

2016

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

OVERVIEW JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016

DEC 2015

Photo: EU ECHO / R. Silva



## COLOMBIA

TOTAL POPULATION OF COLOMBIA

PEOPLE IN NEED

PEOPLE TARGETED

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

# OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS IN THE HRP

48.2M

5.8M

1.4M

136.3M

41



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**FOREWORD BY**

# THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

2016 could be a historic year for Colombia, a year in which a peace accord is signed between the Government and the FARC-EP guerrillas to end one of the longest lasting internal armed conflicts in Latin America. Over the past three years of the peace process, we have begun to see significant changes in levels of violence and humanitarian trends. Massacres and mass displacement have dropped during the negotiations, as compared to the three preceding years. Unilateral ceasefires declared by the FARC-EP, combined with other de-escalation measures adopted by the parties to the peace process, have reduced the intensity of the conflict.

Even so, major humanitarian challenges persist. Violence committed by non-state armed groups, including those formed after the paramilitaries' demobilization, continues to cause significant humanitarian and protection needs. Civilians in urban and rural areas alike continue to suffer the plight of forced displacement, restricted movement, limited access to basic goods and services, social and territorial control, gender-based violence, forced recruitment and use of children and adolescents, death threats, selective homicides and human rights violations.

The HCT currently estimates that 5.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Colombia. Amongst them are the most vulnerable people and communities, the victims of conflict and armed violence, and natural disaster victims, particularly in areas where institutional presence and access face challenges. Women, boys, girls and adolescents, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities continue to be disproportionately affected by the crisis, and are therefore prioritized in this plan.

In 2016 the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Colombia will continue to respond to these challenges by complementing the State's own response. Through coordinated, multi-sectoral action the HCT managed to reduce the needs of more than 780,000 people<sup>1</sup> in 2015. In 2016 the HCT plans to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to 1.4 million people out of the 5.8 million people in need. In doing so, the HCT once again commits to saving lives and to responding to humanitarian needs in an inter-sectoral manner. It will strive to protect the rights of affected and vulnerable populations; and to increase the resilience of communities and institutions in order to promote sustainable solutions.

Five themes underlie the three objectives of this plan, as follows: rapid response where and when the State lacks reach; maintaining current mechanisms for collecting impartial information; verification of possible Peace Accords; promoting durable solutions; and strengthening institutions.

Throughout the period of this plan we will increase efforts to monitor humanitarian risks, track our own response, improve accountability to affected populations, and keep abreast of developments in the peace talks. While the humanitarian community will be on the alert for new emergencies, it is geared to adjust to a possible peace accord and to re-define its role in a post-agreement scenario. Working side by side with those most in need, we are dedicated to strengthening ties between humanitarian and development actors to favour long-term solutions.

**Fabrizio Hochschild**

**Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator**

<sup>1</sup> Source: OCHA 4W, accessed in January 2016

**THE HRP 2016**

# AT A GLANCE

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**



Integral life-saving response

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**



Protect the rights of vulnerable populations

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**



Improve resilience in at-risk and affected communities

**POPULATION IN NEED**



5.8M

**POPULATION TARGETED**



1.4M

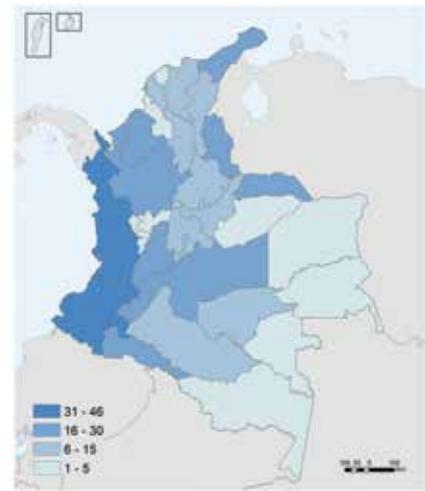
**FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**



136M

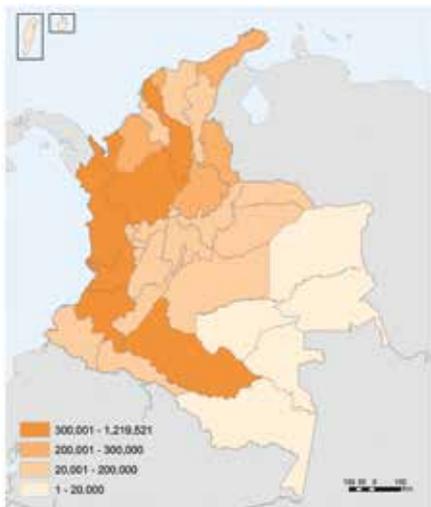
**OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

207



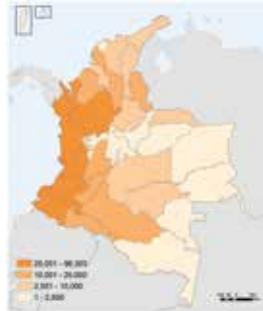
**PEOPLE IN NEED**

5.8M



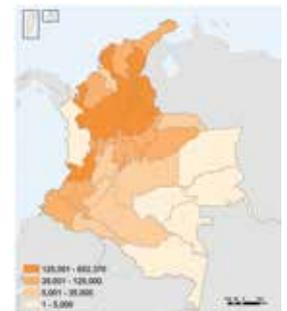
**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE**

