THE CHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR
GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2017
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[OCHA logo] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
I am delighted to share with you the 2017 Colombia Humanitarian Fund (CHF) Annual Report. The document provides an overview to donors, partners, allies, humanitarian actors and the general audience interested in humanitarian affairs of the Colombia Humanitarian Fund. You will find information on how the Fund has been strategic to assist the most vulnerable population within a challenging and partly evolving context in the country.

Since 2017, the deterioration of the humanitarian indicators is evident. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)- Colombia Information Management and Analysis Unit (UMAIC) monitoring there is a significant increase compared to 2016 figures in: mass displacement (+53%), homicides on civilians (+192%) and access restrictions (+51%). Mass displacement, which traditionally only represents 10% of the overall individual has reached almost 18,000 people. This is more than 2016, 2015 and close to the 2014 figures. Most affected departments are Chocó and Norte de Santander, as well as Nariño, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca. Besides, threats, selective homicide, sexual and gender based violence continue in several communities where State’s presence is still weak.

In 2017, the Colombia Humanitarian Fund received a total US$1.3 million contributions from Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. It allocated a total of 8 projects for a total amount of $1.1 million, who benefitted over 15,000 people. 6% of the resources were implemented by national NGOs. In 2017, the Colombia Humanitarian Fund channeled resources to the areas where humanitarian needs and emergencies had increased particularly in the Pacific and border with Venezuela.

The Fund provided an inclusive source of humanitarian funding in 2017, especially for national NGOs to assist chronic and sudden emergencies, in areas where there were gaps in the response and an initial limited presence of the State. The total of projects (20 under implementation in 2017 including those approved in the year) was coordinated with the local and national authorities, NGOs, UN Agencies and pertinent territorial ethnic authorities to guarantee a greater impact and the maximization of the resources. The CHF has been articulated with the objectives of the Humanitarian Country Team, in its Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and has contributed to my leadership of humanitarian coordination in Colombia as the Fund promoted linkages between humanitarian actors and state authorities to provide a coordinated and appropriate response to humanitarian needs in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan for the country. The CHF has been managed in a way that guarantees efficient, strategic and appropriate allocation of resources, assisting geographic areas with the greatest percentage of gaps and vulnerable population affected by sudden and chronic emergencies due to natural disasters and/or armed conflict.

The Fund has positioned itself as an essential source of humanitarian financing for national organizations, thus strengthening local capacities and guaranteeing a transition process through adequate knowledge.

The Colombia Humanitarian Fund has contributed significantly to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response in Colombia by directing funding towards priority needs, which are identified through an inclusive, participatory and transparent process. Its relevance and effectiveness was highly appreciated by donors, Implementing Partners, Government agencies and actors in general, Humanitarian Country Team and Clusters.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Sweden, Spain and Switzerland, for their contributions and to the members of the Advisory Board and the Review Committee, national and international NGOs, State entities, as well as OCHA and the Agencies of the United Nations System, for their effort and collaboration to promote the Humanitarian Fund of Colombia as an efficient, account- able and more than ever relevant humanitarian financing mechanism in the country.

As OCHA Colombia Office is due to close by the end of 2018, The Colombia Humanitarian Fund initiated its closing process in alignment with the Global Operational Handbook for Country-based Pooled Funds. The CHF closure plan has included a series of initiatives and steps as part of the transition phase to have an appropriate exit strategy.

While the Fund is expected to close in 2018, the lessons from 2017 confirm once again the pertinence and need of the humanitarian presence in the territory for the most remote areas, to ensure protection and assistance to the most vulnerable populations and prevent the lack of humanitarian response does not undermine the stabilization efforts and construction of peace.

MARTÍN SANTIAGO HERRERO
Humanitarian Coordinator for Colombia
The Fund provided an inclusive source of humanitarian funding in 2017, especially for national NGOs to assist chronic and sudden emergencies, in areas where there were gaps in the response and an initial limited presence of the State.

