

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Colombia | Complex Crises: Forced Displacement



Operational Communication actions before the start of humanitarian assistance operations aimed at vulnerable population in the municipality of Tibú. Norte de Santander, Colombia. December, 2023. Source: Colombian Red Cross.

S EAP No: sEAP2024CO02	Number of the operation: MDRCO031	Total Budget CHF 202,616		Readiness: CHF 64,076	
				Prepositioning: CHF 63,421	
				Early Action: CHF 75,119	
Targeted population: 2,000 People	S EAP Approved: 28/03/2025	EAP Implementation period: 2 years	Lead time: 3 to 30 days	Operational timeframe: 4 months	
Prioritized geographical areas: Colombian Pacific Region, composed by the departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca y Nariño.					

RISK ANALYSIS AND SELECTION OF EARLY ACTIONS

Priority threat and its historical impact.

Colombia is one of the countries in the world with the highest number of internally displaced persons due to the armed conflict (which has been going on for more than 60 years), being a phenomenon of long duration and with a wide impact on the population, which has acquired the dimension of a humanitarian catastrophe during critical periods. Although 15 victimizing events¹, are recognized in the Colombian armed conflict, this Early Action Protocol (EAP) has focused on forced displacement because it is the victimizing event of greatest magnitude and generates numerous humanitarian impacts simultaneously.

Forced displacement due to armed conflict refers to the situation in which persons or groups of persons are forced or obliged to flee their homes or places of habitual residence, particularly as a result of an armed conflict that involves violent acts and fierce disputes between various armed actors seeking to gain control of strategic territories for the development of their actions. These disputes occur through combat, harassment and other armed operations that cause serious human rights violations as well as breaches of international humanitarian law.

Displacement is forced because people are obliged to leave their territory because their lives are at risk and because the impacts of armed combat or forms of confrontation affect their integrity (for example, through selective killings, threats, kidnappings, forced disappearances, installation of explosive devices and anti-personnel mines, sexual violence, recruitment of children and adolescents, among other victimizing events). The hostilities caused by the confrontations between armed groups not only put at risk the life, integrity and well-being of people, but also cause the rupture of the social fabric and threaten livelihoods and local development, since not only are people forced to abandon their homes and daily activities to save their lives and those of their families, but also social cohesion is broken, uprooting is generated, land is dispossessed and serious physical and psychological effects are caused due to fear, uncertainty and anxiety.

Forced displacement due to armed conflict is a different phenomenon from migration, since the latter refers to the voluntary mobilization of a person or groups of people who leave their territory for other places in search of better economic or social conditions and opportunities for access to goods and services, without a clear intention to return in most cases. People who are forcibly displaced because of the armed conflict yearn to return to their territories because there they have their places of residence, have established their livelihoods and wish to continue their projects there together with their families and their community.

In Colombia, forced displacement is currently the most recurrent victimizing event and the one for which most people are included in the Single Registry of Victims (RUV) of the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV), thus being a challenge for the institutions and in general for the Colombian State. The figure reported by the national government has an accumulated historical total of 9,639,422 victims of the armed conflict, of which 8,591,385 are victims of forced displacement due to events occurring

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Victimizing events are breaches of International Humanitarian Law or serious and gross violations of international human rights standards that occurred within the framework of Article 3 of Law 1448/2011 and the Ethnic Law Decrees 4633, 4634 and 4635 of 2011. There are 15 victimizing events recognized by Colombian law: Forced displacement; Homicide; Threats; Forced disappearance; Confinement; Loss of movable or immovable property; Terrorist act / Attacks / Combat / Clashes / Harassment; Crimes against freedom and sexual integrity in the development of the armed conflict; Abandonment or forced dispossession of land; Kidnapping; Physical personal injury; Psychological personal injury; Antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices; Torture; Involvement of children and adolescents in activities related to armed groups.

from 1985 to 30 January 2024², involving three categories: individual displacement, intraurban displacement and massive displacement.

According to the aforementioned UARIV report, of the total number of victims of forced displacement in the country, 2,124,691 are located in the Colombian Pacific, distributed as follows: 28% in Nariño, 25% in Valle del Cauca, 24% in Chocó and 23% in Cauca and it is recognized that the Pacific is the region most affected by mass events in recent years. Between 2022 and 2023 alone, there were 278 mass displacement events. Of this total number of victims, 51% are women and 49% are men. Forty-nine percent are self-recognized as ethnic population (36.3% black or Afro-Colombian population, 12% indigenous, 0.23% Palenqueros, 0.19% Raizales and 0.04% Rrom), and 4% of the total have some kind of disability. In terms of life cycle, 46% of the total number of victims were children and adolescents at the time of the incident, 20% were young people and 5% were older adults.