474k



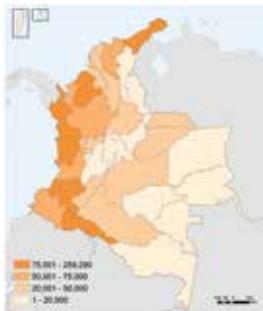
**HOST COMMUNITIES**

2.8M



**PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTER**

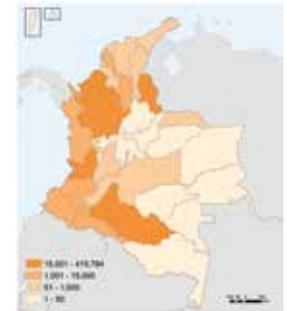
1.7M



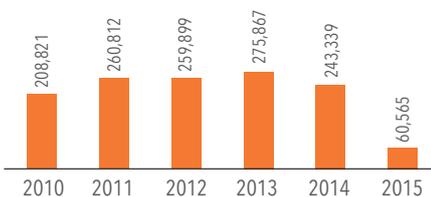
**OTHER TYPES OF IMPACT\***

850k

\*APM/UXO victims, access, sexual violence and attacks on civilians



**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE BY YEAR**

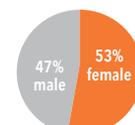


Sources: UARIV, UNGRD, DAICMA w/estimates from OCHA

**LANDMINE VICTIMS**



**IDPS BY SEX**



**IDPS UNDER THE AGE OF 18**



OVERVIEW OF

# THE CRISIS

More than 5.8 million people in Colombia are in need of humanitarian assistance as a consequence of violence, armed conflict and natural disasters.

Clashes between the Colombian armed forces and non-state armed groups, including post-demobilization armed groups (PDAGs), over territorial control and illicit economies (including coca crops, illegal mining, smuggling, drug traffic corridors and other resources) continue to violate International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law and cause widespread suffering for civilians.

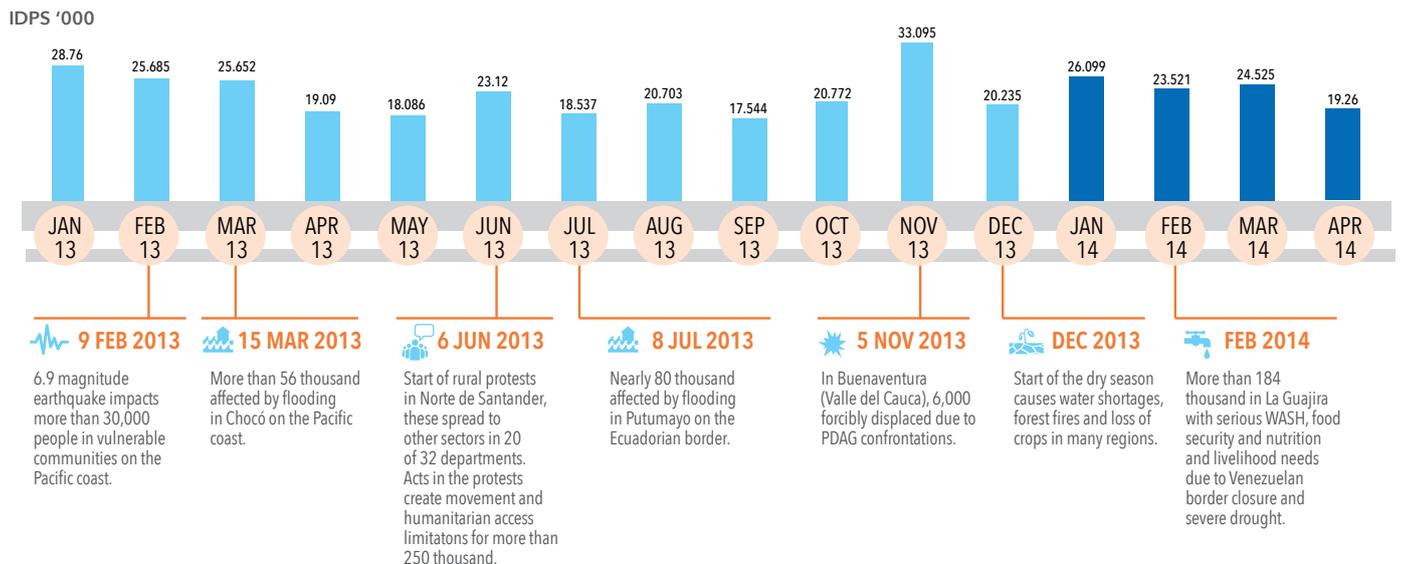
Ongoing peace talks between the Government and the FARC-EP (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army), as well as exploratory peace dialogues with the ELN (National Liberation Army) represent a major opportunity to put an end to 50 years of conflict. Massacres and mass displacement<sup>2</sup> have dropped significantly during the negotiations, as compared with the three previous years. The unilateral ceasefire declared by the

FARC-EP, in effect since 20 July 2015, along with other measures taken by the parties to de-escalate the conflict, have contributed to reducing violence.<sup>3</sup>

Less visible impacts of violence are nonetheless present. They take the shape of child recruitment, selective killings, gender-based violence, restrictions on movement and access, social control, threats and extortions. According to OCHA, between January and August 2015 about 2.2 million people faced restrictions on movement and had limited access to basics services; in 68 per cent of cases this was the result of armed violence. According to the national non-governmental organization (NGO) Somos Defensores, in the first six months of 2015, 399 human rights, social and community leaders were victims of aggression to a degree that hindered their work to defend communities' human

04

## TIMELINE



2 Massacres: Three or more civilians killed in the same event. Mass displacement: More than 50 persons or 10 families displaced in the same event.  
 3 The humanitarian caseload used for the HNO includes 850,000 people with mobility restrictions and access constraints, who suffered prolonged or more severe restrictions

rights. According to the National Unit for Comprehensive Attention to Victims (UARIV), between January 2014 and September 2015 there were at least 513 victims of gender-based violence related to the armed conflict, the vast majority of them women and girls. It is known that data on these crimes is seriously under-reported.

