GTF).

This multipurpose cash will be delivered to the most affected families by the eruption, with the purpose of reaching the threshold of survival and recovery of their livelihoods for one month, such as

- Payment of debts.
- Purchase of food.
- Purchase of inputs for the recovery of their livelihoods.
- Transport.
- Purchase of medicines.

COMMUNITY, ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Within the CEA mechanisms for the cash transfer programme, different communication channels will be established with the beneficiaries: WhatsApp, telephone, email, social networks, where they can send their requests, request s and/or complaint

Once the people are selected, a telephone call will be made to provide guidance on how to withdraw the money and general recommendations on the use of the transfer and security. Subsequently, a post-distribution survey will be conducted to monitor and evaluate different aspects of the cash delivery and its functionality

From the start of the different actions, assertive communication is used to avoid generating false expectations, and clarity is provided on the execution of the actions, requirements and exit strategies. Likewise, constant communication is maintained with people to socialize and follow up on each stage of the programme

WASH:

- Mobilization, preventive maintenance and operation of drinking water treatment plants.
- Procurement and distribution of household cleaning kits, composed of:



- 22-gauge rubber gloves No. 8
- Black plastic rubbish bag 70cm x 90cm x 10 und
- Red rubbish bin bag 45cm X 58cm x 10 und
- Cloth mouth cover
- 10L plastic bucket
- Absorbent kitchen towel 20cm X 18cm
- Broom with stick
- Floor brush with stick
- Liquid floor soap X 150 ml
- Detergent powder X 1000 gr
- Sponge for tile type sabra
- Disinfectant cleaner X 1000 ml (hypochlorite)

HEALTH:

- Procurement and distribution of vector management and control kits:
- 3 awnings or mosquito nets impregnated with mosquito repellent.
- 2 bars of 50 grams of nopikex repellent.
- Tula or packaging to carry the elements.
- Provision of medical care (First Aid/Prehospital care).
- Mobilization of emergency medical teams: To enable effective support and rapid deployment to emergency areas. Each team will be composed of a medical doctor, nurse, psychologist, two nurse's assistant, and two medical logistic members, who will provide first aid and primary medical care to safeguard the life and physical integrity of the personnel, while the person is transferred to a care centre or hospita

Likewise, this team contemplates the integration of a psychologist for MHPSS assistance for health effects derived from the volcano eruption, such as: fatigue, nausea, headache, gastrointestinal disorders, changes in sleep and appetite, emotional signs such as anxiety, depression, burn-out syndrome or exhaustion, and manifestations of post-traumatic stress syndrome due to the situation

Healthcare workers are also exposed to these disturbances, so training, teamwork, knowledge of the signs and symptoms that can help to maintain balance and detect the condition in time to receive the required professional support are very important.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION:

The IFRC has consolidated the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach to emergency response to provide practical guidance for the incorporation of four principles (Dignity-Access-Participation-Security) in the sectors that are activated in a humanitarian emergency response. The implementation of actions from the PGI Approach allows the adoption of measures aimed at limiting exposure to risks of violence and abuse, minimizing the impacts or possible actions with harm (derived from the implemented actions) and mitigating the humanitarian impacts suffered by the population after exposure to the event that causes the emergency

In trigger 2, it has been considered the implementation of actions such as:

Awareness-raising workshops for communities and institutions on Protection and Restoring of Family Links (RFL) will be carried out. Dissemination will be carried out on the local institutional offer of local care routes and protection mechanisms for cases that may arise in relation to: Persons reported missing, re-establishment of contact between family members, gender-based violence - including sexual violence - (especially if temporary shelters are activated), unaccompanied or separated children, violation of rights towards sexually diverse people, among others. This action will support the management of information on the restoration of rights and the management of protection cases

An Emergency Fund for the Management of Protection Cases will be activated in order to have the necessary resources to provide support in the care and/or referral to the institutions responsible for the restoration of rights



for individuals and/or families affected by protection risks

For the establishment of protection from Weapons Contamination Actions, activities to be carried out within the framework of anti-mining and other explosive ordnance regulations are contemplated, and are established with the main objective of providing a contingency plan based on safe behaviors that allow the warning emergency to be addressed without exposing the population to actions that increase their risk in another scenario, which could generate accidents or incidents with mines or explosive devices.