Updating the figures of the Colombian armed conflict, it is found that in 2024 there are 9,845,286 victims recognized in the RUV, of which 8,772,117 (89%) are victims of forced displacement³ and the trend in the occurrence of this event in the Colombian Pacific Zone, which is the focus of this EAP, is maintained. This report states that approximately 2 out of every 10 people in Colombia are victims of the armed conflict.

Annexes 1a-1b-1c-1d include supporting reports for context analysis from: OCHA, Informe de la situación Humanitaria Colombia Enero-Diciembre 2023 (1a); Boletín Humanitario de la UARIV No. 11 con corte a enero 30 de 2024 (1b). Humanitarian Balance ICRC 2023 (1c) (reports on the humanitarian situation during 2022) and Humanitarian Balance 2024 (1d) (reports on the humanitarian situation during 2023). These documents are some of the most important ones that present the analysis of the main effects of the armed conflict in Colombia, the areas affected and the general panorama of associated risks.

This EAP focuses on the main humanitarian impacts generated by massive displacement due to armed conflict, both in displaced and host communities, namely:

- Living for prolonged periods of time in shelters without adequate infrastructure, causing physical and mental health problems in people.
- Loss of livelihoods and food insecurity.
- Psychosocial impacts.
- Difficulty of access to health and education.
- Breakdown of family ties.
- Overflow of institutional capacities.
- Impacts on the host community.

These impacts generate priority risks that will be directly addressed through this EAP at an early stage. They are described in the following section and are evidenced in the theory of change (See Annex 2).

Priority risks that must be addressed through early actions and their relationship to the threat

This simplified EAP fails to address all the risks generated by forced displacement caused by the internal armed conflict, but focuses on reducing some of the main risks, namely:

² Unit for Integral Attention and Reparation to Victims (In spanish: Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas – UARIV) - Data for Peace Bulletin No. 11. January 2024

³ Unit for Integral Attention and Reparation to Victims (In spanish: Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas- UARIV)- Data for Peace Bulletin No. 21. December 2024

- Psychosocial impacts (fear, anxiety, uncertainty) and physical health impacts.
- Lack of access to drinking water, hygiene items and sanitation units due to displacement because it overwhelms local capacity and generates health risks due to the consumption of contaminated water.
- Risks caused by the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance and booby traps.
- Risks associated with the breakdown of contacts between family members
- Gender-based violence due to actions of armed groups or abuses by other actors at the receiving site.
- Community conflicts due to disrupted coexistence
- Leisure time management for children and adolescents.

These risks affect the life and integrity of people, especially those who are more vulnerable during displacement, such as children, adolescents, women, sexually diverse people, people with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic groups.

In the face of these risks, priority has been given to early actions aimed at mitigating some of the impacts caused by the sudden and improvised location of displaced persons in temporary shelters in the receiving municipalities, given that they generally resort to places that lack access to goods and services. This simplified EAP prioritizes early actions of:

- Health and care: Early actions will be carried out to provide physical first aid aimed at healing wounds caused during the displacement. Early mental health actions are also contemplated in order to provide emotional support and stabilize the people most affected during displacement. These actions are prioritized because municipalities in Colombia have limited capacity to provide access to health care to their inhabitants and the massive presence of people coming from other municipalities exceeds the local response capacity.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene: early actions aimed at facilitating access to drinking water through a water treatment plant, water storage tanks, and jerry cans. Hygiene kits will also be provided, as well as ecological points for solid waste management, which, due to overcrowding, can cause new health problems. Access to water is essential for food preparation and hygiene activities to prevent diseases.
- Protection, Gender and Inclusion: early actions aimed at broadcasting radio messages on safe behaviour in the face of weapon contamination, community workshops on education on the Risk of Explosive Artifacts. A Child and Adolescent Friendly Space will also be implemented to provide key messages on self-protection, and to develop activities for the prevention and attention of gender-based violence aimed at the community in general. In addition, activities will be carried out to reestablish contacts between family members, receive requests to search for persons reported missing, and identify persons with particular protection needs who will be provided with guidance on rights, referring cases to the care routes in coordination with local authorities, and in-kind support will be provided through an emergency fund for protection cases.

The aforementioned actions will be carried out taking into account the differential approach by life cycle, ethnicity, gender and disability, paying attention to respect for the culture of the people forced to move, thus maintaining the criteria of Dignity, Access, Participation and Security from a comprehensive approach to Protection.

