

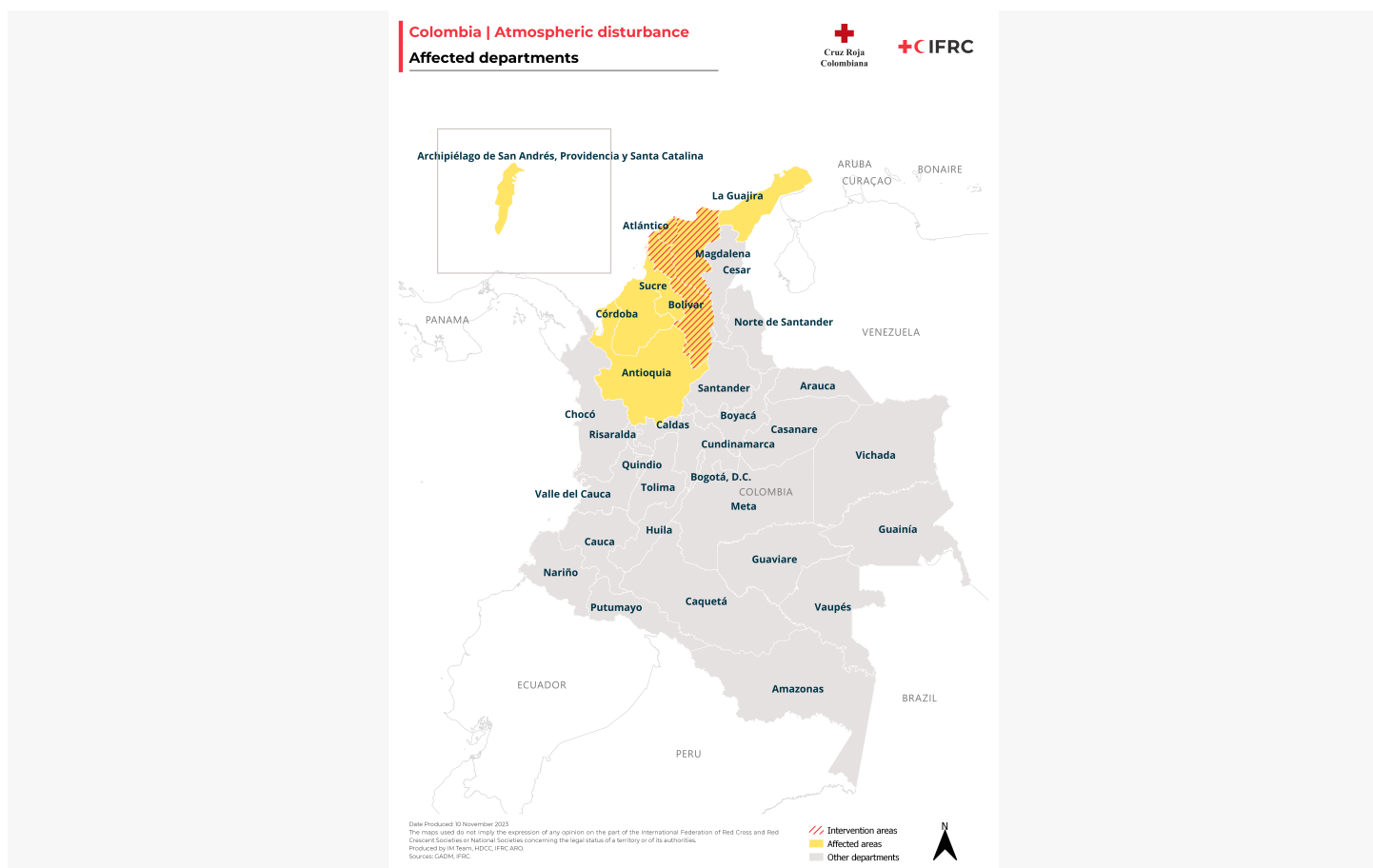


Severe flooding in Cartagena, 2 November 2023. Source: RCN Radio.