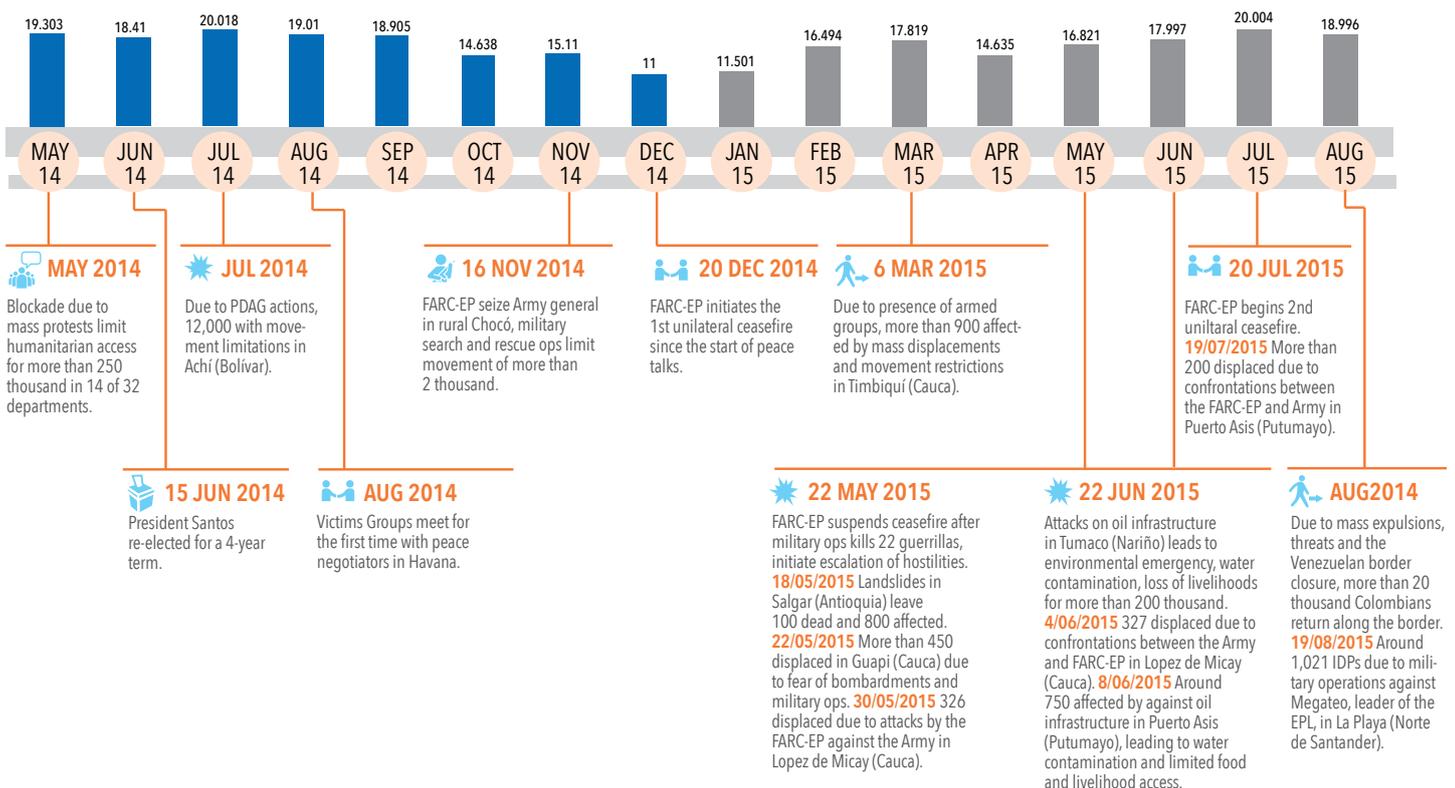
Historically, armed conflict in Colombia has principally involved national armed forces and guerrilla groups such as the FARC-EP and the ELN. However, other perpetrators of violence appeared over the years, in particular paramilitary groups in the 1980s, 1990s and early 2000s; and more recently post-demobilization armed groups (PDAGs) which emerged after the AUC paramilitary demobilization process from 2003 to 2006. This complex situation poses increasing humanitarian and protection challenges. Humanitarian needs and human rights violations caused by these groups are expected to carry on and could even increase in a post-agreement setting. It is likely that these groups will fight over territories and illicit economies left by the FARC-EP. According to the UARIV, criminal gangs (“bandas criminales” or BACRIM or ECO in official language) and other non-guerrilla actors generated 57 per cent of displacement between January and August 2015.<sup>4</sup>

While official consolidated data on forced displacement in 2015 is not yet available, OCHA estimates that the number of IDPs could be close to 190,000<sup>5</sup>. The number of people newly displaced between 2012 and 2014 has remained above 200,000 per

year according to the Government’s registry figures. Colombia also faces important challenges related to comprehensive assistance and reparation to IDPs in the country. According to official data, between 1985 and August 2015, about seven million people were displaced, representing 14.5 per cent of the population. Based on the First National Victims Survey conducted by the Contraloría General de la República in 2013, 83.3 per cent of IDPs displaced between 1985 and 2013 live in poverty and 35.5 per cent in extreme poverty.<sup>6</sup> The UARIV is taking important steps to provide reparation to IDPs and to analyse their respective vulnerability levels, even years after displacement occurred. Despite some IDPs having returned to their places of origin, or settled with host communities in other municipalities, frequently reintegration does not take place and needs remain high. Conditions for sustainable solutions hence need to be instated.