The Colombian Red Cross has experience in carrying out actions that can mitigate the identified risks and this simplified EAP seeks to improve the response capacity and have the necessary resources to mobilize the institutional teams in the 4 Branches in the Pacific region in a timely manner, for the moment in which the conditions for its activation are met.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

General objective of the intervention	Mitigate the possible impacts of massive forced displacement due to the armed conflict, through early actions in the sectors of PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Mental Health and Physical First Aid to save lives and contribute to the protection of the integrity and well-being of the affected population.
Potential high-risk geographical areas to which the EAP would be targeted	<p>The Pacific Region of Colombia is composed by the departments of Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca y Chocó.</p> <p>These departments are defined by their <i>geographic proximity</i> (important for the prepositioning of humanitarian aid and strengthening actions for the Colombian Red Cross Branches), by <i>their similar characterization of the armed conflict</i> and by the <i>number of forced displacements</i> occurring in this area.</p> <p>The following map summarizes the events of attacks against the civilian population, armed actions and massive displacement in the period January to December 2023 (Taken from the Report “Trends and Humanitarian Impact in Colombia 2023” published on 13 February 2024 by OCHA COLOMBIA (Accessed at https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/informe-tendencias-e-impacto-humanitario-en-colombia-2023-fecha-de-corte-enero-diciembre-de-2023-fecha-de-publicacion-13-de-febrero-de-2024))</p>

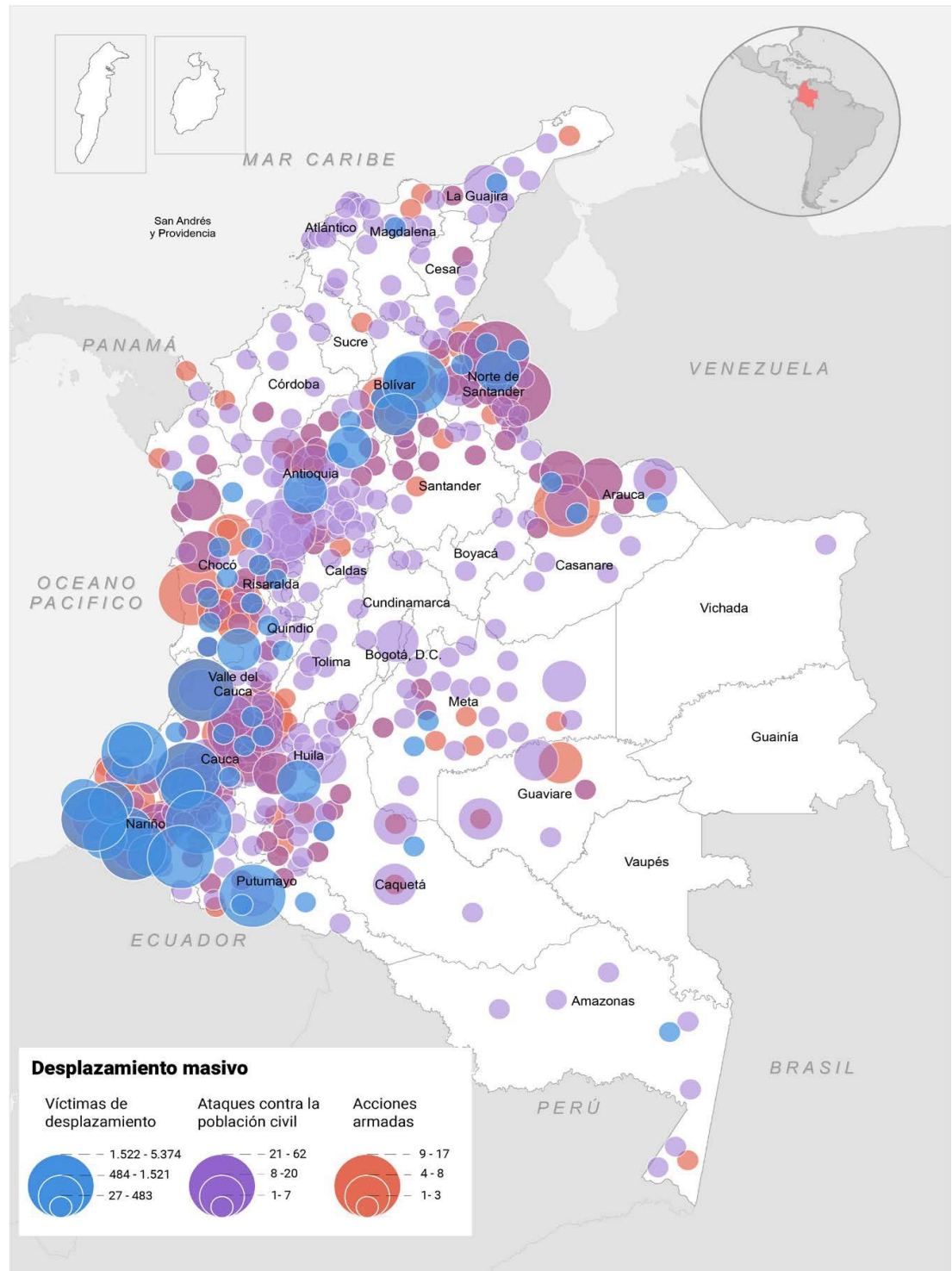


Figure 1 – Impacts of armed conflict in Colombia 2023 – Taken from OCHA

Additionally, maps of Colombia were prepared showing the occurrence of forced displacement events between January 2008 and October 2023. Annexes 3- 4 - 5 - 6 by Departments and Annex 7 and 8 national maps (by departments and municipalities).

