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## 1. General Information

### 1.1 Humanitarian organisation

### 1.2 Title of the action

### 1.3 Time frame of the action

#### Start date

#### Duration of the action (in months)

## 1.4 Executive summary of the action

2020 saw the convergence of multiple factors, which aggravated the humanitarian situation in Colombia. COVID-19 had a severe impact on health systems as well as on food security, nutrition and protection. The security situation deteriorated, as armed groups pursued territorial expansion. Clashes between them, with the armed forces and hostilities directly targeted at the population are generating displacement as well as increased confinement and restrictions on movement. The number of natural disasters doubled affecting 600,000 people. The confluence of all these factors has stretched national response capacities leaving 6.7 million people in need.

Forecasts for 2021 point to another challenging year requiring a solid complementary humanitarian response. 2021 begins with a serious deterioration in the spread of COVID straining health capacities and delaying economic recovery. Violence is expected to increase with armed groups expanding territorially as they fight for control of strategic routes and production areas. The La Niña phenomenon will continue causing disasters for at least the first half of the year. The pre-electoral period will likely create more tensions and polarization in the country. Against this backdrop and based on lessons learned drawn from 2020, OCHA and UNDP will partner with the National Disaster Risk Management Department (UNGRD) as well as the National Victims Unit (UARIV) to strengthen national emergency preparedness and response efforts, particularly at territorial level in areas most affected by violence and disasters and with low capacities to respond. The action will also focus on ethnic and indigenous communities, particularly affected by these events. The action is intended to capacitate territorial actors in their emergency preparedness and response efforts; improve cooperation with humanitarian actors on the ground to complement these efforts and facilitate humanitarian space at decentralized level.

## 1.5 HIP / Decision (if known)

ECHO/-AM/BUD/2021/91000

No data available here. Please click on '+ Add' button in the left side navigation menu to add a result.

## 2. Project Data Overview by Country - Country [01]

**Attention:** The numeric data introduced in this chapter at the proposal stage / modification request stage should be understood as target figures (number of beneficiaries, budget amounts) to be achieved during this action.

### 2.1 Geographical information

#### 2.1.1 Country name (or "Group" - if more than 10 countries or "Global - if global action)

Colombia

#### 2.2 Places of intervention (optional for actions in a group of countries and for global actions)

#	Name of the place of intervention (or name of country in case of actions in "Group of countries")	Upper administrative level (province)	Lowest administrative level (district)	Type
01	Alto Baudó	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Both
02	Bajo Baudó	Chocó	Bajo Baudó	Both
03	Bojaya	Chocó	Bojaya	Both
04	Carmen del Darien	Chocó	Carmen del Darien	Both
05	El Litoral del San Juan	Chocó	El Litoral del San Juan	Both
06	Medio Baudó	Chocó	Medio Baudó	Both
07	Medio San Juan	Chocó	Medio San Juan	Both
08	Nuquí	Chocó	Nuquí	Both
09	Río Quito	Chocó	Río Quito	Both
10	Riosucio	Chocó	Riosucio	Both

#	Name of the place of intervention (or name of country in case of actions in "Group of countries")	Upper administrative level (province)	Lowest administrative level (district)	Type
11	Mapiripán	Meta	Mapiripán	Both
12	Barbacoas	Nariño	Barbacoas	Both
13	El Charcho	Nariño	El Charcho	Both
14	Magüi	Nariño	Magüi	Both
15	Santa Bárbara	Nariño	Santa Bárbara	Both
16	San Andrés de Tumaco	Nariño	San Andrés de Tumaco	Both
17	La Tola	Nariño	La Tola	Both
18	Roberto Payán	Nariño	Roberto Payán	Both
19	Abrego	Norte de Santander	Abrego	Both
20	Buenaventura	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Both



#	Name of the place of intervention (or name of country in case of actions in "Group of countries")	Upper administrative level (province)	Lowest administrative level (district)	Type
21	Barranco Minas	Guainía	Barranco Minas	Both
22	Cauru	Vaupés	Cauru	Both
23	Pacoa	Vaupés	Pacoa	Both
24	Taraira	Vaupés	Taraira	Both
25	Cumaribo	Vichada	Cumaribo	Both
26	Siona	Putumayo	Siona	Both
27	Pijao	Quindío	Pijao	Both
28	Guapi	Cauca	Guapi	Both
29	Timbiquí	Cauca	Timbiquí	Both
30	San José de Uré	Córdoba	San José de Uré	Both
31	Murindó	Antioquia	Murindó	Both

#	Name of the place of intervention (or name of country in case of actions in "Group of countries")	Upper administrative level (province)	Lowest administrative level (district)	Type
32	<input type="text" value="Ituango"/>	<input type="text" value="Antioquia"/>	<input type="text" value="Ituango"/>	<input type="text" value="Both"/>
33	<input type="text" value="Caucasia"/>	<input type="text" value="Antioquia"/>	<input type="text" value="Caucasia"/>	<input type="text" value="Both"/>
34	<input type="text" value="Tarazá"/>	<input type="text" value="Antioquia"/>	<input type="text" value="Tarazá"/>	<input type="text" value="Both"/>

## 2.3 Information on beneficiaries

### 2.3.1 Number of unique beneficiaries

Female	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Male	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>

### 2.3.2 Number of unique beneficiaries by sex and age

	Female	Male
0 - 59 months	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
5 - 17 years	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
18 - 49 years	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
50 years and more	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

### 2.3.3 Number of unique beneficiaries with disabilities (included in 2.3.1)

Female	Male
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**2.3.4 Number of unique beneficiaries by profile**

Local population	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Internally displaced	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Refugees / asylum seekers	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Other persons on the move	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Returnees	<input type="text" value="0"/>
In camp or camp like	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**2.3.5 Number of organisations directly targeted and benefiting from the action**

Local	<input type="text" value="34"/>
International	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**2.4 Sectoral information**

**Sectors (max 10 per country)**

#01

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**2.4.1 Sector**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

**2.4.2 Places for intervention (optional for actions in a group of countries and for global actions)**

- Alto Baudo
- Bajo Baudó
- Bojaya
- Carmen del Darien
- El Litoral del San Juan
- Medio Baudó
- Medio San Juan
- Nuquí
- Río Quito
- Riosucio
- Mapiripán
- Barbacoas
- El Charcho
- Magüi
- Santa Bárbara
- San Andrés de Tumaco
- La Tola
- Roberto Payán
- Abrego
- Buenaventura
- Barranco Minas
- Cauru
- Pacoa
- Taraira
- Cumaribo
- Siona
- Pijao
- Guapi
- Timbiquí
- San José de Uré
- Murindó
- Ituango
- Caucasia
- Tarazá

**2.4.3 Total amount (for this sector)**

657.900,12€

**2.4.4 Number of unique beneficiaries (in this sector)**

Female	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Male	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>

**2.4.5 Transfer modalities (in this sector)**

	Amount	Unique beneficiaries
In cash	<input type="text" value="0,00€"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
In vouchers	<input type="text" value="0,00€"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
In kind	<input type="text" value="0,00€"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Non-allocated amount	<input type="text" value="657.900,12€"/>	

**2.4.6 Explain why cash transfers were not used**

This project will focus on coordination and planning dimensions

**2.5 Eventual comments**

34 municipalities are going to benefit from these actions, these are the 34 organisations as listed below.