In addition, in case of reports of missing persons, search requests will be taken from relatives in order to activate the corresponding actions in emergency contexts and the corresponding coordination processes will be established with the competent authorities to facilitate the processes of search, identification and reestablishment of contact between family members

From the component of Restoring Family Links (RFL), if required, connectivity points will be activated depending on the affected areas, purchase and installation of a series of logistical tools (plans, tents, furniture, stationery, transportation resources) and volunteer staff, in order to prevent the disappearance of people and family separation. Connectivity services are intended to make available tools that allow people to establish contact with their loved ones through devices such as cell phones, tablets, mobile battery charging elements and modems to provide Wi-Fi service

INTERVENTION STRATEGY BY SUPPORT SERVICES:

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 are implemented, according to the amounts and items detailed to ensure the eligibility of the resource. Suppliers submit their quotations according to the selection criteria managed by the institution, which are supported by a purchase plan that seeks to access from the beginning of the intervention to the purchase of humanitarian assistance elements, according to their technical characteristics established by the Manual of Standardization of Humanitarian Aid of the National System of Disaster Risk Management, focused on quality and quantity according to the identified needs of the community

The mobilization of personnel and equipment is supported by the capacity of institutional vehicles and boats; however, to mobilize a large amount of material, and due to the dynamics of the area due to the emergency, it will eventually be necessary to rent cargo vehicles to move cargo and personnel, in order to be able to access the affected areas

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

Information Technology: To guarantee an articulated communication strategy, the national telecommunications network supports the operation with the technical support of the Colombian Red Cross Society Telematics team, in the systems established in VHF and HF that are currently operational and functional in the field

Security: The National Society works within the framework of action of Safer Access, in addition to compliance with the provisions contained in the Colombian Red Cross Security Manual, which must be applied and established by all components of the Red Cross Movement, present in Colombia and in the region, as well as the management, employees and volunteers of all the Colombian Red Cross Society branches.

Administration and Finance: The administrative and financial processes are framed in the quality system of the Colombian Red Cross Society, and support all the actions of the humanitarian mission, ensuring transparency and accountability in an appropriate manner



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

In the first stage of the intervention, 3,326 people will be assisted, who will be part of the capacity building actions for the prevention of emergencies

The target population for the first trigger is made up of the people prioritized in the high threat zone of the municipalities of Villamaría (Caldas), Casabianca, Herveo, Murillo and Villa Hermosa (Tolima), who received preventive evacuation alert due to the possible effects and the high severity that could be caused. The needs of the most vulnerable group such as minors, women, pregnant and lactating women, chronically ill adults, people with disabilities and the elderly, as well as migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons will be taken into consideration

For the second trigger, a more extensive intervention is contemplated in the five departments prioritized for being affected by an imminent volcanic eruption, according to the rings of intervention and affected

The target population for the second trigger will be 11,988 people, who will receive assistance after the eruption of the volcano.

Although people targeted in the first phase could also be part of the second phase, it is highly unlikely due to the fact that the first phase is aimed at people whom are evacuating from the high threat zone in the departments of Caldas and Tolima. However, in case of the second phase, the people targeted would be those that remain in the high threat zone of the five prioritized departments

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The prioritization of the affected population will be made considering the area of greatest influence of the affected by the activity of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano and the governmental guidelines of preventive evacuation. Local censuses conducted by the Red Cross and other relief and risk management groups will be taken into consideration, as well as the most vulnerable populations identified by the teams in the field

Two lines of actions are considered as part of anticipatory actions:

1. Evacuation: This applies to individuals, families and communities within a radius of 15 km, and also to some residents of areas in the municipality of Villamaría in the department of Caldas. This applies for some areas in the municipalities of Herveo, Murillo, Casabianca and Villahermosa in the department of Tolima as well.
2. Readiness: This corresponds to other populations in the zone of influence and applies to the five departments surrounding the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, including Tolima, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Risaralda and Quindío

