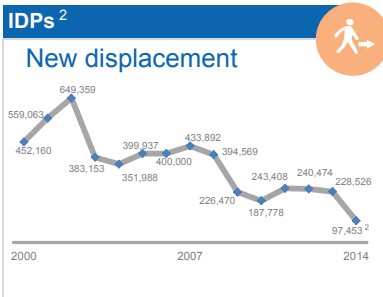
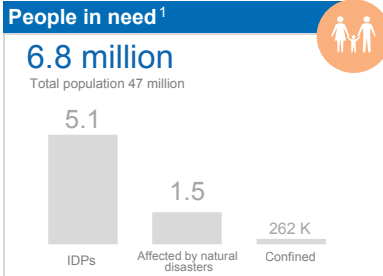


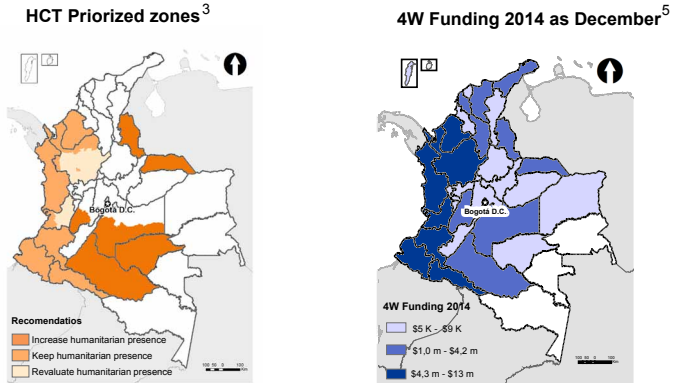
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Persistence of the internal armed conflict and generalized violence. Reduced visibility of the humanitarian situation. Some regions are more impacted than others. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview some regions have more needs and less response than others.
- Increase in humanitarian caseload, including IDPs, civilian victims of APM, those affected by natural disasters.
- Increased humanitarian impact by post-demobilization armed groups, which are not involved in the current peace talks. These groups seek to control licit and illicit economies, including drug trafficking and gold mining operations.

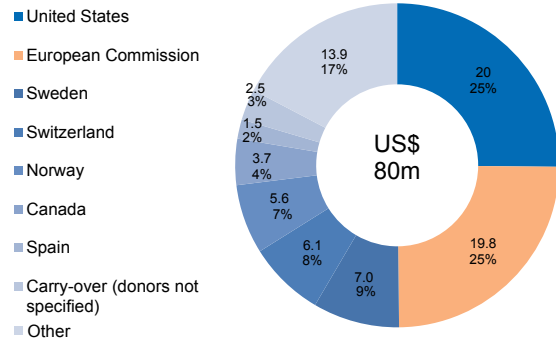
### KEY FIGURES



### FUNDING AND RESPONSE 2014



#### Contributions by donor according to FTS (million \$)<sup>4</sup>



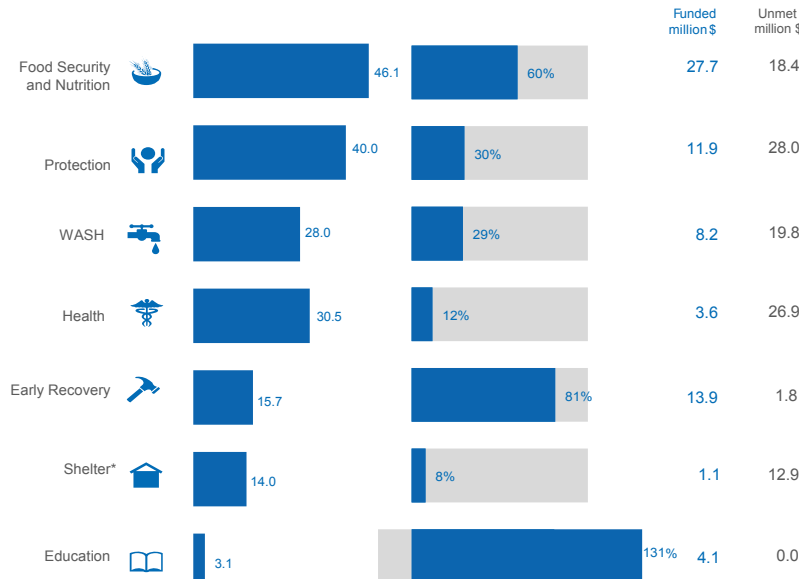
**\$ 177 million**  
REQUESTED (US\$)

