

2018

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

----- JANUARY – DECEMBER 2018 -----

DEC 2017

## COLOMBIA



Photo: OCHA/Valencia, Córdoba/2017/Felinto Córdoba

POPULATION OF COLOMBIA



49M

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED

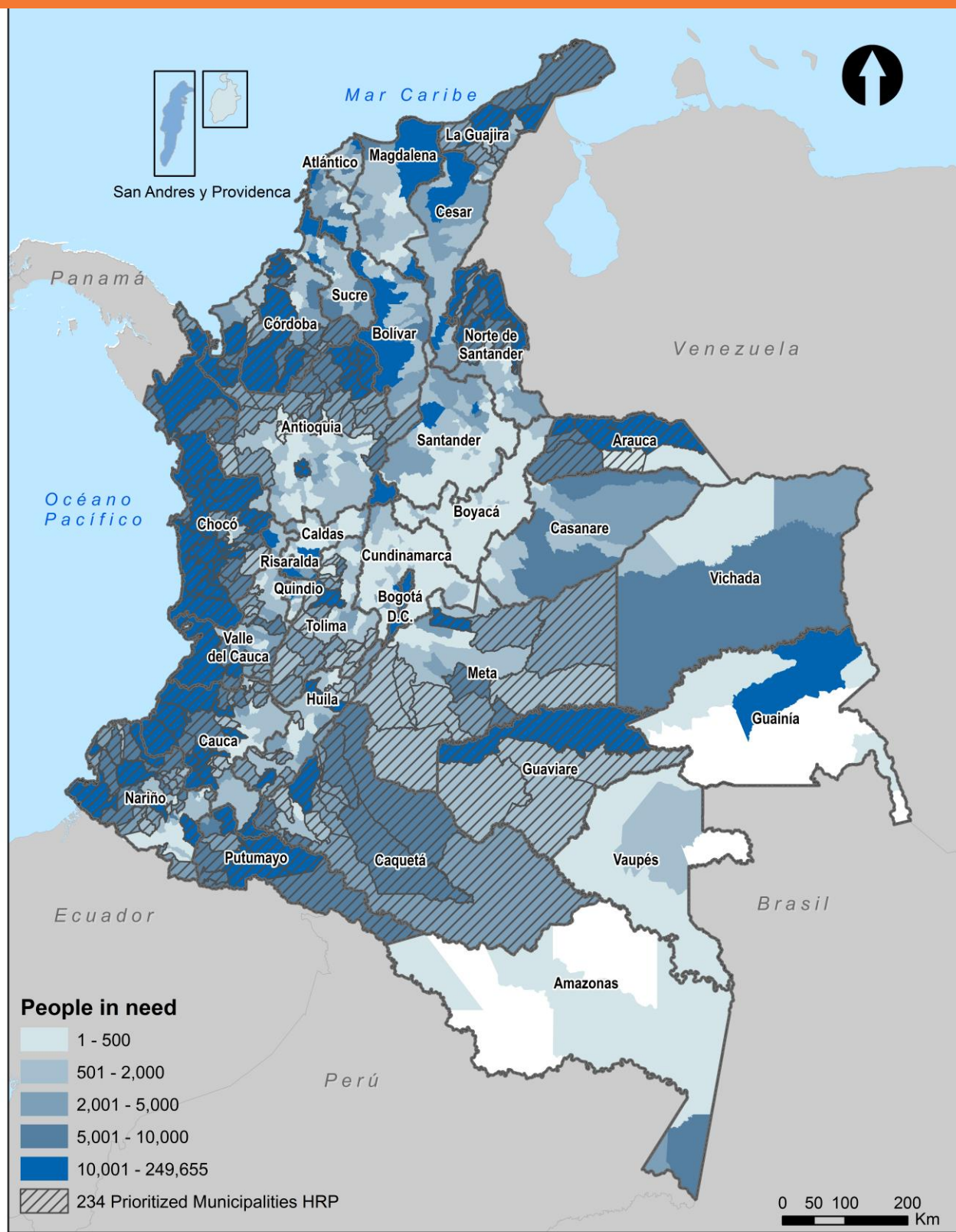


4,9M

TOTAL PEOPLE TARGETED



1M



REQUIREMENTS (USD)



\$156,5M

TOTAL # OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS



135

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## FOREWORD BY

# THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

2018 will be a year of great opportunities and humanitarian challenges for Colombia. The peace accord signed between the FARC-EP<sup>1</sup> and the national government has caused a certain reduction in armed actions in some regions where violent actions and impact on the civilian population have historically existed. Additionally, the dialogues with the ELN<sup>2</sup> guerrilla group in Quito are included in this scenario; and despite uncertainty in the face of the electoral process and a polarized society, an atmosphere of hope has been created in some zones of the country affected by armed conflict for more than fifty years.

Nonetheless, with a cumulative history (1985-2017)<sup>3</sup> of more than 7.3 million displaced persons, the consolidation of peace and promotion of durable solutions in the post-accord context is no easy task. A significant part of the population continues to suffer grave humanitarian consequences that persist due to the dynamics of violence identified and prioritized in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The non-state armed actors – to include some that have appeared recently –, post-demobilization armed groups and dissidents<sup>4</sup> have extended their presence and actions in the areas left by the FARC-EP and continue causing victimizing acts. As a result, mass displacements, recruitment, threats and assassinations to human rights leaders and defenders, homicides, sexual violence, restrictions on mobility and confinement still pose great challenges for consolidating respect for human rights. Added to these dynamics of violence is the country's high vulnerability in the face of natural disasters, and the need to attend to the Venezuelan population with no socio-economic guarantees and looking for permanence in the country, of which a highly significant number have need for international protection. This has had an impact on receiving communities, particularly in the Northeastern border zones, where absorption capacity and response is reduced; and in the regions most hit by the identified dynamics of violence (Pacific, Southeastern and Southern parts of the country).

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has closely followed these phenomena and is working to mitigate them through a coordinated strategy between humanitarian, peace building and development issues. It is about accompanying the progress towards the construction of peace and maintaining presence, articulation and complementary attention to alleviate the latent humanitarian situation.

The HCT's objective with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan is to focus efforts on saving lives, reducing protection risks and ensuring the recovery of the afrocolombian, indigenous, Venezuelan, women, boys and girls communities and all those in situations of vulnerability. This strategy will be the framework and opportunity to carry out programming based on a shared view of the context, seeking collective outcomes and avoiding vacuums and duplications in the response. This is the challenge of the "new ways of working". In this sense, the Local Coordination Teams (LCTs) play a fundamental role in coordinating humanitarian action with the implementation of the peace accords and peace building at the local level.

Between January and November 2017, the HCT attended to 425,176<sup>5</sup> beneficiaries. Nevertheless, considering that 4.9 million people<sup>6</sup> have humanitarian needs in Colombia, there is still much work to be done. Because of that, incidence and visibility of humanitarian and protection impacts is imperative in the search for the humanitarian financing still required.

Complementary to this humanitarian plan, for the first time in Colombia we have carried out a Peace Building Overview (PBO). The PBO will be a support for the discussions on areas of joint intervention between humanitarian, peace and development issues, with the national leadership and the LCTs at territory level. It is the best tool for responding to the challenges implied by the new ways of working. It is our wager for strengthening the joint vision and response as UNS and NGOs, in close collaboration with the entities, and highlighting the transversalization of the protection, prevention and gender approaches. In short, to move decidedly towards the Secretary General's vision of Sustaining Peace, reducing risks and vulnerabilities.

**Martin Santiago**  
**Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator**

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<sup>1</sup> The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP by its Spanish acronym), an armed non-state group, and today political party called "The Alternative Revolutionary Force of the Common Peoples" since August 2017, after the signing of the peace accord with the Government of Colombia.

<sup>2</sup> National Liberation Army, by its Spanish acronym.

<sup>3</sup> Without underestimating the attention to victims on behalf of the State and a possible under-reporting in effective integration and prevention strategies that could exist in this cumulative statistic.

<sup>4</sup> These dissidents correspond to factions of the former FARC-EP that did not adhere to the peace accords.

<sup>5</sup> This statistic is not definitive for 2017; it will be updated as partners finalize their 4W reporting.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated people in need (last 3 years) HNO 2018.

# THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN/ HRP 2018

## AT A GLANCE

### An HRP with well defined priorities:

- Geographic prioritization: 234 of 1,122 municipalities in the country with the most severe needs.
- Multi-sectoral priorities: In 84 of these municipalities categorized as high need, located in the Pacific, Northeastern border, South and Southeastern regions.