The Emergency Humanitarian Assistance and anticipatory actions are focused on the populations that are in the 15 kilometer ring, because currently they must evacuate. It is not possible now to determine if they will lose their homes or not; however, with the current situation they cannot reside in these sites, because of the risk and exposure of their physical and mental health due to the effects that can generate an eruptive event such as the one that is estimated to happen, since the ash, gases, high temperatures, presence of pyroclasts as the most critical events do not allow to be in the area. Therefore, these people will be located in shelters, refuges and other areas other than their homes, so humanitarian assistance is prioritized in order to assist and satisfy their needs in a dignified manner

MULTIPURPOSE CASH TRANSFERS:

The people selected will be prioritized according to the following criteria, and may or may not be registered in the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD by its initials in Spanish) Single Registry of Affected and Affected Persons (RUDA by its initials in Spanish)



- Livelihoods affected
- Families with children under 5 years of age.
- Families with pregnant or breastfeeding women or adolescents.
- Families with members with special capacities (physical, mental, sensory or intellectual), or with chronic, critical or degenerative illnesses that disable them to work.
- Families at risk or who assume negative survival strategies (sale of productive assets, prostitution, reduction of the number of meals, reduction of health and education expenses, consumption of seed reserves, among others).

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING BENEFICIARIES:

The population prioritized for the different activities will be chosen taking into account the group of people most affected, considering the following criteri

- People who could not evacuate and lost their basic means of subsistence.
- Population without access to food.

Likewise, the main criterion will be the agreement with government entities on the population that could not be assisted by the state, in order to avoid duplication and to reach people who did not receive other forms of assistance.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	7,810	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	51.00 %	49.00 %
Men:	7,504	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	21.80 %	
Total targeted population:	15,314		

Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Coordination risks	Participation in as many Unified Command Posts as possible
The increase in temperatures in the volcanic buildings (structures created from the accumulation of solid fragments produced in an eruption) generates melting of the summit of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano, which can lead to avalanches, an increase in the water table, overflows or lahars.	- Evacuation of the population and mobile livelihoods. - National authorities should have Departmental Water Plans to anticipate possible emergencies in the structure of aqueducts and water intakes.
Rainfall, landslides and other events caused by the current rainy season may limit land access to the emergency zone.	- Projection of transportation and logistics according to the current characteristics of the territory. - Coordination with fluvial authorities operating in the area. - Synergy with the UNGRD and the territorial DRM Councils.



Health risks to people and animals due to falling pyroclasts or ashes that affect the respiratory system, visibility and limit land and air access to the emergency zone.	- Risk communication - Preventive delivery of personal protection equipment to the exposed population in the high threat zone.
Protection risks, such as internal displacement due to damage or total loss of housing and family disintegration.	The Colombian Red Cross Society conducts a capacity assessment of the branches and the National Headquarters in order to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement in the protection of family ties.
Due to the increase in rainfall, which generates water dams and becomes breeding grounds for vectors, there is a health risk due to exposure to vectors that cause tropical diseases such as Dengue, as well as to untreated water.	- Strict use of Personal Protection Equipment (impregnated mosquito nets and repellent) for volunteers and personnel supporting the operation. - Attention to public health and self-care measures by National Society personnel. - Promotion of hygiene practices and family cleanliness and people.
Financial risk due to illiquidity or late disbursements	- Planning of activities and schedules, based on the adequate provision of time for the preparation of letters of understanding with the Partner and the CRCS Branches, and resource requests to the Partner. - Recategorization of costs
Technical risk due to non-compliance of suppliers or the supply chain	- Performance policies subject to contracts, in terms of stock. - Follow-up processes
Financial risk due to ineligibility of expenditure.	- Control of the invoicing, payment and legalization process with the finance team. - Follow-up on the delivery schedules of the branches for the reporting of expenses.
Exchange rate volatility	Timely identification of surpluses to effect a request for repurchase from the Partner or extension at no cost for the execution of the surpluses.
Lack of situation reports or status information impacting readiness and implementation.	Regular meetings between IFRC and CRCS, and between CRCS and National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD by its initials in Spanish) institutions.
Insufficient or unavailable trained personnel to implement the response plan.	Enlistment of staff and volunteers trained in emergency response.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Taking into consideration that the fulfilment of the humanitarian work of the institution is directly and indirectly related to threats, vulnerability and risk derived from events of natural origin or situations produced by human beings, and that the integrity of humanitarian personnel, image, credibility and the institutional work based on the Fundamental Principles may be at risk or affected at any given moment, all actions will be carried out in accordance with the rules, protocols and procedures established by the Colombian Red Cross Society.