Appeal: MDRC0024	Country: Colombia	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 151,832	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 41,088 people	People Targeted: 4,350 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-11-17	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2024-02-29	DREF Published: 2023-11-17

Targeted Areas: **Atlantico, Bolivar, Magdalena**

Description of the Event



Map 1. Map of affected areas and areas prioritized by the Colombian Red Cross Society. Source: Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies. IDEAM. Updated to 11 November 2023.

What happened, where and when?

Due to the effects caused by the Atmospheric Disturbance (AL97), on 2 November 2023, the Mayor's Office of Cartagena de Indias declared a state of public calamity in the district, through Decree No. 1441 (1). On the same date, the Municipality of Zona Bananera, Department of Magdalena, issued Decree No. 410, extending the Calamity Declaration in the municipality, previously issued through Decree No. 085, indicating recent affectations caused by heavy rains (2).

Since 30 October, there have been heavy and prolonged rains outside the normal range in the Colombian Caribbean, affecting the north of the country, especially in the coastal area, with greater intensity in the departments of La Guajira, Bolivar, Magdalena and Atlántico. According to the National Unit for Risk and Disaster Management (UNGRD), because of the rains, there have been multiple floods, landslides, communication problems and families affected by the effects of the Atmospheric Disturbance (AL97), which is a climatic instability that alters atmospheric conditions and causes strong winds and rainfall.

The Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) issued a cyclone warning on 30 October, through Special Communiqué No. 1, by which it activated the National Tropical Cyclone Warning Protocol and alerted government authorities and the National System for Disaster Risk Management about the possibility of the development of a tropical cyclone that would cause increased rainfall, wind and thunderstorms. These effects were manifested in the west of the Caribbean Sea during the following days, affecting with heavy rains large sectors of the north of the country, especially in the coastal area of the Caribbean Sea (3).

On 3 November 2023, the IDEAM issued Special Communiqué No. 009, warning that the atmospheric disturbance continues and will continue to generate heavy and moderate rains in the northwest Caribbean Sea, including electrical activity over the center and west of the maritime area. This situation caused intense and continuous rains for more than 7 days, causing soil saturation, mass movements, blockage of roads, flash floods, gales, winds and increased levels of water sources, causing flooding in the city of Cartagena de Indias, in the department of Bolivar; in the Municipality of Zona Bananera, in the department of Magdalena; in

the Municipality of Soledad, in the department of Atlántico; and in the Municipality of Manaure, in the department of La Guajira (4).

According to the reports consolidated by the regional offices, around 13,696 families (41,088 people) were affected by the emergency, with damage to their homes, limited access to drinking water and livelihoods affected. Of these, 600 families are in the department of Atlántico, 10,200 families in the department of Bolívar and 2,896 families in the department of Magdalena (5).

Sources:

(1) Decree N° 1441. State of Public Calamity in Cartagena de Indias:

<https://noticiasvital.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/1441.pdf>

(2) Decree N° 410:

<https://ifrcorg.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/IFRCSharing/EXRWHYSPf7hKlBdNXDKd8IBaZmm6FFDvl7Ne8uN1aryHw?e=gEDr3Q>

(3) Special Communiqué No. 1. IDEAM:

http://www.pronosticosyalertas.gov.co/documents/78690/126335395/Comunicado+Especial_001_AL95.pdf/f89b09f1-9e03-4ea6-ae3b-eccc9bb39839?version=1.0

(4) Special Communiqué No. 9. IDEAM:

http://pronosticos.ideam.gov.co/documents/78690/126414152/Comunicado+Especial_009_Perturbacion+%28AL97%29.pdf/a1bee50e-2429-4f7c-b5c3-6e62f68ed9da?version=1.

(5) Reports consolidated by the regional offices:

<https://ifrcorg.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/IFRCSharing/EsrxN7ibYBZLjIm3srGmlMByiiAKU-qHRQ5ajdpk5lh0w?e=9yguiX>



Delivery of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance in the Bolivar Branch. November 2023.



Flooding in the municipality of Zona Bananera - Magdalena. 5 November 2023.