In a future change to a complete EAP, the intention is to include the other departments with the greatest impact of the armed conflict.

<p>Who will be helped through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?</p>	<p>Communities that, due to the armed conflict, are forcibly displaced from rural areas to municipal capitals or to other municipalities as a mechanism to protect their lives and integrity.</p> <p>The people to be assisted will be prioritized according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People forcibly displaced due to the upsurge in armed violence, both in urban and rural areas. • People with greater vulnerability conditions: ethnic population, children-adolescents-youth, women (mainly pregnant and/or breastfeeding women), elderly people, people with disabilities, among other groups. <p>This sEAP focuses on the realization of early actions to mitigate the impacts on those who have been forced to be displaced on a massive scale recently, but due to the ways in which the armed conflict occurs, in the receiving municipalities there may also be people who, prior to the massive event, also had to be displaced (for example, due to threats), They are also suffering the same impacts and could not be excluded from the attention (for example, there are displacements in which social leaders must move immediately after the threats and only a few days later, their families and communities are displaced due to the intensification of the actions of armed groups).</p> <p>With the above, priority attention will be given to recently displaced persons because they are in more vulnerable conditions and do not have the minimum vital resources for subsistence due to the way in which displacement occurs. In the event that in any department the threshold is lower than the target, the relevance of including the host community in some actions (for example, access to drinking water) will be analyzed in order to minimize the risk of re-victimization (exclusion, conflicts or attacks) towards those who have been displaced.</p>
<p>When will the assistance be delivered? Will this EAP help people move or not?</p>	<p>The implementation of the Early Actions with which the Colombian Red Cross, in coordination with the local authorities, will provide support to the victims of forced displacement, will be carried out once the people begin to arrive in the receiving municipalities. These actions are not contemplated to be carried out during the displacement route, nor do they include support such as evacuations because it is very difficult to predict the exact time and place where forced displacement will occur. Therefore, early actions will take place at such places that the authorities may provide as temporary (parks, stadiums, schools, etc).</p> <p>When forced displacement occurs, the population can be displaced in a matter of hours or a couple of days, depending on the intensity of the actions of the armed groups in each territory.</p> <p>The time in which the Colombian Red Cross could arrive at a receiving municipality to initiate Early Actions, after the activation process, can be estimated between 3 and 5 calendar days, depending on the geographical and security conditions for entering the receiving municipality.</p> <p>The duration of the early actions has been estimated to 30 days for all intervention sector, including Health, PGI, WASH. The Early Action ends once the activities foreseen for each component are fulfilled, during which the aim is to contribute to the mitigation of the humanitarian impacts and reach the planned goal. Likewise, it is expected that during those 30 days the violent actions will have ceased, and the communities will have the necessary security conditions to return to their territories, given that they have their homes, livelihoods and life projects there.</p>