For the purpose of mobility and on a permanent basis, the members of the Participating National Societies and Movement components will strictly follow the procedures and security measures foreseen in the Colombian Red Cross National Contingency Plan for the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.



Planned Intervention

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 76,181
		Targeted Persons	1746
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1. Number of families reached with cash transfer assistance as part of anticipatory phase.		62	0
T2. Number of families reached with cash transfer assistance as part of the response phase.		582	0
Progress Towards Outcome			
The target for the indicator "Number of families reached with cash transfer assistance as part of anticipatory phase" has been modified from 200 to 62 families, who are the ones who had to evacuate due to the emergency. At the moment, logistical arrangements are being made with the financial provider, after which the families will receive two Multipurpose Cash Transfers of CHF 98.74 approx. each			

	Health	Budget	CHF 102,201
		Targeted Persons	2666
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1. Number of pre-positioned medical assistance kits		10	10
T1. Number of people reached by health prevention and promotion		400	0
T2. Number of medical care provided (First Aid/Prehospital care / 4000 health care services provided to 2666 people)		4000	0
T2. Number of vector control management kits delivered		800	0
Progress Towards Outcome			
A. T1. Number of pre-positioned medical assistance kits			



The 10 medical assistance kits were prepositioned (2 for each section), consisting of: trauma kit with stretcher, triage kit, biomedical supplies, personal eye and respiratory protection elements, psychological support kit and material for disease promotion and prevention campaigns.

B. T1. Number of people reached by health prevention and promotion

The health promotion and prevention training activities will be carried out in July with the same families that participate in the WASH workshops. The topics to be addressed will be health care practices related to management, consumption and purification of the water.

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 87,304
		Targeted Persons	2400
Indicators	Target	Actual	
T2. Number of Drinking Water Treatment Plants mobilized	3	0	
T2. Number of family cleaning kits provided	800	0	
T1. Number of water filters provided	400	0	
T2. Number of water treatment plants that undergo preventive maintenance	9	0	
T1. Number of family hygiene kits provided	800	0	
T1. Training of volunteers in WASH activities and water treatment at the household level	150	80	
T1. Community members trained in the correct use of water filters.	400	0	

Progress Towards Outcome

A. T1. Number of water filters provide

Water filters were pre-positioned in the Caldas (150) and Tolima (250) branches, which will be delivered in July to the communities identified in the volcano's high threat zone. These elements will guarantee the necessary water purification due to the fall of pyroclastic elements and ash in the water sources that supply these communities.

B. T1. Number of family hygiene kits provided

The hygiene kits were pre-positioned in the Caldas and Tolima branches with 300 and 500 respectively, which will be delivered in July to the communities identified in the high threat area of the volcano. These kits contain family hygiene elements, which will guarantee cleanliness and personal hygiene conditions for the communities.

Two new indicators, related to the strengthening of volunteer and community capacities in water and filter



management, were added:

C.□ T1. Training of volunteers in WASH activities and water treatment at the household level

Workshops have been held with 80 volunteers and Red Cross staff in WASH in the Cundinamarca and Bogotá branches. For the month of July, a workshop is scheduled for the Tolima, Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda branches in order to complete the training of the proposed staff in this specialty. This indicator has reached 53% of execution.

D.□ T1. Training of volunteers and community in the correct use of water filters.

Training sessions are planned for July with the families who receive the filters in the departments of Tolima and Caldas.