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Save and protect lives

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Prevent and mitigate protection risks

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Ensure early recovery and durable solutions

#### POPULATION IN NEED



4,9M

#### TARGET POPULATION



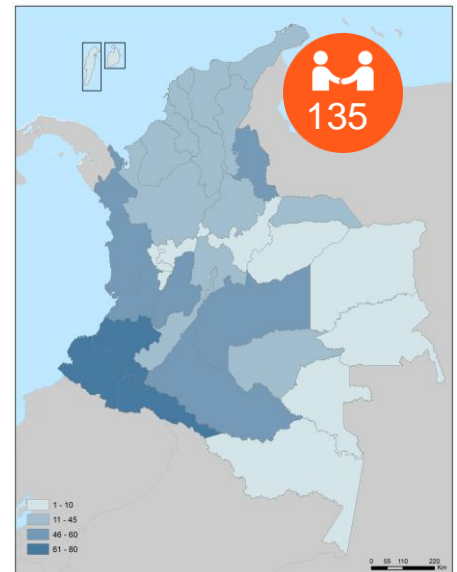
1M

#### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

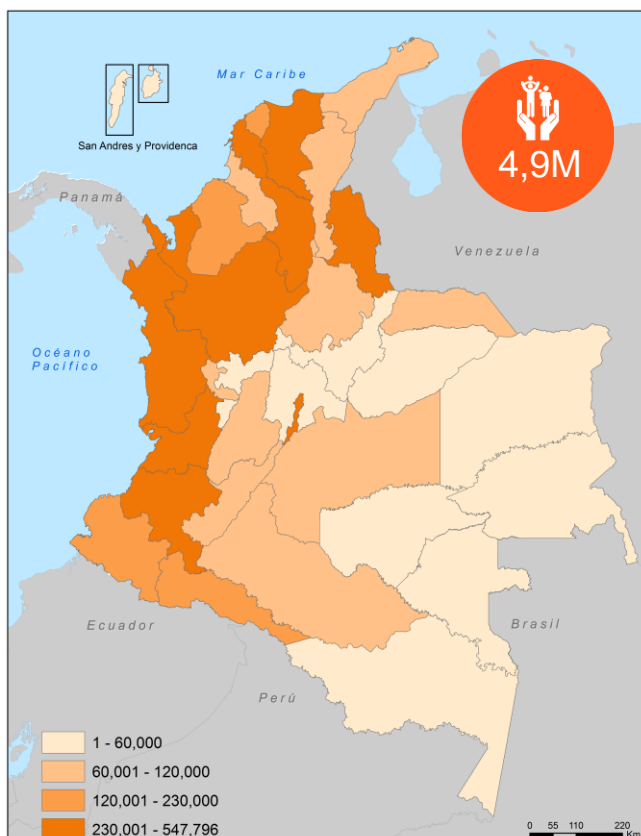


156.5M

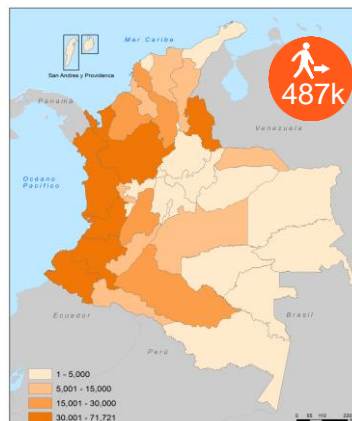
#### OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



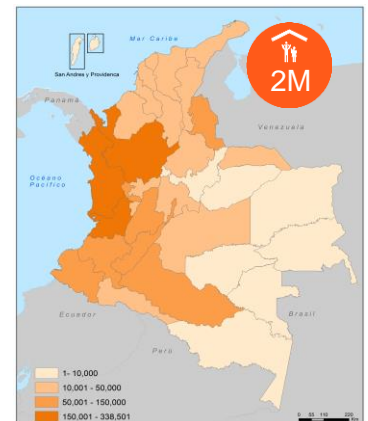
#### PEOPLE IN NEED



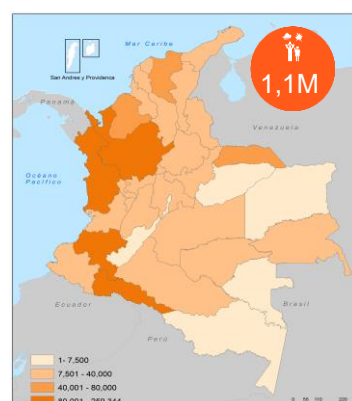
#### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) (LAST 3 YEARS)



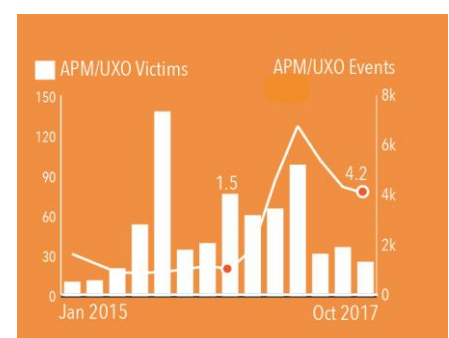
#### AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES



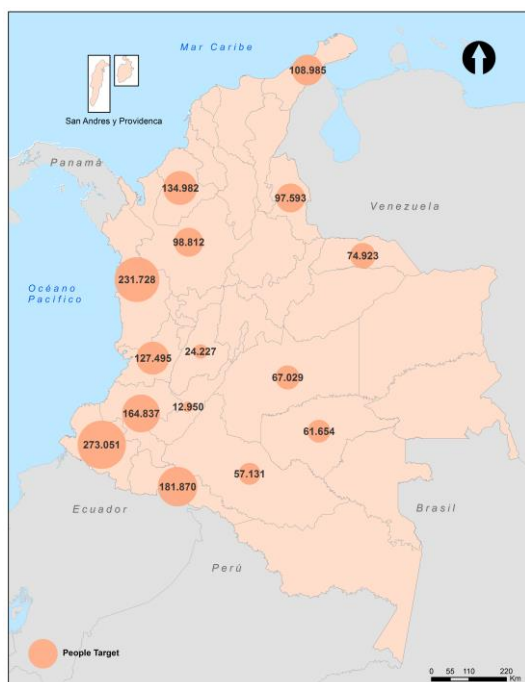
#### AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTER



#### MINE VICTIMS



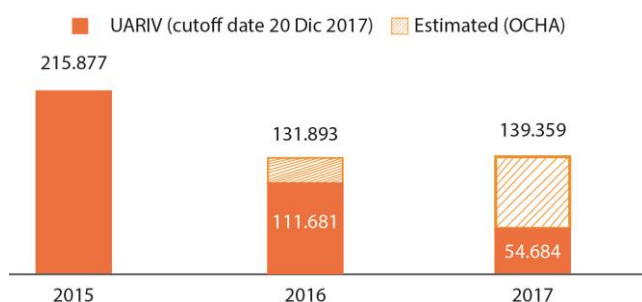
## TARGETED POPULATION BY DEPARTMENT<sup>7</sup>



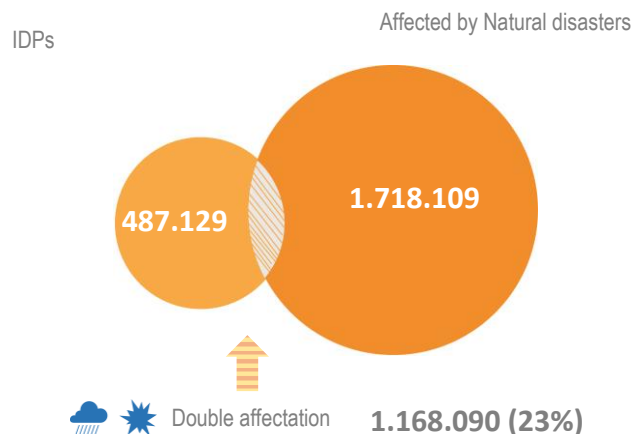
## PROPOSED REGIONS FOR MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSE<sup>8</sup>



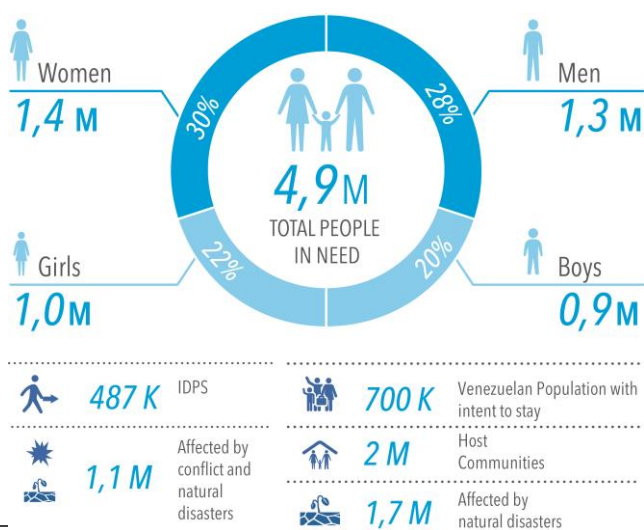
## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)



## AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTERS



## TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



## TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION



<sup>7</sup> This information corresponds to the highest target population by department (according to sectoral goals). See annexes for complete information

<sup>8</sup> 84 municipalities have been selected in the category of most severe needs within the four regions proposed by the HCT.

## PANORAMA OF THE CRISIS

# HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

demand efforts for close to **4,937,742** people, above all when facing the implementation challenges posed by the peace accord between the Government and the FARC, and the uncertainty of the negotiations with the ELN.<sup>9</sup>

The new dynamics of violence, reflected in the action, expansion and reconfiguration of the non-state armed groups, post-demobilization armed groups, dissidents and other armed groups in territories left by the FACR-EP cause the humanitarian impact to be reoccurring and increasing, particularly in rural zones in conditions of vulnerability. The deterioration of humanitarian indicators in 2017 evidences the need to continue with the humanitarian response in the country in 2018. The humanitarian and protection needs by armed conflict and generalized violence also disproportionally aggravate the unequal social and economic situation, creating new and greater protection risks, particularly for identified vulnerable populations such as: boys, girls, adolescents and youth as well as afro and indigenous communities.

So far in 2017 it is concerning that over 16,696 people have been displaced in massive events, surpassing by 53 per cent the total registered for 2016, and by 49 per cent the number of events registered for the same period, according to information from [Monitor](#) and emergencies monitoring by OCHA<sup>10</sup>. Seventy-nine (79) per cent of persons affected by this in 2017 are concentrated in the Pacific region, in addition to the border with Venezuela. These mass events are caused by continued confrontations between the different armed groups, threats by these actors against communities, homicides, recruitment, sexual violence and exploitation and other attacks against civilians that represent protection risks and a violation of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Homicides of social leaders and human rights defenders are cause for concern in this post-accord scenario, for humanitarian organizations as well as other sectors given the alarming and persistent aggressions, particularly in zones with presence of illicit crops and, as a result, a concentration of generalized violence. These attacks have a high humanitarian impact and weaken the organizational structure of the communities and the reestablishment of rights. The persistence of institutional presence and social investment vacuums increases vulnerability of the

populations, highlighting the urgency for prevention, protection and response strategies to their needs and current risks.