**3. Humanitarian Organisation in the Area**

### 3.1 Presence in the area

UNDP and OCHA have both a long history in the country with a presence that spans most parts of the country. UNDP Colombia is the agency with the longest footprint in the country, counting more than 40 years of working in the development and humanitarian sector, focusing on the early recovery of the population affected by the protracted internal armed conflict in its humanitarian function. Its current focus covers the areas of prevention and early recovery actions by:

1. providing durable solutions to internally displaced people;
2. strengthening institutional capacities to guarantee victim's rights and early warning systems;
3. preparedness, early warning risk communication, needs assessments (HBDA, PDNA) and post-disaster planning and recovery actions
4. improving the livelihoods of adolescents affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters
5. contributing to generate development opportunities for migrants along the border area to Venezuela and strengthen public policies related to migrant and refugees.
6. formulating and supporting short- and long-term projects for sustainable reintegration of former FARC-EP combatants;
7. supporting local and national authorities in prevention and assistance in post-emergency situations

Furthermore, the country office actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and leads some of the Local Humanitarian Teams. UNDP Colombia is also leading the Early Recovery Cluster within the HCT. UNDP has presence in 7 territories in Colombia and projects in more than 60% of the territory, covering especially the areas most affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters.

OCHA has a long history in Colombia being present in the country since 2004. Up until 2018, OCHA had a sizable territorial presence which helped build strong relations with communities and key stakeholders in many departments and in the establishment of the Local Coordination Teams which continue to exist today and which constitute a key pillar of the humanitarian architecture in country. Aside from a central Office in Bogota, it has 4 sub offices in Choco, Nariño, Monteria and Norte de Santander (some of the worst affected areas by conflict) and an antenna in the Amazonas department. It also has information managers deployed in 7 departments in country (Antioquia, Choco, Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Villavicencio- Meta y Arauca). Information managers in these areas play a key role in situation awareness and reporting.

Both UNDP and OCHA have a long history of partnership with the UNGRD and the UARIV as well as working at territorial level with Governorates and municipalities. OCHA has annual joint workplans developed and agreed with each of these two government entities to define priorities for the year within the framework of cooperation agreements. The present action is framed under these plans and partnerships.

### 3.2 Synergies, links, complementarity with your other actions

The present action complements ongoing OCHA efforts to enhance humanitarian coordination for an effective and needs-based response to emergencies, particularly at decentralized level. It also complements ongoing interventions to enhance territorial capacities to effectively prevent and respond to disasters. Priorities identified in this action have been identified with the UNGRD and the UARIV taking into account other partner's interventions planned in this field and focusing on key gaps.

The action will also reinforce efforts being made by the Local Coordination Teams to enhance cooperation with territorial authorities at local level and leave better installed capacities to prepare and respond to emergencies. There are 15 Local Coordination or Humanitarian Teams in Colombia with OCHA leading the humanitarian section of four of these similar to UNDP, leading the development and peace section of also four of these.

UNDP, as coordinator of the Early Recovery cluster, will coordinate with OCHA at both national and local levels to ensure the continuum of the response in terms of preparedness, care and recovery, with a special focus on institutional ownership and institutional empowerment, as well as on strengthening community resilience.



#### 4. Needs Assessment and Risks Analysis

##### 4.1 Assessment dates and methodology

OCHA led the coordination of the 2021 Colombia Humanitarian Overview from June to December 2020. The HNO 2021 was developed through an inter-agency needs analysis which included up to 61 sources of information as well as the inputs and qualitative review by 15 Local Coordination Teams. An independent peer review team facilitated by UNDP statisticians double checked the data analysis methodology. Preliminary results were analysed by the inter-cluster working group as well as the information managers group. The HNO was reviewed and approved by the Colombia HCT. It provides detailed information, data and analysis on the critical humanitarian needs across the country highlighting the geographical areas with highest severity of need as well as the most affected populations.

This information, together with the priorities identified by the UNGRD and the UARIV, has framed the priority actions and priority areas proposed in this intervention. **Priority departments and municipalities have therefore been selected on the basis of their severity scale in the HNO (which indicates high affectation and low capacity) as well as priorities identified by the UNGRD and the UARIV.**

**When relevant, upload to APPEL a copy of the most relevant assessment report.**

## 4.2 Problem, needs and risk analysis

2020 saw the convergence of multiple factors, which aggravated the humanitarian situation in Colombia. COVID-19 had a severe impact on the health systems in the country as well as on food security, nutrition and protection indicators. The security situation deteriorated, as armed groups took advantage of the situation to pursue territorial expansion. Clashes between them, with the armed forces and hostilities directly targeted at the population are generating displacement as well as increased confinement and restrictions on movement. The number of natural disasters doubled this year affecting 600,000 people and devastating areas where capacities are low. The confluence of all these factors has stretched national response capacities. Humanitarian actors increased their response from 900,000 people in 2019 to 1.6 million people in 2020 including expanding territorial coverage and deploying to new areas, where no prior humanitarian presence existed, such as the Amazonas region and the Archipelago de San Andrés. Recent developments suggest that the trend reversal of a temporary return of Venezuelan migrants and refugees to their home country halted, suggesting that the inflow of migrants back to Colombia will accelerate in the coming period further straining hosting capacities. As a result, the number of people in need has increased from 5.1 in late 2020, to 6.7 million people with some sectoral needs – particularly related to health, water and sanitation and food security, having increased by 97 per cent. The regions with the greatest concentration of humanitarian needs are the Pacific coast as well as the northeast border with Venezuela, the south border with Ecuador, and the North-West.

Forecasts for 2021 point to another challenging year requiring a solid complementary humanitarian response. 2021 begins with a serious deterioration in the spread of COVID straining health capacities and likely delaying economic recovery. The vaccination campaign will be a tremendous operational challenge for the country requiring time. Violence is expected to increase for the fifth consecutive year with armed groups expanding territorially as they fight for control of strategic routes and/or production areas. The La Niña phenomenon is expected to continue causing disasters for at least the first half of the year. As of now, there are no political or socio-economic factors that could lead to improvements in these trends. The pre-electoral period – which has already started– will likely create more tensions and polarization in the country. Elections are planned to take place in June 2022.

Lessons drawn from developments in 2020 point to the need to further invest in capacitating local readiness and response capacities particularly in areas most affected, with less resources, where mayors are new and where there is a convergence of humanitarian drivers. The need to further strengthen situation monitoring and the articulation of humanitarian actors with these local authorities to enhance readiness levels and increase the efficiency of the response was also identified. Advances made in 2020 such as the development of the SOPs agreed with UNGRD and UARIV for response to emergencies as well as the joint missions being undertaken to affected areas are good practices that can be further built on. Special emphasis will need to be paid to enhancing preparedness and readiness measures in 2021.

In addition to the humanitarian situation in the country with its various drivers and underlying risks, as elaborated above, the country exhibits as well a comparatively weak institutional presence and capacity at the municipality level. Whilst the actual scale of this institutional deficits its not homogeneously distributed across the country's 1,122 municipalities, OCHA identified the following key common issues: 1) a large share of the staff is new; they do not have the relevant backgrounds, and are not aware of relevant processes, routes and procedures; 2) systems in place can often be complex and lengthy – such as a 50 page long contingency plans; it exists a high number of planning instruments at municipal and governorate level; 3) the fact that these institutions have limited human capacities and often staff available need to perform multiple functions and 4) they have limited financial resources. The confluence of these factors hampers their ability to respond in a timely fashion to emergencies as well as to seek complementary support either by national institutions and/or to humanitarian partners on site.