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 14,027
		Targeted Persons	0
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1 - T2. Number of monitoring missions conducted.		3	1
T2. Deployment of a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member with disaster management expertise to support NS actions in the event of trigger 2 activation.		1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

A. T1 - T2: Number of monitoring missions conducted:

One monitoring visit has been made to the Caldas and Tolima branches to review the technical and financial progress of the implementation of the DREF in accordance with the proposed lines of action and activities.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 14,553
		Targeted Persons	1610
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1. Percentage of staff and volunteers that participate in the review and implementation of guidelines and capacities in Operational Safety		100	72
T1. Number of local response civil servants and community representatives that participate in assessment of needs, vulnera-		10	0



bilities and municipal capacities for building community response		
T1. Number of departments where key messages on safe behaviour have been disseminated through radio	3	2
T1. Number of departments where key messages on safe behaviour have been disseminated through workshops	2	0
T1. Number of people reached through awareness-raising days for representatives of institutions (Protection)	100	0
T2. Number of people reached through awareness-raising days for communities and institutions (RFL)	1500	0

Progress Towards Outcome

A. T1. Percentage of staff and volunteers that participate in the review and implementation of guidelines and capacities in Operational Safet

Two capacity-building workshops on Doctrine and Protection were held for volunteers and employees of the Quindío, Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda and Cundinamarca - Bogotá branches. These workshops were replicated in the Municipal Units and Support Groups in the area of influence of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano, strengthening the capacities of small teams with the participation of leading representatives of Peace Building and Institutional Doctrine processes, as well as Disaster Risk Management, through whom we seek to promote the knowledge acquired in the branches in the area of influence of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano. This indicator has reached 72% implementation considering that the planned target was 200 people trained in the 5 regional offices (Quindio, Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda and Cundinamarca).□

B. T1. Number of local response civil servants and community representatives that participate in assessment of needs, vulnerabilities and municipal capacities for building community response.

This activity was previously aimed only at civil servants; however, it has become important to expand the target audience to community leaders and representatives, who will increase their knowledge in response to the presence of explosive devices in the area. This activity is planned for the month of July in the Risaralda branch, where mine risk education processes will be carried out.

C. T1. Number of departments to which key messages on safe behaviors have been disseminated by radio or through workshops.

Radio spots on safe behavior have been broadcast in two departments (Cundinamarca and Tolima) and, in Caldas, they have been contracted to begin in July. This indicator has reached 67% of execution.

After mapping possible risks for the dissemination of radio messages in the five departments initially planned (Caldas, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Risaralda and Quindío), it was decided to diversify the methodology to avoid broadcasting messages that could increase uncertainty among the population less exposed to the risk of the volcano eruption. In this way, radio spots will be broadcast in Caldas, Tolima and Cundinamarca, and workshops will be organized in Quindío and Risaralda.



D. T1. Number of departments where key messages on safe behavior have been disseminated through workshops

Institutional workshops will be held in the departments of Risaralda and Quindío since July, where volunteers and staff of the Colombian Red Cross Society will access information on security measures.

E. T1. Number of people reached through awareness-raising days for representatives of institutions.

Awareness-raising sessions are planned for the month of July with institutions involved in the response, with content on protection, in the departments of Caldas and Tolima, where there is a greater risk of being affected by the volcanic threat.

Initially, it was planned to cover the 5 departments (Risaralda, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Caldas and Quindío) with a target of 250 representatives of the institutions. However, during the last three months, the authorities of the aforementioned departments have held local meetings in which the Colombian Red Cross Society has also participated, showing that coordination and review of response capacities have already been carried out in these spaces, so the activity was redefined, directing efforts to strengthen and cover the departments with a high degree of possible direct impact.

In view of this change, the number of people assisted as an initial target was adjusted from 250 people in 5 departments (community and institutional representatives) to 100 in 2 departments (Caldas and Tolima).

The functions and working time of two NIT profiles have already been identified for implementation in July in the aforementioned areas, in order to move forward with the local work and leave capacity established in the corresponding Sections, alongside the Institutions.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 12,241
		Targeted Persons	630
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1. Number of community emergency response kits delivered		14	0
T1. Number of families from the prioritised communities receive training on the Family Emergency Plan (15 families per community, with 3 members per family nucleus).		210	75
T1. Volunteers and staff trained in a workshop on preparedness for the response to the orange activity level of the volcano		50	50

Progress Towards Outcome

A. T1. Number of community emergency response kits delivered.

The community emergency kits will be delivered in July, following the completion of training on the family emergency plan in the communities.



B. T1. Number of families from the prioritized communities receive training on the Family Emergency Plan.

To date, 75 families have been trained in the family emergency plan in the Department of Caldas, which are pending to receive community emergency kits that will allow them to respond in a timely manner to an emergency caused by multi-affected situations. This indicator is 36% complete.