Scope and Scale

In the department of Magdalena, the Governor's Office reported the greatest damage in the municipality of Zona Bananera, with a total of 2,896 families affected so far in November 2023, through damage caused by the rising of the Ariguari River in the central sub-region and widespread damage to intercommunication routes. Similarly, flooding was recorded in the village of Sampués and in El Tigre, rural areas of the department. Finally, in the municipality of Aracataca, a public calamity was also declared.

In the department of Bolivar, the Advisory Office for Disaster Risk Management (OAGRD) and the local Mayor's Office have reported that the rains caused a significant number of emergencies, mainly in the capital, Cartagena de Indias. According to the consolidated report of the OAGRD and relief agencies, between 29 October and 2 November, 123 emergency reports were received, including damage to housing infrastructure, 91 reports of flooding, 7 fallen trees, 9 landslides, 5 collapsed housing structures, 8 reports on educational infrastructure, 10,200 families affected, and two deaths. There were also 91 sectors and neighborhoods with reports of flooding, as well as other areas affected by landslides, especially on the slopes of La Popa and Albornoz (1)(2).

In the department of Atlántico, there was a considerable increase in rainfall, which caused the overflowing of the Platanal and Salado streams in the city of Barranquilla, affecting approximately 2,000 people, according to initial estimates by the Mayor's Office of Barranquilla and the Governor's Office of the department (3).

Sources:

(1) Families affected in Cartagena. Caracol Radio:

<https://caracol.com.co/2023/11/02/10200-familias-resultaron-afectadas-por-fuerte-lluvia-en-cartagena/>

(2) Mayor Dau issues decree declaring public calamity due to heavy rains in Cartagena (impact figures included):

<https://www.cartagena.gov.co/noticias/alcalde-dau-expide-decreto-que-declara-calamidad-publica-fuertes-lluvias-cartagena>

(3) 2,000 people affected by the rains in the Atlantic during the last week:

<https://caracol.com.co/2023/11/07/2-mil-damnificados-dejan-las-lluvias-presentadas-durante-la-ultima-semana-en-el-atlantico/>

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRCO018 (2018); MDRCO021 (2021); MDRCO022 (2022)

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

-

Lessons learned:

The Colombian Red Cross Society has implemented multiple DREF operations in response to emergencies caused by floods and torrential floods. These include MDRCO018 in 2018, MDRCO021 in 2021 and MDRCO022 in 2022, which have provided valuable lessons learned in administrative and operational matters, including:

In the administrative side, it has been identified the need to better plan the readiness and closure times within the eligibility of the operation, especially the inclusion of these phases within the planned timetables and budgets, so that actions can be taken to enable compliance with the goals set in the planned timeframes. To guarantee this, it is essential to hold meetings and start-up committees with the Branches prior to implementation, including training in the processes of legalization and requesting advances, as well as anticipating the designation of a focal point with greater local scope. It is also important to consider strategic suppliers in terms of procurement and logistics in order to provide a more efficient response under emergency procedures.

In addition to the above, strategies have been designed to improve financial reporting times, which can be delayed, among other reasons, by the administrative and accounting times of the branches, under the federated model of the Colombian Red Cross Society. Therefore, as a pilot, technical and administrative staff, financed by the DREF operation, will be available to ensure the administrative management and the financial and procurement support in a more expeditious manner.

In the operational side, it has been considered that prior meetings should be held with the technical teams of the regional offices to socialize the response actions that can adequately respond to the needs presented by the population, maintain greater communication with the teams in the territory and ensure the availability of more personnel to support the interventions.

Finally, regarding previous operations on floods, it is important to mention that, although flooding may be recurrent in some regions of Colombia, recent operations, including the proposed one, have been undertaken in response to unusual events in different areas. For example, this Atmospheric Disturbance (AL 97), which caused unusually heavy and prolonged rainfall, leading to flooding in the coastal areas of the Caribbean Coast, occurred at the height of the dry season and in areas where water supply projects are currently underway, such as in the Department of La Guajira. In addition to this, it is important to consider that the National Government is currently providing humanitarian aid to some regions of the departments of Magdalena and La Guajira, but despite its efforts, there are areas where it has not been able to provide the response required by these communities that are in emergency situations and are even more vulnerable due to their socio-economic condition.

