



JANUARY – JUNE 2015

unicef 
Colombia
Crisis
 June
 Humanitarian
 Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The WASH cluster, under the lead of UNICEF, provided safe drinking water and hygiene promotion messaging to 175,905 people and 41,400 people benefited from proper management of excreta and solid waste systems including 10,000 children in schools and rural households. Specifically, UNICEF supported 5,369 person benefited from access to safe water.
- UNICEF also led the education cluster and helped the Ministry of Education to strengthen local contingency plans, support schools as protective spaces; provide furniture and learning materials; and rehabilitate learning spaces.
- In nutrition, UNICEF provided 7,200 children and pregnant and lactating women with micronutrients and messaging on the promotion of breastfeeding for the most vulnerable indigenous children and mothers in three departments.
- UNICEF also provided therapeutic food stuffs and supported the Ministry of Health to develop and run the protocol for community-based management of acute malnutrition in 17 out of 32 departments which provided treatment for 363 children with acute malnutrition.
- In child protection, UNICEF provided mine risk education to benefit 548 children, developed guidelines to protect children released by non-state armed groups and supported use of protective environments to prevent recruitment.

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:
4.8 million people,
1.8 million children
926,000 million IDPs

Total people to be reached in 2015:
200,000

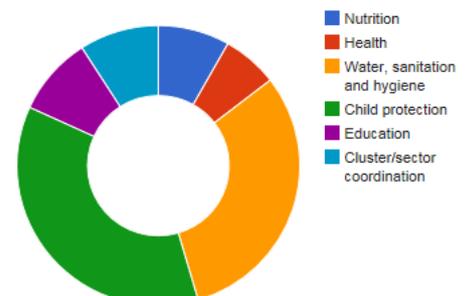
Total children to be reached in 2015:
76,000

Strategic Response Plan - Colombia 2015

UNICEF Requirements:
US\$ 5.5 million

Funds received:
US\$ 1.1 million

2015 Requirements: US\$5,500,000



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In May 2015, the FARC terminated the unilateral ceasefire, a main armed non-state actors in the conflict. This ceasefire led to violent clashes, blocked access to many communities, and increased attacks on infrastructure, which has provoked black-outs and contamination of water sources. FARC re-established its unilateral ceasefire for one month in mid July 2015, and the Government has responded with a decision to halt aerial bombardments of rebel bases, while negotiations in Havana continue.

At the same time, intense rainfall in the east and south of the country has generated new disasters, including landslide in Antioquia, and flooding in Nariño, Putumayo and Arauca. In La Guajira, in the north, drought and the closure of the Venezuelan border exacerbated the existing critical situation of lack of food and water, increasing the nutritional deterioration of the youngest boys and girls of the indigenous Wayuu population; the Secretariat of Health reports 48 child deaths from malnutrition in 2014 and eight through April 2015.

The impacts of the complex humanitarian scenario have continued to be especially strong among indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities living in rural areas where there is a strong presence of armed groups.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In Colombia, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education and Nutrition sectors and co-leads the Child Protection Working Group with UNHCR.

WASH interventions such as water distribution systems or tanking, water treatment and safe storage supplies, and rehabilitate school and community water systems. In nutrition, UNICEF continue to access conflict- or disaster-affected communities in vulnerable conditions with emergency feeding programmes as well as micronutrients for children, pregnant and lactating women.

In the Education in Emergencies Cluster, UNICEF and partners focuses on enhancing quality education in targeted communities with supplies, training and minor rehabilitation of schools. In child protection, UNICEF's work focuses on the prevention of the impacts of the armed conflict on children: landmine accidents; recruitment and use by armed groups; and sexual violence.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's action will continue to support the three-pronged approach outlined in Colombia's Strategic Response Plan 2015, including saving lives, supporting resilience and sustainable solutions, and promoting an effective response that puts protection first. Even as the peace process continues to progress, UNICEF and partners will address the most vulnerable and under-served groups, including indigenous, Afro-Colombian and rural communities in particular.

Specifically, UNICEF and partners will ensure that the rights of children are realized through the following approaches:

1. Improve the response capacity to provide effective and timely assistance to save lives.
2. Increase the resilience of the affected communities and of those at risk through sustainable solutions
3. Promote an effective, integral and multi-sectoral response that assures the centrality of protection, especially of the most vulnerable and marginalized.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH Since January 2015, UNICEF provided an estimated 5,369 people with access to safe and adequate water and hygiene promotion messaging of appropriate behaviours. In addition, 2,100 people benefited from proper management of excreta and solid waste systems including 1,400 children in schools and rural households. The activities of UNICEF and its partners have been carried out chiefly in the territories of Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples, including Kokonuco, Nasa, Embera Chami, Embera Katio, Wounaan, Koffan, Corebaju and Wayü peoples, based on the priorities outlined in the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview. This has included mainly the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca (especially in the rural areas of Buenaventura) as well as La Guajira. In general, the greatest

difficulty lies in provision of sanitation and in changing hygiene practices. Measurement of behavioural changes is usually carried out at the end of project implementation.