MARTÍN SANTIAGO
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR COLOMBIA
COLOMBIA HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

**Contributions (in US$)**

- Spain: 588K
- Sweden: 560K
- Switzerland: 205K

**Allocations (in US$)**

- Colombia: 1,167,618
- LA GUAJIRA: 150,000
- ARAUCA: 297,973
- PUTUMAYO: 149,998
- NARIÑO: 150,000
- CHOCÓ: 419,645

**People Targeted**: 15,079

- Boys: 3.7
- Girls: 3.7
- Women: 3.7
- Men: 3.7

**Partners**: 7

**Projects**: 8

**International NGOs (in US$)**

- 719,644
- 62%

**National NGOs (in US$)**

- 447,973
- 38%

**Allocations by Cluster**

- Protection: 328,835.16 (in US$)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 283,986.54 (in US$)
- Health: 194,797.13 (in US$)
- Food Security and Nutrition: 14% of 165,000.00 (in US$)
- Early Recovery: 9% of 104,999.35 (in US$)
- Education: 4% of 45,000 (in US$)
- Shelter: 4% of 45,000 (in US$)
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

After several years of improvements, particularly during the last two years of the peace talks between the Colombian government and FARC-EP, 2017 confirms a deterioration of several humanitarian indicators that began in mid-2016. Despite expectations about relief for civilian population, according to OCHA monitoring with UMAIC support, there is an increase in trends in different categories of armed violence compared to 2016 and even earlier years. The departments with the greatest impact were concentrated in the Pacific region and the border with Venezuela. Likewise, there are important records in other areas, such as the Northwest, the center of the country and the border with Ecuador.

In addition to these multiple emergencies triggered by both the conflict and natural disaster events, even the increased migratory flow of Venezuelan citizens to Colombia, exacerbated the living conditions and risks in protecting vulnerable communities which survive amid unmet basic needs and with the weak presence of the State in many territories.

The departments with the greatest impact are on the Pacific Coast (Nariño, Chocó) and on the border with Venezuela (Norte de Santander); similarly, there are important records in Northwest (Córdoba and Antioquia). There are departments like Córdoba, Risaralda, Putumayo and Arauca that do not register this type of events for a long time, which shows changes in the dynamics of the context.

Attacks against the civilian population also increased by 26 percent; of this subcategory are homicides and intentional injuries in protected person with an alarming increase of 196 percent, also kidnappings and forced recruitment of children and adolescents (+ 49%); It should be noted that throughout the year there was a dynamic of displacement associated with these attacks (threats and homicides) against community and social leaders, which often causes a rupture of the social fabric in the communities due to the impact it leaves. The armed actions (+ 31%) together with the events of access restrictions (+ 48%) registered an increase compared to the immediately previous year.

In terms of natural disasters, according to data from the National Unit for Risk and Disaster Management (UNGRD), in 2017 a total of 603,302 people was affected. It is worth highlighting the effects of floods (79%) during 2017, mainly concentrated in the northwestern region (Córdoba, Antioquia), the Caribbean (Bolivar, Magdalena) and pacific (Chocó and Cauca), generated by the intensity of the rains, configuring often double affect due to the coincidence of areas with a strong humanitarian impact due to the conflict and generalized violence.

The deadliest event was the emergency in Mocoa (Putumayo), which left at least 332 dead and 22,667 affected. The Local Coordination Team (ELC) of Putumayo and the Humanitarian Country Team (EHP) articulated with the government a complementary response.

The outlook for 2018 is not encouraging. One year after the Peace Agreement between the Government and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) and despite the commitment of the parties, its implementation is progressing slowly and many affected communities in different regions of the country have not yet seen tangible changes in their lives. However, there is growing concern about the greater impact on the civilian population due to armed actions. This is due to a reconfiguration and expansion of the traditional and new armed groups (ELN, EPL, FARC dissidents, former demobilized combatants) that occupy the territories left by the FARC. A scenario of generalized violence fueled by interests in illegal economies (mining and illicit crops) has allows territorial and social control. The negotiations with the ELN are still uncertain.