In 2017 the reoccurrence of attacks against the civilian population<sup>11</sup> reflects the dynamics in the territories and the implementation of the peace accords. Between January and November an increase of 27 per cent in the number of attacks against the civilian population (1,406 events) was reported with regards to the same period the year before.

Confinement and restrictions on mobility and to access of basic goods and services in urban and rural contexts is another serious humanitarian consequence resulting and persisting from the conflict and generalized violence. Social control, threats and other confrontations between armed actors have been identified as primary causes of these restrictions.

The population in the border region with Venezuela is no stranger to the new dynamics of violence. In addition, the impact of the migratory situation on the border represents and estimated 700,000 Venezuelans with intent to stay<sup>12</sup>. Added to the search for goods and services due to the critical situation in their country is the lack of sufficient resources and documentation to access basic attention in Colombia.

Disasters of natural origin, in addition to increasing environmental risks, are another cause of affectation. Through November 2017 close to 591,506 persons were affected by these events, primarily floods (79%)<sup>13</sup>. The departments with the greatest impact are in the Pacific Region (Chocó, Cauca and Valle del Cauca) and the Caribbean (Antioquia, Bolívar and Córdoba). In some of these territories there are populations that have been doubly affected by conflict and disaster that require humanitarian attention.

*See 2017 humanitarian impact time line in annexes.*

<sup>9</sup> As noted by the Kroc Institute (January-October 2017), the difference in statistics arise from the methodologies used by each source. [https://kroc.nd.edu/assets/257593/informe\\_kroc.pdf](https://kroc.nd.edu/assets/257593/informe_kroc.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> It is estimated that mass displacements represent close to 7% of total displacement.

<sup>11</sup> The homicides monitored by OCHA are events against civilians, homicides against leaders or rights defenders are not the only ones reflected. Also included are the subcategories of threats, attacks,

intentional injury to protected persons, kidnappings, forced recruitment, death and injury of civilians in military actions, massacre, use of civilians as shields.

<sup>12</sup> This population has been included in the caseload of people in need for 2018 and in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

<sup>13</sup> Source: National Unit for Risk Management (UNGRD by its Spanish acronym)



## NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PRIORITIES

## MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS

The Humanitarian Country Team has focused its attention on the population affected by armed conflict and generalized violence (displacements, situations of mobility restriction and limitations to the access of goods and services, gender based violence, attacks against the civilian population, forced recruitment and the presence of APM, UXO and IED<sup>14</sup>). The receiving communities are a fundamental part of the prioritization, as well as other population groups in conditions of vulnerability (indigenous, afrocolombians, boys, girls and adolescents, women), people affected by events of natural origin, border communities impacted by the migratory flow from Venezuela and Venezuelans with intent to stay that require international protection.

Between January 2015 and December 2017, an estimated 487,129 persons were displaced<sup>15</sup>. Nevertheless, given the high degree of under-reporting and information delays, 271,252 people were displaced in the last two years, including 140,000 for 2017<sup>16</sup>. Of this total, 52 per cent correspond to women (adults and girls) and 46 per cent are boys, girls and adolescents or minors. By the same token, more than 10,000 persons were affected by confinement within the framework of armed violence, at least 1.7 million people have been affected by disasters of natural origin and more than two million people form part of the receiving communities facing needs. According to estimated calculations, close to 700,000 Venezuelans are in Colombia without stable socioeconomic conditions and with vacuums to access basic services. Additionally, those persons with double impact<sup>17</sup> are highlighted, whose number is estimated at 1.1 million. Therefore, it is necessary that the HCT maintain its complementary efforts and work through this Strategy as a framework for the humanitarian response.

## Perspectives

The slow and difficult implementation of the peace accord between the Government and the FARC has caused uncertainty in some of the processes going forward in the territories, despite the efforts being carried out by the parties. In the face of the evident deterioration of several humanitarian indicators that, if continued, would provoke an intensification of armed violence, translated into new alerts and revictimization. The limited presence of the State beyond the military component and the exit of humanitarian organizations from the territory due to a reduction of financing make the need for multi-sectoral response actions to attend to the identified humanitarian needs, violations of human rights and protection risks all the more relevant.

In a transition scenario with new humanitarian impacts, the actions to *save lives, prevent protection risks and give durable solutions* should complement the gaps in the Government's response, with comprehensive multisectoral actions that respond to the needs due to multiple impact identified in the HNO.

The need to have actions focused on timely emergency prevention and response, risk management, accompaniment and strengthening of communities and institutions in order to guarantee processes and access to fundamental rights, basic services and livelihoods, ensuring the transversal inclusion of the gender and the protection strategies, is highlighted.

The coordination and articulation at all levels within current capacity, based on clear guidelines and protocols, will allow to continue impacting the most vulnerable communities and persons, as well as managing resources to promote response to all identified and prioritized affectations.



<sup>14</sup> Antipersonnel mines (APM) other explosive artefacts such as unexploded ordinance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices (IED)

<sup>15</sup> This statistic is cumulative for the last three years, including the estimate for 2017.

<sup>16</sup> A statistical methodology was utilized with the aim of projecting the consolidated annual, given vacuums of information in 2017 evidenced in under-reporting and consolidation of information. IT was decided to carry out a projection with data from 2009 to 2016 of the Single Victim's Registry

(RUV by its Spanish acronym); in addition, a Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) was estimated, where monthly displacement in 2017 is a function of forced displacement of the previous month, the value of the previous year, the mobile media of the previous month, the number of victims of mass displacement in the month, and finally errors in the model.

<sup>17</sup> Within the people affected by natural disasters it is estimated that 1.1 million have also been affected by armed conflict.



# OBJECTIVES

The three pillars of the HRP 2018 are to save and protect lives, prevent and mitigate protection risks and ensure early recovery and durable solutions in the zones with greatest humanitarian needs in Colombia as identified in the HNO. The plan intends to ensure the centrality of protection, a populational approach with gender equality and to promote the link between processes of durable solutions, peace building and development.

**1****Save and Protect Lives**

Improve the response capacity to provide effective and timely assistance to save and protect lives, complementing and supporting the State response in the identified vacuums, through multi-sectoral actions with an emphasis on a human rights and differentiated approach, and promoting gender equality.

**2****Prevent and mitigate protection risks**

Ensure multisectoral risk preparation, prevention and mitigation actions that reaffirm the centrality of protection by way of incidence and institutional and community capacity strengthening, making the humanitarian impact visible and taking into account the risks and opportunities of the different population groups in the current context of the country.

**3****Ensure early recovery and durable solutions**

Increase early recovery capacities and ensure durable solutions for affected communities, identifying and addressing the underlying causes of their vulnerability, strengthening their resilience and recovering self-sufficiency and self-protection. In addition, promote multisectoral actions to ensure stabilization and the effective guarantee of rights in the context of peace building.

In light of the protection risks and the affectations and impact that persist for the civilian population, the Humanitarian Country Team will focus on **234** of the 1,122 municipalities in the country. Under this prioritization, the HCT has defined four regions in which it will give special emphasis to multi-sectoral actions in 2018. The response also seeks to strengthen the resilience capacity of communities and to identify and address the underlying causes of affectation in the most vulnerable populations.

# STRATEGY

The humanitarian community targets 1,052,345 persons in 2018 within the framework of its three strategic objectives. The response strategy has been developed under the key findings of the HNO<sup>18</sup>, under a populational approach and with multi-sectoral priorities in the most affected zones of the country.

## Supuestos de planeación

El escenario de planeación 2018 está marcado por altos niveles de polarización política especialmente después del plebiscito por la paz, y una coyuntura electoral que será decisiva tanto para la implementación de los acuerdos de paz con las FARC, como para la continuidad de la negociación con el ELN. En este contexto, se anticipa una reconfiguración del conflicto armado en manos de nuevos actores armados organizados en zonas dejadas por las FARC-EP. Si continúan las tendencias de 2017, se dará un recrudecimiento de la violencia armada: ataques y amenazas contra líderes y lideresas defensores de derechos humanos y sociales, homicidios, violencia sexual, desplazamientos masivos, limitaciones a la movilidad y acceso, confinamiento e incluso restricción del acceso humanitario hacia algunas comunidades.

Dentro de los supuestos de planeación de la respuesta, se ha tenido en cuenta el acumulado histórico (1985-2017) de 7.3 millones de personas<sup>19</sup> registradas como víctimas de desplazamiento, con necesidad de protección y soluciones duraderas. No obstante, la vulnerabilidad de la población total, el EHP ha tomado los tres últimos años en su metodología de cálculo con el fin de destacar la población víctima con necesidades más recientes y severas.

The HCT has defined a target population of 1 million. 10% of the population to be attended to are displaced persons, 35% are populations affected by natural disaster, 41% pertain to host communities, 14% are Venezuelans with intent to stay, and 0.3% pertain to other vulnerable groups. In parallel, it is estimated that 1.1 of the overall people in need caseload suffer double impact.

## Geographic and populational scope: a focalized response plan

Considering the Humanitarian Country Team does not have sufficient capacities to reach the 4.9 million people with identified humanitarian needs, geographic and populational

limits have been established, focusing on the most vulnerable groups in the most affected zones of the country.

The humanitarian response in 2018 is directed at **234** of the

Displaced

Affected by natural disasters

Double affectation (conflict and natural disasters)

Receiving communities

Communities in ETCR\*

Venezuelans with intent to stay

Other affectations\*\*

1,119 municipalities in Colombia with the most pressing needs in 15 departments. With regards to 2017, the identified municipalities have more similarities among one another, populations of minor magnitude – but with higher needs –, and geographically more dispersed and isolated. While close to 80% of municipalities remain prioritized from last year, 49 new municipalities have been included in the categories of high and very high in zones that coincide with the greatest needs: 45% of these new municipalities are concentrated in the Pacific region and the Northeastern border departments, while Antioquia and Córdoba comprise close to 30%. Under this logic, the increase in number of municipalities implies a geographic, but not quantitative, expansion, reflected in the target population calculation. Within these 234 municipalities the HCT has defined 84 municipalities in four regions: **Pacific, Southeast, Northeast border and South**, where **multi-sectoral interventions** will be prioritized.

