



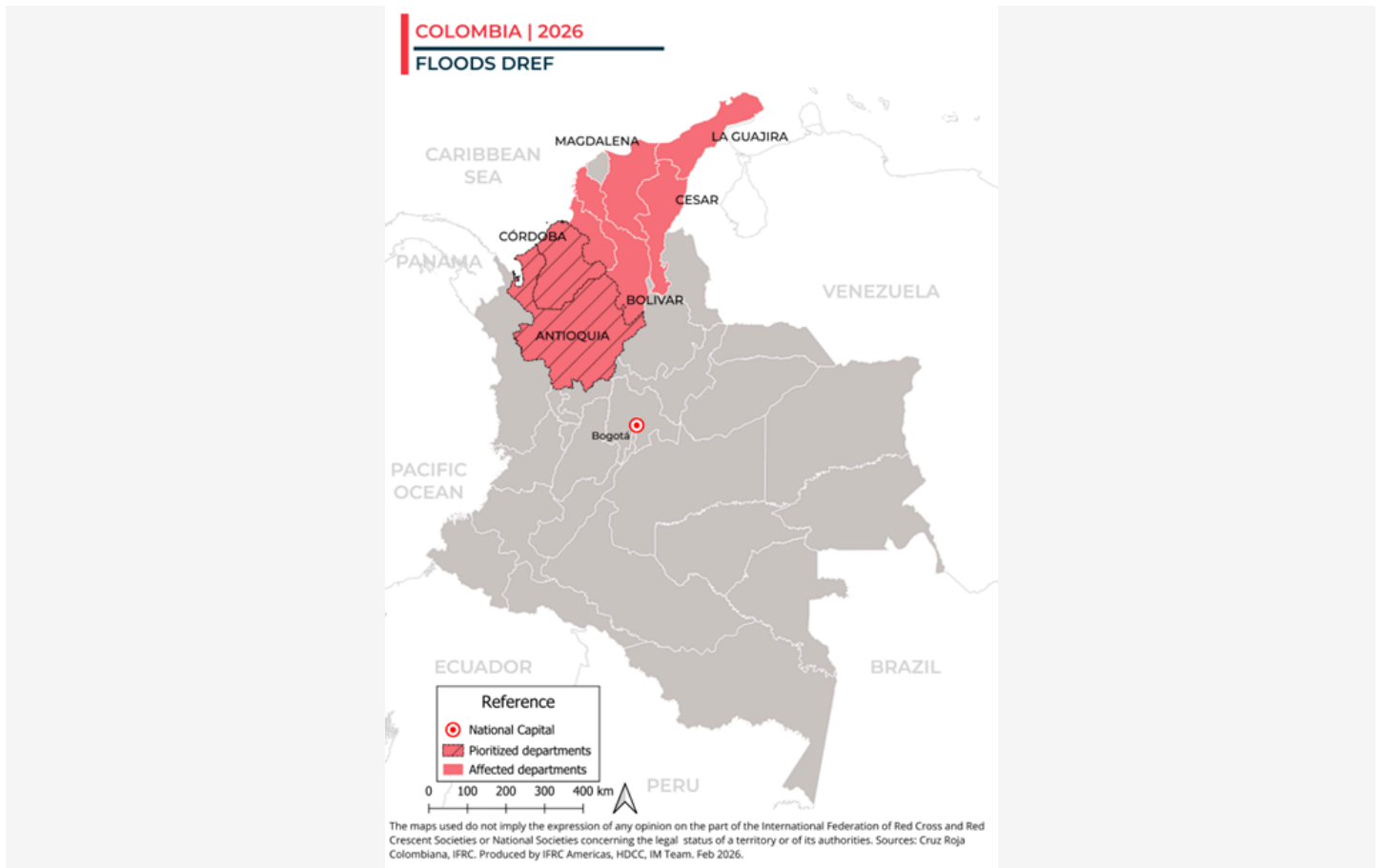
Flooding in the Department of Córdoba, Montería. February, 2026.

Appeal: MDRCO035	Hazard: Flood	Country: Colombia	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 245,214	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 252,233 people	People Targeted: 9,900 people	
Operation Start Date: 16-02-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2026	DREF Published: 25-02-2026
Targeted Regions: Antioquia, Cordoba			

Description of the Event

Date of event

11-02-2026



Main departments affected by flooding. February, 2026

What happened, where and when?

Between February 1 and 6, 2026, the Colombian Caribbean region was affected by an atypical hydrometeorological event associated with the anomalous latitudinal displacement of a cold front, which brought intense and prolonged rainfall despite the fact that the country is in its first season of less rainfall for the Caribbean and Andean regions. This cold front caused a significant increase in precipitation in the Caribbean, Andean, Pacific, Orinoquía, and Amazon regions, causing flooding, flash floods, river overflows, and alterations in the normal runoff dynamics in multiple watersheds.

The magnitude was such that, as of February 4, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) had recorded 256 emergency events associated with the rains in 172 municipalities across the country, with the departments of Córdoba and Antioquia being the most affected territories, with widespread flooding that has impacted homes, infrastructure, roads, and the livelihoods of rural and urban communities.

The Government of the Department of Córdoba declared a state of public calamity due to heavy rains, through Decree No. 0039 of February 2, 2026, due to the impact on at least 18 municipalities, including: San Carlos, Montelibano, Puerto Escondido, Los Cordobas, Monteria, San Jose de Uré, La Apartada, Valencia, Puerto Libertador, Canalete, San Antero, San Pelayo, Momil, Cereté, San Bernardo del Viento, Loricá, Tierra Alta, and Ciénga de Oro. In addition, the Government of Antioquia department, through Decree 11 of February 2, 2026, declared a state of public calamity due to the serious damage caused in the Urabá region of Antioquia by heavy rains and flooding, mainly affecting the municipalities of Necoclí, Arboletes, San Pedro de Urabá, San Juan de Urabá, and Carepa.