The current economic and political crisis in Venezuela has also strongly impacted Colombia in 2017, particularly in the last quarter. A monthly average of 100,000 Venezuelans remained in Colombia in the last semester, which is equivalent to 3,300 Venezuelans per day who do not return to Venezuela. Although the official figure accounts for 600,000 Venezuelans in the country as of December 2017, it is estimated that the figure could be much higher as people in search of food, medicine and work continue to

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1 An initiative that seeks to build inter-agency capacity for information management and analysis for the United Nations System (UNS) in the country, as well as to benefit humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work jointly with its counterparts, including NGOs and the Government. It is financed by OCHA, UNDP, SDC and Caritas Española.
migrate through any of the 7 officials monitored points or any of the 234 informal paths along the 2,200 kilometers of border with Venezuela.

This whole picture reflects the increase in humanitarian needs. By 2018, humanitarian partners identified more than 4.9 million people in need in 234 municipalities of the country, 50 more than in 2016 (Humanitarian Needs Overview - HNO). On the other hand, the financial requirements of the (Humanitarian Response Plan) (HRP) increased by US$ 40 million and reached $156.5 M.

The peace accord is a historic opportunity for many victims of the conflict. In this sense, 2018 represents a challenge for the central government to guarantee the continuity of rapid implementation with strategic actions, given the fragility of existing factors. In the midst of the polarization in the country, electoral periods, other intermittent peace dialogues with the ELN2 and the presence of different and new armed groups, human rights and international humanitarian law violations persist.

The presence of the international humanitarian community must be part of the efforts to build peace and sustainable development by implementing the new-way-of-work model3. In such a sensitive transition period, it is essential to guarantee assistance to people who continue to have humanitarian needs due to different victimizing events, given the widespread violence and natural disasters, in coordination with the different international and national actors, in order to yield the expected result.

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2 Acronym for National Liberation Army in Spanish
3 http://www.unocha.org/story/new-way-working
TIMELINE OF EVENTS

JULY 2017
The Security Council approved Resolution 2366 for the UN Second Verification Mission.

AUGUST 2017
Increase in the migratory flow of Venezuelans in Colombia. 22,000 people with restrictions on mobility because of a mining strike in Antioquia.

SEPTEMBER 2017
5,380 families were affected due to heavy rains in Chocó.

OCTOBER 2017
Massive intra-urban displacement of at least 1,500 Afro-Colombian people due to clashes between unidentified armed groups.

NOVEMBER 2017
Since December 03, at least 30,260 people (+6,000 families) were affected by severe floods in two municipalities in Antioquia and four in Chocó, due to intense raining season.

DECEMBER 2017
According to Migración Colombia, at least 550,000 Venezuelans are in Colombia with intent to stay.

JANUARY 2017
13,979 people affected by heavy rains in Norte de Santander.

FEBRUARY 2017
Beginning of the public phase of dialogues between the Colombian government and ELN.

MARCH 2017
Due to the presence and incursion of armed groups, 960 people in Chocó moved to the municipal administrative center.

APRIL 2017
In Mocoa, Putumayo, the overflow of several rivers affected 22,267 people in a multisectoral manner and particularly, 332 people were reported killed.

JUNE 2017
Mass displacement of 206 people in Nariño due to clashes between ELN and unidentified armed groups.

MAY 2017
There were 51 war-like actions in 12 departments with a balance of 17 dead and 53 wounded (2 BGAs), both civilians and combatants.