According to the HNO, **seven types of population with the greatest needs** have been identified: displaced population (eviction and reception), those affected by natural disasters, receiving or host communities, those doubly affected (conflict and natural disaster), communities in ETCR, victims of other affectations, and the Venezuelan population with intent to stay in Colombia<sup>20</sup>. Within this prioritization, the HCT has established the following population groups as particularly vulnerable: **indigenous; afrocolombians; boys, girls, adolescents and youth;**

<sup>18</sup> The 2018 HNO included the active participation of the twelve Local Coordination Teams.

<sup>19</sup> Sin desestimar los esfuerzos de atención a las víctimas por parte del Estado y un posible sub reporte en las estrategias de integración y prevención efectivas que pueden existir sobre esta cifra acumulada.

\*\* ETCR: Spanish acronym for Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation (former ZVTN rural district transition and normalization zones)

\*\*Other affectations include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.

<sup>20</sup> This population has been included given the magnitude of the migratory phenomenon and the humanitarian needs it possesses.

**vulnerable persons in the process of return and reincorporation; population at risk for recruitment and exploitation of human trafficking and the LGBTI population.**

#### **Integrated response: transversal focus**

##### **Multi-sectoral response priorities**

The HCT has defined multi-sectoral response priorities in four regions: Pacific, Northeast border, Southeast and South, identifying 84 municipalities in the category of high needs according to the HNO. There, the interventions of several sectors converge and it is necessary to strengthen coordination efforts to ensure greater articulation upon response implementation.

In 2018 the HCT is committed to strengthening the transversal focus in an integrated manner in the humanitarian response. These efforts have already begun with the recent<sup>21</sup> launching of an HCT [Gender Strategy](#), in recognition of gender equality as a key element in humanitarian action and peace building. The humanitarian partners have highlighted the importance that their interventions be adapted to the needs, interests and capacities of the population, taking into consideration their gender, ethnicity and age cycle. For that, the capacities of counterparts in the field (LCTs) and of the local and national authorities in the programming will be strengthened, with an approach aimed at gender equality and in response to incidents of gender violence. The abovementioned is also supported by an inter-agency strategy of “Strengthening LCTs in Gender Equality”. In 2018, reinforcing the interagency commitments in terms of prevention and response to situations of gender-based violence and the definition and implementation of minimum interagency commitments with support of the GBV subgroup is foreseen. Regarding the financing of projects through interagency funds (MPTF, PBF, SDG, FH, etc.) the prerequisite of transversalizing a gender approach (code 2a in the IASC gender marker) will be maintained, and initiatives that promote equality in a specific manner will be supported to a greater extent. This work will be carried out in coordination with efforts to position Protection at the nucleus of the humanitarian response. The HCT has established the centrality of protection as one of its priorities, through the development of the [Interagency Protection Strategy](#)<sup>22</sup> validated in 2017 in order to promote the protection of vulnerable groups, dignity and the rights of the affected population. The HCT will have at the centre of its attention prevention and response to protection risks, and the reduction of vulnerabilities through the multi-sectoral priorities, the search for *collective results*, and the strengthening of protection spaces with a differentiated approach. With the aim of ensuring the putting into practice of the Protection and Gender Strategies and to

monitor the progress indicators, the HCT has validated a [Joint Action Plan](#) for both strategies.

#### **Response strategy by S.O.:**

##### **S.O. 1: Save and protect lives**

###### *Response focus*

The response to save and protect lives will maintain its focus in situations of mass displacement, confinement and double affectation (those affected by conflict and natural disasters), with a gender and differentiated approach through transversal indicators. The planning has taken into consideration the access limitations of humanitarian partners and the reduction of financing. Therefore, the clusters agreed to fine-tune their operational capacity in geographic and populational terms within their operational strategies. In this sense, the importance of including other analysis related to mining or extractive industries given the infringement on the rights of the communities, in particular in the Pacific region, and the risks generated to biodiversity have been highlighted.

###### *Multi-sectoral priorities*

With the aim of limiting the geographic scope for possible multi-sectoral interventions, a prioritization of three regions is set out: Northeastern border, Pacific and Southeast. With the first and second region, articulation with existing strategies will be sought: Border Response Plan and the [Pacific Operational Strategy](#). The priorities in these three zones consist of:

- Response to GBV<sup>23</sup>: activation of routes to save and protect lives of persons at risk and survivors (Protection, Health, Temporary shelter).
- Protection in cases of forced recruitment: activation of routes and response to save lives of boys and girls from indigenous and afrocolombian families or communities, and links to the adult population upon return (Protection, Health, Education in emergencies and Temporary shelter).
- Response to forced displacement and natural disasters (double affectation): promotion of a timely and effective response (Food security and nutrition, WASH,
- Protection, Temporary shelter, Education in emergencies and Health – and psychosocial attention) in remote zones.
- Confinement: ensuring access to goods and services for population with access restrictions. (Food security and nutrition, WASH, Protection and Health).
- Affectation by APM, UXO and IEDs: activation of routes to save and protect lives of the surviving and at-risk population, particularly in afrocolombian and indigenous communities. (Protection, Health, Education in Emergencies and Temporary shelter). For example: mine risk management through trainings and Mine Risk Education (MRE) strategies and “protection by presence”.

<sup>21</sup> Validated by the HCT in August 2017.

<sup>22</sup> Both strategies have a plan of action and joint monitoring and were developed with interagency support and the advice of GenCap and Procap missions.

<sup>23</sup> Gender Based Violence.



- Strengthening community and institutional capacity: Protection spaces (Protection, Education), Healthy environments (Health, WASH, Food security and nutrition, Early recovery).

## **S.O. 2: Preventing and mitigating protection risks**

### *Response focus*

This S.O. is articulated under the HCT priority of promoting the centrality of protection and gender equality as transversal focuses to reinstate dignity and promote the effective enjoyment of human rights. With the objective of ensuring the prevention and mitigation of risks of this nature, an active participation in the electoral scenario is proposed; for example, in the protection of social leaders. The geographic scope outlined will be the ETCR<sup>24</sup> and nearby communities, particularly: **The Southeast region (except the zones where the humanitarian space has been restricted), the Northeastern border zone, the Pacific coast and the Southern region of the country.**

### *Multi-sectoral priorities*

The Education in emergencies sector is identified as a possible articulating axis for multi-sectoral actions with WASH, Protection, Nutrition and Health, taking into consideration that the boy, girl and adolescent students in the prioritized zones are generally vulnerable population.

- Use of schools as protection spaces and support to Mine Risk Education (MRE) in regions with presence of APM, UXO and IEDs (Protection, Education in emergencies)
- Promotion of knowledge on routes of attention and access to rights and support to institutional development plans in the comprehensive development of citizen coexistence plans (Education in emergencies, WASH, Health and Food security and nutrition).
- Articulation efforts and programs oriented towards prevention of recruitment in school (Education in emergencies, Protection).
- Reinforcement of protection of medical missions (Health and Protection).
- Training in peace building processes through early recovery and durable solutions (Education, Early recovery).
- Institutional and grassroots strengthening as key to incentivize regional development and to obtain support for multi-sectoral actions.

## **S.O. 3: Ensure early recovery and durable solutions**

### *Response focus*

In a context of institutional transition towards peace building still marked by actions of generalized violence with high security risks, it is essential to maintain a logic of protection<sup>25</sup>, given the affectations continue being similar to those of the armed conflict and a latent humanitarian crisis is a risk for putting into operation durable solutions.

Reinforcing and accompanying institutions is one of the components of stabilization in its role of complementarity to gaps in State responses. The geographic prioritization is made in function of the implementation of the peace accords and in zones where humanitarian and stabilization risks and needs converge<sup>26</sup>. In this sense the HCT seeks to consolidate early recovery as a link between the humanitarian response and stabilization in 2018. This focus should be transversal to the entire response in that it supports sustainability<sup>27</sup>.

### *Multi-sectoral priorities*

The work axis in the prioritized zones is framed in protection and early recovery, which implicitly includes issues of livelihoods, income generation, coexistence and reconciliation, and access to services (Food security and Nutrition, Education in emergencies and Health). Three zones are prioritized as follows:

- **The Pacific zone:** is the one requiring most attention for this S.O., prioritizing joint actions in protection with early recovery for the afrocolombian, indigenous, confined populations<sup>28</sup>; social leaders and human rights defenders; boys, girls, adolescents and youth and persons in process of crop substitution.
- **Northeastern border:** Priority will be given to joint action between Early recovery and Temporary shelters in the transitional attention centres for migrants for the Wayuu communities, boys, girls, adolescents, and youth, women and receiving communities in the ETCR in the region, Venezuelan population with intent to stay in order to make the humanitarian situation visible and to manage the processes of early recovery and durable solutions of the population that has been doubly and multiply affected.
- **South and Southeast:** here indigenous populations and populations with double affectation will have significant importance, in addition to zones exposed to natural disasters, recruitment and substitution. Joint programs in protection with an emphasis on Early recovery, mental health and psychosocial attention will be prioritized.

<sup>24</sup> ETCR: Spanish acronym for Territorial Spaces for Reincorporation and Training.

<sup>25</sup> The protection of leaders threatened during the current transition context represents a bridge between the latent humanitarian needs and durable solutions.

<sup>26</sup> The 170 PDET municipalities, the special circumscriptions, the ETCR and their receiving communities are included.

<sup>27</sup> Especially in issues of transfer of vouchers and the generation of income with a differentiated focus.