Therefore, the National Government declared a State of Economic, Social, and Ecological Emergency in the departments of Córdoba, Antioquia, La Guajira, Sucre, Bolívar, Cesar, Magdalena, and Chocó on February 11, through Decree No. 0150, which takes precedence over the Disaster Declarations issued by the National Government in this type of extraordinary situation. The Decree states that the

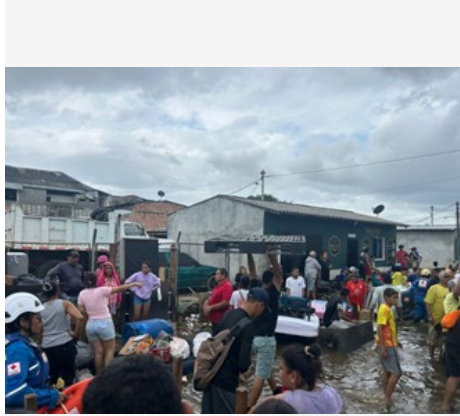
situation exceeded the ordinary response capacity of several territorial entities, which led to the adoption of special measures at the national level, recognizing that:

- The event has a multisectoral and multidepartmental impact.
- It requires coordination between the national and territorial levels.
- It involves the mobilization of extraordinary technical, administrative, and financial resources.

In addition, the livestock sector, represented by the Colombian Federation of Livestock Farmers (FEDEGAN), reported that the atypical floods have caused a serious production and humanitarian emergency in rural areas, particularly in the department of Córdoba and northern Urabá, where thousands of farms are under water and hundreds of thousands of animals (cattle and buffalo) are at risk due to excessive rainfall and flooding.



Launch of the "Litros que Ayudan" (Liters that Help) campaign. February 2026



Flooding in the municipality Montería, Córdoba. February, 2026.



Needs assessment in Montería by the Colombian Red Cross, Córdoba. February 2026



Flooding in the municipality Montería, Córdoba. February 2026.

Scope and Scale

The extensive damage associated with the hydrometeorological phenomenon described above was recorded in both urban and rural areas, mainly impacting:

- Housing (damage and partial or total destruction).
- Road infrastructure (primary, secondary, and tertiary roads with loss of roadbed and landslides).
- Essential public services (water, sewerage).
- Productive sectors, especially agricultural activities.

According to official figures from the National Government listed in Decree No. 0150 of February 11, 2026, these emergencies affected:

- 69,235 families (252,233 people).
- 11 deaths and 3 injuries.
- 19,798 hectares of productive land damaged.
- 11,955 homes damaged.
- 4,158 homes destroyed.
- 11 roads, 39 vehicular bridges, and 19 pedestrian bridges.
- 91 educational centers, 233 health centers, and 18 community centers.

Additionally, the UNGRD Crisis Room reported the departments most affected by the cold front from January 27 to February 6, as shown

below:

- Cordoba: 21 events, 169,445 people affected, 48,356 families affected, 3,618 homes damaged.
- Antioquia: 18 events, 35,596 people affected, 8,809 families affected, and 206 homes damaged.
- La Guajira: 9 events, 31,074 people affected, 6,295 families affected, and 6,267 homes damaged.
- Sucre: 6 events, 5,875 people affected, 1,482 families affected, and 1,482 homes damaged.
- Choco: 4 events, 8,341 people affected, 3,393 families affected.
- Bolivar: 3 events, 1,874 people affected and 3,393 families affected.
- Magdalena: 1 event, 28 people affected, 7 families affected, 32 homes damaged.

On the other hand, FEDEGAN reported that 113 villages in 24 municipalities within Córdoba and northern Urabá were affected by the floods, and that 4,778 farms remain under water, with 263,623 cattle and buffalo at risk.

The Colombian government has issued the following regulations related to the reported events:

- Decree No. 1193 of 2025, extending the National Disaster Situation declared by Decree 1372 of 2024, due to the climate variability phenomena that have severely affected the country.
- Decree 0012 of February 2, 2026, declaring a state of public calamity due to heavy rains in La Guajira.
- Decree No. 039 of February 2, 2026, declaring a state of public calamity due to heavy rains in the department of Córdoba.
- Decree No. 060 of February 3, 2026, Declaration of a State of Emergency due to heavy rains in the department of Magdalena.
- Decree No. 0046 of 2026, Curfew decreed in areas affected by flooding in the municipality of Montería, Córdoba.
- Decree No. 011 of February 2, 2026, declaring a state of public calamity in the municipality of Arboletes due to heavy rains.
- Decree No. 0150 of February 11, 2026, declaring a state of economic, social, and ecological emergency in eight departments due to extreme rainfall and severe damage caused by climate variability.

In addition, during the emergency caused by flooding due to cold fronts in the department of Córdoba, the authorities have set up several temporary shelters to assist families affected by the floods. In Montería, the Miguel Villamil Muñoz Fairgrounds and the “Happy” Lora Coliseum were made available as safe spaces to receive the affected population. In addition, the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), through the PMU, is coordinating assistance in other municipalities affected by the overflowing of the Sinú, San Jorge, and Canalete rivers, including Cereté, San Pelayo, Cotorra, Loricá, and San Bernardo del Viento.

Essential activities are being carried out at these shelters, such as registering and profiling families, delivering humanitarian aid, adapting spaces to provide decent conditions, providing health care, and offering psychosocial support. The Ombudsman's Office verifies health conditions, access to drinking water, security, and differential care for vulnerable populations, ensuring that the humanitarian response respects the dignity of those affected. All of this is coordinated through a Unified Command Post in permanent operation, responsible for coordinating resources, monitoring river levels, and ensuring that assistance reaches the most affected areas.