### 4.3 Response analysis

As a result of developments in 2020, humanitarian actors increased their response from 900,000 people in 2019 to 1.6 million people in 2020 including expanding territorial coverage and deploying to new areas, where no prior humanitarian presence existed, such as the Amazonas region and the Archipelago de San Andrés.

Given the current situation and forecasts for 2021, the work of the humanitarian community - complementing state responses - continues to be important to facilitate a coordinated and efficient humanitarian response.

Whilst much of 2020 was focused on establishing protocols to speed up response efforts to emergencies and enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian response, 2021 will need to focus on enhancing readiness and preparedness measures to face the various scenarios identified for the country. In doing so, a stronger emphasis on capacitating local institutions to step up their readiness measures is being proposed. Further efforts will be made to operationalize agreements being reached on how best to use the two national instruments and laws (Victims Law and Disasters) to respond to areas of double or triple affectation.

These efforts will complement the ongoing support being provided by members of the Local Coordination Team to local authorities and institutions in the regions and in particular the municipalities that were identified in the HNO as the municipalities with the highest severity level, where displacements occur regularly and where in addition large parts of the indigenous population of Colombia lives, as indicated under section 5.1.. This is in line with the ECHO 2021 strategy, to focus on the "most affected and under-assisted populations, in particular recently displaced people, rural communities affected by the armed conflict" and the indigenous population as well as Afro-Colombian population, as specifically named in the ECHO 2021 strategy for the country. The current capacity of local state actors in these regions is insufficient and not targeted and/or adjusted to the specific cultural norms and needs, including the language, of the most vulnerable population group in these municipalities, the indigenous communities.

OCHA will therefore provide targeted capacity building activities to the UNGRD and UARIV, in areas regularly affected by conflict and disasters and with low response capacities supported to better prepare and respond to emergencies by providing knowledge and best-practice transfer from DRM experts as well as indigenous expert to the local personnel, updating the Humanitarian Response Manual to incorporate Sphere Standards; to prepare relevant training and communication material; support the training of national and territorial UNGRD/ UARIV teams regarding humanitarian principles; International Humanitarian Law applicable to non-international conflicts and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS); to update contingency plans; to support the elaboration of educational communications material on disaster management, amongst others. This will be accomplished through workshops, trainings and certifications with the objective to not only provide a more sophisticated DRM management, but also to enhance the relationship between state actors and indigenous communities in the target areas. As such, the project supports and starts the development of risk awareness communications material specially tailored to indigenous communities as well as the translation into different indigenous languages and will provide technical support to the Prevention and Emergency Attention Subdirectorates/UARIV in the development of recommendations to adjust their response to indigenous communities with a differential approach, while sensitising the local authorities and stakeholders on humanitarian principles and architecture.

The second fundamental objective of the project is the enhancement of evidence-based analysis and territorial information management capacity of local actors to inform readiness and response planning in the targeted areas. This will be accomplished through a knowledge and technology transfer from Local Coordination Teams to capacitate focal points in Governorates and selected municipalities on information management systems for improved readiness, response as well as reporting and analysis. Joint Multisectoral Needs Assessment will additionally strengthen humanitarian evidence based and support planning for 2022 - providing them with digital methods to collect the data with an efficient and integral approach that allows to exactly track the people in need - focussing on the most affected population groups and securing a more targeted response of state actors to their needs, to create local capacities in regions that are the most affected by the armed conflict that are able to mitigate the impact of the armed conflict on the population by increasing coping mechanisms, among others.

#### 4.4 Have you assessed this project as entailing data protection risks?

- Yes
- No

##### 4.4.1 Details of risk mitigation measures, including details of any planned Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

OCHA follows the data management policies of the UN Secretariat, as defined by the Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT), including for management of risk. Main policies are: Record-keeping and the management of United Nations archives (ST/SGB/2007/5); Information Sensitivity, Classification and Handling (ST/SGB/2007/6); United Nations Internet publishing (ST/AI/2001/5); Retention Schedule for ICT Records (INM.01.PROC); Sharing Information with External Parties (INM.02.PROC); United Nations Guidelines on Sharing UN official information with external parties (External Sharing Guidelines). OCHA has in addition developed "Data Responsibility Guidelines" which "offer an overall approach and minimum standard for data responsibility across OCHA". Given that this mainly concerns humanitarian data, these guidelines are also recommended for other humanitarian actors, e.g. partners. See <https://centre.humdata.org/data-responsibility/>; <https://centre.humdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/OCHA-DR-Guidelines-working-draft-032019.pdf>.

## 5. Beneficiaries

### 5.1 Beneficiaries - identification criteria

Priority departments and municipalities have been selected on the basis of their severity scale in the HNO (which indicates high affectation and low capacity) as well as priorities identified by the UNGRD and the UARIV

### 5.2 Involvement of the beneficiaries in the design of / and in the action

The identification of the actions and priority areas propose result from ongoing consultations, relations and analysis with the priority areas selected. Priority areas identified have focused on the most affected areas and where gaps are biggest according to a prioritization exercise conducted jointly by OCHA (based on HNO and on the information gathered by our local offices), UNGRD and UARIV.

### 5.3 Does the proposed action provide a specific targeted response for groups or individuals with specific vulnerabilities?

- Yes
- No

**5.3.1 If yes, please select up to 4 relevant groups/vulnerabilities**

- Infants and children under 5
- Adolescent girls and boys
- Pregnant and lactating women
- Elderly > 50
- Persons with disabilities
- Victims of explosive devices
- Minorities / Marginalised diversity groups
- Unaccompanied / Separated children
- Other

**5.3.2 Provide details on the targeted groups and on the specific responses tailored to their particular need.**

Yes, the proposed intervention includes targeted and dedicated actions focused on indigenous communities to ensure they have adequate, tailored risk awareness materials and instruments to better prepare and protect themselves from disasters and emergencies.

**6. Gender and Age Marker****6.1 Gender and Age**

Is the marker applicable?

- Yes
- No

**Q1: Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?**

Yes

**Q2: Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?**

Yes

**Q3: Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?**

Yes

**Q4: Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the action?**

Not sufficiently

**Initial mark**

1

## 6.2 Additional comments and challenges

## 7. Logic of the Intervention

### 7.1 Principal objective

Contribute to enhanced emergency preparedness and response in Colombia

### 7.1.2 Specific objective description

Based on lessons learned of 2020, enhance preparedness and readiness measures at territorial level as well as analysis of risks and opportunities to enhance protection of communities at risk - both for conflict dynamics and for natural disasters.

## 7.2 Indicators

#01

### Indicator

### Definition

Number of Departments with enhanced knowledge and tools to prepare and respond to emergencies and able to seek complementarity from humanitarian actors.

### Source and method of data collection

The information is collected through the state's entities UNGRD and UARIV.

### Baseline

### Target value

### Progress value

### Achieved value

### Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value

#02

**Indicator**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of affected departments for which we have enhanced and recent evidence-based analysis on humanitarian needs to inform humanitarian and readiness planning

**Source and method of data collection**

The information is collected through OCHA and incorporated into the HNO 2020

**Baseline**

4,00

**Target value**

13,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value****7.3 Results - Result [01]****Result title**

Areas regularly affected by conflict and disasters and with low response capacities are supported to be better prepared and respond to emergencies.