Current National Society Actions

Assessment	The assessment process is facilitated by Unified Command Posts established by the National Disaster Risk Management Unit in each impacted area. These posts serve as hubs for sharing information gathered from field evaluations conducted by the work teams of the National Risk Management System
National Society EOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Colombian Red Cross Society's National Crisis Room has been activated, under the coordination of the Disaster Risk Management Team. From this space, monitoring and coordination with the affected departments is carried out. - The Telecommunications and Information Centre (CITEL) is actively following up and validating the special conditions in the Colombian Caribbean coast, in view of the forecasts and alerts that are presented during the tropical cyclone season. This is done through the monitoring of official information sources, such as the Colombian Meteorological Service (IDEAM) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Service (NOAA).
Health	The Colombian Red Cross Society is constantly monitoring, together with its branches, possible health effects derived from the limited access to drinking water, as some aqueducts and water sources are reported to be affected by the flooding.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of the Drinking Water Treatment Plants (DWTP) in the National Directorate and in the Caribbean Coast branches. - Mobilization of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to the area: 150 family hygiene kits have been delivered from the Norte de Santander Logistics Centre of the Colombian Red Cross Society, 450 5-litre water bottles were given to 150 teenage mothers of the Juanfe Foundation in the city of Cartagena - Bolivar, through the Litres that Help Programme, and 7,020 litres of water for human consumption were distributed to 13 indigenous communities in the municipality of Manaure in the department of La Guajira.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Mobilization of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to the area: 150 food kits, 150 cooking kits and 72 blankets have been delivered from the Norte de Santander Logistics Centre.
Resource Mobilization	The emergency fund of the Colombian Red Cross Society was activated to undertake rapid response actions in the territories affected by the natural emergency.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Guidance is being provided to Municipal and Departmental Disaster Risk Management Councils and to families on the reinforcement of some house

	structures, as some families were relocated to the homes of relatives or friends.
Migration	Migrant status has been included as a prioritization criterion for the delivery of emergency responses in the area.
National Society Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forecast of the development of a Tropical Cyclone Contingency Plan. - Registration of the alert on the IFRC GO platform. - Issuance of Situation Reports and Summaries, with updated situation information. - Participation and reporting of the Unified Command Posts. - Monitoring of the situation from the Central Information and Telecommunications Centre (CITEL) of the Colombian Red Cross Society.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The National Contingency Plan for the Tropical Cyclone Season was activated. The Colombian Red Cross Society envisages that, with DREF funds, it will be possible to complement the various actions planned to provide humanitarian aid in a timely manner to the communities most affected and vulnerable due to the floods.
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Presidency and the National Executive Directorate of the Colombian Red Cross Society lead the coordination, guidelines and actions of the institution in relation to the situation that has arisen. - Permanent contact with the branches: San Andrés Islas, Providencia and Santa Catalina, La Guajira, Magdalena, Atlántico, Bolívar, Sucre, Antioquia and Córdoba, to monitor the situation and initiate response actions.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	For the formulation of this DREF Plan of Action, technical advice has been provided by the IFRC's Programme and Operations Coordination, Finance and PMER areas, with whom the updating of information and the formulation of the DREF application were made.
Participating National Societies	Currently, the German Red Cross is financing some actions developed by the Colombian Red Cross Society to provide emergency support to 12 Wayuu communities affected by acute water, sanitation, hygiene and food security crises in La Guajira.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross currently is not implementing any actions related to the present emergency, as the effects have been caused by a natural phenomenon that produces climatic changes in the region and the ICRC carries out actions in the Colombian territory in areas affected by the Internal Armed Conflict and other situations of violence.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Tropical Cyclone Warning Protocol was activated. - The National Tropical Cyclone Response Plan has been activated. - The government suggested to the Departmental Disaster Risk Management Councils (CDGRD), the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils (CMGRD) and operational entities of the National Information System for Disaster Risk