Source Name	Source Link
1. SITREP 10 Cruz Roja Colombiana. Afectaciones por llluvias. 13-02-2026	https://ifrcorg.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/sites/AmericasPMERTeam721/Shared%20Documents/COLOMBIA%20DREF-2026-Floods/SITREP%20No.10%20AFECTACIONES%20POR%20LLUVIAS%2013022026_17H%20(2)%20(1).pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=HY3yQ7
2. Decreto No. 0150 de 2026, Republica de Colombia. 11-02-2026	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16he3h5kCcYurGZ-eH_S72i6eJDrWbnro/view

Previous Operations

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



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

-

Lessons learned:

The Colombian Red Cross has implemented multiple DREF operations in response to emergencies caused by heavy rainfall and flooding. These include MDRCO006, MDRCO007, MDRCO008, MDRCO009, MDRCO010, MDRCO021, MDRCO022, MDRCO024, MDRCO028, and MDRCO032, which have generated valuable lessons learned at the administrative and operational levels:

The development of a specific action plan to respond to the floods in the department of Córdoba, identifying and prioritizing lines of action, budget, among other actions, is a good practice of coordination and implementation that has been put into practice on this occasion.

Authorization to use the Emergency Fund of the Colombian Red Cross Society has facilitated progress in implementing the activities needed to support the affected population in the department of Córdoba, in coordination with the National Disaster Risk Management System. In addition, it has been identified that the implementation of emergency procurement and direct procurement processes makes the delivery of humanitarian assistance more efficient, which is reinforced by the strategy of delivering to families already identified as affected or in need in priority municipalities.

Once the DREF was approved, prior consultation with the prioritized branches facilitated the coordination and implementation of activities in each of the areas of intervention. This provided an opportunity to establish the scope and guidelines for the smooth logistical and administrative development of the operation, as well as a timely response to the emergency.

The incorporation of needs assessments at the beginning of the operation, the rapid deployment of response teams, and the delivery of available humanitarian assistance are other lessons learned that have been identified in previous operations and implemented in this operation. Similarly, field visits prior to planning the operation ensure that the activities planned are in line with the real needs of the population.

Likewise, various lessons have been learned with regard to specific lines of intervention, some of which are:

- Livelihoods and basic needs: Purchasing processes have been streamlined, allowing aid to reach priority families in a timely manner. Cardboard packaging has also been improved, with contents now placed in plastic bags to protect them from rain and moisture.

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion: The cardboard packaging of the hygiene kit has been replaced by a plastic bucket, which protects the items, makes the container more resistant, and allows it to be reused. Furthermore, starting the purchasing process early, as in the previous case, allows for fast and timely delivery to the beneficiary communities.

-Risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery: In previous operations, several financial providers have been linked to cash transfers, allowing for greater community coverage and ease of the purchasing process. With regard to the number of volunteers trained in cash transfers, a workshop was developed in 2025 in the Cash Transfer Program and the AccessRc program, strengthening the National Society's capacities in this area.

-Health: Some of the changes or improvements in this area include improved mechanisms for identifying and targeting beneficiaries, incorporating more agile tools for rapid field assessment and prioritization criteria based on risk and vulnerability. Another noteworthy action is the optimization of inter-institutional coordination, strengthening articulation with local authorities, the National Risk Management System, and community actors to avoid duplication and improve coverage. In this same vein, greater emphasis has been placed on community epidemiological surveillance, especially for waterborne and vector-borne diseases, with early preventive actions.

-Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: Based on adjustments related to lessons learned, the "Child Protection Risk Analysis" tool will be updated monthly, as the level of risk may vary within the framework of the operation and mitigation actions should be taken.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

Yes

What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

Moderate - The National Society has moderate safeguards for child protection.



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

03-02-2026

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>Through the agreement with Ecopetrol, the contract for the delivery of emergency humanitarian aid was activated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Córdoba: 5,000 food kits- Bolívar: 500 food kits and 500 personal night kits- La Guajira: 1,500 food kits and 1,500 family hygiene kits <p>This activation allows for the mobilization of essential and timely aid to ensure urgent care for the families who need it most today.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>The Litros que Ayudan (Liters that Help) Campaign has been launched to deliver 3,500 bottles, each with a volume of 5 liters, for a total of 17,500 liters, which are currently stored in the city of Monteria for distribution in the most affected municipalities.</p>
Coordination	<p>The National President and National Executive Director of the Colombian Red Cross lead operational coordination and issue guidelines for structuring the Action Plan, ensuring that strategic decisions focus on concrete activities for immediate response.</p> <p>At the same time, the Colombian Red Cross held a Movement meeting aimed at identifying the technical, logistical, and financial capacities available within the IFRC network. This review made it possible to precisely define the resources to be mobilized, deployment times, and support mechanisms.</p> <p>Participation in the National Crisis Room, the National Disaster Management Committee, and the Unified Command Post convened by the UNGRD.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>Since the beginning of the emergency, the Colombian Red Cross National Society has coordinated with the Córdoba Branch to monitor and support the emergency response. As part of this response, the Emergency Fund was activated, allowing for the pre-positioning and immediate mobilization of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in order to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of the affected community.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The National Society has launched the campaign #contodaporlosdamnificados (with all for the affected people) through its social media channels and in coordination with communication channels with extensive national coverage.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>Although the events that have occurred have severely affected the departments of Córdoba and Antioquia, which are not part of the rainy season, the contingency plans of the respective regional offices were activated to support the response.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The Colombian Red Cross has activated the Crisis Room at the national level and the Situational Crisis Room to monitor actions and the context of the territory.</p> <p>Monitoring of the situation from the Information and Telecommunications Center (CITEL) of the Colombian Red Cross, with registration and follow-up. The Colombian Red Cross has issued 10 Situation Reports (SITREP) on the effects of the rains, with updated information on the emergency that has arisen due to the direct impact of the cold front.</p> <p>The Colombian Red Cross has issued ten SITREP Situation Reports on the effects of the rains, with updated information on the emergency caused by the direct impact of the cold front.</p>