	<p>During the time of implementation of Early Actions carried out by the Colombian Red Cross, local authorities will be prepared to provide the response in terms of humanitarian care provided by Colombian law for victims of the armed conflict in the phase of “Immediate Humanitarian Assistance”, which consists of 3 main aids: providing food assistance, kitchen utensils and arranging places as temporary shelters. At the same time, the territorial entities of the municipalities receiving the displaced population will carry out the registration process in the Single Registry of Victims.</p> <p>Thus, while the authorities deliver minimum subsistence needs in this phase, the Colombian Red Cross will contribute with complementary actions to mitigate the impacts from the health (physical first aid and psychological first aid), protection, gender and inclusion and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors, which are not included by law or contemplated by the authorities during this phase of “Immediate Humanitarian Assistance” in the attention to victims of the armed conflict.</p> <p>State actions for the care of persons affected by forced displacement depend on the victim's approval to be registered in the RUV, which will make it possible to move forward with the phases related to the comprehensive reparation of victims of the armed conflict provided for in Law 1448 of 2011.</p> <p>Law 1448 of 2011 establishes three stages for assisting the displaced population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate or urgent care: Provided when people are forced to move due to violence. They are registered in the Single Registry of Victims (RUV). 2. Emergency humanitarian assistance: Granted once the victim has been registered in the RUV, with the State being responsible for ensuring this aid. 3. Transitional assistance: Aims to meet basic needs such as food and temporary housing until families gain access to essential services like healthcare, food, housing and education. <p>The Colombian legal framework assigns the State the responsibility of providing comprehensive care for victims of the armed conflict. The Colombian Red Cross plays a complementary humanitarian role but does not supervise the return of displaced people, as this depends on security conditions and community decisions.</p> <p>The humanitarian actions that the Red Cross will carry out with this sEAP will remain the same regardless of whether the displaced population stays longer or increases in number. It is not possible to estimate the number of displaced persons due to the varied causes, armed actors, and geographical conditions.</p> <p>Finally, transitioning to an effective response depends on the resources and capacities of territorial entities. If these resources are overwhelmed, the State may request support from the Colombian Red Cross to complement the response.</p>
Activation Statement	<p>The activation of this sEAP will be met when the corresponding institution (Transitional Justice Committee, OCHA or the Ombudsman's Office) issues one of the respective official or activating documents: Act, Bulletin or Early Alert, in which it is indicated that a massive forced displacement caused by the armed conflict has occurred, or the risk of occurrence is imminent, in one or more of the municipalities of the departments that constitute the Colombian Pacific region (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca or Nariño) that reaches (or may reach) the threshold established in number of displaced victims per department.</p> <p>Threshold by department: Choco: 1,290 people, see Annexes sEAP Displacement</p>


	<p>Cauca: 1,696 people, see Annexes sEAP Displacement Nariño: 3,040 people, see Annexes sEAP Displacement Valle del Cauca: 2,078, see Annexes sEAP Displacement</p> <p>The thresholds defined based on the initial registration of the number of forcibly displaced persons in each department are critical, not only because they far exceed the figures for other displacement events, but also because, being so high in number, they exceed the response capacity of local authorities and also exceed the capacity and resources of humanitarian actors due to their magnitude.</p> <p>These situations not only put displaced populations at high risk of humanitarian crisis, but also quickly limit the basic resources available to the receiving communities, impacting their daily dynamics, their access to basic services and their livelihoods. For this reason, in the departments where the activation of the Simplified EAP has thresholds below the minimum target of 2. For this reason, in the departments where the activation of the Simplified EAP has thresholds lower than the established minimum target of 2,000 people (Cauca and Chocó), this occurs because the municipalities have lower population density, so it is planned to include in the early actions the host communities in the receiving municipality, in order to mitigate possible impacts caused by “discrimination” towards displaced persons because they do receive care and services, but the locals, who also see their resources reduced and also feel the impact on their security and integrity, do not enjoy these same opportunities.</p>
<p>Next Steps- For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional).</p>	<p>Once the sEAP has been activated for the first time and the lessons learned workshop has been held, the successes and opportunities for improvement in the implementation of the mechanism will be identified, as well as other needs expressed by the community and identified in the field that could be implemented in anticipation.</p> <p>Additionally, it is imperative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the risk model considering hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, considering the particularities of this type of complex crisis (of anthropic origin). • Identify other intervention zones (departments) • Adjust the activation mechanism to cover the regions most affected by armed conflict in the country. • Incorporate other early actions identified and update the theory of change. • Establish the necessary MoUs according to the activation mechanism. • Adjust the budget according to the established changes. • Strengthen the capacity of volunteers for monitoring and comprehensive care of victims of the armed conflict with PGI approach. • Make operational agreements with the CRC Branches involved. • Make inter-institutional agreements for the coordination of the humanitarian response. • Form teams and develop Needs Assessment tools for the identification of early actions in multi-affected contexts.


PLANNED INTERVENTION

The mechanisms of assistance and integral reparation to the victims of the armed conflict in Colombia are provided for in Law 1448 of 2011 and the State is responsible for guaranteeing the rights to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition to the victims.


The law defines that, when forced displacement occurs, local authorities must provide initial care ("Immediate Humanitarian Assistance") which includes food, cooking utensils and temporary shelter. Immediate humanitarian assistance must be provided until the person overcomes the temporary situation of vulnerability caused by the displacement. To request this assistance, displaced persons must submit a declaration as victims of the armed conflict to an institution of the Public Ministry such as the Ombudsman's Office, the Attorney General's Office or the Municipal Person's Offices.

On the other hand, the early actions planned by the Colombian Red Cross for this sEAP constitute a complementary response to the actions of the State.