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities are disproportionately affected, especially those in remote areas. While only representing 1.5 per cent and 17 per cent of the national population respectively, they constitute 73 per cent of those affected by mass displacement (50 people or 10 families displaced in the

4 This figure is based on preliminary data available as of September 2015 and may change once 2015 consolidated data are published.  
 5 This figure may change once updated data becomes available.  
 6 [http://www.contraloriagen.gov.co/documents/155638087/161621822/Libro\\_ENV\\_CGR-2013\\_\(16-01-2015\).pdf](http://www.contraloriagen.gov.co/documents/155638087/161621822/Libro_ENV_CGR-2013_(16-01-2015).pdf).



**15 JUN 2014**  
 President Santos re-elected for a 4-year term.

**AUG 2014**  
 Victims Groups meet for the first time with peace negotiators in Havana.

**22 MAY 2015**  
 FARC-EP suspends ceasefire after military ops kills 22 guerrillas, initiate escalation of hostilities. 18/05/2015 Landslides in Salgar (Antioquia) leave 100 dead and 800 affected. 22/05/2015 More than 450 displaced in Guapi (Cauca) due to fear of bombardments and military ops. 30/05/2015 326 displaced due to attacks by the FARC-EP against the Army in Lopez de Micay (Cauca).

**22 JUN 2015**  
 Attacks on oil infrastructure in Tumaco (Nariño) leads to environmental emergency, water contamination, loss of livelihoods for more than 200 thousand. 4/06/2015 327 displaced due to confrontations between the Army and FARC-EP in Lopez de Micay (Cauca). 8/06/2015 Around 750 affected by against oil infrastructure in Puerto Asis (Putumayo), leading to water contamination and limited food and livelihood access.

**AUG 2014**  
 Due to mass expulsions, threats and the Venezuelan border closure, more than 20 thousand Colombians return along the border. 19/08/2015 Around 1,021 IDPs due to military operations against Megateo, leader of the EPL, in La Playa (Norte de Santander).

same event, according to criteria used by Colombian authorities) during the period from 2013 to 2015.

In some communities, IDPs often have no access to the registration process for State assistance. The reasons include pressure, threats and social control by armed groups, geographical dispersion and limited institutional presence, and lack of awareness of their rights. This situation renders them particularly vulnerable, prompting concern from the humanitarian community.

While the conflict mainly affects rural areas, slums and shantytowns, large and medium-sized cities receive the bulk of the displaced population. Violence in urban areas is significantly under-reported and real figures are likely to be much higher than current data indicates. For example, several communities in the city of Buenaventura, a port on the Pacific coast, live under the shadow of the presence and confrontations of post-demobilization armed groups over territorial control for drug trafficking and other illegal economies. Between November 2013 and April 2014, about 6,700 people were displaced in Buenaventura due to such confrontations.<sup>7</sup> In March 2014, Human Rights Watch published a report describing how paramilitary successor groups – principally the Urabeños and the Empresa – are committing widespread human rights violations against Buenaventura’s residents, including abduction and dismemberment. Despite the national Government ordering a strong military and police presence in the city, the people of Buenaventura continue to face serious protection and humanitarian needs.

Recent tensions between Colombia and Venezuela have added complexity to the humanitarian situation in the country. On 19 August 2015, the Government of Venezuela decreed a Constitutional State of Emergency, which included the closure of border crossings in Táchira State. These measures were progressively extended to other States bordering Colombia and triggered the expulsion of thousands of undocumented Colombians who had settled in Venezuela, in several cases to flee Colombia’s armed conflict. By mid-September 2015 more than 22,000 Colombians had returned to Colombia, either formally deported (around 2,000), or returning of their own accord for fear of deportation, loss of property or family separation. Most affected families are poor and left the majority of their belongings behind in Venezuela. These people require humanitarian assistance upon arrival.

Colombia is also prone to natural disaster. The impact of El Niño, especially on vulnerable communities and rural Indigenous people, is of particular concern. In September 2015 the Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute (IDEAM) increased the forecasted impact level to ‘strong’, lasting until March 2016. The effects of a prolonged dry season are already impacting the Caribbean coast and the Andean region, with rain deficits ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. While drought and forest fires are eroding livelihoods and food security in some regions, it is predicted that El Niño-induced rains may cause floods and landslides in other regions.

Colombia has a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for emergency preparedness and response, with a focus on sustainable solutions. The country depends on specialized national institutions to respond to emergencies caused by conflict or natural disasters. These institutions, the UARIV<sup>8</sup> and the National Unit for Disasters Risk Management (UNGRD), are the main providers of emergency assistance in Colombia. However, local response capacities, particularly in rural, hard-to-access areas affected by conflict, are often overwhelmed by the magnitude and/or recurrence of emergencies. Local response capacities are also frequently restricted by limited financial and technical capacities, lack of national-local coordination, and the limited presence of civilian institutions in certain areas.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Despite Government efforts to respond to people affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters, the HCT estimates that 5.8 million people in Colombia are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. This number includes those directly affected by the conflict (IDPs, APM/UXO victims, victims of GBV, people affected by access and movement constraints) as well as vulnerable host communities, and is based on trends during the last two and a half years (2013-2015).