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC Delegation in Colombia has provided support to the Colombian Red Cross and continues to assist the National Society in areas related to finance, operations, PMER, internal coordination with Movement partners in the country, and external coordination with the Humanitarian Team in Colombia.</p> <p>For this emergency, the IFRC team in Colombia supported the formulation of the DREF operation and provided key inputs for the development of the National Response Plan to adverse events associated with the current rainy season in the country.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>German Red Cross: Within the framework of the ECHO PP project, a multidisciplinary health team of the Colombian Red Cross has been deployed to provide primary care in the department of Córdoba, covering the municipalities of Tierralta and Montelíbano, as well as to respond to the needs of temporary shelters located in Montería, Córdoba.</p> <p>Activation of the Crisis Modifier for the delivery of 500 household water treatment filters, 34,000 family hygiene kits, and 3,400 food kits.</p> <p>American Red Cross: A proposal was formulated for the approval of the QAF fund, prioritizing the following actions: Delivery of 500 family hygiene kits, 500 food hygiene kits, and support for volunteers to implement actions in the field.</p> <p>Spanish Red Cross offered support for emergency humanitarian assistance in the amount of €150,000. Subsequently, a proposal for early recovery and livelihood activities may be submitted.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>The ICRC has a presence in the country and coordinates activities with the Colombian Red Cross through its Operational Partnership Agreement. For this intervention, coordination with the ICRC is planned to ensure safe conditions and safer access for National Society staff and volunteers in the field.</p> <p>The telematics line of the ICRC has financed the transfer of the telematics analyst and the purchase of a base radio to be installed at the Colombian Red Cross Córdoba Branch to strengthen and improve the department's telecommunications network by installing radio equipment for communication between its volunteer teams in the field.</p>
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Government, through the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, has sent 70 tons of humanitarian aid, consisting of 2,161 mattresses and 1,300 kits containing food, toiletries, kitchen supplies, hammocks, and sheets, to the municipalities affected by flooding in the department of Córdoba. as well as to improve the conditions of evacuated families and temporary shelters. - On February 6, an extraordinary meeting of the National Council for Risk Management was held, and on February 10, a Council of Ministers meeting was held in Montería, attended by the President of the Republic. - Entities belonging to the National Disaster Risk Management System are carrying out



rescue and protection work for pets, farm animals, and wildlife.

- Alerts and preventive evacuations to safe areas have been issued in affected areas.
- Mitigation works are being carried out: adaptation of embankments, construction of dikes, and operation of motor pumps.
- The Córdoba Health Secretariat has set up 82 temporary emergency shelters.
- Issuance of applicable regulations for responding to emergencies arising from the reported events.

UN or other actors

- The WASH Cluster led by UNICEF is coordinating the needs, capacities, and actions carried out by different humanitarian actors.
- The SAHED Foundation is identifying needs in priority temporary shelters in Montería, seeking to improve their sanitary facilities and showers.
- The organization Doctors Without Borders has sent a team to Córdoba to coordinate with local authorities and subsequently provide health and mental health services.
- UNICEF and Américas are in Córdoba conducting needs assessments.
- At the request of the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC), an international cooperation meeting was held with humanitarian agencies present in the country.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management aims to lead the implementation of disaster risk management and coordinate the operation and ongoing development of the National System for Disaster Prevention and Response.

As part of the National Disaster Risk Management System, the Colombian Red Cross participates in the National Crisis Room, Unified Command Post (PMU), and National Disaster Committee, as well as coordination spaces at the departmental and municipal levels, which allow the National Society to coordinate response actions and make institutional decisions based on evidence and knowledge.

The Colombian Red Cross coordinates with partners in the Movement, sharing up-to-date information on the emergency through situation reports and implementing strategies that enable actions to be taken in the field to respond to the emergency.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The atypical increase in rainfall generated by two cold fronts outside the usual season has caused heavy rains, flooding, and soil saturation in productive areas of the country, particularly affecting Córdoba, Cundinamarca, and Tolima. These events coincided with critical stages of maturation and harvest, severely affecting rural households engaged in small-scale agriculture and livestock farming. The floods caused total and partial losses in bean, corn, and cassava crops, deterioration in grain quality, and delays in the end of the production cycle. In the livestock sector, thousands of farms were affected by the loss of pastures, flooding of paddocks, and health risks that reduce productivity and family income. Added to this are damage to small businesses and mobility constraints that hinder marketing and access to inputs, deepening the local economic impact.

The loss of productive assets and reduced income have worsened living conditions for affected households, limiting their access to food and essential goods and forcing them to resort to negative strategies such as borrowing, selling assets, or reducing food consumption. This situation increases the vulnerability of female-headed households, older persons, indigenous communities, and the dispersed rural population, making it difficult to cover basic expenses such as food, transportation, health, and education. In this context, immediate assistance is required to meet priority needs and support productive recovery. Technical assistance is also needed to mitigate health risks, prevent further losses after the event, and strengthen risk management mechanisms accessible to small producers, promoting their recovery capacity and resilience.



Health

The department of Córdoba is facing a flood emergency that has affected homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods, increasing the risk of disease and outbreaks, especially among vulnerable populations. The use of schools as temporary shelters, overcrowding, lack of drinking water, and interruption of treatments are aggravating the health and psychosocial situation. Primary health care needs to be strengthened with promotion, prevention, epidemiological surveillance, and psychosocial support for a comprehensive and sustained response targeting different population groups.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The increase in rainfall caused by meteorological phenomena, in this case the presence of two cold fronts, has had an impact on access to basic services for drinking water under adequate conditions of quality and continuity, and sanitation for solid waste management and wastewater treatment.

The intensity of the rains has affected the state of the water supply chain infrastructure, impacting surface water collection systems due to sediment runoff and damage to pipes and components of drinking water treatment plants.

Similarly, the increase in surface water flows has overloaded the capacity of stormwater and wastewater collection and drainage systems, increasing the levels of contamination of water sources.

This represents a significant risk in terms of an increase in waterborne diseases, the proliferation of vectors, and the transport of sediment and solid waste, making it difficult for the community to implement hygiene practices and putting the health of the vulnerable population at greater risk.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The flood emergency in the department of Córdoba has severely impacted tens of thousands of families, deepening pre-existing inequalities and creating significant protection risks for the most vulnerable populations, especially women, girls, boys, adolescents, and people with disabilities or who are socially excluded. In disaster contexts, these groups face greater risks of gender-based violence, disruption of essential services, impacts on emotional well-being, and weakening of protective environments if inclusive and protective approaches are not integrated into the humanitarian response.