C. T1. Volunteers and staff trained in a workshop on preparedness for the response to the orange activity level of the volcano.

A workshop was held with the staff of the regional offices that form part of the first response ring in the event of a possible eruption of the volcano (Quindío, Tolima, Caldas, Risaralda and Cundinamarca), where 50 volunteers and collaborators were trained. This indicator has reached 100% implementation.□

The previous indicator "Number of community drills developed" was replaced by the indicator "Volunteers and staff trained in a workshop on preparedness for the response to the orange activity level of the volcano", because the Local Governments requested activities that cause less social commotion, as false news was being shared among the population about the eruption of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano, which was affecting the local economy and tourism. For this reason, the workshop modality was changed to include simulation activities, but on a smaller scale. This decision was also taken considering that the execution of the 14 workshops previously planned could increase the risk of exposure of the volunteer staff accompanying the development of the activities.

The workshop was attended by 50 people, including officials from the National Directorate and the Colombian Red Cross branches, representatives of the International Federation of the Red Cross, guest speakers from the Guatemalan Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross and guest speakers from the Colombian Geological Service and expert volcanologists. The objective was to strengthen the capacities and the National and Sectional Contingency Plans located in areas of high volcanic threat. Operational issues, successful experiences and lessons learned from the eruptions of the volcanoes Nevado del Ruiz, Nevado del Huila and Galeras in Colombia, Volcán del Fuego in Guatemala and Volcán Tungurahua in Ecuador; National and Sectional Contingency Plans were addressed, and an exercise was carried out in which the change of activity level to red was simulated, and the response of the Sections and the National Directorate was tested.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 113,694
		Targeted Persons	0
Indicators		Target	Actual
T1. Number of volunteers and staff reached with visibility uniforms to conduct activities		236	236
T1. Number of volunteers and staff reached with personal protective equipment		100	0
T1. Accessories delivered for the strengthening of communications systems		90	90
Lessons learned workshop		1	0
Progress Towards Outcome			



A. T1. Number of volunteers and staff reached with visibility uniforms to conduct activities

236 Colombian Red Cross Society institutional uniforms were delivered to the Tolima (100), Caldas (70), Quindío (22), Risaralda (22) and Cundinamarca (22) branches. Additionally, 47 visibility elements (flags) were distributed: 8 for each branch and 7 to the National Headquarters. This indicator has reached 100% achievement.

B. T1. Number of volunteers and staff reached with personal protective equipment

In July, 100 items of personal protective equipment will be delivered to the Tolima and Caldas branches for distribution to the municipal units and support groups in the high volcanic threat zone.

The decrease in the target (from 236 to 100) was due to the fact that the National Society has pre-positioned personal protection elements in the prioritised branches, which were in the inventory of the National Directorate, in view of the threat generated by the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano. Under this DREF, 100 kits of personal protection elements were acquired and will be delivered in July, in order to reinforce the elements already delivered.

C. T1. Accessories delivered for the strengthening of communications systems

Elements and accessories were delivered, such as batteries and antennas for portable radios, logic card and PA unit for communications repeater, batteries for lighting systems, stationary battery for communications repeater, 4 dipole antenna for communications repeater station, mobile antennas for Colombian Red Cross Society vehicles, volume knobs for portable communications radios and pass and fail duplexer for communications repeater station. These elements strengthen the response capacity and reach of the Colombian Red Cross Society telecommunications network, especially in the areas of influence of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano. This indicator has reached 100% achievement.

D. Lessons learned workshop

The workshop will be held during the last week of execution of the DREF and will include the participation of the staff of the branches and the communities assisted, with the aim of knowing the lessons learned in the development of the operations that were carried out within the framework of this DREF for anticipatory actions.

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget		CHF 75,833
		Targeted Persons		8742
Indicators		Target	Actual	
T2. Number of families reached with food kits		2914	0	
T2. Number of families reached with livelihoods supplies (agricultural and/or animal feed)		101	0	
T2. Percentage of assisted families that re-establish their livelihood assets to reach the survival threshold.		60	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				



These activities have not been implemented as Trigger 2 has not been activated so far.