JUNE 2017
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**Allocations by Strategic Focus**

**Standard Allocation:**
- Reserve: 597,973 (569,646 + 28,327)
- Total: $1.1 M

**Allocations by Sector**

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<th>Sector</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>1.971 K</td>
<td>1.569 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>1.784 K</td>
<td>1.431 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1.792 K</td>
<td>1.431 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td>1.292 K</td>
<td>1.569 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>400 K</td>
<td>45 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>45 K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>960 K</td>
<td>960 K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiaries Targeted by Cluster**

- Water Sanitation Hygiene: 2.861 K, 1.200 K
- Protection: 1.971 K, 1.569 K
- Health: 1.784 K, 1.431 K
- Food Security: 1.792 K, 1.431 K
- Early Recovery: 400 K
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: 960 K
- Education: 960 K

**Allocation by Recipient Organization**

**International NGO:** 38.37%
- NRC: $150,000
- ACH: $150,000
- LWF: $147,974

**National NGO:** 61.63%
- Plan: $150,000
- HAL: $150,000
- SNRC: $150,000
- HaM: $149,999
- CID: $119,646

See Annex E for acronyms.
HOW DOES THE COLOMBIA HUMANITARIAN FUND WORK?

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance through MIRA that affected people need.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.

MANAGING FUNDS
Contributions are pooled into single funds.

ALLOCATING FUNDS
Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.

REQUESTING FUNDS
Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
2017 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Regular donors to the Fund such as Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, continued to demonstrate trust and support for the Colombia Humanitarian Fund. Since the opening of the Colombia Humanitarian Fund in 2009, contributions from Sweden, Norway, Spain and Switzerland, have been received for a total of $15 million.

Following the decision from OCHA HQ to close the OCHA Colombia office and the Fund end December 2018, no disbursement was to be accepted later than September 2017 in order to give time to an adequate completion process of project life cycle, including final reports, audits and projects closure by December 2018.

For 2017, the Colombia Humanitarian Fund received in March $560,595 from Sweden, in September $588,235 were received from Spain and $205,761 were received from Switzerland for a total of $1,354,592 contributions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Quibdó, Chocó</th>
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<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>OCHA/Colombia</td>
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</table>
SUCCESS STORIES

A resilient community

The indigenous Waunaan community is concentrated in the department of Chocó, where 84.1% of its population lives, according to information from the Cecoin ethnic observatory. Isabela Membache Sarco is 49 years old, a volunteer health promoter, has two sisters and six children, and is part of this community that lives in the Truandó river basin in the Quiparadó reserve la loma, municipality of Riosucio.

The community of Isabela has been affected for many years by the presence of armed groups, which has led the indigenous communities of Juinduur-Waunaan and Quiparadó-Emberá, located in Riosucio, in the northeast of Choco, towards the limit with Darien Province, in Panama to be at risk due to imminent displacement due to the shortage of food and the restriction of mobility due to the presence of antipersonnel mines in their productive zones. This conflict situation has also generated problems associated with the deterioration of the health of girls, boys and women, psychological affectations, insecurity and overcrowding among the displaced population that is in Riosucio; All this trouble has led Isabela to separate herself from her older children, whom I send to Medio San Juan with her father, while she lives with her two youngest daughters.

This community is dedicated to agriculture and animal husbandry, however, as a result of the armed conflict have had to move or stop visiting their farms, leaving behind chickens and pigs, crops and traditional crops such as banana, rice, sugar cane, corn, yucca, yam and coconut; they have repeatedly had to change their diet and dietary habits, since their economy is based on consumption.

The Fundación PLAN with the support of the Colombia Humanitarian Fund and PLAN Germany (GNO) implemented actions in response to the humanitarian emergency due to mobility restrictions for the indigenous communities of Juinduur and Quiparadó in Chocó, giving the possibility to Isabela and other people in her community to receive food assistance, psychosocial support, aid orientation and participate in training processes related to food security, water and waste management, sexual and reproductive health, community first aid, Mine Risk Education, among others.