In the case of children and adolescents, the emergency has directly affected their educational, family, and community environments. The suspension of the school calendar, evacuations and internal displacement, stays in temporary shelters, and the loss of homes and family livelihoods have disrupted routines, caregiving dynamics, and conditions of well-being, with possible impacts on mental and emotional health. Although monitoring reports stability in family ties, with the preservation of family unity, functional connectivity, and no reports of missing persons, the context continues to pose risks that require preventive and ongoing attention.

Institutional safeguards are essential to ensure that humanitarian response does not cause further harm or rights violations. Integrating systems for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, child safeguarding, and internal mechanisms to prevent and respond to harassment, discrimination, and misconduct is key to protecting affected people and staff and volunteers themselves. These mechanisms strengthen the protection of children and adolescents, ensure safe and rights-based responses, and help maintain community trust and the principle of doing no harm in a highly vulnerable context such as temporary shelters following floods.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Due to heavy rainfall in the department of Córdoba, mobile and internet infrastructure has been affected. Constant power cuts caused by heavy rain and flooding have limited communications on the ground. As a result, wireless communication via radio has become essential for coordinating the humanitarian actions of volunteers and other response agencies in the department.

In the case of the Colombian Red Cross Córdoba Branch, it has been identified that they lack an established radio communications system, as they do not have radios, mobile phones, bases, or portable devices. This has made it difficult in some cases to manage information on supply needs, census of those affected, and the safety of our personnel in the field.

Without its own radio communications network or radio equipment, interoperability with other entities (fire department, civil defense, municipal or departmental risk management council) is more difficult, which can lead to duplication of actions or tasks.

In addition, it is necessary to strengthen risk communication campaigns that enable families and communities to adopt self-protection measures, emphasizing that these measures must be adopted based on official communications from the technical entities of the SNGRD and sufficiently in advance to protect life, integrity, health, property, and livelihoods.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

One of the main challenges identified are limited access to rural and scattered areas due to roads that have been flooded, damaged, collapsed, or destroyed by the emergency, which prevents timely access to isolated communities, coverage problems, as the teams responsible for completing the Single Registry of Assessment Forms (RUF) are not always able to cover all of the affected municipalities and villages. Security also poses a challenge in some areas where the presence of armed actors hinders the collection of information.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF application, the Colombian Red Cross seeks to support 9,900 people (3,300 families) affected by flooding in the departments of Córdoba and Antioquia during four months, by implementing actions in the areas of livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene, CASH, telematics, health, gender protection and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability.

Operation strategy rationale

The IFRC-DREF operation will support emergency response in the department of Córdoba, in the municipalities of Lorica, San Pelayo, Montería, and, in the case of Antioquia, in San Pedro de Urabá and Arboletes, within the framework of the actions outlined in the Colombian Red Cross Action Plan. It is important to note that this DREF operation will be complementary to the response led by the Government and the Unified Command Post, and is designed to address the needs of the most affected families in coordination with other institutional actors and Partner National Societies present in the flood-affected areas, thereby avoiding duplication of actions. In addition, the National Society is mobilizing resources from other sources, including flexibility funds and a public fundraising campaign, all of which are guided by an overall response plan that ensures coherent use of these contributions and reinforces coordination across interventions. In order to complement these coordination actions, the NS plans to develop an information mechanism through a dashboard to register the actions that are taking place during the response to the emergency.

The items pre-positioned at the National Directorate of the NS will be made available in order to speed up response times and enable the timely supply of some of the needs of the affected population, with the purchase and replacement of some items through the activation of the emergency procurement mechanism.

Likewise, the coordination actions that took place with the Branches from the formulation and start of the operation will facilitate technical, operational, and logistical intervention in each of the lines of intervention:

HEALTH:

In accordance with the health needs arising from the flood emergency, activities should focus on immediate care, outbreak prevention, risk control, and community health and mental health recovery. Within the framework of these actions, the health team will carry out a series of complementary activities in five temporary shelters, in conjunction with the other lines of intervention, highlighting the following actions:

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (SMAPS):

- Psychological First Aid.
- Special attention to children and young people, including SMAPS workshops for the implementation of the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Prevention Card.
- Mental and emotional health support providing timely assistance to children and young people under the "Rescuing Smiles" strategy (recreation in emergencies).
- Actions aimed at strengthening coping skills in the population of all ages, promoting resilience through recreational strategies with a psychosocial approach.
- Violence prevention: Awareness-raising in temporary shelters, early identification of tensions, guidance on peaceful conflict resolution.

Health Promotion and Maintenance:

- Education and promotion of healthy practices.
- Prevention of communicable diseases.
- Environmental health: vector control.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE:

In order to support the supply of water suitable for human consumption, the implementation of hygiene practices, and solid waste management, the following activities will be prioritized in this area:

- Operation of one drinking water treatment plant for 30 days and projection of the operation of a tanker truck for water transport for 15 days.
 - Delivery and training on the use of 10 water treatment filters at the community level for placement in temporary shelters or community facilities that require access to water suitable for human consumption.
 - Installation of five water storage tanks with a capacity of 600 liters.
 - Installation of five permanent recycling points in temporary accommodation to help with the sorting of solid waste, as a complementary measure to the management and final disposal carried out by local authorities, given that current capacities are insufficient to meet sanitation needs, which poses a risk of increased disease, vector spread, and pollution.
- Comprehensive support is planned for five temporary shelters in terms of water, sanitation, and hygiene, providing them with two community filters for treating water for human consumption, one community tank for safe water storage, and one ecological point that will enable them to properly separate solid waste.
- Supply of 200 water treatment filters at the household level to support access to water for families affected by flooding and damage to drinking water supply networks. During delivery, awareness will be raised about the use, cleaning, and maintenance of the filter



provided.

- Delivery of 700 family hygiene kits to the same families that will receive food kits. Such distributions will be accompanied by hygiene promotion activities and sensitization on good hygiene practices
- Support from volunteer staff for the implementation of WASH actions.