**Sector / Amount****Sector****Subsectors**

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

**Estimated total amount**

**Indicators****Indicator**

#01

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of of emergency preparedness and response manuals and guidance documents prepared

**Source and method of data collection**

Information collected through UNGRD, UARIV as well as Sala Humanitaria/ReliefWeb

**Baseline**

1,00

**Target value**

3,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

1) Updated manual of humanitarian response reflecting 2018 Sphere standards; 2) Updated National Project of Technical Assistance; 3) Elaboration of a checklist to measure municipal readiness and response capacities to emergencies.

#02

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of of municipalities receiving capacitation and support to strengthen readiness and response capacities and are certified in incident command and emergency management.

**Source and method of data collection**

Information collected through UNGRD and UARIV.

**Baseline**

1,00

**Target value**

35,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

# of municipalities receiving capacitation, support, and certification to: 1) measure heightened vulnerability (evaluation checklist); 2) evaluate their readiness capacities ( capacity checklist); 3) update their contingency plans; 4) strengthen their readiness measures; 5) engage with humanitarian actors to seek complementarity.

#03

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of indigenous communities reached with risk awareness and preparedness communication materials in their native language.

**Source and method of data collection**

The information is collected through UARIV and UNGRD.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

10,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

# of manuals and awareness materials developed specifically for indigenous communities and translated in their language as well as # of workshops and support provided for greater preparedness  
Priority areas identified have focused on the most affected areas and where gaps are biggest according to a prioritization exercise conducted jointly by OCHA (based on HNO and on the information gathered by our local offices), and by the priorities areas provided by the UNGRD and UARIV according to their assessments. Local municipalities were not yet consulted specifically on the project in view of managing expectations pending an approval of the project, but there are regular interactions with them on the basis of our ongoing relations and OCHA is aware of the challenges they face.

#04

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of ELCs/EHLs completing preparedness and readiness checklists ahead of recurrent emergencies

**Source and method of data collection**

The information is collected through OCHA.

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

15,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

# of ELCs/EHLs supported to 1) completing preparedness and readiness checklists; 2) implementing Emergency Response Protocols (SOPs) agreed with UNGRD and UARIV as well as 3) sensitized and trained to also support the implementation of the new Protocols for response to double and triple affectation agreed between the UNGRD and the UARIV.

**Comments on all indicators for this result**

**Activities (max 10 per result)****Activity**

#01

**Short description (for the logframe)**

1. Organize with UNGRD and UARIV lessons learned of the 2020 response to emergencies. Agree on checklist to enhance territorial and national level readiness.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

The exercise of lessons learned from the response to emergencies in 2020 will identify gaps and needs to improve preparedness and complementary response to emergencies in 2021 within the framework of laws 1448 and 1523. With these results, a guide will be established that contemplates the phases of mitigation, preparedness and response to disaster or conflict emergencies that will take place in 2021. OCHA also hopes - through this exercise - to have a greater level of understanding with institutions regarding the need to facilitate the rapid deployment of humanitarian staff to new emergencies (to avoid unnecessary delays such as the ones we witnessed to the response in Providencia and Santa Catalina, for example).

#02

**Short description (for the logframe)**

2. Support UNGRD/UARIV to update the Humanitarian Response Manual considering the 2018 version of Sphere Standards. Prepare relevant training and communication material. Support the training of national and territorial UNGRD/ UARIV teams regarding humanitarian principles; International Humanitarian Law applicable to non-international conflicts and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) amongst others

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#03

**Short description (for the logframe)**

3. Support UNGRD to develop the National Technical Assistance project for 2021-2022. Prepare relevant training and communication material

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#04

**Short description (for the logframe)**

4. Support UNGRD in the implementation of a community strategy for risk awareness/preparedness. Support development of a checklist to measures municipal emergency preparedness and response capacities.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#05

**Short description (for the logframe)**

5. Support UNGRD/UARIV in the capacitation of priority Governorates and Municipalities with regards to disaster preparedness and response (organize workshops, trainings, and certification)

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#06

**Short description (for the logframe)**

6. Support local authorities to update their contingency plans (both UNGRD/UARIV)

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#07

**Short description (for the logframe)**

7. Support elaboration educational communications material on disaster management.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#08

**Short description (for the logframe)**

8. Support development of risk awareness communications material specially tailored to indigenous communities in most affected areas as well as translation into different indigenous languages and training. Provide technical support to the SPAE/UARIV in the development of recommendations to adjust their response to indigenous communities with a differential approach.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#09

**Short description (for the logframe)**

9. Support greater implementation of SOPs by ELCs and local authorities together with UNGRD and UARIV. Support implementation of SOPs for double/triple affectation being developed by UNGRD/UARIV.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#10

**Short description (for the logframe)**

10. Sensitize local authorities and stakeholders on humanitarian principles and architecture.

**Detailed description (if needed)****7.3 Results - Result [02]****Result title**

Enhanced evidence-based analysis and territorial information management capacity to inform readiness and response planning.



**Sector / Amount****Sector****Subsectors**

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

**Estimated total amount**

**Indicators****Indicator**

#01

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of departments that receive OCHA IM support to establish Information management capacities within Governorates.

**Source and method of data collection**

Information collected by OCHA.

**Baseline**

3,00

**Target value**

5,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

Number of departments with OCHA Information managers that train and capacitate Governorate focal points to develop their own information management capacities. # of other actors benefiting from enhanced information management capacities (ethnic/indigenous communities; departmental health secretaries; civil defence etc). (NB: this is a continuation of the capacity development strategy that FAO began to implement in Nariño, Putumayo and Chocó)

#02

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Number of areas (departments) covered in the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) and Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

**Source and method of data collection**

Data collected through OCHA and incorporated in the HNO 2021 and published on Sala Humanitaria/ReliefWeb

**Baseline**

1,00

**Target value**

15,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

# of assessments and primary data-collection gathering undertaken either through the MSNA or through joint OCHA-UARIV or interagency assessment missions (MIRA)

#03

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Study of protection/humanitarian implications for people living in areas under influence/control of OAGs completed with key recommendations on community readiness, preparedness, and mitigation measures (UARIV/OCHA).

**Source and method of data collection**

Study published by OCHA on ReliefWeb, among others

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

1,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

Joint study and analysis of key protection challenges in areas under influence of armed groups and development of key recommendations for communities to enhance community-protection measures. Identify recommendations also for victimizing events that are not covered by the law. (links also with joint OCHA-UARIV assessment missions)

#04

**Type / Subsector**

Custom

**Definition**

Enhanced digital method for implementation of EDAN and consolidation RUD with IM support to UNGRD (georeferencing) and enhanced information system with the development of SI-SPAE modules in support to UARIV.

**Source and method of data collection**

Information collected through UNGRD

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

1,00

**Progress value****Achieved value****Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value**

Data collection tool implemented on mobile devices nationwide, which allows georeferencing and consolidation of information for inclusion of people in the RUD. Ensures partner coordination for emergency response and is sustainable for implementation (zero cost program). Support the development of a number of modules in the SI-SPAE system (UARIV) including on: 1) humanitarian emergencies, 2) contingency plans, 3) coordination spaces for prevention and reporting, 4) infrastructure and agricultural projects.