	Health and care	Budget	CHF 21,448	
		Targeted population	Forcefully displaced people due to the armed conflict	
Indicator:	Number of people that receive psychosocial and physical first aid		Goal:	1,000 people psycho-social support 500 people physical first aid
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local first aid workshops with volunteers (1 per Branch) 2. Local psychosocial support workshops with volunteers, focusing on the main psychosocial impacts of forced displacement (1 per Branch) 			
Pre-positioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of individual community psycho-social kits 2. Purchase of physical first aid elements 			
Prioritized Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical First Aid Attention Days for the community 2. Psychosocial support days for the community / Delivery of psychosocial kits. 			

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 53,278	
		Targeted population	Forcefully displaced people due to the armed conflict	
Indicator:	Number of people that receive differentiated hygiene kits		Goal:	2,000 people
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshops on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene with volunteers (1 pper Branch) 			
Pre-positioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of individual differentiated hygiene kits (2,000 kits) 2. Purchase of drinking water treatment plant 3. Purchase of water storage tanks for temporary shelter (1,000 L each) 			

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of ecological points for temporary shelter (disposal of solid residue) Purchase of foldable Jerry can and canisters (500 units)
Prioritized Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of the drinking water treatment plant/ delivery of tanks, canisters and jerrycans/ Support of ENI Wash to facilitate the community's Access to drinking water in the shelters Community days of hygiene promotion/ delivery of ecological points for management and disposal of solid residue/ delivery of individual hygiene kits Coordination with local authorities for the providing of drinking water and management of solid residue in the shelters assigned to the forced displacement victims


	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Budget	CHF 39,237	
		Targeted population	Forcefully displaced people due to the armed conflict	
Indicator:	Number of people that receive Key Messages on self-care, Access to Rights and Routes of Attention, and Protection services			Goal: 1,500 people
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local Operational Security and Safe Access workshops with volunteers (1 per Branch) Local PGI workshops with volunteers: Protection (Human Rights and Law for Victims), Education on Antipersonnel Mine Risk ERM, Protective Environments, Gender-Based Violence and Protection of Family Links, including CEA and PEAS topics (1 per branch). Design of pedagogical material with key messages on PGI in emergencies (identification of self-care key messages for children and adolescents) Workshop on PGI in emergencies for volunteers. 			
Pre-positioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Printing of banners, foldables, GBV (Gender Based Violence and sexual assault GBV-SA) formats, weapon contamination (CPA-Education on Antipersonnel Mine Risk), Access to rights and routes of attention to victims of the armed conflict. Purchase of basic RCF Backpack for branches and national team (power strip, external battery, headphones, SIM card, formats, etc.). The availability of at least one basic backpack is required to provide RFL services in each branch and one for the national headquarters because these items are not available. Educational and recreational kits for friendly spaces, with a differential approach / Purchase of tents and furniture for friendly spaces (1 branch). 			
Prioritized Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local broadcasting of radio messages of safe behaviors against Weapons Contamination in the branch where the sEAP is activated. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (ERA) workshops under the Community Response approach. Workshops with children, adolescents and community in Friendly Space / Delivery of elements with key messages of protection and self-care 			


	<p>(GBV / SV, care routes for victims of armed conflict, Human Rights and IHL) / ENI support for PGI.</p> <p>3. Meetings with local authorities for the activation of Routes of Attention and mechanisms for reestablishment of rights with the authorities</p> <p>5. Family Links Protection and Connectivity Services PVF, especially actions related to the Reestablishment of Contacts between Family Members and the reception of Search Requests for persons reported missing in the context of the armed conflict.</p> <p>6. Emergency Multipurpose Fund for Protection Cases. It corresponds to the availability of cash to provide emergency support for protection needs that may compromise the lives or put at risk the integrity of persons affected by the armed conflict. The activation of the Fund depends on the identification of protection needs to provide support for transportation (only within the national territory), food, temporary accommodation, support for the recovery of documents or purchase of urgent medicines, which are usually the priority needs presented in this context.</p>
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	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget	CHF 792	
		Targeted population	Forcefully displaced people due to the armed conflict	
Indicator:	Number of people that participate in focal groups to provide feedback on the activities carried out		Goal:	200 people that receive assistance
Readiness activities:		1. Community feedback mechanisms courses for volunteers 2. Activation of the feedback mechanism		
Pre-positioning activities:		1. Printing and sending of informative materials to the Branches		
Prioritized Early actions:		1. Focal groups of feedback on the activities carried out		


The summary of the Anticipatory Actions can be found in Annex 19.