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS:

In order to support the nutritional needs of communities affected by the loss of crops and farm animals, 700 family food kits are planned to be delivered. The selection of families who will benefit from these kits will be made in coordination with the municipal Risk Management Council and community leaders, with the aim of providing assistance to the most affected families and those with the greatest needs. This kit consists of non-perishable food items, in accordance with the standards requested by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management. Its contents are designed to meet the needs of a family of three for approximately one week.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

A feasibility study will be conducted in the departments of Córdoba and Antioquia for the implementation of the cash transfer intervention line. This study will consider three fundamental criteria: availability and access to local markets; socioeconomic characterization of households; and verification of the presence and operability of local financial services with which agreements for cash delivery have been established. Volunteers (who will be trained and strengthened in the basic skills and tools of CVA) and an ENI specializing in cash transfers (CASH) will provide support for the implementation of these activities.

Based on the results of the study, 400 families prioritized for this line of intervention will be characterized. Each transfer will cost \$600,000 COP, as established by the GTM (Cash Transfer Group), to cover the 60% gap in the family basket in departments with a GANE presence and for households of three people. It is important to note that the amount to be transferred will be subject to the results of the feasibility study and the characterization of the families. Activities will include selecting the most appropriate provider for the transfers, collecting the required documentation, holding an awareness day on the use and disposal of the resource, monitoring the process of sending the multipurpose transfer, and conducting post-distribution interviews with 30% of the beneficiary families in order to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the intervention.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the CVA Regional Focal Point of the IFRC has agreed to support the operation in the intervention line of PTM, specifically regarding the revision of the feasibility study, technical support and follow-up regarding the implementation of the activities planned, articulation with other projects and operations taking place, support with the feasibility study regarding the implementation of ACCESSRC, and identification of additional constraints.

TELEMATICS:

In order to bridge the radio communications gap in the Córdoba Branch, a propagation study was carried out to determine the feasibility of installing a portable VHF repeater station in a tall building in the city. The existing infrastructure there guarantees comprehensive coverage in the municipality of Montería, allowing the Red Cross to maintain communication via portable, mobile, and base radios. The activities planned to be carried out in the context of emergency response include the configuration and delivery of portable VHF radios, enabling real-time communication between teams in the field and the coordination of actions with other entities.

RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, AND RECOVERY:

Develop an information and/or awareness campaign to reduce the risk of accidents involving submerged hazardous objects and diseases caused by contact with or exposure to stagnant water.

Consolidate a database and establish a repository of Community Disaster Risk Management Plans to identify which of these are in force and have active community committees that can support the SNGRD in response actions, temporary accommodation, and early recovery actions. Given the timeframe for this DREF operation, it is not possible to update or formulate Community Disaster Risk Management Plans. The sole purpose of this activity is to compile an inventory of communities that have risk management plans and committees. Identifying these committees is of great importance in promoting active community participation in risk reduction campaigns and early recovery actions, as well as in disseminating other key messages (health, protection, sanitation, etc.).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Activities will be carried out with the participation of community leaders and in coordination with local authorities, promoting joint decision-making. Based on the needs assessment, the scope of the intervention will be shared to ensure acceptance of humanitarian assistance and the appropriate and sustainable use of the items delivered. Throughout the operation, focus groups will be held for each line of intervention to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the operation.

During the formulation process of this DREF, the NS national team has had direct information and insights registered from the personnel currently on the field regarding the needs and alternatives of intervention that the affected communities have requested. Additionally, the Cruz Roja Te Escucha channel will be operating during the whole eligibility of the operation, ensuring that a feedback and communication mechanism is in place to attend to the community insights throughout the operation. In addition to this, during the operation, volunteers from the Colombian Red Cross will be consolidating the perceptions and feedback of the communities received at the local level, and people's perceptions will be monitored through the SN's social networks. It is important to note that this DREF operation will have CEA-driven activities throughout the different lines of intervention and will be strengthened through the already installed capacity in the NS (Cruz Roja Te Escucha).

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION:

The response will include virtual training for volunteers and field workers on the implementation of the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse



Prevention Card (RED Strategy), aimed at promoting awareness and protection of the rights of children and adolescents, in conjunction with mental health and psychosocial support workshops. In addition, they will receive awareness training on safeguarding.

The Colombian Red Cross has secure and confidential reporting mechanisms in place, with a zero-tolerance approach to exploitation, abuse, or harassment. Its safeguarding strategy prioritizes prevention and daily action to protect affected people, strengthen community trust, and ensure an ethical, safe, and inclusive humanitarian response.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT:

It is planned to strengthen the visibility and protection of personnel who will support the development of extramural activities by providing uniforms, life jackets, and institutional flags. Likewise, in order to ensure that activities and deliveries are carried out in accordance with minimum standards of safety, quality, and dignity, the provision of personal protective equipment kits for the operational team is being considered.

Furthermore, the implementation of this intervention will contribute to strengthening the response capacities of the Córdoba Branch and the other branches that will participate in the planned actions, enhancing their technical skills and abilities for community work and timely emergency response.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF operation, funded by the IFRC, will prioritize assistance to the most affected people in the departments of Córdoba and Antioquia, in both urban and rural areas impacted by the floods. This intervention will consider key aspects related to access to the territory, security, and coordination with the National Disaster Risk Management System, with the support of Movement partners and other cooperating agencies. In total, it is estimated that approximately 3,300 families, equivalent to 9,900 people, will be reached.

In line with the above, families receiving food kits will also receive hygiene kits. Likewise, cash transfers will be prioritized for families who do not have other assistance, as well as for those who receive kits for water treatment at home. The health operation will prioritize the population directly affected by the emergency, based on criteria of vulnerability, health risk, and territorial impact.

Assistance will be provided to individuals and families who:

1. Reside in flooded or directly affected areas, including rural and urban areas in priority municipalities.
2. Staying in temporary accommodation or have been displaced due to partial or total loss of their homes.
3. Face barriers to accessing health services due to damage to infrastructure, disruption to transport, or economic constraints resulting from the emergency.
4. Belong to population groups requiring special protection, such as: Children and adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older adults, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, COPD, HIV, among others), persons with mental health conditions.
5. Present an epidemiological risk, including symptoms associated with waterborne or vector-borne diseases, respiratory infections, acute diarrheal diseases, and other conditions resulting from the emergency.