In 2016 the HCT estimates that 4.2 million people will require protection assistance; 2.5 million access to basic and specialized health services; 1.6 million water and sanitation services; at least 1.9 million people support to address food insecurity and nutritional needs. Some 860,000 people need shelters and 1.3 million people, particularly children and adolescents, are in need of education in emergencies. About 2 million people require early recovery interventions focussed on sustainable solutions.

### KEY ISSUES

-  Armed violence
-  Displacement
-  Restrictions on mobility and access constraints
-  Natural disasters

<sup>7</sup> According to OCHA-Monitor data (accessed on 28/10/2015).

<sup>8</sup> Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV).

## STRATEGIC

## OBJECTIVES

Save lives, protection and resilience are the objectives that will cover sectoral and inter-cluster interventions.



# 1

Save lives through an effective, multi-sector, complementary and integral response.

Complement and support the State's response in identified gap areas through a Human Rights, protection and differentiated response approach including gender; and improved humanitarian needs and risk analysis of populations affected by armed violence and/or natural disasters.



# 2

Strengthen the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable populations.

Implement concrete protection responses at the local and national level, guided by analysis and the visibilization of needs, risks as well as opportunities for different population groups.



# 3

Increase institutional capacity and the resilience of at-risk communities.

Deliver basic goods and services and support livelihood recovery. Identify and respond to vulnerability factors to strengthen self-reliance and protection, early recovery and sustainable solutions, while ensuring equitable participation.

*The HCT has agreed on a number of principles which underlie these objectives and the implementation of this plan, focussing on: sustainable solutions; ensuring a differentiated response, including gender, particularly in the context of relocations, returns and integration of IDPs; strengthened community resilience through empowerment, leadership, access allowing full exercise of rights, participatory processes, and social cohesion; reinforced protective environments such as schools and community centres; and re-established self-protection capacities of the most vulnerable population groups, particularly indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, women, boys, girls and adolescents, victims of sexual violence and victims of antipersonnel mines.*

## RESPONSE

## STRATEGY

Delivery under this strategy is focussed on one-parent, mostly women-led families who have not received timely humanitarian assistance; and indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations living in isolated rural communities affected by conflict and/or natural disasters.

The HCT complements the Government's response in hard-to-reach communities which are affected by conflict and/or natural disasters. Given that only a fraction of humanitarian needs in Colombia can be covered by the HCT, delivery under this plan is framed by geographic, demographic and temporal boundaries. As a result, the HCT will target 1.4 million out of the 5.8 million people in need in 2016. This plan also puts forward response priorities, as informed by needs and vulnerability analysis as well as operational capacity.

### 08 Planning Assumptions

This response plan has been prepared within the current context of peace negotiations. In the event that a peace accord is signed between the Government of Colombia and the FARC guerrillas, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator will lead a joint effort to review this humanitarian strategy and adapt it to the needs of transition in a post-conflict scenario.

A peace agreement would constitute a unique opportunity to progressively overcome humanitarian needs created by the conflict, opening the way for implementing sustainable solutions. However, beyond the response to immediate humanitarian and transition needs, the challenge of reintegration and reconciliation cannot be underestimated. Violence and conflict might even increase following the signature of a peace agreement, particularly in regions where institutional presence has traditionally been lower. The regions most affected by the conflict face important development gaps and challenges; if a peace agreement is not rapidly turned into tangible peace dividends, resulting frustration could lead to new tensions and conflicts. Women, ethnic groups, children and the most vulnerable need to be involved in peace-building from the beginning, in order to become active parts in a post-conflict scenario.

The HCT underlines the importance of maintaining its humanitarian presence in the aftermath of a peace agreement, in particular in the most vulnerable and hard-to-access communities. This presence will ensure protection and assistance to at-risk groups as well as their contribution to sustainable peace building; it will also support confidence-building and conflict management by preventing possible new conflict turning violent. In a context of great polarization and mistrust,

humanitarian organizations would be able to provide independent and neutral information through their presence on the ground. Humanitarian presence and experience in the field may also be key for facilitating coordinated institutional access and do no harm.

### Geographic Response Boundaries

The HCT will limit its response to 225 out of the country's 1,120 municipalities (20%) in order to generate greater impact. This strong focus is informed by the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), particularly its need severity ranking, and an analysis of where current response capacity - by the State and the international community - is weak or non-existent.

DPTS.	PRIORITY MUNICIPALITIES.
Antioquia	Amalfi, Anorí, Bello, Briceño, Cáceres, Carepa, Caucaasia, Chigorodó, Dabeiba, El Bagre, Ituango, Mutatá, Medellín, Nechí, Puerto Berrio, Remedios, Rionegro, San Pedro de Urabá, Segovia, Tarazá, Toledo, Turbo, Valdivia, Vigía del Fuerte, Yarumal y Zaragoza.
Bolívar	Achí, Cartagena, Córdoba, Magangué, Montecristo, Norosí, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa del Sur y Tiquisio.
Caquetá	Albania, Belén de los Andaquíes, Cartagena del Chairá, Curillo, El Doncello, El Florencia, Paujil, La Montañita, Milán, Morelia, Puerto Rico, San José del Fragua, San Vicente del Caguán, Solano, Solita y Valparaíso.
Cauca	Almaguer, Argelia, Balboa, Bolívar, Buenos Aires, Cajibío, Caldonó, Caloto, Corinto, El Tambo, Guapi, Inzá, Jambaló, La Vega, López, Mercaderes, Miranda, Morales, Patía, Piamonte, Piendamó, Popayán, Santander de Quilichao, Santa Rosa, Suárez, Sucre, Timbío, Timbiquí y Toribío.
Córdoba	Ayapel, Buenavista, Canalete, La Apartada, Lorica, Montería, Montelíbano, Planeta Rica, Puerto Escondido, Puerto Libertador, San Bernardo del Viento, San José de Uré, Tierralta y Valencia.
Chocó	Quibdó, Acandí, Alto Baudó, Atrato, Bagadó, Bajo Baudó, Bojayá, El Cantón de San Pablo, Carmen del Darién, Condoto, El Carmen de Atrato, Litoral de San Juan, Istmina, Juradó, Lloró, Medio Atrato, Medio Baudó y Medio San Juan.
La Guajira	Dibulla, Fonseca, Maicao, Manaure, Riohacha y Uribia.
Meta	La Macarena, Mapiripán, Mesetas, Uribe, Puerto Concordia, Puerto Gaitán, Puerto Rico, San Juan de Arama, Villavicencio y Vistahermosa.