	<p>Management (SNGRD) to activate protocols, contingency plans and all monitoring and surveillance actions in terms of prevention and preparedness for the northern and central coast of the Colombian Caribbean Sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government supported response actions with technical teams from the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) in the departments of Bolívar, Atlántico, San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. - The government delivered food and non-food assistance in risk areas, and technical and manpower support, in the departments of Magdalena and Atlántico. - Unified Command Posts (UCP) monitor, record and coordinate humanitarian actions in the affected areas. - Assessments and analysis of the needs of the affected communities and monitoring of the state of emergency have been carried out by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, with the support of teams from the Fire Department, the Civil Defense and with the support of some teams from the Colombian Red Cross Society in the departments of Bolivar, Magdalena, Atlántico and La Guajira.
UN or other actors	<p>Coordination with Local Humanitarian Team (LHT) focal points, in particular with the WASH cluster, which is led by UNICEF and Action Against Hunger to expand and share information on the scale of the emergency.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The emergency has been monitored by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, through the Departmental and National Unified Command Posts (PMU), in which the Colombian Red Cross Society has actively participated, thus making it possible to identify the needs and lines of action to be implemented in this DREF operation. In addition, work is being carried out with the Departmental Disaster Risk Management Councils (CDGRD) and operational entities of the National Disaster Risk Management System (SNGRD) for the activation of protocols, contingency plans and all monitoring and surveillance actions to prepare for a possible increase in rainfall and waves in the north of the Colombian Caribbean in the coming days.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The infrastructure for the collection, treatment and distribution of water in the municipal and local aqueducts in the areas impacted by heavy rainfall were affected, which generates a risk of shortage for the development of activities related to basic needs, such as eating, hydration and implementation of hygiene practices at the personal and household level. The people affected must find ways to access water for consumption, resorting to practices that are hazardous to health, such as drinking raw water directly from water sources that may have indicators of contamination such as pathogens and chemicals that represent an affectation to human health, as well as exposure to diseases caused by the spread of vectors and lack of basic sanitation.

Currently, the Caribbean Coast region has several flooded areas affected by the combination of sewage and rainwater, which has caused damage to the homes of entire communities, losing most of their belongings, livelihoods and adequate conditions of basic sanitation systems (aqueducts and sewers). The floods have caused the inhabitants of these areas to be unable to move around to buy food and hygiene items, so the municipal governments are requesting support with the supply of articles of personal hygiene and elements to clean their homes, in order to satisfy the minimum needs of their families.

In the department of Magdalena, Civil Defence and firefighters indicated that not only are families affected by the flooding, but there are also silted drainage channels, which is aggravated by the overflowing of rivers, such as the Sevilla, Frío and Tucurina rivers, which have increased their flow and have been dragging materials and causing considerable material losses. For this reason, the Magdalena branch identified the need to deliver water filters, as they indicate the quality of the water and the conditions of the water distribution systems have deteriorated considerably.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The events related to the Atmospheric Disturbance (AL97) have generated major flooding in different areas of the departments of Magdalena, Bolívar and Atlántico, where high water levels have caused losses in the most vulnerable families, affecting livelihoods, especially agricultural activities, such as temporary and permanent crops, and the loss of many species of animals (cattle, pigs, poultry and fish farming). Houses and belongings have also been affected, and several roads have been damaged and closed, aggravating the food security situation by making it impossible to move around to buy food.

According to information provided by the Colombian Red Cross Society branches in the affected departments and the Unified Command Posts, the requests made by community leaders and mayors of the most affected populations are for the delivery of basic food kits, as they are facing serious difficulties in accessing food due to the flooding caused by abnormal rainfall.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Given that the emergency has affected several municipalities in different departments, the consolidation of information provided by the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Councils (CMGRD) and the Departmental Disaster Risk Management Council (CDGRD) on the number of affected families has been difficult, as the number of affected families increases day by day. However, by virtue of the information reported by the local authorities, as well as the primary information provided by the Colombian Red Cross Society's branches, it has been possible to estimate an amount of affected population and their needs.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Colombian Red Cross Society aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 1,450 families (4,350 people) affected by the Atmospheric Disturbance (AL97) in the departments of Magdalena, Bolívar and Atlántico, through the implementation of response actions in the areas of WASH and Livelihoods.

Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy has been designed based on coordination with members of the National System for Disaster Risk Management (SNGRD) and the Colombian Red Cross Society's branches in Bolívar, La Guajira, Magdalena and Atlántico, prioritizing the communities that require immediate attention and avoiding duplication of assistance with other institutions.

The assistance modality has been established in response to the needs identified in the affected areas and to the request of the local authorities and Community Councils, with whom the urgency of delivering food kits, family hygiene kits and water filters to guarantee access to drinking water to the affected families was defined, which must be accompanied by awareness-raising sessions on hygiene and disease prevention measures aimed at the community.

The departments of Magdalena, Bolívar and Atlántico were prioritized due to their high degree of affectation, the lack of humanitarian assistance in the area and the reports of affectation and needs issued by departmental and local authorities.

The operational strategy considers two areas of support:

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS:

1,450 families (4,350 people) will be assisted through the procurement and delivery of food kits, consisting of food that will not perish in less than 6 months, such as rice, flour, beans, pasta, sugar, panela, canned fish, oil, coffee and chocolate. The content of the kits is standardized by the Colombian Red Cross Society, in accordance to the Sphere Manual and the Colombian Emergency Aid Standardization Manual, issued by the National Disaster Risk Management Unit. A single delivery of food kits is foreseen, as priority has been given to immediate relief, while complementary assistance is being managed by government entities, such as municipalities and police, and other humanitarian organizations. Through the delivery of food kits, assistance will be provided to 300 families in Atlántico, 700 in Bolívar and 450 in Magdalena.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

1,150 families (3,450 people), corresponding to 700 in Bolivar and 450 in Magdalena, will be assisted through the delivery of family hygiene kits, due to the consequences of flooding in homes located in these areas, who will also receive awareness-raising on water care, disease prevention and hygiene measures. Additionally, within the same group, 450 families from the Zona Bananera, in Magdalena, will receive home water filters to ensure access to safe water, due to the serious affectation of the water systems in the area.

All deliveries will be carried out with the support of the Magdalena, Bolívar and Atlántico branches, after establishing close coordination with local authorities and community leaders, respecting local customs and leadership.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through this operation, the Colombian Red Cross Society expects to assist 1,450 families (4,350 people) affected by the emergency caused by the AL97 atmospheric disturbance in the departments of Bolívar (City of Cartagena), Atlántico (Municipality of Soledad) and Magdalena (Municipality of Zona Bananera). The families assisted are distributed as follows:

- Atlántico: 300 families (approximately 900 people).
- Bolivar: 700 families (approximately 2,100 people)
- Magdalena: 450 families (approximately 1,350 people)

The municipalities selected for this intervention correspond to those that have been most affected, and the prioritized families have been calculated according to the information provided by the branches in coordination with the local authorities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The families who will receive humanitarian aid will be identified through the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) carried out by the local Disaster Risk Management authorities or through the census of the affected population that the Territorial Councils will organize in coordination with the territorial authorities and the Sectional Councils of Atlántico, Magdalena and Bolívar. The criteria for prioritizing the population to be assisted are the following:

- Families with children under 5 years of age.
- Families with pregnant or breastfeeding women or adolescents.
- Families with members with disabilities (physical, mental, sensory or intellectual) or with chronic or degenerative diseases that disable them to work.
- Households with two or more dependents per adult of working age and able to work (dependency ratio of 2 or more): dependents are those under 18 and over 60, and persons with disabilities.
- Persons exposed to protection risks (due to armed conflict).
- Adults, single heads of household with dependent children.
- Unaccompanied senior citizens (over 60 years old).
- Migrant population in vulnerable situations.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,743	Rural	36.3%
Girls (under 18)	485	Urban	63.7%
Men	1,660	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	462		
Total targeted population	4,350		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Health risks due to exposure to vectors, resulting in tropical diseases such as Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya, as well as contaminated water due to the combination of rainwater and sewage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff supporting the operation. - Compliance with public health and self-care measures by National Society staff.
Risk of infrastructure damage due to increased river flows, such as destruction of roads, bridges and public infrastructure, community aqueducts and loss of housing, limiting mobility and movement in some areas.	Prevention actions and frequent monitoring of weather conditions, in coordination with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the Territorial Disaster Risk Management Councils.
Presence of heavy rains, hailstorms, massive evictions and overflowing rivers, which limit the mobility of the field team, causing delays in the execution of some planned actions or activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely coordination and projection of transport and logistics according to the current characteristics of the territory. - Coordination with authorities operating in the area and with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the territorial Risk Management Councils.
Financial risks due to possible delays in the receipt of funds	- Planning of activities considering reasonable timeframes for the preparation of letters of understanding, necessary documentation from the branches and funding application processes.
Exchange rate volatility risk	- Timely identification of surpluses in order to make the repurchase or extension request at no cost to the implementation of the surplus.
Technical risk due to supplier or supply chain non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance policies subject to contracts, in terms of stock. - Implementation of effective monitoring processes.
Insufficient or unavailable trained personnel to implement the planned response plan.	Enlistment of staff and volunteers trained in emergency response.
Risk of looting during aid delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aid distribution points should be different from collection points. - Security measures will be implemented such as: institutional identification and visibility with the appropriate use of indicative emblem, lighting, camera control, private surveillance and alarm systems.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In addition to the natural risk factors that characterize the Caribbean region, there is also the influence of organized armed groups that dispute the control of drug trafficking routes and other associated protection risks, mainly in rural territories. Although the Colombian Red Cross Society enjoys credibility, acceptance and respect in the region, and in its humanitarian actions, including emergency response, the branches maintain security and protection measures, through the exclusive use of institutional transport and the participation of Red Cross personnel uniformed and identified, with the appropriate time restrictions that apply within the framework of operations in the metropolitan areas of Barranquilla, Cartagena and Santa Marta.

Planned Intervention



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 6,710

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Monitoring visits	1

Priority Actions

IFRC monitoring visit to the operation's implementation areas.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 38,152

Targeted Persons: 4,350

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with food kits	1,450

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of food kits for families affected by the floods, in accordance with the administrative processes established by the Colombian Red Cross Society.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 61,858

Targeted Persons: 3,450

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families receiving family hygiene kits	1,150
# of families sensitized on water care and hygiene measures	1,150
# of families receiving water filters	450

Priority Actions

- Delivery of hygiene kits to 1,150 families affected by the floods.
- Purchase and delivery of 450 filters for household water treatment.
- Printing of flipcharts and pedagogical material for assisted families training sessions.
- Training and awareness-raising processes for prioritized families on the use and maintenance of filters, household water treatment and storage systems, diseases caused by contaminated water, and sanitation and hygiene measures.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 45,113

Targeted Persons: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
Lessons Learned Workshop	1
Volunteers and staff equipped with institutional uniforms	60
Monitoring visits	3

Priority Actions

- Workshop planning activities (identification of participants, recruitment and procurement, organization).
- Development of Lessons Learned Workshop, including report.
- Procurement and delivery of institutional uniforms for volunteers.
- Monitoring visits by Colombian Red Cross Society staff to the areas prioritized by the intervention.
- Procurement of visibility elements (flags) to facilitate the identification and visibility of the National Society during the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

About Support Services

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

The following staff members will participate in the operation:

Volunteers

Approximately 60 volunteers from the three prioritized branches will participate in the implementation of this operation. It is worth highlighting that the Colombian Red Cross Society already has an insurance plan through the National Disaster Risk Management Unit, which is the first response agency that includes Civil Defence, Firefighters and volunteers of the National Society. Hence this is not budgeted under the DREF.

NS Staff to be covered with DREF funds

- 1x National Coordinator: Personnel with 100% dedication to the DREF operation, who will be responsible for managing the administrative, technical and operational implementation of the project, ensuring the implementation of the response cycle and the execution of the technical and financial objectives of the funds.
- 1x National Accounting Assistant: Personnel with 100% dedication to the DREF, who will be responsible for making financial records in the Financial Information System administered by the Colombian Red Cross Society, perform monthly reconciliations, review budgets and provide support in the consolidation of financial information.
- 1x National Administrative Assistant: Personnel with 100% dedication to the DREF, who will be an administrative staff responsible for accompanying the legalization process, financial follow-up, and the management of acquisitions.