People to be reached will be identified through:

- Official censuses of the affected population.
- Temporary accommodation registries.
- Active community outreach.
- Coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and entities of the National Risk Management System.

The strategy prioritizes a differentiated, territorial, and risk-based approach, ensuring equity in access to health services and comprehensive care during the emergency.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

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

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



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

Priority will be given to families that have not received humanitarian assistance from the national risk management unit or families that require additional and complementary support from the Colombian Red Cross.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,851	Rural	49%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	51%
Men	5,049	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	9,900		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Security risks due to the presence of armed actors in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all personnel have the required insurance prior to deployment and have completed the safety training courses requested by the International Federation. - Induction and prior training in Operational Safety, delivery of the 1000 Series Manual to the Offices and Operational personnel involved. - Operational communication with the delivery of the Humanitarian Intervention summary to be provided by the NS in the areas of intervention, as well as an adequate briefing prior to any mission. - Security analysis and monitoring with the support of the ICRC at the local and national levels, backed by national field intervention teams.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional visibility and identification through the provision of Red Cross flags as indicative and protective flags for all vehicles used in the operation, as well as “No Weapons” stickers for institutional vehicles. - Continuous reporting and monitoring during the development of humanitarian intervention activities.
Risks of access to some communities. Given the conditions of flooding, landslides, and other events related to the rainy season, the mobility of teams in the field may be limited, causing delays in the execution of some of the planned actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An initial field survey confirmed that there are currently access routes to communities by river and land transport, in accordance with the current conditions of the territory. -Coordination with the river authorities operating in the area is proposed. -Synergy with the UNGRD and the Municipal DRM Councils.
Administrative and supply chain risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of compliance measures with suppliers in relation to the logistics processes linked to the contract.
Occupational, environmental, and psychosocial risks—Health: contact with contaminated water, vector-borne diseases, respiratory infections, exposure to bodily fluids, falls on unstable ground, exposure to sudden weather changes, contact with chemical hazards, long working hours without rest, poor posture, compassion fatigue, stress, burnout syndrome, among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff supporting the operation. - Socialization of established protocols for healthcare teams. - Psychosocial support for response teams: emotional venting, follow-up, debriefing at the end of the day. - Proper management of biohazardous waste. - Do not walk in flooded areas where the ground is not clearly visible. - Prior assessment of the terrain/area before entering. - Active breaks.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The department of Córdoba is located in the Urabá region, which is considered an area of armed conflict due to the presence and territorial control of organized armed groups. For this reason, it is necessary to strictly apply the Colombian Red Cross operational security standards and procedures – Series 1.000, especially in relation to the following security measures:

- Extramural activities, i.e., those outside urban areas and municipal capitals, are carried out only during daylight hours (from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.).
- Proper management of the Red Cross's institutional identification and visibility, with uniformed and licensed personnel, vehicles marked with the indicative and protective emblem, and proper use of the emblem on assistance items (regulations on the use of the emblem).
- With regard to the management of humanitarian aid, the processes of reception, storage, and distribution must be taken into account. In this regard, the aid delivery area must not coincide with the storage areas.
- To ensure compliance with the fundamental principles, mainly impartiality, neutrality, and independence, within the framework of the SNGRD, the Colombian Red Cross must take into account joint participation with other relief agencies and especially with the support provided by the security forces, prioritizing communities where the Colombian Red Cross can provide assistance autonomously and independently and avoiding the use of our distinctive emblem by third parties.
- With regard to press releases and the management of social media in relation to the humanitarian actions provided by the Red Cross, and especially campaigns supported by third parties, the management of information shall be subject to the guidelines of the National Presidency of the National Society.

For the development of activities as a Movement, the provisions contained in the Colombian Red Cross national security policy, operational security manual, as well as the agreements signed by the CRC with the ICRC, IFRC, and participating National Societies will be applied.

In the event of any security situation in the emergency zone that may affect the normal development of the Red Cross' humanitarian activities, the Branch Coordination and Security Committee and the National Security Committee will be activated immediately, with the participation of all the movement's partners.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 19,826

Targeted Persons: 2,100

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with food kits	700

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of family food kits to families affected by the floods, in accordance with the administrative processes established by the Colombian Red Cross. These families will also participate in the delivery of water filters.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 61,226

Targeted Persons: 1,200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of feasibility studies conducted	1
# of families that received multipurpose cash transfers	400
# of post-distribution interviews conducted	120

Priority Actions

- Deployment of two ENI volunteers specializing in CASH.
- Preparation of the feasibility and viability study.
- Selection of the financial provider.
- Characterization of prioritized families.
- Delivery and monitoring of multipurpose cash transfers.
- Post-distribution interviews



Health

Budget: CHF 6,752

Targeted Persons: 300



Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with psychosocial support sessions	150
# of people reached with health promotion and prevention sessions	150

Priority Actions

- Development of community socialization spaces aimed at gathering key information for structuring and defining outreach health activities and processes.
- Definition of the topics to be socialized and strengthened in the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support processes, in accordance with the findings of the diagnosis and the community context, ensuring cultural relevance and a differential approach
- Coordination with the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) line to ensure the incorporation of differential approaches, the identification of protection risks, and the integration of child protection activities through SMAPS workshops.
- Implementation of health and psychosocial sessions at community level.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 73,217

Targeted Persons: 8,700

Indicators

Title	Target
# of water treatment plants deployed	1
# of liters of drinking water delivered through mobilization and operation of mobile water treatment plants	1,728,000
# of families reached by the operation of the drinking water treatment plant.	2,000
# of families reached with kits for transporting, treating, and storing water at home	200
# of families reached with hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities	700
# of community filters delivered to temporary accommodation or installed in municipal facilities (2 per point).	10
# of eco-points delivered to temporary accommodations	5
# of water storage tanks delivered to temporary accommodation	5

Priority Actions

- Identification of the target population.
- Analysis of water, sanitation, and hygiene needs and analysis of water quality.
- Distribution of house water treatment and storage kits
- Distribution of family hygiene kits, accompanied by hygiene promotion activities and sensitization on good hygiene practices
- Distribution of water treatment filters, storage tanks, and ecological points in the five selected temporary shelters.