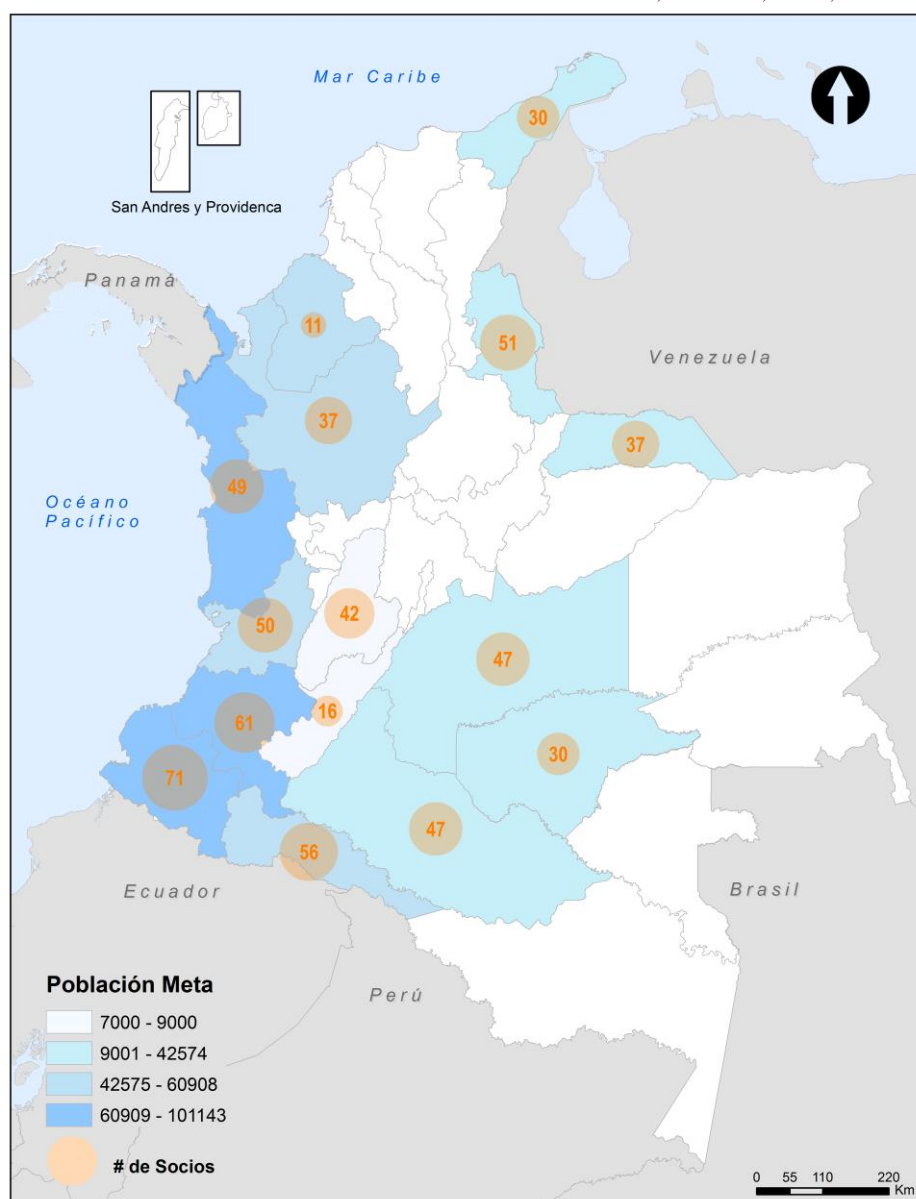
<sup>28</sup> Actions that promote early recovery through protection, health or livelihoods that allow for subsistence and generate community ownership and empowerment.

## OPERATIONAL

## CAPACITY

The regions of South and Pacific, Norte de Santander on the border, and Meta and Caquetá in the Southeast have the largest number of humanitarian implementing partners. Said presence corresponds to the four regions identified by the HCT for multi-sectoral interventions in the municipalities with the greatest identified needs<sup>29</sup>

Closing out 2017, the Humanitarian Country Team has 120 implementing partners<sup>30</sup> within the framework of the Humanitarian Response Plan. The work of these actors is carried out in close coordination with the twelve Local Coordination Teams (LCTs) and in conjunction with 37 executing organizations. The HCT has specialized organizations in gender and rights approaches. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the number of humanitarian partners has diminished between 70 and 80% in the last year<sup>31</sup>. After three years of presence in the Southeastern region, several UN agencies withdrew in 2017. In 2018 OCHA will withdraw from Nariño, Córdoba, Meta, Arauca, Cauca and Valle del Cauca.<sup>32</sup>



# OF  
HUMANITARIAN  
IMPLEMENTING  
PARTNERS

135

<sup>29</sup> The map does not reflect the total response capacity in the country, but rather just that of HCT members.

<sup>30</sup> Within the HCT, there are 135 partners that report in the 4W as implementers (that is to say that carry out activities) and 52 partners as executors (that directly receive funds to execute). Of the total, 120 humanitarian partners have financial requirements within the HRP.

<sup>31</sup> The number of humanitarian implementing partners went from 229 in 2016 to 135 at the end of 2017, and HRP partners from 206 to 120 during the same period of time.

<sup>32</sup> The previous year OCHA ended its presence in Putumayo.

# HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

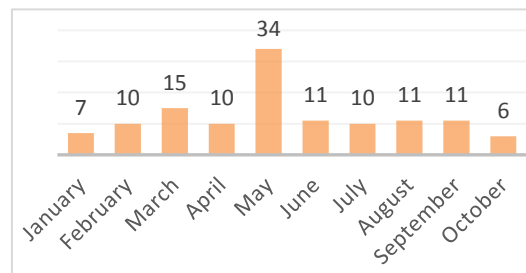
The new dynamics of violence, resulting from the action and expansion of the different armed groups that exist as a result of the exit of the FARC in strategic territories, facilitate the development of illicit activities and perpetuate the mobility restrictions and limitations to access of goods and



services and the resulting affectations in the particularly rural populations and those in conditions of vulnerability.

These restrictions reflect the social and territorial control that the armed groups have over the civilian population. Other victimizing acts go undenounced, due to the intimidation that causes fear in communities, leading to further displacement as protection measures.

# OF MOBILITY AND ACCESS RESTRICTION EVENTS IN 2017



So far in 2017 events due to access restrictions/limitations increased by 54 per cent (125 events) with regards to 2016, with more than 105,000 persons affected. The under-reporting<sup>33</sup> and difficulties in the information flow represent a challenge for organizations to emit alerts and guarantee a timely humanitarian response in the sectors with most limitations to food, clean water, education, health care and protection. The restriction of humanitarian access and a possible closing of the space in several areas of the country is concerning, given the deterioration in the context and the changes in the dynamics of generalized violence.

This evidences protection risks and interference in the humanitarian operation in terms of costs, time to complement the State response and, in many occasions, to provide initial attention due to budgetary and access difficulties of the responsible institutions/entities. In 2017 at least 25 suspensions of missions as a protection measure due to security issues have been registered.<sup>34</sup>

# OF MOBILITY AND ACCESS RESTRICTION EVENTS IN 2017

125

<sup>33</sup> Difficulties exist to quantify the impact (affected population and needs), be it by persistence of violence, imposed curfews, contamination by antipersonnel mines and unexploded ordinances, geographic conditions, disaster events including environmental contamination.

<sup>34</sup> Among them retention of humanitarian personnel, assistance items and kits, communication equipment and direct and indirect threats against humanitarian personnel.



## CONTEXT OF

## STABILIZATION AND PEACE BUILDING



In a context where the duration, magnitude and cost of assistance in humanitarian crises has increased drastically, the debate on the nexus between humanitarian issues and development and peace building takes on greater force and much relevance. This is confirmed by the new vision of the Secretary General of the United Nations, together with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Beyond merely covering identified needs, the shared vision consists of risk and vulnerability reduction in the communities and response to their long-term needs. This represents a *New Way of Working*, as the path to take in the search for joint results that transcend the historic divide between the efforts of humanitarian work and those of development and peace.

This complementarity is particularly essential at the field level; therefore, a shared vision of the context is fundamentally important to understand how needs, risks and opportunities at field level interact and, as such, achieve a more efficient response. In 2018, integrated work will be inevitable, above all in the Local Coordination Teams (LCTs), with two primary objectives: avoiding vacuums in the response through synchronized humanitarian and peace building planning and, in second place, ensuring there is no duplication in the response. With this aim, in 2018 the LCTs will carry out their field planning around the achievement of collective results.

16

The findings of the HNO and Peace Building Overview (PBO) show us that linkages exist between the 126 municipalities prioritized by both frameworks, which serves as a starting point for a joint and coordinated work under the three strategic objectives of the HRP and the essential thematic areas in peace building, with a territorial focus. In 2018 the LCTs will work off the basis of a collective framework for results that gather both humanitarian and peace building interventions.