“Thanks to the knowledge I have gained, today I have more tools for future emergencies and I can contribute more to the development of my family. I want to thank PLAN and OCHA because they are the only institutions that have given us their hand in the most difficult moments, I hope that we can return to our farms very soon and we can recover the peace that we had before” expressed Isabela with hope.
Among small wooden houses, two sisters Karen (11) and Antonia (8) play with their bare feet on the earth moistened by the sea. Three years ago, they came with their family to Viento Libre, one of the most violent neighborhoods in Tumaco and they have learned to grow up in difficult conditions of life.

Many parents have nothing to offer their children as a result of forced displacement and their mother - María del Jesús - knows how difficult it is to raise them in a territory marked by armed conflict.

After being forced to flee her home, her mother believes that education can change her family's history. She does not know how to read or write, but she works collecting shells to provide a better future for Karen, Antonia and her five brothers who could not study in the isolated path from which they left empty-handed.

Hope arose in the same neighborhood when the San Sebastian school opened its doors to provide a safe space and accompany them back to education.

With the funding of the Colombia Humanitarian from OCHA, now the school has teaching materials, tables and chairs that the two sisters have used to study, their teachers received training in the educational model “Learning Circles” and have managed to teach them the knowledge that was previously foreign for them.

Karen and Antonia received uniforms, school supplies and enjoyed activities such as Golombiao, Return to Happiness and Somos Paz, this time in an environment that protects them from risks such as sexual abuse and the recruitment of armed groups that are present in the territory.

This year, Karen managed to enter a third grade in a larger school, she smiles for having the opportunity to continue studying with new classmates; Antonia continues to attend San Sebastian and knows that she will soon follow in her sister’s footsteps.

In the afternoons, they accompany their mother to collect shells, play together and do tasks with the hope of fulfilling their dreams of a better future.
SUCCESS STORIES

CID Puerto Leguizamo

Currently the School in La Esperanza, located in Puerto Leguizamo on the river Putumayo, has an empowered teacher of their work, has devoted about 15 years to teaching. Upon arriving at this school, he finds that there is low student coverage and little interest from the community for the educational environment, at the infrastructure level, there was no teaching house, nor a school restaurant, and in times of heavy rains, they flooded in such a way, that classes are suspended; in addition, the classroom was his home, stressing the lack of a space conducive to learning.

The sum of these situations and living conditions discouraged the work of the teacher and the students, who faced this scenario did not have the tools to continue, being their only option the transfer and the desertion of students.

It is at this moment that the project "The school, a scenario of protection" begins, becoming an opportunity to collectively build a protective and protected space, with the resignification of scenarios, which fostered reconciliation with themselves, with others and with the environment, recognizing from a risk management approach, the violations and consolidating strategies for the recognition of Children, Adolescents and Women as subjects of rights.

Thus, the educational community managed to jointly build strategies for protection, the teacher now contemplates accompaniments house to house in times of emergency, families and the community were organized and built the teaching house, restaurant and school garden; the officials recognized the needs of the path and moved their offer for the restitution of student rights.

The aforementioned resulted in greater motivation on the part of the teacher, strengthening of the organization and community participation, an increase in the enrollment of boys and girls for the year 2018 and a greater sense of belonging by the School, recognizing it as a protective and protected scenario.
Ismael Ipuana is an indigenous child of the Wayuu ethnic group in the rural area of Maicao, who at just four years of age is the eldest brother among three brothers. Both Ismael and his brothers Mersheylis and Luis are in the care of his grandmother Mercedes Ipuana, an adult over 68 years old, who through her traditional knowledge weaves backpacks to obtain resources for the food of the three grandchildren that she has under her care.

Within the framework of the project “Health care and nutrition and rapid response in safe water and hygiene promotion in Wayuu communities affected by El Niño in the municipality of Maicao, department of La Guajira” funded by Colombia humanitarian fund. Action against Hunger found a critical situation, since both Ismael Ipuana, and his brothers were in a state of acute malnutrition.

Ismael and his brothers received nutritional medical treatment, follow-up visits were made, where not only the advances in the nutrition of Mercedes Ipuana’s grandchildren were valued, but the family was also trained in key practices in health and safe water. One of the biggest problems encountered was the lack of access to safe water, which was solved thanks to a family water filtration system.