- Post-distribution support in the prioritized branches.
- Maintenance and operation of the drinking water treatment plant and operation of the water tanker for a period of 15 days.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 30

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers and staff trained in safeguarding	30

Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers and collaborators in Safeguarding (including child protection)



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 7,890

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
# of communication campaigns on risks associated with floods	1
# of portable radios incorporated into the operation	10
# of maintenances and installation of mobile radios and bases	2

Priority Actions

- Risk communication campaigns development and distribution.
- Deployment of an ENI delegate in Telematics.
- Configuration of working frequencies on portable radios and base stations.
- Distribution of radio equipment to operational personnel.
- Identification of radio equipment to be installed at the Branch.
- Consolidation of a database and development of a repository of Community Disaster Risk Management Plans



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 736

Targeted Persons: 50



Indicators

Title	Target
# of rapid analyses of the context and needs of communities in priority departments	2
# of feedback mechanisms activated "Red Cross listens to you."	1
# of focus groups conducted	5

Priority Actions

- Rapid analysis of the context and needs in two departments.
- Activate a feedback mechanism to receive and respond to questions, comments, and complaints from communities (including interviews with community members and key actors, home and shelter visits, focus group discussions, information sessions, and direct observation).



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 12,780

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits	1
# regional support activities in CASH actions	3
# workshops (virtual) on DREF operations coordination for staff and volunteers	1

Priority Actions

- Support to the NS in identifying needs
- Monitoring visits to support the NS in the progress of the operation
- National workshop for refreshment in DREF knowledge



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 62,785

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
# of National Response Volunteer Teams deployed	5



# of field missions carried out by the National Society team	5
# of volunteers receiving uniforms and personal protective equipment for their activities	25
# of Lessons Learned Workshops	1

Priority Actions

- Deploy 4 ENI volunteers (1 WASH, 1 general, 1 CASH, and 1 Telecommunications).
- Hire and deploy all local staff based on operations at headquarters and in the branches.
- Conduct monitoring visits to identify gaps and best practices, as well as collect visibility/communication products.
- Ensure that all volunteers have visibility and PPE throughout the operation.
- Conduct lessons learned workshop to gather ideas and improvements.
- Conduct virtual update and awareness sessions for national staff and National Society branches, including administrative staff, to ensure timely settlement and follow IFRC-DREF guidelines during the emergency operation.

About Support Services

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

Approximately 60 volunteers from the prioritized branches will participate in the implementation of this IFRC-DREF Operation, supporting activities in the field with full availability for the activities for which they are called upon and scheduled. In addition, the following staff members receive direct support from IFRC-DREF funding:

- 1x National Coordinator: working full-time on the project, responsible for managing the administrative, technical, and operational implementation of the project; ensuring the implementation of the response cycle and the execution of the technical and financial objectives of this Fund.
- 1x National Administrative Staff: working full-time on the project, responsible for supporting the legalization and financial monitoring process and managing procurement.
- 2x Local Administrative Assistants: Technical staff hired for the project on a percentage basis and in proportion to the training contracted for two months. They will support activities in the branches, working full-time on the project. They will be responsible for facilitating the technical and administrative development of activities in their branches, providing more constant support to volunteers.
- 2 ENI (national intervention team) delegates, two specializing in CASH and Telecommunications, working full-time on the operation.

Operational support staff financed with own resources:

- 1x Disaster/Crisis Management Manager: Technical leader and strategic coordinator with internal and external actors involved in the humanitarian response, who oversees the implementation of the operation. 20% dedication to the project.
- 1x National WASH Program Officer: Officer responsible for supporting the WASH component in the technical, professional, and operational aspects required according to the needs of the operation, with 30% dedication to the project.
- 1x Professional Accountant: Professional responsible for ensuring the orderly reporting of the project's financial and accounting status, including the balance of income, expenses, and legalization of the operation's resources, with 15% dedication to the project.
- 1x Project Portfolio Officer: Member of the project team responsible for ensuring the correct formulation of the IFRC-DREF, the relationship with the partner, and verification that it is managed in compliance with the administrative, technical, and financial rules of the Colombian Red Cross, with 15% of their time dedicated to the project.
- 1x PMER Officer: Member of the Colombian Red Cross team responsible for developing the project monitoring plan, supporting the management of the information and technical committees, assisting in the preparation of reports and validation of means of verification, and supporting the systematization of the information obtained, with 15% of their time dedicated to the project.

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

The Colombian Red Cross will make all purchases locally, following the procedures and protocols established in the contracting process and the National Society's quality management manual, and adhering to the amounts and items detailed to ensure the eligibility of the resource. Suppliers will submit their quotes in accordance with the selection criteria used by the Institution, which will be supported by a procurement plan that seeks to access the purchase of humanitarian assistance items from the outset of the intervention, in accordance with their technical characteristics as established by the National Disaster Risk Management System's Humanitarian Aid Standardization Manual, focused 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 vehicles and equipment. However, in order to mobilize a large amount of material and due to the dynamics of the emergency zone, it may be necessary to lease and rent cargo vehicles.

How will this operation be monitored?

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

Finally, follow-up visits will be made to the prioritized branches, with the aim of analyzing progress in the implementation of activities and the achievement of the expected project results, as well as identifying challenges, lessons learned, and undesirable results obtained during implementation. These visits will be led by the implementation team, in coordination with the branch teams and accompanied by members of the IFRC Country Delegation for Colombia, in order to analyze progress in the implementation of activities and the achievement of the expected project results.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

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



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Colombian Red Cross
Colombia: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	169.650
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	19.827
Multi-purpose Cash	61.226
Health	6.753
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	73.217
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	7.890
Community Engagement and Accountability	736
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	75.565
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12.780
National Society Strengthening	62.785
TOTAL BUDGET	245.214

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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