During the HRP 2018 planning exercise humanitarian interventions that at the same time point towards peace building were highlighted:

S.O 1 save and protect lives	S.O 2 prevent and mitigate protection risks	S.O 2 early recovery and durable solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of routes of attention. For example, in GBV</li> <li>Return as a stabilization process</li> <li>Psychosocial attention</li> <li>Work in protection spaces (school)</li> <li>Mine Risk Education (MRE)</li> <li>Strengthening community and institutional capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receiving communities</li> <li>Ensuring community participation and security</li> <li>Protection of social leaders and human rights defenders (For example, PDET<sup>35</sup>, CEP<sup>36</sup>, crop substitution)</li> <li>Mine Risk Education (MRE)</li> <li>Strengthening grass roots organizations (CEP)</li> <li>Peace pedagogy (CEP)</li> <li>Human rights reparation (CEP)</li> <li>Natural disaster: protection focus and response towards stabilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accompany participation before the JEP<sup>37</sup> and CEP in peace pedagogy</li> <li>Reincorporation</li> <li>Promote participation of victims (PDET)</li> <li>Food security and nutrition and livelihoods in spaces with crop substitution; work in life projects</li> <li>Early recovery as part of Transitional Justice</li> </ul>

<sup>35</sup> PDET: Spanish acronym for Development Programmes With a Territorial-Based Approach

<sup>36</sup> CEP: Spanish acronym for Special Transitory Electoral Districts for Peace

<sup>37</sup> JEP: Spanish acronym for Special Jurisdiction for Peace

## SUMMARY OF

# NEEDS, TARGET POPULATION AND REQUIREMENTS

PERSONS IN NEED OF  
HUMANITARIAN  
ASSISTANCE



1 M  
TOTAL TARGETED  
POPULATION

PERSONS SUBJECT TO  
HUMANITARIAN ACTION



10% IDPS



14% Venezuelans  
with intent to  
stay



35% Affected by  
natural Disasters

REQUERIMIENTOS  
FINANCIEROS



0.3% Other \*  
affectations



41% Host  
Communities





\* Other affectations include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population

SECTOR	TOTAL		DISAGGREGATION OF THE TARGET POPULATION				BY AGE AND SEX		REQUIREMENTS
	People in need	People targeted	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters (Incl. Double Affection)	Other vulnerable groups	% Female	% children adult, elderly	Total
Shelter & NFIs	1,11M	0,02M	8K	-	12K	-	50%	50   50	1,50M
Education	0,98M	0,18M	25K	110K	20K	25K	50%	78   22	12M
Protection	3,10M	0,78M	441K	277,2K	54,8K	11,2K	55%	55   45	60,93M
Early Recovery	2,26M	0,18M	17K	122,7K	32K	12,1K	53%	41   59	23,45M
Health	1,39M	0,18M	42,7K	36,6K	1,8K	104,3K	50%	42   51   7	8,04M
Food Security	2,26M	0,35M	110K	40K	200K	1K	50%	52   48	35M
WASH	0,99M	0,10M	16,3K	13,3K	20,4K	52,1K	50%	30   62   8	13,79M
Response plan at the border	0,7M	-	-	-	-	-	55%	10   85   5	-
Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,78M
TOTAL	4.9M*	1M**	107K	430K	366K	3,1K	48%   52%	40   52   8	\$156,48,M

\*The figure corresponds to total number of people in need. It does not equal the columns total sum since the same persons might appear several times as targeted population.

\*\*It is estimated that the difference between the total caseload and disaggregated data, responds to the Venezuelan population that has not been quantified in target population by clusters.

# PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

- 
-   Shelter
  -  Education
  -  Protection
  -  Early Recovery
  -  Health
  -  Food security and Nutrition (SAN)
  -  Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)
  -  Border response plan
  -  Coordination



## POPULATION WITH NEEDS



2.1M

## TARGET POPULATION



20K

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



1.5 M

## # OF PARTNERS



4

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

1

Promote and implement actions in terms of temporary shelters to people displaced by disasters of natural origin and/or conflict.

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

2

Ready the capacity of key actors (government, LCTs and civil society) in the prioritized municipalities for the management of temporary shelters.

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

3

Promote and implement actions in shelter and transitional settlements for persons displaced by natural disasters and/or conflict, in situation of return, relocation or integration, that guarantees a safe and secure space with conditions of dignity and privacy.

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

## CONTACTS

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CCCM Cluster Co-lead  
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# TEMPORARY SHELTER/ CCCM - SECTOR

**Lead agency: International Organization for Migration-IOM**

**Co-lead agency: National Society of the Colombian Red Cross - NSCRC**

**Lead Shelter & Settlement: NRC**

Continuing on the 2017 response plan and in line with the needs that prevail in the country with regards to temporary shelter, the plan seeks to provide services, assistance and protection to displaced persons (women, men, boys and girls), with requirements in this sector, guaranteeing a safe and secure space with conditions of dignity and privacy that allow them to re-establish and reinstate their rights, while ensuring that their basic needs are covered in conditions of quality, equality and impartiality in accordance with the characteristics of the territory. In the same fashion, it seeks to provide technical assistance to the communities, territorial authorities and other key actors through a process of knowledge transfer of the temporary shelter management and coordination methodology, with the aim of contributing to increasing the response capacity of the different actors inherent to the sector, ensuring that the protocols of identification, installation and opening, care and maintenance, closure and durable solutions of the different shelters are in line with minimum international standards, safeguarding that their management, coordination and administration is in accordance with the legal framework of protection, a gender focused approach and of the transversal themes (life cycle, ethnic diversity and sexual diversity, handicap, action without harm, among others), as well as community mobilization and participation.

On the other hand, promoting preparedness measures that allow for improvement in the response for Temporary shelter/CCCM and Transitional shelters is sought, ensuring greater foreseeability, responsibility and collaboration, reaching a larger population in an efficient and timely manner (including high or substantial risk zones), with particular emphasis on the population with double affection (particularly the population with higher levels of vulnerability such as: pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, persons with handicaps, non-accompanied and/or heads of household minors, among others) and to strengthening public policy with attention in the sector for this population.

A priority for the cluster is strengthening understanding of multi-sectoral approach implied by coordination and management of temporary shelters. When a shelter is established the convergence of different sectors occurs: health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, early recovery, protection, among others.

## TARGET AND IN NEED POPULATION BY GROUP, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	428K	N/A	101K	N/A	2.1M	50%	40   60   -
PEOPLE TARGET	8K	N/A	12K	N/A	20K	50%	40   60   -

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.



## PEOPLE IN NEED

**980K**

## TARGET POPULATION

**180K**

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**12 M**

## # OF PARTNERS

**15**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Facilitate the access of boys, girls, and adolescents affected by emergencies caused by the armed conflict /other situations of violence and disasters of natural origin, to protective educational spaces, attending to needs differentiated by sex, age, and ethnicity.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Contribute to the emergency preparedness that affects the education sector, integrating a differential approach in the risk analysis.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

**3** Contribute to the resilience and early recovery in the education sector.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

## CONTACTS

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## EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

**Lead agency: UNICEF**

**Co-lead agency: SAVE THE CHILDREN- NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL**

The strategy will promote the guarantee of the right to education of boys, girls, adolescents and youth affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters. The strategy seeks to strengthen the education and other sectors' response through preparedness, response coordination in the sector and early recovery actions, from a protection, ethnic and gender approach. It is evident that girls are more exposed to GBV in schools and boys are more vulnerable to recruitment, utilization and micro-drug trafficking. Through a coordinated, multi-sectoral and complementary response to Government actions, priority attention will be given to school age boys and girls in rural areas, afrodescendants and indigenous. The strategy takes into consideration school risk, direct attention to provision of the basic education needs for emergencies, access to protective education spaces and training actions for the educational community in protection routes in the school, leadership for women in resilience, psychosocial attention and other education in emergency strategies.

In the post accord context, the E&E strategy will be focused on promoting conflict sensitive education, durable solutions and early recovery in school. We will focus efforts on accompanying the implementation of the special plan for rural education, within the framework of the peace accords, supporting the bridge from humanitarian crisis and development.

The sector plan will be articulated with the Protection Cluster in the promotion of protective and protected schools, prevention of recruitment, MRE and prevention of GBV; with the WASH Cluster in access to water and sanitation in school; with the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster in access to school food during emergencies; and with Early Recovery in rehabilitation of educational infrastructure.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	50K	755K	65K	110K	980K	51%	78   22   -
PEOPLE TARGET	25K	110K	20K	25K	180K	51%	78   22   -

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.



## POPULATION IN NEED

**3.1M**

## TARGET POPULATION

**784K**

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**60.9 M**

## # OF PARTNERS

**30**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

**1**

Promote and implement protection actions in communities affected by the conflict, generalized violence, disasters and border situations, particularly boys, girls, adolescents and youth and women, before risks such as the use of forced recruitment, presence of APM/UXO/IEDs and GBV, to protective educational spaces, attending to differential needs by sex, age and ethnicity  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

**2**

Transversalize the protection approach and the centrality of protection in the humanitarian, development and peace building response  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

**3**

Promote and implement actions oriented towards the achievement of comprehensive solutions for the persons and communities that have been displaced and/or affected by armed conflict and generalized violence, and that contribute to peace building  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

## CONTACTS

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## PROTECTION

**Lead agency: United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNCHR)**  
**Co-lead agency: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**

In 2017 an increase in the number of mass displacement events, threats and homicides of social leaders was registered, and cases of forced recruitment and GBV continue being reported. Attacks against the civilian population have shown an increase with regards to last year. Indigenous and afrocolombian communities in particular continue facing protection risks as a result of actions by non-state armed groups and other armed groups. The presence of antipersonnel mines and explosive artefacts continues hindering the achievement of durable solutions in the territories. The Protection Cluster (PC) will work on protection actions together with the GBV and Action Against Mines subgroups. The PC will monitor communities affected by the conflict and generalized violence, in particular recurring emergencies and mixed flow situations on borders, and will strengthen capacities to promote institutional routes and create protective environments. In addition, it will work to ensure the centrality of protection in humanitarian, development and peace building action. The PC will promote the putting into place of actions that allow working towards achievement of holistic solutions that contribute to peace building for the displaced population (return and relocation and local integration), from a rights based approach and a differentiated approach to gender, age and ethnicity, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, through a participatory process consulting women and men of different ages and ethnicities. Finally, the PC will ensure, through incidence-based actions, the visibility of new and persistent protection risks. The financial requirement has significantly increased in 2018, thanks to the possibility of developing humanitarian demining activities in several parts of the country. Despite the high costs that these represent, their execution is essential for humanitarian access and for the activities of the other clusters – by the same token ensuring durable solutions, for example, with processes of return and land reinstatement. With the required financing, it is estimated that around 370,000 m2 will be cleared in 15 municipalities, allowing the saving of lives and increasing of access to agricultural lands, water sources, infrastructure, etc. The response strategy will be articulated with the Education in Emergencies sector to generate protective spaces for boys, girls, adolescents and youth and Mine Risk Education; with the Shelter Cluster to promote safe spaces and promote the response to needs related to access to shelter; with the Health Cluster to ensure protection actions on GBV; with the WASH Cluster for action on APM/UXO/IED; with Early Recovery to promote the search for holistic solutions in prioritized communities; with the Interagency Border Group to ensure coordinated protection actions in regards to mixed flows (including persons with international protection needs); and with the United Nations Verification Mission for articulation of the different common axis on protection.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children, adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	487.1K	1.8M	800K	14.4K	3.1M	52%	41   59   -
PEOPLE TARGET	441K	110K	20K	25K	784K	53%	41   59   -

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.