Education UNICEF also led the education cluster and helped the Ministry of Education in ten emergencies occurring in six departments during the first six months of 2015, which directly limited access to schools for some 5,000 children and adolescents and 600 teachers. Specifically, the cluster was able to strengthen local contingency plans; support schools as protective spaces; provide furniture and learning materials; and rehabilitate learning spaces. Although no funds were received for the sector, UNICEF managed to provide technical assistance to four departmental teams doing Education in Emergencies, in Antioquia, Cauca, Putumayo and Chocó, as well as to local clusters in Vichada, Guaviare and Norte de Santander. Discussions with the Ministry of Education and the Humanitarian Country Team regarding gender-based indicators in emergency situations resulted in a new set of educational kits whose contents vary according to the sex and ethnicity of the emergency-affected children. UNICEF also did advocacy at community and national levels to promote the right to education for children and adolescents affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Nutrition UNICEF is expanding nutrition services, including in hard to reach locations in Colombia. Since January 2015, UNICEF and partners have provided 7,200 children and pregnant and lactating women with micronutrients and messaging on the promotion of breastfeeding for the most vulnerable indigenous children and mothers in three departments. In addition, UNICEF provided therapeutic food stuffs and supported the Ministry of Health to develop and run the protocol for community-based management of acute malnutrition in 17 out of 32 departments which provided treatment for 363 children with acute malnutrition. UNICEF's work has sought to reduce the gaps in capacity of the Ministry of Health, Secretariats of Health and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) in providing needed, culturally-appropriate nutritional care to children, to prevent deaths from malnutrition, especially among the Wayuu, Embera y Murui indigenous communities. According to preliminary official figures, 406 children under five died from malnutrition during 2014, of which 90% were members of indigenous communities. Key factors associated with these deaths were the prolonged drought in La Guajira and Chocó, the restrictions on movement related to the conflict, contamination of water sources by non-state armed groups, and the limited access to food, water and health services. The emergency response actions of UNICEF included therapeutic feeding for children with acute malnutrition; provision of micronutrients to lactating mothers, and girls and boys under five; promotion of breastfeeding and child-rearing practices to priority communities; and advocacy with health and protection authorities for sustainability of immediate response activities.

Child Protection Between January and June 2015, UNICEF developed guidelines to protect children released by non-state armed groups and supported the use of protective environments to prevent recruitment. This strategy reached 900 girls, boys and adolescents in critical areas of the country, imparting tools and skills to permit the children to protect themselves from recruitment. These children also received psychosocial support through the "Return to Happiness" programme designed to provide a quantum of normalcy despite the turbulence of their lives and experiences. Families and communities have likewise participated in the preparation and equipping (with sports equipment, recreational kits and school items) of physical spaces to protect the girls and boys living in targeted boarding schools. In the component of Mine Action, UNICEF has carried out activities to promote safe behaviour in the face of APL/UXO/IED for girls and boys in rural schools affected by the armed conflict as well as for communities that live in or traverse through high-risk zones. During the first half of the year, 548 persons (of whom 60% are girls and boys) benefitted from Mine Risk Education in Arauca Department, using the MRE in emergencies model which was developed by UNICEF in 2013 and adopted by the Government Directorate in 2014 as the national model. In addition, UNICEF supported five adults and one child who were mine victims, all of whom have received legal advice and humanitarian assistance to cover their transportation, food and lodging during their rehabilitation process. Finally, 1,500 conflict affected children benefitted from rights based interventions to enhance their child protection.



SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (January-June 2015)

COLOMBIA

	Cluster 2015 Target	Cluster Total Results	UNICEF 2015 Target	UNICEF Total Results
NUTRITION				
Number of children and women are access to feeding appropriate for infant and young child feeding (IYCF).			12,000	7,200
Number of children and women access to micronutrients			12,000	7,200
Number of Children with acute malnutrition access appropriate Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition.			3,000	363
HEALTH				
Number of children and women, access to essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions (Integrate Management of Children Illness)			12,000	7,200
Number of children and women access to behaviour change communication interventions towards improving health care and feeding practices			12,000	7,200
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
Number of people with access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene	350,000	175,905	20,000	5,369
Number of people with access to toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, and sanitary, and are user friendly and gender appropriate.	180,000	41,400	5,000	2,100
Number of people receive critical WASH related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea	350,000	175,905	20,000	5,369
CHILD PROTECTION				
Number of people participating in mine risk education activities			1,000	548
Number of conflict-affected children who receive rights-based interventions to enhance child protection as sustainable solutions against mine risk and recruitment			5,000	1,500
EDUCATION				
Emergency-affected children (including adolescents) accessing quality education (including through temporary learning structures)	61,000	33,827	1,410	0

Funding requirements

In line with the country's inter-agency 2015 Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting \$5,500,000 to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Colombia in 2015. To date, the UNICEF Colombia Country has received only 21% of needed funding. Without adequate funding UNICEF will be unable to support and complement the national response to address the impacts of the long-standing armed conflict. Activities in each of the sectors will complement Government activities, accessing under-served areas and/or providing innovative models for replication by national and local authorities.

Appeal Sector	Original 2015 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Revised 2015 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US\$)	Funding gap	
	A	B	C	US\$ D=A-C	% (D/B*100)
WASH	1,700,000	0	705,001	994,999	59%
Education	500,000	0	0	500,000	100%
Health	350,000	0	0	350,000	100%
Nutrition	450,000	0	200,004	249,996	56%
Child Protection	2,000,000	0	229,836	1,770,164	89%
Cluster/Sector Coordination	500,000	0	0	500,000	100%
Unallocated balance					
Sub-Total	5,500,000	0	1,134,841	4,365,159	79%
Carry-forward*			0		
Total funding available**			1,134,841		
Grand Total	5,500,000	0	1,134,841	4,365,159	79%

UNICEF Colombia Crisis: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/

UNICEF Colombia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: www.unicef.org/appeals/Colombia

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