- 2x Local Administrative Assistants: Technical personnel contracted by the Magdalena and Bolivar Branches respectively, for the delivery of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Branches, in charge of facilitating the technical and administrative development of the activities, accompanying the volunteers on a constant basis.

NS operational support staff covered by National Society own resources

- 1x Disaster/Crisis Management Manager: Technical leader and strategic articulator with internal and external actors involved in the humanitarian response.

- 1x National WASH Programme Officer: Officer responsible for supporting the WASH component in the technical, professional and operational aspects required according to the needs of the operation.

- 1x Disaster Management Line Officer: Officer responsible for supporting the crisis, response and disaster management component.

- 1x Professional accountant: Personnel responsible for ensuring the orderly reporting of the financial and accounting status of the project, including the balancing of income, expenditure and legalization of the operation's resources.

- 1x Project Portfolio Officer: Member of the Project team responsible for ensuring the correct formulation of the DREF and verification that the operation is managed in compliance with the administrative, technical and financial rules of the Colombian Red Cross Society.

- 1x PMER Officer: Member of the Project team responsible for developing the project monitoring plan, accompanying the management of information and technical committees, supporting the preparation of reports and the validation of means of verification, and supporting the systematization of the information obtained.

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

The Colombian Red Cross Society will carry out all procurement locally, following the procedures and protocols established in its contracting processes and in the National Society's Quality Management Manual, in accordance with the amounts and items detailed to ensure the eligibility of the resource. Suppliers will submit their quotations in accordance with the selection criteria managed by the institution, which will be supported by a Purchasing Plan, in which the technical characteristics will be established in line with the Humanitarian Aid Standardization Manual of the National Disaster Risk Management System, focusing on quality and quantity according to the identified needs of the community.

The mobilization of personnel and equipment will be based on the capacity of the vehicles available from the branches. However, to mobilize a large amount of material and due to the dynamics of the emergency zone, eventually it may be necessary to hire and rent cargo vehicles.

How will this operation be monitored?

To guarantee an articulated monitoring strategy, the national telecommunications network of the Colombian Red Cross Society, and the VHF and HF systems that are currently operational and functional in the field, will be used. To support coordination and permanent contact at the national level, cellular lines will be used to communicate with the National Coordination and administrative support.

In addition to the above, the Project Office will instruct the Project Portfolio Officer and the PMER Officer to monitor the financial and technical execution of the DREF Operation by coordinating with the implementing teams, holding monthly monitoring committees, reporting data and validating the means of verification, in order to categorize the state of progress of the activities, and the generation of internal alerts in case deviations in the execution are identified and could represent a compliance or reputational risk for the operation.

Finally, monitoring visits will be made to each of the branches prioritized for the intervention, with the objective of analyzing progress in the implementation of activities and the achievement of the project's expected results, as well as identifying challenges, lessons learned and unintended results obtained during the implementation of the project. These visits will be led by the implementing team in coordination with the teams of the branches and accompanied by members of the IFRC Country Office team in Colombia.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Regarding institutional communication, graphic material on the implementation of the operation will be compiled for the development of communication pieces that will be published on the institution's social networks and presented in strategic coordination spaces. For this activity, support will be provided by the Communications and Image Office of the Colombian Red Cross Society.

In terms of community communication, awareness-raising will be carried out with authorities, community leaders and the population of the prioritized communities, in order to inform them of the characteristics of the operation and the assistance that will be provided. In addition, institutional actions will be made visible through distinctive elements with the emblem of the Colombian Red Cross Society, which will facilitate the identification of the points available for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCO024 - Colombian Red Cross Society Colombia: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	100,010
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	38,152
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,858
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	51,822
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	6,710
National Society Strengthening	45,113
TOTAL BUDGET	151,832

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

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