EDAN is the Spanish abbreviation for the evaluation of the damages and needs after a disaster occurred (in Spanish: evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades); RUD stands for the Single Registry of Victims (in Spanish: Registro Único de Damnificados).

**Comments on all indicators for this result**

**Activities (max 10 per result)****Activity**

#01

**Short description (for the logframe)**

1. Capacitate focal points in Governorates and select municipalities on information management systems for improved readiness, response as well as reporting and analysis.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#02

**Short description (for the logframe)**

2. Capacitate select ethnic and indigenous communities on information management systems (pilot areas) for improved readiness, response as well as reporting and analysis.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#03

**Short description (for the logframe)**

3. Conduct Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) to strengthen humanitarian evidence base and support planning for 2022.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

Given that 2020 limited the access of humanitarian actors to the communities due to the preventive isolation by COVID-19, which in turn allowed the strengthening and restructuring of different armed groups, and limited regular data collection activities - both by humanitarian actors but also by institutions - both the MSNA and the MIRAs will allow to identify the current humanitarian needs of the communities with a view to promote humanitarian response that attends and adjusts to these new dynamics and needs of the communities, generating communication processes with the communities and accountability process.

Given the broader political challenges OCHA is facing in terms of humanitarian action in country, OCHA also believe that it is important to improve the evidence-base of humanitarian needs analysis to inform the 2022 HNO and HRP by having more independent and recent information reflecting the situation on the ground.

**#04****Short description (for the logframe)**

4. Implement increased number of Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) as well as joint UARIV-OCHA-IA assessments for priority locations (see top 10 – 15 municipalities)

**Detailed description (if needed)**

Given that 2020 limited the access of humanitarian actors to the communities due to the preventive isolation by COVID-19, which in turn allowed the strengthening and restructuring of different armed groups, and limited regular data collection activities - both by humanitarian actors but also by institutions - both the MSNA and the MIRAs will allow to identify the current humanitarian needs of the communities with a view to promote humanitarian response that attends and adjusts to these new dynamics and needs of the communities, generating communication processes with the communities and accountability process.

Given the broader political challenges OCHA is facing in terms of humanitarian action in country, OCHA also believe that it is important to improve the evidence-base of humanitarian needs analysis to inform the 2022 HNO and HRP by having more independent and recent information reflecting the situation on the ground.

**#05****Short description (for the logframe)**

5. Coordinate in depth analysis of humanitarian/protection impact of communities in areas controlled by OAGs- as well as proposed action plan – together with UARIV.

**Detailed description (if needed)****#06****Short description (for the logframe)**

6. Organize with UARIV action plans for mitigation/preparedness and response to emergencies due to armed conflict.

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#07

**Short description (for the logframe)**

7. Support UNGRD in digital methods for implementation of RUD (installation of a data collection tool on mobile devices to fill out the needs assessment form)

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#08

**Short description (for the logframe)**

8. Support UNGRD in information management (cartography)- the data collection tool allows the georeferencing of the people and places assessed

**Detailed description (if needed)**

#09

**Short description (for the logframe)**

9. Support UARIV with modules developed (humanitarian emergencies, contingency plans, coordination spaces for prevention and reporting, infrastructure, and agricultural projects)

**Detailed description (if needed)****7.4 Results Context and Conditions**



## 7.4 Preconditions

Humanitarian actors, and in particular UNDP and OCHA, require a continuous collaboration between State actors and the humanitarian community, which ultimately will be strengthened through the implementation of this project. UNDP longstanding good relationship with the Government of Colombia is an example for this process. However, in November 2020, the Colombian Government requested to the ERC a reconfiguration of the OCHA office into a Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) by 31 June 2021 and the non-renewal of the designation of a Humanitarian Coordinator once the new Resident Coordinator is appointed. As a result, a consultation process on the reconfiguration of the humanitarian architecture and of OCHA will take place during the first quarter of 2021. The reconfiguration process is expected to last the whole year. During this period, OCHA hopes to maintain its planned capacities and functions. The final reconfiguration will be confirmed once the new Resident Coordinator assumes his/her functions.

## 7.5 Assumptions and risks (including risk of fraudulent activities and environmental risk)

- An agreement is reached between MFA and the UN for OCHA to pursue its activities in country
- Humanitarian actors continue collaborating with efforts to coordinate humanitarian action in country
- Member states continue to provide strategic, operational and financial support to humanitarian coordination efforts in country
- The security and political environment remains permissive for humanitarian action in country
- The success of the capacity building activities of comparatively weak institutions at the municipality level (see section 4.2) depends on their absorption capacity

## 7.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described in the section 7.5

- Political discussions are taking place between UN senior leadership and the government of Colombia on humanitarian action in country (HRP) and the presence of OCHA
- Member states have offered support to continue negotiating humanitarian space in country
- OCHA has increased rapprochement and transparency with MFA in an attempt to preserve humanitarian space in country
- OCHA is conscious that in many areas, institutional interlocutors are relatively new and not aware of all procedures; that they have limited capacities as well as human and financial resources and that there is high rotation of personnel. OCHA's plan is thus to invest time, on site – with some of our institutional counterparts – particularly municipalities, in these areas to go through contingency plans in a manner, in which they can appropriate themselves properly of the tools; develop checklists to evaluate their capacities but also leave behind didactic instruments and communication materials – with clear routes indicating roles and responsibilities in case of emergencies – that could help new-comers familiarise themselves easily with these procedures and tools should further changes take place. The fact that the UNGRD and the UARIV will be active actors in this exercise should also help to guarantee continuity to a certain extent.
- Furthermore, the project seeks to 1) establish a common and standard procedures to evaluate local capacities for each municipality; 2) accompany them in the development of necessary simplified tools and 3) leave installed capacity in the local mayor's offices to mitigate these weaknesses and allow the continuity of the appropriation of the contingency plans through the visibility of clear and easy to understand routes in visible places for both officials and the community.

## 8. Resilience Marker

## 8.1 Resilience

**Q1: Do the proposed project activities adequately reflect an analysis of risks and vulnerabilities (including conflict, environment and climate risks)?**

Yes

### Provide details

The intervention is based on the joint needs analysis coordinated by OCHA with humanitarian partners in country - the 2021 HNO as well as the diagnosis of needs and gaps carried out by the UNGRD and the UARIV, identifying areas repeatedly affected by conflict and/or disasters and where institutional readiness and response capacities are limited.

**Q2: Does the project adopt a "do no harm and conflict sensitivity" approach, include specific measures to ensure that the identified risks and any environmental impacts of the project are addressed to the extent possible, and are not aggravated by the action?**

Yes

### Provide details

The activities and geographical areas prioritized are based on identified needs, priorities and gaps - jointly identified by OCHA and UNDP with the UNGRD and the UARIV. None of the proposed activities should generate inequalities or tensions that could lead to tensions or protection concerns for the population.

**Q3: Does the project include measures to strengthen local preparedness capacities (of individuals and national or local institutions or organisations) to respond or adapt to identified risks?**

Yes

### Provide details

The project is primarily focused on strengthening local preparedness capacities to respond to risks.