**49%**  
**86 million**  
FUNDED

**\$ 86 million<sup>5</sup>**  
RECEIVED (US\$)  
ACCORDING TO OCHA - 4W

#### Requirements by cluster (million \$)

#### Per cent funded by cluster



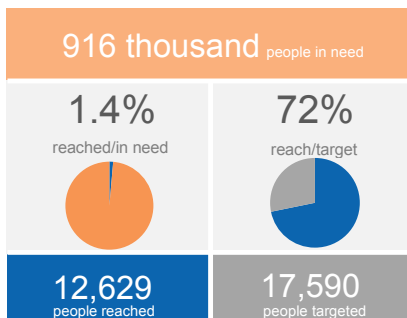
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Promote risk mitigation of the communities affected by the armed conflict, strengthening community resilience and response capacities and institutional capacities.
- 2 Respond to the humanitarian needs of forcibly displaced populations and conflict-affected communities, complementing State response and prioritizing identified gaps in areas with difficult access and limited institutional presence.
- 3 Promote recovery actions in the HCT priority areas focused on finding solutions or promoting self-sustaining processes of national ownership and resilience for recovery during and after the crisis.
- 4 Advocate with Government at the national, departmental and municipal levels and with donors to raise awareness regarding the impact of the conflict and related humanitarian needs, in order to promote an effective, opportune and sustainable response.
- 5 Respond to the humanitarian needs of populations affected by natural disasters, particularly in those areas and with those population groups already impacted by the armed conflict, causing a situation of double vulnerability, complementing State response and prioritizing identified gaps in difficult to access areas with limited institutional presence.
- 6 Ensure the availability of humanitarian needs information by sector, and when possible, disaggregated by gender and age, to improve strategic planning, advocacy and response

## PRIORITIZATION OF POPULATION

- 1 Provide populations with special emphasis on women, children, adolescents and older adults, with limited access and / or conditions of confinement, also, the HCT will prioritize populations in areas affected by conflict and no need assistance.
- 2 Internally Displaced People (registered and unregistered) in areas where state presence is weak or where the victims do not have access to basic health services.
- 3 Populations affected by natural disasters and populations whose needs are not covered by state assistance.
- 4 Indigenous and Afro-Colombians who are not already included in the above criteria will also be prioritized.

## EMERGENCY SHELTER



Priority to cover gaps on children, youth, women, the elderly ethnic minorities, sick and those with physical and mental disabilities

### Needs

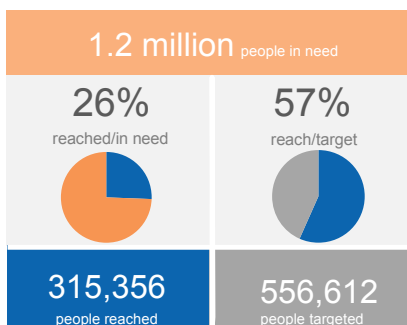
- Safe and healthy environments, with protection.
- Provision of technical assistance to communities and local authorities, especially Indigenous and Afro-Colombians authorities.
- Preparation measures to improve shelter response.

### Response

- Technical assistance, MIRA training, basic shelter kit preparation. Improve coordination with local authorities on management issues.
- Prioritization of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño and Norte de Santander departments.

For more information, contact Sandra Castañeda (scastaneda@iom.int)  
The information on the chart takes from the 4W system, but does not represent the Emergency Shelter position

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



Covers critical gaps in emergency assistance in coordination with Government, innovates in nutrition in emergencies through community based management of acute malnutrition and strengthens livelihoods through rapid rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods.

### Needs

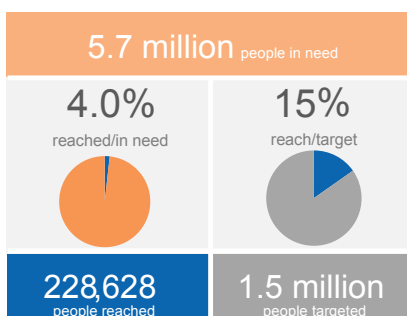
- An estimated 223,000 persons affected by conflict are considered severely food insecure.
- 109,000 persons require support to recover agricultural livelihoods in conflict affected areas;
- 557,000 persons require support to receive food assistance.
- 30,000 persons require support through community based management of acute malnutrition programmes

### Response

- 278,000 persons to date have been supported through the three key pillars of food security and nutrition (FSN) in Antioquia, Huila, La Guajira, Tolima, Meta, Guaviare, Córdoba, Cauca, Caquetá, Arauca, Putumayo, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Valle del Cauca
- Training of local teams on rapid food security and nutrition needs assessment.
- Advocacy with key Government institutions in charge of Food Security and Nutrition to strengthen emergency response in natural disaster situations.

For more information, contact Manuela Ángel (manuela.angel@fao.org)

## PROTECTION



Response to identified protection gaps, reducing response gaps and increasing self-protection capacity at the community level and in areas identified at high risk for protection issues.

### Needs

- Population affected by the armed conflict who are not protected or attended in a timely manner in the emergency phase of response.
- Information gaps on civilian population impact in areas with illegal armed groups
- Opening of humanitarian space for protection.

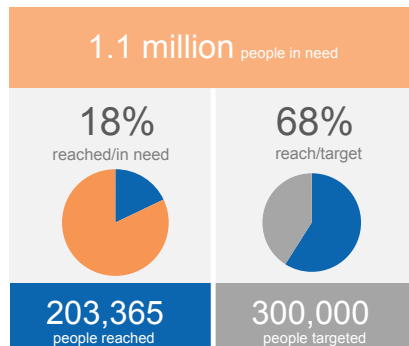
### Response

- Identification of the impact of new forms of violence.
- Advocacy with national institutions and in gaps analysis with State response.
- Strengthening of protection networks and environments.