## POPULATION IN NEED



## TARGET POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



## # OF PARTNERS



## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

1

Recover and protect community resilience and livelihoods with the prioritized populations, emphasizing income generation with a gender, ethnic and age approach in crisis contexts  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

2

Contribute to increasing prevention, mitigation and management of climatic risks and other socioenvironmental conflicts in the affected and at risk communities  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

3

Contribute to social cohesion and sustainable solutions of the prioritized populations for stabilization and peace building  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

## CONTACTS

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## EARLY RECOVERY

**Lead agency: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**

**Co-lead agency: IOM, Mercy Corps**

The strategy promotes a response in early recovery (ER) in crisis contexts that have been caused by natural disasters or anthropic causes, by armed conflict or generalized violence. It also promotes the transversalization of the ER approach as an integrating element for any sector and any response that helps the potential bridge towards recuperation for sustainable development and sustainable and lasting peace building.

This strategy is, therefore, focused in crisis contexts, but also in post-crisis, and in this case, of post-accord, envisioning not only the opportunities but also the risks that may occur in the framework of the implementation of the peace accords; and that implies responses that are coordinated, multi-sectoral and complementary to Government actions. The strategy centres on preparedness, coordination and response actions from a differential, territorial, gender, protection and life cycle approach centred on the population affected by natural disasters, armed conflict, generalized violence, the border population and host communities with a special emphasis on ethnic, female and youth communities as well as displaced communities located in urban and rural zones, as well as populations located in the ETCR (Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation) or in the PDET (Development Programmes With a Territorial-Based Approach zones).

Priority ER actions centre on recovery, protection and diversification of livelihoods and income generation, as well as the prevention, management and mitigation of climatic or adaptation to climate change risks or socio-environmental conflicts. The working group also focuses on the development of sustainable solution actions for the comprehensive reparation of victims, access to justice and conflict transformation, social cohesion and reconciliation actions that also include the excombatant population.

These actions will be coordinated and implemented in a transversal manner with the different sectors, but particularly with the Food security and nutrition cluster in regards to issues of livelihoods and rural development.

Additionally, the working group will have a special relation with the Protection Cluster in that related to sustainable solutions and prevention of violences. Finally, the working group will have an active presence in the working groups and sectors that promote issues of stabilization and territorial peace building.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	340.8K	613K	1M	243K	2.1M	56%	10   70   20
PEOPLE TARGET	17K	122.7K	32K	12.1K	20K	53%	41   59   -

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.



## HEALTH

**Lead agency: Pan-American Health Organization**  
**Co-lead agency: Colombian Red Cross**

### POPULATION IN NEED



### TARGET POPULATION



### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



### # OF PARTNERS



### SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

1

Increase effective and timely access to essential health services for the vulnerable women, boys, girls adolescents and youth and men affected by humanitarian crisis.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

### SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

2

Strengthen institutional capacities for crisis and emergency response in health with approaches of centrality of protection and gender.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

### SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

3

Ensure joint actions in the Health, Food security and nutrition and WASH sectors that contribute to the reduction of health risks and to early recovery in the most vulnerable populations in the context of humanitarian crises, from approaches of social determinants and gender.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

### CONTACTS

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### Response Strategy for sectoral objective 1 [corresponding to S.O.1]

Seeks to complement actions in the health sector at territorial level, as well as attention to primary comprehensive health including sexual and reproductive health (that includes attention to victims of Gender Based Violence, to Sexual Transmission Infections, etc.), promotion of health, community health, integrated attention to childhood illnesses, mental health, coordination for referral of patients to the SGSSS (Social Security Health General System), promoting the reduction of gaps in health in the most vulnerable communities, located primarily in rural contexts, and who because of humanitarian crises, are unable to access quality and timely health services, thereby putting their lives at risk.

Multi-sectoral articulation at the institutional and inter-agency level will be promoted, considering the implications of the diverse actors in the social determinants of health.

### Response Strategy for sectoral objective 2 [corresponding to S.O.2]

Seeks to complement actions in the health sector in the preparation of personnel and institutions in the sector for adequate risk management and management of health emergencies and disasters, for which leadership and coordination capacity of human talent in the health sector will be promoted, including community actors – preferably women – in health and in risk management, according to the protection focus and the minimum standards for humanitarian assistance in health.

### Response Strategy for sectoral objective 3 [corresponds to S.O.3]

The strategy stems from the need to articulate and advance joint actions between these three sectors, that allow for a greater impact in the communities, considering their direct cause-effect relationship. This will require technical and methodological developments that allow for an adequate and consistent implementation in the communities. The application in prolonged impact and crisis events due to natural origin, anthropic and double affectation phenomena will be flexible.

With this articulation the hope is to ensure sustainable multi-sectoral interventions and to promote community autonomy in Health, WASH and Food security and nutrition, for which the revision of health indicators as a tool for monitoring the improvement of quality of life is proposed.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children, adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	52.6K	43.4K	130.7K	1.1M	123.8M	53%	43   45   12
PEOPLE TARGET	42.7K	36.6K	1.8K	104.3K	182.8K	63%	42   51   7

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.

## POPULATION IN NEED



## TARGET POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



## # OF PARTNERS



## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Increase timely, permanent and diverse access to a wide variety of foods

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Prevent morbidity and mortality associated to malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies, with emphasis in boys and girls under five years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 2**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

**3** Rehabilitate, maintain and/or protect livelihoods of subsistence farmers and the productive assets of the prioritized communities, with a risk management approach.

**RESPONDS TO S.O. 3**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 4

**4** Ensure joint actions with at least two sectors in addition to Food security and nutrition that contribute to risk reduction determinants in food security and nutrition in the most vulnerable populations, utilizing approaches of protection and durable solutions.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

**Lead agency: FAO**

**Co-lead agency: WFP - Unicef**

During 2017 the vulnerable rural communities of the country evidenced a deterioration in their food and nutritional security, primarily due to the convergence of two phenomena – the first related to the generation of new dynamics of selective violence, threats, mass displacements and confinement due to a reorganization of the criminal gangs and power disputes for the spaces left by the FARC guerrilla in the framework of post-conflict and the signing and implementation of the Peace Accords; and the second due to the occurrence of natural disasters, environmental contamination as a result of resource exploitation, and the lack of land titlement, causing double affectation in these communities. In the last years the country has been affected by the impact of climate change, especially droughts and floods, with a strong impact on agricultural production and availability of food. These phenomena, in addition to having an impact on access and availability of food for these communities, caused deterioration in their agricultural livelihoods as the source of food. This double affectation creates risk of malnutrition and even death in boys and girls, and highlights a population of 2,255,850 with food security and nutritional needs, of which 594,908 correspond to adult women, 566,026 to boys and 598,141 to girls.

On the other hand, the current situation in neighbouring Venezuela has created a new dynamic in the border departments of Colombia, that have received a mass arrival of Venezuelans and Colombians, putting pressure on the receiving families' food security, considering the prior fragile food and nutrition indexes of some.

The gaps and needs due to the lack of timely and sufficient provision of food assistance and healthy habits requires comprehensive solutions with a multisector focus that provide nutritional recuperation and risk management to the different risks presented in the current scenario.

Therefore, for 2018, the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster proposes providing humanitarian aid and assistance to 350,000 persons, where 51% per cent of the population is female, through the four key sectoral objectives: 1) Increase timely, permanent and diverse access to a variety of food in communities doubly affected and that have been registering a deterioration in their access to food; 2) Prevent the morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies in boys and girls under five years of age, and pregnant and breastfeeding women; 3) Rehabilitate, maintain and/or protect the agricultural livelihoods and the productive shares in the prioritized communities, with a risk management approach; and 4) Ensure joint actions with at least two sectors in addition to Food security and nutrition, that contribute to risk reduction determinants in food security and nutrition in the most vulnerable populations, utilizing approaches of protection and durable solutions, where 210,000 people are expected to benefit from these multi-sectoral actions.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	168.6K	167.9K	1.9M	1.2K	2.2M	52%	47   53
PEOPLE TARGET	110K	40K	200K	1K	350K	51%	52   48

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.



## POPULATION IN NEED


**990K**

## TARGET POPULATION


**102K**

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


**13,7M**

## # OF PARTNERS


**14**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Increase access to water safe for human consumption and to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Ensure joint actions with other sectors (Health, Food security and nutrition, EInE, Protection, Early recovery and Shelter) that are directly related to impacts on dignity and human security, the contribution to food security, school access and permanence and the comprehensive health of the most vulnerable persons in the context of humanitarian crisis.  
**RESPONDS TO S.O. 1, 2 AND 3**

## CONTACTS

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## WATER, HYGIENE AND BASIC SANITATION IN EMERGENCIES



**Lead agency: UNICEF**  
**Co-lead agency: PAHO/WHO**

The sector response is oriented towards: 1. Reducing inequalities, particularly in boys, girls, adolescents and women. 2. Promotion of a resilient development. 3. Integration of humanitarian and development programming. 4. The use of participatory intervention methodologies with a rights based approach and in the community considering the needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, boys and girls in the family, community and school environments. 5. Priority to educational communities and institutions located in rural zones. 6. Response to indigenous, afro and peasant communities according to their needs.