**Q4: Does the project contribute to long-term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks or identifies modalities to link up with ongoing development interventions (national or international stakeholders)?**

Yes

### Provide details

UNDP as a leader in Early Recovery will seek to promote a Humanitarian-Peace-Development-HPD Nexus logic, ensuring that the processes that are promoted are appropriated to the responding institutions and that greater preparation, analysis and management capacities can be generated both by local institutions and by the targeted communities. The aim is to strengthen the processes of human rights guarantees as well as the mechanisms for enforceability of rights.

Furthermore, the sustainability of the actions will be guaranteed with the installed capacity delivered to the prioritized local municipalities through tools that allow easy updating and appropriation of the contingency plans for both local authorities and the communities, so that changes or rotation of officials in the local municipalities will not affect the sustainability and continuity of the process. The project will also leave tools in place for the UNGRD and the UARIV to be able to pursue these actions in the future.

**Initial mark**

2

**9. Monitoring and Evaluation****9.1 Complaint mechanism**

Within the framework of the monitoring and evaluation exercise of this project, a rigorous coordination mechanism will be established with the responding entities, as well as an accountability mechanism with the targeted communities through OCHA and the local Coordination teams in the field. This will seek to include feedback, needs and complaints that should be taken into account for the optimal development of the project. Due to its non-operational function, OCHA has no direct beneficiaries itself. complaints from partner organisations and other stakeholders can be addressed through the Humanitarian Coordinator and directly through [ocha-colombia@un.org](mailto:ocha-colombia@un.org) and via phone to +57 (571) 4889000 (UNDP).

**9.2 Monitoring of the action**

UNDP, OCHA together with the UNGRD and the UARIV will establish a small committee to regularly (quarterly) review the implementation of the intervention and make course-adjustments as necessary. A mid-year report and final report of the intervention will be developed.

**9.3 Is this action remotely managed?**

- No  
 Yes - partially  
 Yes - fully

**9.4 Which of the following evaluations will be undertaken and charged to the action?****Internal evaluation of the action's results**

- Yes  
 No

**External evaluation of the action's results**

- Yes  
 No

**External audit**

- Yes  
 No

**9.5 Studies carried out in relation to the action (if relevant)**

- Yes  
 No

### 9.5.1 Explain in few words the content of these studies

Joint study and analysis of key protection challenges in areas under influence of armed groups and development of key recommendations for communities to enhance community-protection measures. Identify recommendations also for victimizing events that are not covered by the law. (links also with joint OCHA-UARIV assessment missions)

When relevant, upload to APPEL the annex with additional documents on audits, evaluations, studies carried out and charged to the action (at the latest with the Final Report).

## 10. Implementation

### 10.1 Human resources and management capacities

The present project will serve to complement and enhance activities currently being coordinated by OCHA within the broader framework of the priorities of the Humanitarian Country Team.

As such, the day to day implementation and supervision of the project will be carried out by OCHA (in close collaboration with UNDP and the UNGRD and UARIV)

Given the scope of the project, a dedicated project manager has been foreseen to support project owners in the day to day implementation of the activities as well as in the close coordination with our institutional partners at national and territorial level.

Given that most of the activities proposed relate to the generation of procedures, manuals as well as capacitation of institutions at field level, the project is largely composed of human resources. These include:

1. The project manager- who will also be a DRM expert- and who will oversee the implementation of all project activities
2. A DRM expert that will support in the development of all didactic material as well as in the capacitation of institutional partners at field level (together with the project manager)
3. An expert on indigenous affairs that will support the consultations with indigenous communities and the elaboration of tailored material for these communities
4. Three territorial IMs (Putumayo, Nariño and Vaupes) that will continue to generate updates on developments in these departments including generating alerts, SitReps and communication materials as well as supporting the ELC and governorates with information management activities
5. An analyst to carry out the study on the protection and humanitarian implications in areas living under control of NSAGs and issue recommendations
6. An international humanitarian affairs officer to continue supporting OCHA coordination functions (extension of existing staff)
7. A web developer that will support all the system developments and updates required by the UNGRD and the UARIV for making the results of the RUD as well as the SPAE more readily available and accessible.
8. The project will also be supported by a dedicated admin staff.

The above-mentioned team will be integrated with and supported by existing staff and capacities within OCHA. Taking into account that both the UNGRD and the UARIV are the government entities in charge of dealing with disaster and conflict emergencies, the contracted personnel will provide technical and complementary support for updating and appropriation of the contingency plans within the framework of Laws 1523 and 1448. At national level, all proposed activities will be coordinated and designed jointly with the UNGRD and the UARIV. At the territorial level, synergies will be established between the LCTs and the territorial authorities of both the UNGRD and the UARIV in order to territorialize the support considering the different territorial dynamics.

**10.2 Do you intend to deploy EU Aid Volunteers in the framework of this action?**

- Yes
- No
- Do not know yet

**10.3 Logistics**

**10.3.1 Are you overseeing your entire supply chain? Please answer "No" if you are relying on other entities to do this either fully or partially (e.g. Humanitarian Procurement Centre, Global Logistics Cluster, through joint procurement initiatives etc.)?**

Yes

**10.3.2 Please describe shortly the approaches you are using. If used, please also provide details on the Humanitarian Procurement Centre**

Through local procurement.

**10.4.1 Do you anticipate any implementation challenges in the supply chain?**

No

**10.5 Work Plan**

You are expected to upload to APPEL the work plan of the action.

**10.6 Are there any other participants in the action?**

- Yes
- No
- Do not know yet

**10.7 Implementing partners list**

When relevant, upload to APPEL the list of implementing partners.

**11. Field Coordination**

## 11.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

The close support to the 15 Local Coordination Teams (LCTs) will remain fundamental for the success of this project with OCHA continuing to lead strategically chosen LCT's. The project partner OCHA will be present with coordination staff in 5 departments – those most affected by humanitarian crises – and with information managers in 10 departments to adapt to newly arising needs during 2021. Furthermore, UNDP is heading the peace and development section of 4 LCTs.

OCHA will also support efforts to build coherence in the Venezuela crisis response planning by ensuring a “back-to-back approach” between the Colombian humanitarian architecture, and the IOM/UNHCR coordination platform (GIFMM).

A stronger integration of humanitarian variables into peace mission analysis and reporting as well as in peace and development efforts is further targeted.

OCHA will also work closely with institutions such as the Victims Unit (UARIV), the National Disaster Risk Management unit (UNGRD) and the Ombudsman's office to strengthen cooperation between humanitarian actors and institutions at subnational level according to the newly agreed SOPs with these institutions and according to annual joint workplans currently being developed with them.

OCHA will strengthen a more integrated multi-sectoral response to people in need, protect and save lives through humanitarian assistance and protection, as well as contribute to lasting solutions using a protection, gender and differential approach. OCHA will support humanitarian actors in prevention and disaster preparedness measures and advocate for improved humanitarian access in the context of an increasingly hostile environment to humanitarian actors. Enhancing rapid response mechanisms in the most affected territories will also be a priority.