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Association and coordination	Budget	CHF 10,409	
		Targeted people	Branches, Local authorities, Local Humanitarian Organizations (Local Coordination Team - ELC/Humanitarian Country Team - EHP)	
Indicator:	Number of people that participate in activities of association and coordination regarding this sEAP		Goal:	50 people
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting for the socialization of this sEAP with Movement partners. Inclusion to the Regional Security Team and IFRC Security Focal Point 2. Local committees of coordination and security (1 per Branch). 3. Inter-institutional meetings for the permanent monitoring of the context and coordination of the response in the event of a massive displacement in the area (3 meetings per branch). 4. Visits for accompaniment in readiness (National Team). 5. Mapping of local institutional offer for the re-establishment of rights and Attention Routes. The local teams will update the information on the presence of institutions and local attention routes for the restoration of rights (1 per branch). 6. Workshops to strengthen the response capacity of local authorities in the implementation of measures to care for victims of the armed conflict under Law 1448 of 2011 (1 per branch). 			
Pre-positioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printing of foldables for the implementation for the sEAP (pocket/size sEAP) 			
Prioritized Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local coordination and security committees during the implementation of the sEAP in the Branch where it comes to be activated. 2. Deployment of focal point Safer Access 3. Interinstitutional meetings for the socialization of the sEAP, implementation and follow-up (coordination y monitoring of the response with authorities, Local Coordination Teams and other relevant social actors). 4. Technical roundtables to follow up on the referral of protection cases with the local authorities of the receiving municipalities. 5. Visits to accompany the implementation of the sEAP (national team) in the branch where it is activated. 			

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 20,240
Readiness Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the National Society in the implementation of Readiness activities and coordination of internal and external partners 2. Monitoring visit 3. EAP visibility, communication material 4. Monitoring of activities 		

Prepositioning Activities:	
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Monitoring visit

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 57,212	
		Targeted population	Volunteers and collaborators of the Colombian Red Cross	
Indicator:	Number of volunteers and collaborators strengthened, trained and prepared to provide care to people forcibly displaced by the armed conflict.			Goal: 80 people
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational Agreements with the prioritized Branches. 2. Regional Induction Workshop on the sEAP (prioritized branches and relevant actors). It is the first national space of Socialization and induction on the sEAP to be held with representatives of the focalized branches and the Movement. 3. Local sEAP induction workshops (prioritized branch offices). In this space, the participants in the Regional Workshop will carry out the replication to inform their local teams of the processes involved in the implementation of the sEAP when it is activated. 4. National Coordination (3 months) 5. Administrative Assistant (3 months) 6. Virtual refresher courses for volunteers (Operational Communication; FVP on State Attention routes to address disappearance; Safer Access course) (40 people per branch). 			
Pre-positioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of flags and elements for visibility (flags and banners to emblemize the Colombian Red Cross points) (per branch). 2. Adaptations and purchase of furniture for prepositioning (plastic boxes, adaptations and cabinets) (1 per branch). 3. Purchase of uniforms for volunteers. 			
Prioritized Early actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Local coordination (3 months) 5. PMER Officer (3 months) 1. Emotional deactivation of the CRC teams that participated in the development of the Early Actions. 2. Lessons learned workshop 			

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING EARLY ACTION

	<p>The CRC leads the attention to humanitarian impacts caused by the armed conflict, through the Peace Building and Institutional Doctrine area, with the support of the Health and Disaster Risk Management areas, which have extensive experience throughout the national territory.</p> <p>The SCRC is present throughout the country through 31 branches and has more than 20,000 volunteers.</p> <p>Currently the Colombian Red Cross in the Pacific Region has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Branch in Chocó. - 1 Branch in Valle del Cauca - 1 Branch in Cauca - 1 branch in Nariño. <p>Additionally, in these branches there are teams with knowledge on issues related to the response to this EAP (Prevention and attention to Gender Based Violence and Sexual Violence, Protection and protective environments, Education on Mines and Weapons Contamination Risk, protection of Family Links, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law). There are also volunteer teams with knowledge and experience in MHPSS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support), as well as teams with the capacity to carry out Physical First Aid actions and with the prepositioning of Immediate Response Teams for the supply of drinking water, from the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the branches focused on the Pacific Region have worked to strengthen mechanisms that allow them to have Safe Access in their territories, including the strengthening of Operational Communication actions on an ongoing basis, which contributes to the acceptance and trust of the parties to allow the development of humanitarian actions by the Colombian Red Cross. However, it is essential to carry out a permanent analysis of the context because the reconfiguration of the armed groups generates new conflict dynamics in these territories.</p>
	<p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): Provided technical support in the context analysis for the elaboration of the Feasibility Study for the formulation of complex crisis sEAP. It permanently offers its knowledge and expertise in addressing situations related to the armed conflict in Colombia. It meets frequently with the other components of the Movement present in Colombia to carry out context and security analyses for the fulfillment of the mission in the country.</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): Participated in the context analysis work sessions for the preparation of the Feasibility Study for the formulation of this sEAP for complex crises. Provides accompaniment and technical support for the formulation of the final document of the sEAP for armed conflict. Participates in the Movement's frequent meetings to conduct context analysis in the country.</p> <p>The German Red Cross provided technical and financial support for the design of this sEAP, as well as accompaniment for the formulation of the implementation and lessons learned. It also provided support in the</p>