Key activities for WASH interventions are centred around three components: 1; access to water safe for human consumption through the construction and/or rehabilitation of water systems, distribution, storage and vigilance of water quality promoting the equitable and adequate participation of men and women, including youth in these activities. 2; the development of strategies in key hygiene practices with an approach to the differentiated needs of men, women, boys and girls. 3; access to improved sanitation. The response will take into consideration the specific needs and capacities of the groups that make up the communities, their defined roles, their position of disadvantage, responses in WASH that consider the risks of gender-based violence, avoiding generating internal conflicts, violations of rights or a burden in the workload that each group has with regards to water management. The water and sanitation committees will be the spaces to guarantee the participation of women, including young women, in decision making related to WASH management.

The response actions will be framed in a response with a differential approach, with the sub-differentials of life cycle, gender, ethnic pertinence and handicap. In the same fashion, the articulation and coordination with the rest of the sectors with a transversal approach to protection, in prioritized communities in a joint manner. Said multisectoral work will be reflected in the actions coordinated or integrated with national and local authorities, in issues related to: a. Availability of water to improve livelihoods and nutritional situation. b. Prevention of diseases associated with water consumption and key hygiene practices. c. Sexual and reproductive health, specifically the management of menstrual hygiene.

	BY STATUS					BY SEX AND AGE	
	IDPs	Host Communities	Affected by Natural Disasters	Other vulnerable groups	Total	% Female	% children adult, elderly
PEOPLE IN NEED	158.4K	128.7K	198K	504.9K	990K	51%	30   62   8
PEOPLE TARGET	16.3K	13.3K	20.4K	52.1K	102K	51%	30   62   8

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

\*Includes double impact

\*\*Other vulnerable groups include: mine victims, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks against the civilian population.



## POPULATION IN NEED



700K\*\*

## # OF PARTNERS



15

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

1

Guarantee the coordination of preparedness, response, recovery actions and solutions between the Humanitarian Country Team and Government of Colombia

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

2

To promote the humanitarian response p in accordance with the needs of persons involved in cross-border migratory movements from Venezuela, including both Venezuelans and Colombians returnees.

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 3

3

Support authorities and receiving communities on the impact of new people to their territories

## CONTACTS

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## RESPONSE PLAN BORDER WITH VENEZUELA

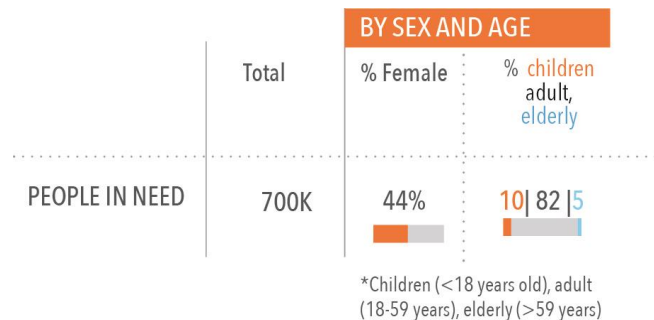
## Lead agencies: UNHCR and IOM

The general objective of the Response Plan Border with Venezuela, led by the Interagency Border Group, is to support and complement the efforts of the national government to guarantee an efficient, timely, comprehensive and coordinated response that mitigates risk and reduces the humanitarian impact in the communities affected by the increase in migratory flows from Venezuela, ensuring the centrality of protection approach and early recovery of the affected communities through a differentiated approach in gender, age and diversity. This will be achieved through a coordination mechanism that clearly defines roles and responsibilities of all the humanitarian and development actors present in the country, capitalizing on already existing coordination spaces. In the case of people needing international protection, UNHCR will coordinate the response. The response of the humanitarian actors is guided by the following principles:

- The response will be complementary to the Colombian State, which is the primary responsible party for the fulfilment and guarantee of human rights in its territory.
- Protection is central in the response, including the effective application of differential approaches of gender, age and diversity, to facilitate the transition from the emergency situation to one of early recovery and then sustainable solutions.
- The response will respect humanitarian principles (humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality) and the transversal principles of protection (participation, non-discrimination, community and institutional strengthening, action without harm, accountability).
- The response of the humanitarian architecture will be scaled up and focused in the field, prioritizing the capacity of the teams in the field to attend to situations that could arise and increasing the level of support as necessary.

## Specific objectives:

- Guarantee a coordinated response with the authorities and local partners on the border, achieving structural strengthening of the already existing protection networks and humanitarian response.
- Guarantee the protection of human rights in line with the United Nations Action Plan "Human Rights First", including access to registration, documentation, family reunification and access to victims of the armed conflict in Colombia to be registered in the Single Victims Registry (RUV by its Spanish acronym), and of those returning in mass flow to the Single Registry for Victims of Natural Disasters (RUD by its Spanish acronym), should it be activated.
- Guarantee admission to the territory, no forced return, and access to international protection procedures, with the aim of ensuring the admission to the territory and to the procedures to determine the status of foreigners in need of international protection, in other words, those that allege being unable to return to Venezuela due to risk of persecution or other forms of grave violations to their rights, including, torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or risks against their life or integrity, especially in cases of persons in severe health situations that would be unattended to in case of return.
- Guarantee an adapted and efficient humanitarian response in agreement with the fundamental principles of human rights, with a differentiated focus in gender, age and diversity and attention to early recovery: Ensure humanitarian action in accordance with the fundamental principles of human rights, and that considers a differential approach in ethnicity, gender or sexual identity, age, handicap and cultural identity and that pays particular attention to the needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, girls, boys, youth, indigenous and adolescents in all sectors, ensuring a transversal approach and an early recovery that allows for the participation and empowerment of people in need of protection and that are given adequate information.
- Guarantee a response that facilitates socioeconomic stabilization and proposes solutions, allowing a transition between the initial emergency response to one with a comprehensive focus on solutions, guarantees the rights of all persons to access mechanisms that guarantee their rights and promoting the recuperation of their livelihoods and their economic and social empowerment in a sustainable fashion.



\*The HCT has assumed that the Venezuelan population with needs equals the total population with intent to stay, given that a highly significant number have international protection needs according to the definitions established by international norms.

\*\*It is estimated that, of the Venezuelan population with intent to stay, 5.21% are boys, 5.05% are girls, 39.31% are women and 50.4% are men (over 18 years of age) (Source: Migration Colombia. Through 30 June 2017)



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



**1.7M**  
OCHA: 1M  
UMAIC: 764K

## # OF PARTNERS



**41**

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 1

**1**

Transform coordination to achieve a more efficient and adapted response

## SECTORAL OBJECTIVE 2

**2**

Strengthen the capacity to achieve more trustworthy, comprehensive and evidence based situation analysis through better needs assessments and management of interagency information (UMAIC)

## OBJETIVO SECTORIAL 3

**3**

Ensure more efficient lobbying efforts in support of the humanitarian response and ensure an efficient link between humanitarian work and peace and development/stabilization

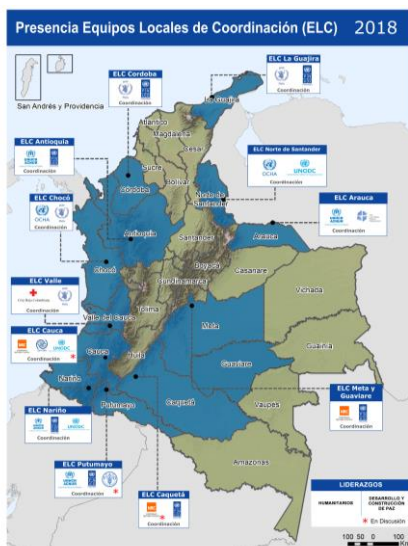
## CONTACTS

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## COORDINATION

### Lead agency: OCHA

Humanitarian coordination in Colombia has been led by OCHA since it began operating in the country in 2005. During this period, coordination of the humanitarian response at national and territorial level has covered a total of 12 of the 32 departments in the country. Since the beginning, the vision has been ensuring a coordinated response among international humanitarian actors that is more efficient and complementary to the State response, in the places most affected by armed violence and natural disasters.



The current context of the country, after the signing of the Peace Accord with the FARC, has resulted in a reduction in funds dedicated to humanitarian issues, despite the persistent needs and a continuance of the armed conflict through different armed actors.

The humanitarian community in Colombia, represented in the HCT, consists of 41 members, of which there are 18 international NGOs, two national NGOs and 21 UN System agencies.

Currently, seven active clusters<sup>1</sup> exist to give response to the humanitarian situation in the country, complementary to the governmental entities<sup>2</sup>. This work is articulated at the territorial level through twelve Local Coordination Teams (see map). According to the current context, the actions should include the transversalization of protection and the gender approach.

Since 2015, OCHA has led the construction of an interagency initiative called UMAIC<sup>3</sup>, with the aim of having its information management capacity serve humanitarian issues as well as peace building and development ones. During this time, the production of new stabilization products, and diagnostics such as the Peace Building Overview (PBO), using the HNO model, and with a focus on New Ways of Working (NwoW), began.

Additionally, UMAIC has managed to cover eleven of the twelve Local Coordination Teams. The figure of information manager at the local level, under the supervision of the LCT leaders, has become strategic for the functioning of the LCTs in the territories and for making the humanitarian situation more visible.

While UMAIC has been growing and strengthening its portfolio of humanitarian as well as peace and development products, with a NwoW strategy, the budgetary reduction of OCHA Colombia and the withdrawal of UNDP funds to the project has put its financial sustainability at risk. Because of this it has been necessary to look for new funds to give continuity to the work put forward by UMAIC to date<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The seven active clusters in Colombia are: Shelter/Temporary shelter, Protection, Health, Food security and nutrition, Water, Hygiene and basic Sanitation (WASH), Education in emergencies (sector), Early recovery (WG).

<sup>2</sup> OCHA has worked to strengthen its relationship with the UNGRD, Ministry of Foreign Relations, UARIV, and other governmental entities, with the aim of articulating the humanitarian response (and preparation).

<sup>3</sup> Unit of Management and Analysis of Information (UMAIC)

<sup>4</sup> This initiative began primarily with OCHA funds and contributions from UNDP and Pastoral Social. In the last two years it has received support from COSUDE and IMMAP.