## 11.2 Action listed in

### Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

Yes

No

### UN Flash Appeal

Yes

No

### Red Cross / Red Crescent appeal

Yes

No

### Other

Yes

No

### 11.3 Coordination with national and local authorities

UNDP works in the formulation of development plans, in the elaboration of public policies and response plans, strengthening the national government and local administrations in local management areas, attention to vulnerable populations, access to justice, comprehensive risk management, development of sectoral or population policies, seeking to respond both in crisis and post-crisis contexts. The above aims to support the interrelation between humanitarian response and recovery, as well as the mainstreaming of the SDGs and the human rights approach and sustainable solutions in both national and local programs

OCHA coordinates and provides regular reports on its actions and those of the broader humanitarian community, including UNDP, to the Ministry of Foreign affairs (weekly response updates; monthly briefings on humanitarian response efforts; and regular meetings) . OCHA also works closely with the Disaster Management Unit and the Victims' Unit within the framework of joint workplans developed with these institutions each year. This project will significantly strengthen both, the working relationship at a decentralized level between the UARIV, the UNGRD and the humanitarian community, in particular UNDP and OCHA, as well as strengthen the humanitarian space in the country.

At territorial level, OCHA works in close collaboration with the Governors office, Mayors, the Defensoria, Personerías, the Crisis Management Teams as well as with indigenous leaders to coordinate its actions and those of the humanitarian community in the area.

### 11.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

UNDP, as part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as in the coordination spaces with peace and development actors, provides a strategic vision in the logic of ensuring the continuum of the humanitarian-development response, which seeks to be reflected in processes of both strategic analysis and multi-stakeholder planning for preparedness, response and post-crisis recovery.

OCHA works closely with the Resident Coordinators Office in the pursuit of nexus opportunities - particularly at field level. It also seeks an adequate articulation between humanitarian response efforts- as outlined in the HRP and peace and development efforts as outlined in the UNSDCF. Actors that are active in both the humanitarian and development sphere, such as UNDP, are critical to bridge the space between the sectors and to incorporate an integral/nexus approach in the response.

## 12. Visibility, Communication and Information Activities

### 12.1 Standard visibility

#### A. Compulsory display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on (all points required):

##### A1: Building signage (e.g. partner office buildings, health centers, distribution points)

Yes

No

##### A2: Equipment (for e.g. vehicles, water tanks, containers)

Yes

No

**A3: Shipments and goods for distribution as part of the humanitarian response (e.g. blankets, sacks, tents, buckets, hygiene kits, debit cards)**

- Yes  
 No

**A4: Branding of the operational materials/outreach materials addressing beneficiaries (e.g. training materials, flyers, notebooks, posters etc.)**

- Yes  
 No

**A5: Clothing items worn by project staff (e.g. T-shirts, field vests, caps)**

- Yes  
 No

**Attention:** If no visibility or limited visibility of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity will be applied due to security reasons, please request a derogation in chapter 14.

**Provide a justification if any of the above compulsory display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity items will be not implemented:**

OCHA within its coordination mandate does not deliver goods and equipment, therefore visibility actions under Section 12.1A are not applicable. However, visibility will be added to all materials, manuals, communication kits and products that are created within this project.

**B. External communication of EU funding and partnership through (select at least 5 points):**

**B1: Press releases, press conferences, other media outreach**

- Yes  
 No

**B2: Videos**

- Yes  
 No

**B3: Photos**

- Yes  
 No

**B4: Human interest stories with visuals**

- Yes  
 No

**B5: Social media posts**

- Yes  
 No



**B6: Events**

- Yes  
 No

**B7: Print materials (e.g. brochures, factsheets etc.)**

- Yes  
 No

**B8: Others**

- Yes  
 No

**Please specify for each communication action frequency, scope, timeline, channels to be used and number of people to be reached:**

In addition to the visibility actions as per 12.B, OCHA's donor visibility actions and activities include mention in key flagship publications (such as OCHA and CBPF annual reports) and on corporate websites, expressions of gratitude on social media (mainly through corporate Twitter channels) and via public displays (such as posters) in all OCHA offices. OCHA engages with ECHO on visibility issues both at headquarters and field levels.

For the OCHA Colombia country office, OCHA will provide above mentioned visibility and recognition in particular through:

1. Earmarked contributions to the OCHA country office will be listed on that office webpage - <https://www.unocha.org/colombia>
2. OCHA globally lists all its extra-budgetary donors on the OCHA Online website and regularly publishes updated donor ranking tables. <https://www.unocha.org/>. As well as a donor to OCHA, ECHO has access to the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) website, which provides additional visibility to donors. <https://odsg.unocha.org/welcome?destination=/dashboard>
3. OCHA also acknowledges donor 's contributions in the Financial Tracking Service (FTS)- <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/950/flows>
4. OCHA's annual reports will continue to provide the necessary acknowledgment for all contributing donors.
5. OCHA acknowledges donor funding, including ECHO funding, through social media (mainly Twitter).
6. Ocha will develop visibility posters for display in the OCHA offices premises.

**12.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?**

- Standard visibility, information and communication activities  
 Above-standard, visibility, information and communication activities

**13. Financial Overview of the Action**

## 13.1 Estimated costs

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Interim report incurred costs	Final report incurred costs	[RCI] Final update
Total direct eligible costs	657.900,12€				
% of indirect costs (max 7%)	7,0%				
Amount of indirect costs (cut after 2nd decimal)	46.053,01€	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€
Total costs	703.953,13€	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€

Please consider direct costs as the implementation costs, indirect costs as the remuneration costs.

## 13.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Interim report incurred costs	Final report incurred costs
% of support costs	0,00%			

## 13.3 Funding of action

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Final budget	[RCI] Final update
Direct revenue of the action	0,00€			
Contribution by applicant	0,00€			
Contribution by other donors	303.953,89€			
Contribution by beneficiaries				
Contribution requested from ECHO	399.999,24€			
% of total funding	56,82%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total funding	703.953,13€	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€

13.5 You are expected to upload to APPEL the annex with financial statement and detailed budget.

**13.6 Contribution in kind****13.7 Financial contributions by other donors**

Spain has pledged to contribute approximately 300,000€ to the project.  
The costs estimated under section 13.2 are quantified as 0% pending clarifications requested by UN agencies from DG ECHO

**13.8 VAT exemption granted (including to the implementing partners)?**

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know yet

**13.8.1 Details on VAT exemption (mandatory if the answer is "No" or "Do not know yet")****14. Requests for Alternative Arrangements****14.1 Requests for alternative arrangements**

#	Request details

**15. Administrative Information****15.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement**

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

## 15.2 Name, telephone, e-mail and title of the contact person(s)

#	Name	Office location	Phone	E-mail
01	UNDP Brussels Office	Brussels	+3225054625	brussels.office@undp.org
02	Claudia Rodriguez	Bogotá, Colombia	+57-3168752670	rodriguez24@un.org
03	Jessica Faieta	Bogotá, Colombia	+57-4889000	jessica.faieta@undp.org

## 16. Conclusions and Lessons Learned

## 16.1 Comments at proposal stage

## 17. Logframe

Action title:

Enhance emergency preparedness and response in Colombia

Sectors:

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Stage:

EC Amount:

Total funding:

Proposal:

399.999,24€

703.953,13€

Amendment:

/

0,00€

Final Report:

/

/

Principal objective:

Contribute to enhanced emergency preparedness and response in Colombia

**Specific objective:**

Based on lessons learned of 2020, enhance preparedness and readiness measures at territorial level as well as analysis of risks and opportunities to enhance protection of communities at risk - both for conflict dynamics and for natural disasters.

**Specific objective indicators****[01]****Indicator type / name:****Indicator definition:**

Number of Departments with enhanced knowledge and tools to prepare and respond to emergencies and able to seek complementarity from humanitarian actors.