	<p>preparation of the NS and the branches, as well as training on Anticipatory Actions to the corresponding teams. Additionally, it will provide technical support to make the pertinent adjustments to move from a simplified sEAP to a complete sEAP.</p> <p>Ombudsman's Office - Early Warning System (SAT): They provided information on the procedure for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to the Early Warning System (structural and circumstantial), analyzing its viability as a possible activation mechanism.</p> <p>Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation to the victims of the armed conflict - UARIV: They provided detailed information on the Coordination of the National System of Attention and Integral Reparation to the victims, the mechanisms for access to rights, the criteria for the execution and implementation of the Public Policy of Attention, Assistance and Integral Reparation established by Colombian law.</p> <p>Nariño Branch: Provided support by providing sufficient and timely information on the dynamics of the armed conflict in its territory. Facilitated field visits and dialogue with authorities and communities victims of forced displacement caused by the armed conflict.</p> <p>- Cauca and Chocó Branches: They sent representatives who participated in a workshop on Anticipatory Actions in October 2023 in order to learn about the mechanism and provide information for the formulation of this complex crisis sEAP.</p> <p>CRC National Team: Provided technical support and accompaniment for the formulation of this sEAP, especially from the Disaster Risk Management team. Accompanied the field visit to demonstrate the needs, vulnerabilities and capacities for the implementation of Anticipatory Actions to mitigate the impacts of forced displacement due to the armed conflict.</p>
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BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

sEAP2024CO02 - Colombian Red Cross
Complex crises: Forced Displacement

Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	16,550	48,760	49,445	114,755
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
Health	3,578	7,269	10,601	21,448
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,237	31,763	19,279	53,278
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	10,735	9,393	19,109	39,237
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0	0	0	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0	335	456	792
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	47,526	14,660	25,674	87,861
Coordination and Partnerships	5,287	559	4,562	10,409
Secretariat Services	17,243	0	2,997	20,240
National Society Strengthening	24,996	14,101	18,115	57,212
TOTAL BUDGET	64,076	63,421	75,119	202,616

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

ANNEXES

- 1a - Context analysis - OCHA Colombia Humanitarian Bulletin January-December 2023
- 1b - Context analysis - Colombia UARIV Data Bulletin
- 1c - Context analysis - Humanitarian balance 2023 ICRC
- 1d - Humanitarian balance 2024 ICRC, Context analysis
- 2 - Theory of Change - Anticipatory intervention logic
- 3 - Map of events Forced displacement Cauca
- 4 - Map of events Forced displacement Chocó
- 5 - Map of events Forced displacement Nariño
- 6 - Map of events Forced displacement Valle
- 7 - Map of events Forced displacement Colombia by Departments
- 8 - Map of events Forced displacement Colombia by Municipalities
- 9 - Minutes of the Transitional Justice Committee - Example: Cumbitara, Nariño, March 2024
- 10 - OCHA Bulletin - Humanitarian situation alert - Massive displacement of Awá indigenous community in the municipality of Barbacoas (Nariño). February 28, 2024
- 11 - OCHA Bulletin - Humanitarian situation alert - Massive displacement of Afro-descendant communities in the municipality of Magüí (Nariño). March 6, 2024
- 12 - Alert imminent Ombudsman's Office. Nariño Department, April 2024.
- 13 - Imminent Alert Card No. 8 Ombudsman's Office. Nariño Department, April 2024.
- 14 - Graphic Threshold Chocó
- 15 - Graphic Threshold Cauca
- 16 - Graphic Threshold Nariño
- 17 - Graphic Threshold Valle del Cauca
- 18 - Infographic Activation Mechanism - Displacement
- 19 - Infographic Anticipatory Actions

Contact information

For further information regarding this Simplified Early Action Protocol, please contact:

- **Colombian Red Cross National Society Contact:**
Doris Marcela Hernández Martínez – Líder Nacional de Construcción de Paz y Doctrina Institucional CRC
Email: doris.hernandez@cruzrojacolombiana.org
Celular: 3212768429
- **Project Manager IFRC:**
Edwin Armenta – Operations and Programs Coordinator- Colombia Delegation
Email: Edwin.armenta@ifrc.org
Cel: +57 3163505846
- **IFRC focal point in Geneva:**
Malika Noisette, DREF Senior Officer (anticipatory pillar), IFRC Geneva
Malika.noisette@ifrc.org