<b>Nariño</b>	Barbacoas, Cumbal, Cumbitara, El Charco, El Rosario, Ipiales, La Llanada, La Tola, Leiva, Linares, Los Andes, Magüi, Mosquera, Olaya Herrera, Francisco Pizarro, Policarpa, Potosí, Ricaurte, Roberto Payán, Samaniego, Santa Bárbara, Taminango y San Andrés de Tumaco.
<b>Norte de Santander</b>	Convención, Cúcuta, El Carmen, El Tarra, Hacarí, La Playa, Ocaña, Puerto Santander, San Calixto, Sardinata, Teorama, Tibú, Toledo y Villa del Rosario.
<b>Valle del Cauca</b>	Bolívar, Buenaventura, Bugalagrande, Cali, Candelaria, Cartago, Dagua, El Dovio, Florida, Guadalajara de Buga, Jamundí, Palmira, Pradera y Riofrío.
<b>Arauca</b>	Arauca, Arauquita, Fortul, Saravena y Tame.
<b>Putumayo</b>	Mocoa, Orito, Puerto Asís, Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Guzmán, Leguízamo, San Miguel, Valle del Guamuez y Villagarzón.
<b>Guaviare</b>	Calamar, El Retorno, Miraflores y San José del Guaviare.

## Demographic Priorities

The HRP focusses its response on the following seven population groups:

### TARGETED GROUPS: POPULATION AFFECTED BY



IDPs<sup>9</sup>



Mine victims<sup>10</sup>



Disaster affected<sup>11</sup>



Victims of sex crimes<sup>12</sup>



Civilian victims of other attacks



Access restricted



Host communities

An estimated 8% of those to be attended IDPs, 49% are host communities, 28% are affected by natural disasters, and 15% comprise other vulnerable groups, including victims of mine and sexual violence. Prioritized for delivery will be one-parent, mostly women-led families who have not received timely humanitarian aid as well as indigenous and Afro-colombian populations living in isolated rural areas affected by conflict and/or natural disasters. Within these seven groups, priority will be given to the protection of women, boys, girls, adolescents, youths, the elderly and the disabled.

## Centrality of protection

Plain respect for Human Rights is essential for humanitarian action. The HCT will further review its programmes from a Do no harm perspective, ensuring that basic protection principles are integrated into the response by all Clusters. A specific

focus will be placed on reducing and mitigating risks of gender-based violence (SGBV), particularly sexual violence, and other human rights violations mainly affecting women, youths, boys and girls, which tend to increase in moments of crisis.

To ensure the centrality of protection, the Protection Cluster will work with all other Clusters in further implementing this focus in their respective planning and interventions.

## Differentiated response and gender focus

During the design of projects under this HRP, gender markers 2a or 2b will be applied.<sup>13</sup>

From a human rights-based focus, all projects will integrate the criteria of cultural acceptability for indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. Interventions will be participatory with an ethnic and gender focus, i.e. they will take into account specific needs, capacities and defined roles for groups within communities, thereby preventing internal conflicts or shifting task distributions.

## Early Recovery

The HCT will carry out a humanitarian response that contributes to the strengthening of State institutions and promotes sustainable solutions, focusing on an exit strategy in those locations where humanitarian indicators improve. Early recovery will be key in order to favor strategies for transitioning towards institutional support and strengthened community resilience. Interventions will need to ensure a human rights and peace-building focus, guaranteeing efficacy, adequacy and sustainability. They will further need to be integral to ensure the right to a dignified life and strengthened capacities to prevent, manage and transform conflict without recurring to violence in crisis and transition contexts; and will complement the State's response.

Special priority will be given to the protection of women, boys, girls, adolescents and youths, the elderly and the disabled.

<sup>9</sup> Past 3 years.

<sup>10</sup> Past 3 years.

<sup>11</sup> Last year plus El Niño at-risk municipalities, categories 5 and 6, according to IDEAM.

<sup>12</sup> Past 3 years.

<sup>13</sup> Marker 2a: implies a cross-cutting gender focus. Projects will contribute in a significant manner to gender equality. Needs evaluations for the project will include a gender and age analysis and the results will be reflected in one or more activities and in one or more expected results of the project. Marker 2b: implies positive action. The principle objective of the project will be to advance in gender equality. Gender and age analysis in needs evaluations will justify the project and all activities and all expected results will contribute to gender equality. Projects will respond to disadvantages, discrimination or special needs of women, girls, boys and men, always based on a gender and age analysis.