**Baseline:**

4,00

**Target value:**

13,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**[02]****Indicator type / name:****Indicator definition:**

Number of affected departments for which we have enhanced and recent evidence-based analysis on humanitarian needs to inform humanitarian and readiness planning

**Baseline:**

4,00

**Target value:**

13,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**Results****Result [01]****Title:**

Areas regularly affected by conflict and disasters and with low response capacities are supported to be better prepared and respond to emergencies.

**Sector:**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

**Sub-sectors:**

- Other (DRR / DP)

**Estimated total amount:****Proposal / amendment stage:****Final report stage:**

332.489,96€

/

**Indicators**

**[01]****Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of of emergency preparedness and response manuals and guidance documents prepared

**Baseline:**

1,00

**Target value:**

3,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**[02]****Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of of municipalities receiving capacitation and support to strengthen readiness and response capacities and are certified in incident command and emergency management.

**Baseline:**

1,00

**Target value:**

35,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**[03]****Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of indigenous communities reached with risk awareness and preparedness communication materials in their native language.

**Baseline:**

0,00

**Target value:**

10,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**[04]****Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of ELCs/EHLs completing preparedness and readiness checklists ahead of recurrent emergencies

**Baseline:**

0,00

**Target value:**

15,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**Activities****Activity [01]**

1. Organize with UNGRD and UARIV lessons learned of the 2020 response to emergencies. Agree on checklist to enhance territorial and national level readiness.

**Activity [02]**

2. Support UNGRD/UARIV to update the Humanitarian Response Manual considering the 2018 version of Sphere Standards. Prepare relevant training and communication material. Support the training of national and territorial UNGRD/ UARIV teams regarding humanitarian principles; International Humanitarian Law applicable to non-international conflicts and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) amongst others

#### Activity [03]

3. Support UNGRD to develop the National Technical Assistance project for 2021-2022. Prepare relevant training and communication material

#### Activity [04]

4. Support UNGRD in the implementation of a community strategy for risk awareness/preparedness. Support development of a checklist to measures municipal emergency preparedness and response capacities.

#### Activity [05]

5. Support UNGRD/UARIV in the capacitation of priority Governorates and Municipalities with regards to disaster preparedness and response (organize workshops, trainings, and certification)

#### Activity [06]

6. Support local authorities to update their contingency plans (both UNGRD/UARIV)

#### Activity [07]

7. Support elaboration educational communications material on disaster management.

#### Activity [08]

8. Support development of risk awareness communications material specially tailored to indigenous communities in most affected areas as well as translation into different indigenous languages and training. Provide technical support to the SPAE/UARIV in the development of recommendations to adjust their response to indigenous communities with a differential approach.

#### Activity [09]

9. Support greater implementation of SOPs by ELCs and local authorities together with UNGRD and UARIV. Support implementation of SOPs for double/triple affectation being developed by UNGRD/UARIV.

#### Activity [10]

10. Sensitize local authorities and stakeholders on humanitarian principles and architecture.

## Result [02]

**Title:**

Enhanced evidence-based analysis and territorial information management capacity to inform readiness and response planning.

**Sector:**

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

**Sub-sectors:**

- Other (DRR / DP)

**Estimated total amount:**

**Proposal / amendment stage:**

**Final report stage:**

325.410,16€

/

## Indicators

[01]

**Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of departments that receive OCHA IM support to establish Information management capacities within Governorates.

**Baseline:**

3,00

**Target value:**

5,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

[02]

**Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Number of areas (departments) covered in the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) and Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

**Baseline:**

1,00

**Target value:**

15,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

[03]

**Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Study of protection/humanitarian implications for people living in areas under influence/control of OAGs completed with key recommendations on community readiness, preparedness, and mitigation measures (UARIV/OCHA).

**Baseline:**

0,00

**Target value:**

1,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

[04]



**Indicator type / name:**

Custom

**Indicator definition:**

Enhanced digital method for implementation of EDAN and consolidation RUD with IM support to UNGRD (georeferencing) and enhanced information system with the development of SI-SPAE modules in support to UARIV.

**Baseline:**

0,00

**Target value:**

1,00

**Progress value:**

/

**Achieved value:**

/

**Activities****Activity [01]**

1. Capacitate focal points in Governorates and select municipalities on information management systems for improved readiness, response as well as reporting and analysis.

**Activity [02]**

2. Capacitate select ethnic and indigenous communities on information management systems (pilot areas) for improved readiness, response as well as reporting and analysis.

**Activity [03]**

3. Conduct Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) to strengthen humanitarian evidence base and support planning for 2022.

**Activity [04]**

4. Implement increased number of Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) as well as joint UARIV-OCHA-IA assessments for priority locations (see top 10 - 15 municipalities)

**Activity [05]**

5. Coordinate in depth analysis of humanitarian/protection impact of communities in areas controlled by OAGs- as well as proposed action plan - together with UARIV.

**Activity [06]**

6. Organize with UARIV action plans for mitigation/preparedness and response to emergencies due to armed conflict.

**Activity [07]**

7. Support UNGRD in digital methods for implementation of RUD (installation of a data collection tool on mobile devices to fill out the needs assessment form)

#### Activity [08]

8. Support UNGRD in information management (cartography)- the data collection tool allows the georeferencing of the people and places assessed

#### Activity [09]

9. Support UARIV with modules developed (humanitarian emergencies, contingency plans, coordination spaces for prevention and reporting, infrastructure, and agricultural projects)

#### Pre-conditions:

Humanitarian actors, and in particular UNDP and OCHA, require a continuous collaboration between State actors and the humanitarian community, which ultimately will be strengthened through the implementation of this project. UNDP longstanding good relationship with the Government of Colombia is an example for this process. However, in November 2020, the Colombian Government requested to the ERC a reconfiguration of the OCHA office into a Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) by 31 June 2021 and the non-renewal of the designation of a Humanitarian Coordinator once the new Resident Coordinator is appointed. As a result, a consultation process on the reconfiguration of the humanitarian architecture and of OCHA will take place during the first quarter of 2021. The reconfiguration process is expected to last the whole year. During this period, OCHA hopes to maintain its planned capacities and functions. The final reconfiguration will be confirmed once the new Resident Coordinator assumes his/her functions.

#### Risks and assumptions:

- An agreement is reached between MFA and the UN for OCHA to pursue its activities in country
- Humanitarian actors continue collaborating with efforts to coordinate humanitarian action in country
- Member states continue to provide strategic, operational and financial support to humanitarian coordination efforts in country
- The security and political environment remains permissive for humanitarian action in country
- The success of the capacity building activities of comparatively weak institutions at the municipality level (see section 4.2) depends on their absorption capacity

#### 18. List of ECHO Pre-defined Annexes

**18.1 Mandatory and optional annexes to be uploaded to APPEL**

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Map of project locations (2.2)


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Assessment report (4.1)

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Action work plan (10.5)

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List of implementing partners (10.7)

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Remote management questionnaire (9.3)

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Remote management quarterly report (9.3)


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Detailed communication plan (12.2)

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Financial statement and budget (13.5)

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**This chapter lists all ECHO pre-defined annexes to be uploaded to APPEL at this action stage. Some of them are mandatory (marked with exclamation sign), some other optional (mandatory depending on choices made in the Single Form or depending on some other external conditions).**

**If you fail to upload mandatory annexes at this stage, you might be requested by ECHO to submit them at later stage via the 'new version' functionality.**