For more information, contact Martin Gottwald (gottwald@unhcr.org)



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



In Colombia, just 35.5% of the population consumes potable water according to official reports from the Instituto Nacional de Salud in 2012. During field evaluations with the WASH Cluster, only 15% in rural areas consume water treated in any way in their homes. According to the Quality of Life Survey, which is nationwide, sewage and garbage collection services reach 16 and 24% of Colombians, respectively, outside of the main municipal seats.

### Needs

- Population affected in areas with double vulnerability (conflict and disaster situations).
- Gaps in water, sewage and garbage services comparing municipal seats and other locations (e.g., small towns and rural areas), 60% of people have WASH needs, especially along the Caribbean and Pacific coasts

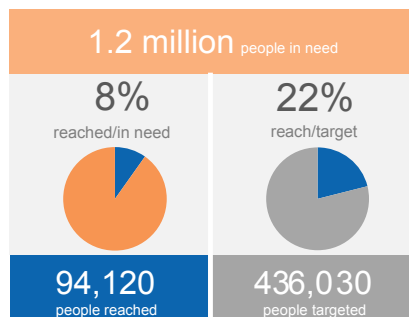
### Response

- Access to safe water, basic sanitation, hygiene promotion, especially in rural areas of Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, Arauca, Córdoba and Putumayo departments, implementing technology-appropriate solutions to respond to needs without creating harm.
- Response focused on indigenous and Afro ethnic minorities in these departments.

For more information, contact Cluster WASH ([wash@colombiassh.org](mailto:wash@colombiassh.org)), Diego Fernando Lopez ([dflopez@unicef.org](mailto:dflopez@unicef.org))



## HEALTH



The greatest health needs are among IDPs, confined populations, APM -UXO victims and those affected by disasters.

### Needs

- Just 30% of victims have effective Access to continuing healthcare assistance. A low percentage receive psychosocial support.
- Low coverage of complete vaccination of children registered in the IDP registry
- Epidemiological profile highlights problem of transmissible disease and sickness associated with multidimensional insecurity.

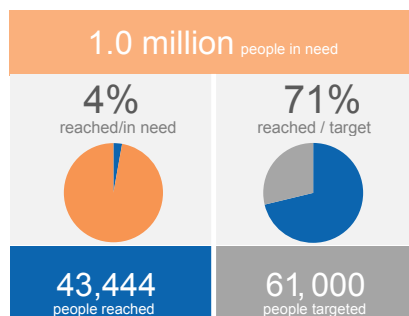
### Response

- Improved health diagnostics for PTSD. Improved rapid response capacity in the health sector.
- Institutional and community strengthening in priority departments.
- Improved primary healthcare access with a differential focus.
- Expanded psychosocial health coverage for PTSD cases

For more information, contact Alejandro Santander ([santander@paho.org](mailto:santander@paho.org))



## EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES



Planning of humanitarian response that guarantees the right to education of children and adolescents in emergency situations.

### Needs

- Approximately 1 million children and adolescents outside of the education system. More than 3,000 children living in institutions without access to school kits and school feeding programs.
- More than 30 institutions affected by flooding and other natural disaster emergencies.

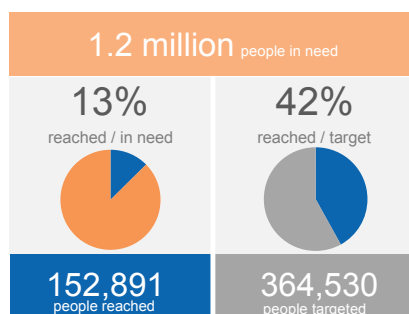
### Response

- Support in activating rapid emergency response. Provision of play and teaching kits.
- Rehabilitation of and improvements to school infrastructure.
- Training in education in emergencies through school risk management plan formulation.

For more information, contact Claudia Camacho ([ccamacho@unicef.org](mailto:ccamacho@unicef.org)), ([emergenciase@gmail.com](mailto:emergenciase@gmail.com))



## EARLY RECOVERY



Needs among population victim of the conflict and affected by natural disasters.

### Needs

- Promotion of sustainable solution strategies for around 35,000 victims of the conflict.
- Strengthening of early recovery for nearly 40,000 affected by disasters.

### Response

- Implement strategies for livelihood recovery for victim and population affected by disasters.
- Strengthening resilience and institutional capacity in prevention, Early Recovery and risk management.
- Strengthen linkages between humanitarian and peace actors.

For more information, contact Alessandro Preti ([alessandro.preti@undp.org](mailto:alessandro.preti@undp.org)), Paloma Blanch ([paloma.blanch@pnud.org.co](mailto:paloma.blanch@pnud.org.co))