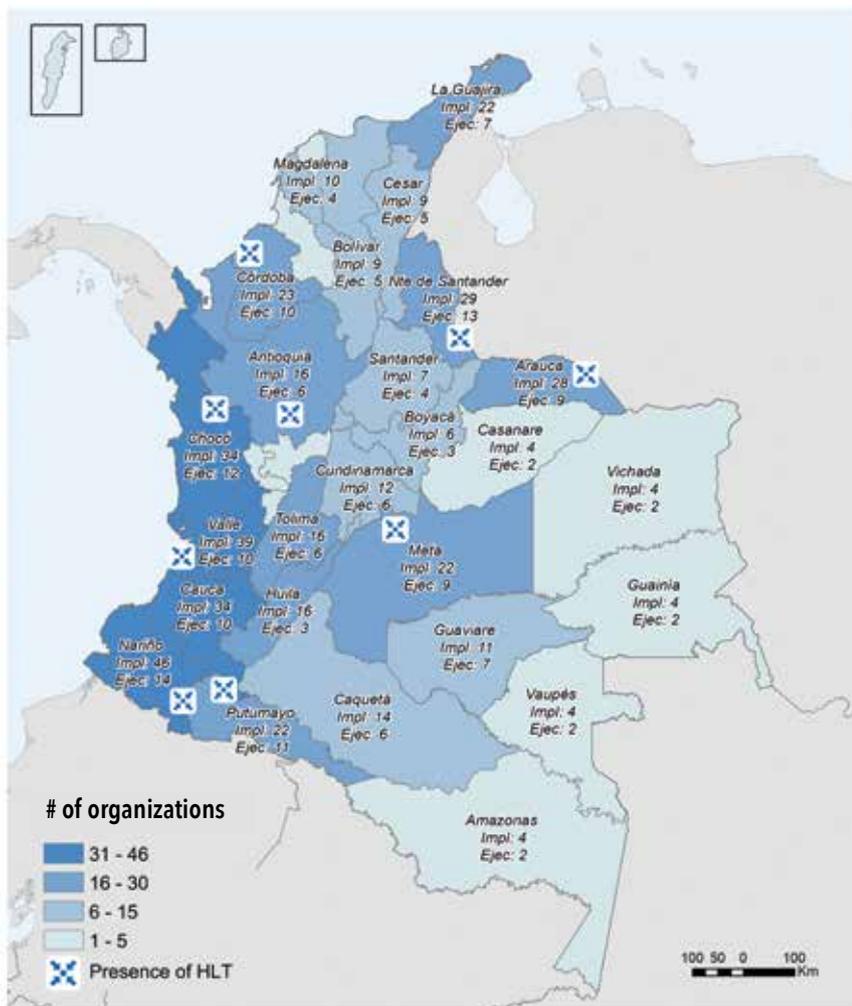
**OPERATIONAL**

# CAPACITY

The four departments of the Pacific coast have the greatest humanitarian presence and also face the most pressing humanitarian needs in Colombia, followed by the departments bordering Venezuela.

Within the HCT’s operational presence in Colombia, 20 humanitarian organizations receive international funding and work jointly with 207 implementing partners, including organizations specialized in working on gender and rights issues.<sup>14</sup>

Field operations are coordinated through nine hubs. Humanitarian presence is concentrated along the Pacific coast, which also exhibits the most serious humanitarian needs in the country. This is followed by the humanitarian footprint along the Venezuelan border, an area which also suffers severe humanitarian needs; and subsequently the departments of Antioquia, Putumayo, Meta and Caquetá.



**# OF HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

207

The HCT will carry out a humanitarian response that contributes to the strengthening of State institutions and promotes sustainable solutions, focusing on an exit strategy in those locations where humanitarian indicators improve.

<sup>14</sup> Information consolidated through OCHA’s 4W information system and validated both at local and Cluster level. It does not reflect total response capacity in the country, but rather focusses on HCT members and their implementing partners.

**HUMANITARIAN**

# ACCESS

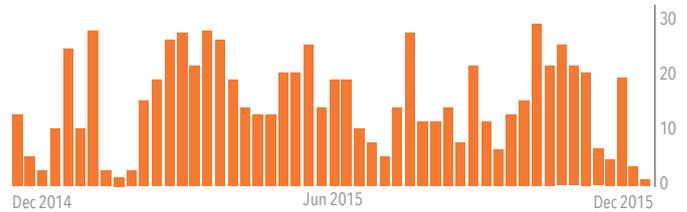
Mobility restrictions and constraints on access to basic services affect civilians in Colombia.

The presence of armed groups, in particular clashes and mine contamination; infrastructure conditions and geography; financial and logistics constraints; and the impact of natural disasters limit humanitarian access to communities in need.

At the same time, mobility restrictions impact civilians' access to basic services. According to OCHA's monitoring and partner information, between January and August 2015 about 2.2 million people suffered access and movement restriction, mainly as a result of armed violence and natural disasters (total of 177 specific events). The number of affected people could actually be higher, as in nearly 30 per cent of these events it was impossible to estimate