About Support Services

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

The team will be made up of the following members, considering that the personnel will be hired and deployed with 100% dedication to this emergency. Additionally, the personnel deployed for Trigger 1 will remain in case Trigger 2 is activated:

Trigger 1:

x1 Operation Coordinator
x1 Administrative Assistant
x1 Accounting Assistant

Trigger 2:

x1 National administrator
x1 National Cash Technician
x1 NIT in information and communications management
236x Volunteers

Volunteers with experience in actions related to health assistance, damage assessment and needs analysis, livelihoods, humanitarian emergency assistance, prevention and health promotion with a focus on water, sanitation and hygiene.

The National Society will support the operational actions with hired staff, who will be supporting the DREF intervention strategy with exclusive dedication to aspects related to procurement, purchasing, registration, financial monitoring, accounting, operational logistics, monitoring of actions in the field, operation reports and consolidation of information.

The Social and Humanitarian Development Team will support the technical and operational coordination processes of the actions to be carried out in the development of the operational lines, the staff has the knowledge, experience and expertise in processes of Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Humanitarian Assistance, Emergency and Disaster Response, implementation and development of humanitarian projects, among others. This team will be a reference to support and coordinate the field work teams and the management of the personnel that will be linked to develop the operation.

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

1X Surge Field Coordinator in case trigger 2 is activated.

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

The Colombian Red Cross Society manages the logistics and supply chain. The procedures and protocols established in the procurement procedure and in the quality management manual of the Colombian Red Cross Society are followed, according to the amounts and items detailed to guarantee the eligibility of the resource. Suppliers submit their quotations according to the selection criteria managed by the institution, based on a list of purchases that seek access from the beginning of the intervention to the purchase of humanitarian aid items, according to their technical characteristics established by the National Disaster Risk Management System Manual, focused on quality and quantity according to the identified needs of the community.

Mobilization of personnel and equipment is supported by the capacity of institutional vehicles and vessels; however, in order to mobilize a large amount of material and due to the dynamics of the emergency area, it will eventually be necessary to hire and rent cargo vehicles and fluvial vessels such as boats to move cargo and personnel to access the affected areas.

How will this operation be monitored?



The monitoring of this DREF is supported by the Project Office, which monitors the data and information captured and processed by the Risk and Disaster Management team, checking the timely management of technical and financial goals, accompanying the technical management and monitoring committees, providing feedback to the executing areas, generating implementation alerts and, if necessary, supporting the construction of improvement plans

The Humanitarian and Social Development team is responsible for the implementation of this plan, in coordination with the other National Society directorates. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies conducts regular monitoring sessions with the Colombian Red Cross Society, in order to know the progress of actions to support the affected populations in each of the departments where DREF operations are taking place

Likewise, the CRCS could participate in the operational coordination spaces with the National Disaster Risk Management System and other humanitarian organizations or agencies present in the area. The National Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross Society and its Disaster Risk Management Team carry out constant monitoring visits to the evolution of the situation in the area and the geological events that may generate variations in the context of the area.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Institutional actions are visible through the institution's social networks and the coordination spaces in which the review and validation of the processes developed at the humanitarian level are carried out. Likewise, elements of visibility and identification are used in the spaces where humanitarian aid is provided

Contact Information

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

• **National Society contact:**

Francisco Moreno, Director Ejecutivo, francisco.moreno@cruzrojacolombiana.org, +601 4376300 Ext: 7002

• **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Tiziana Bonzon, Head of Country Delegation, Colombia, tiziana.bonzon@ifrc.org

• **IFRC Project Manager:** Edwin Armenta, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, edwin.armenta@ifrc.org

• **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Edwin Armenta, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, edwin.armenta@ifrc.org

• **Media Contact:** Susana Arroyo, Regional Communications Manager, susana.arroyo@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)





DREF OPERATION

MDRCO023 - Colombian Red Cross Anticipatory Actions for Volcanic Eruption

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	368,312
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	75,833
Multi-purpose Cash	76,181
Health	102,201
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	87,304
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	14,553
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	12,241
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	127,722
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14,027
National Society Strengthening	113,694
TOTAL BUDGET	496,034

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)