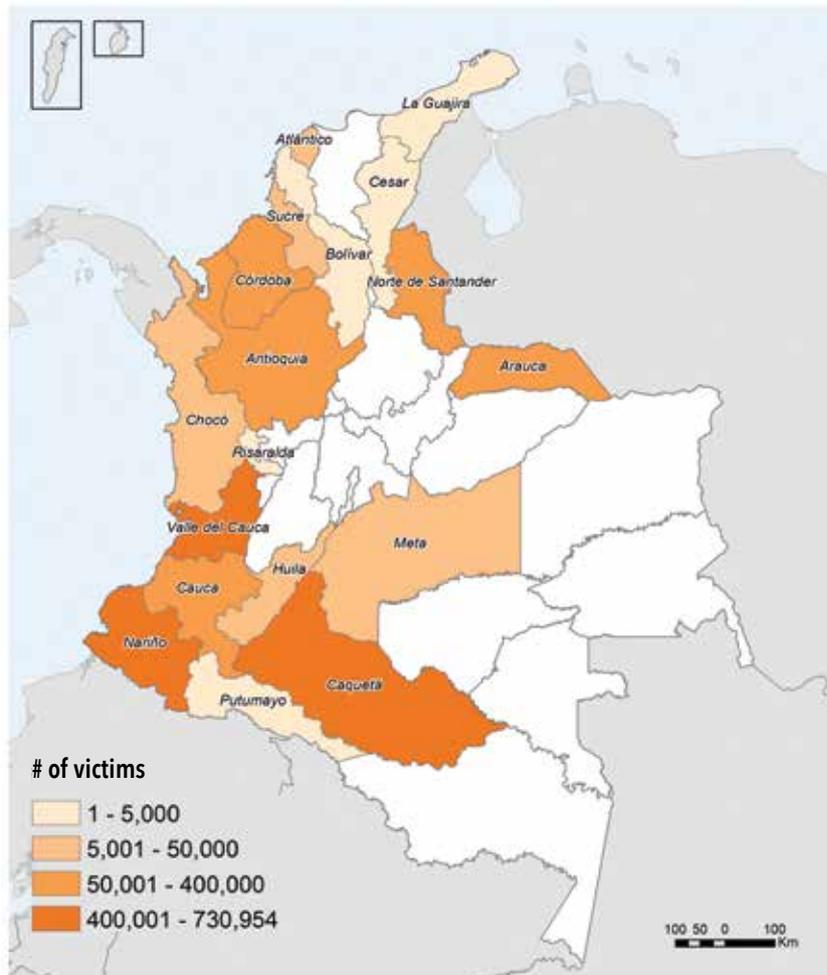
the number of affected people. Challenges therefore persist with regard to adequately monitoring and visibilizing vulnerabilities caused by access restrictions.

**INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 2015**



**MOBILITY AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS**  
# of events in 2015

177





## SUMMARY OF

## NEEDS, TARGETS &amp; REQUIREMENTS

An estimated 8% of those to be attended are IDPs, 49% are host communities, 28% are affected by natural disasters, and 15% comprise other vulnerable groups, including victims of mine and sexual violence. In order to attend this population US\$136.3 million in funding is required.

SECTOR	TOTAL		BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED				BY SEX AND AGE		REQUIREMENTS
	People in need	People targeted	IDPs	Host communities	Affected by natural disasters	Other vulnerable groups*	% female	% under 18 years	Total
Shelter	0.8M	50.0K	10.0K	-	40.0K	-	52%	48 52	5.0M
Education	1.4M	460.0K	370K	405.0K	19.0K	-	52%	40 53	11.1M
Protection	4.1M	762.1K	375K	193.5K	-	194.0K	52%	-	37.8M
Early Recovery	2.5M	140.0K	16.6K	63.4K	21.3K	38.5K	50%	23 77	13.8M
Health	2.5M	256.8K	115K	25.6K	77.05K	38.5K	51%	41 59	15.0M
Food Security and Nutrition	2.0M	348.0K	129.5K	42.2K	36.9K	139.3K	52%	48 52	35.8M
WASH	1.5M	191.8K	30.6K	24.9K	38.3K	97.8K	51%	28 72	17.6M
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.8M**</b>	<b>1.4M**</b>	<b>113K**</b>	<b>682M**</b>	<b>398K**</b>	<b>205K**</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48 52</b>	<b>136.3M</b>

\*\*These figures correspond to the total number of needs by population category. They do not correspond to the total sum of the columns, since the same population may appear several times as target.

ORGANIZATION	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	ORGANIZATION	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	ORGANIZATION	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
AIBI	424.000	Fundación Plan	5.820.039	OXFAM	1.711.960
Acción Contra el Hambre	5.876.607	Fundación SAHED	201.000	OPS/OMS	2.389.498
ACNUR	7.534.766	Fundación Tierra de Paz	429.146	ONU Mujeres	1.300.000
Alianza por la Solidaridad	2.138.037	Fundación Halü Bienestar Humano	2.712.000	PMA	21.936.000
Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas	435.000	Handicap International	4.341.736	PNUD	8.546.491
Caritas Alemania	2.775.556	Heartland Alliance	937.834	Refugee Education Trust	950.000
Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja	774.124	HelpAge	1.218.500	Save the Children	2.177.207
Consejo Noruego para Refugiados	6.150.000	ICCO	500.000	Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados	1.088.428
Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo	4.207.670	Médicos del Mundo	953.093	Tierra de Hombres Lausanne	428.000
Cruz Roja Colombiana	3.981.270	Médicos Sin Fronteras	2.566.000	UNFPA	2.476.000
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	3.376.000	Mercy Corps	2.978.325	UNICEF	7.950.000
Federación Luterana	6.313.058	Ministerio de Educación	1.483.330	UNMAS	550.000
FAO	5.353.008	OEA/Programa Contra Minas	73.556	Visión Mundial	250.000
Fundación Opción Legal	1.345.000	OIM	9.654.707	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136.306.946</b>

# GUIDE TO GIVING

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To see the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview/HNO, Humanitarian Response Plan/HRP and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit :

[www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/operations/colombia](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/operations/colombia)

## IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

[logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org)

## DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

[www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate)

## DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Colombia Humanitarian Fund is a Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Find out more about the CBPF by visiting the CBPF website:

[www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds](http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds)

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact:

## REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.



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