Ismael and his brothers recovered from their state of malnutrition, however, a month and a half later, through the follow-ups carried out by Acción contra el Hambre, it was detected that they had relapsed into acute malnutrition, since at home they could not provide the adequate food. Ismael Ipuana again received medical and nutritional treatment with good response, meanwhile Acción contra el Hambre managed to get him and his siblings to join the supplementary feeding program provided in the children’s home of their community.

Ismael, Mersheylis and Luis entered the children’s home, which, supplemented with the household diet, contributed to their final recovery. This solution was accompanied with healthy life teachings transmitted in follow-up activities that managed to positively impact their quality of life.
The Colombia Humanitarian Fund as a key financing instrument in the country provides a strategic response to prioritized humanitarian needs, through an inclusive and coordinated process, consistent with the priorities of the humanitarian community in the country, reflected in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Strategic Objectives identifying highest vulnerability levels.

For 2017, the Colombia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) had identified through the HNO, 4.9 million people with urgent protection and humanitarian needs, out of which 1 million were targeted for attention through the HRP framework, given the Government response efforts and HCT response capacity. HRP prioritized 194 municipalities with the highest needs and vulnerability levels and focused a strong differential response on people affected by displacements, conflict and/or natural disasters, host communities, and other vulnerable groups, with special emphasis on children, youths and adolescents; women, indigenous, rural and Afro-Colombian populations; the elderly; returnees and deportees on the Venezuelan border; Unexploded Ordnance/Anti-Personnel Mine (UXO/APM) victims; victims of sexual violence and Human Rights defenders.

**Alignment with the Colombia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

The Colombia HRP provided the baseline for allocations of the Colombia Humanitarian Fund in 2017, and the Fund supported and contributed the following Strategic Objectives:

1. **Save and preserve lives.** Improve response capacity to provide effective and timely assistance to save and protect lives, complementing and supporting the State’s response in identified gap areas through multi-sectoral actions, with a focus on Human Rights, differential response and promoting gender equality.

2. **Prevent and mitigate protection risks.** Ensure multi-sectoral actions to prepare for, prevent and mitigate risks, reaffirming the centrality of protection through advocacy and strengthening institution- and community capacities, raising awareness around humanitarian impact and taking into account risks and opportunities of distinct population groups in the current juncture of the country.


The Colombia Humanitarian Fund allocated resources with two funding modalities, the Stand Allocation (Chronic emergencies) and the Reserve Allocation (Sudden emergencies) through the year.

During the first semester, CHF allocated resources through Reserve Allocation modality to respond with humanitarian assistance to sudden emergencies with strategic prioritization adjusted to the challenging and changing context, particularly with three projects in the pacific coast and border with Venezuela.

With the available resources at the time, the Fund provided effective assistance and react to change benefiting the most affected population including 1) indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities affected by mobility restrictions and armed conflict in Chocó, 2) IDPs including women and children affected by conflict in Nariño and 3) communities affected by natural disasters (floods) in the border with Venezuela in border areas with Venezuela.

During the second semester of the year, the CHF funded a total of four projects. Three through a Standard Allocation and one through a Reserve Allocation. These timely allocations provided an opportunity to anticipate change, and to assist communities affected by chronic, prolonged or underfinanced emergencies, in the pacific region (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño), including Putumayo and the border with Venezuela (La Guajira, Arauca and Norte de Santander).
The total amount allocated by the Colombia Humanitarian Fund during 2017 of $1,167,618 was divided by the Reserve Allocation ($569,646) and the Standard Allocation ($597,973) Providing life-saving assistance and humanitarian response to over 15,000 most vulnerable people in need.

While allocations are modest in size, through its strategic focus and multisector response, the Fund provides crucial assistance to the most vulnerable by identifying those gaps in the response and bridging them. Without the CHF, those humanitarian needs will have remained uncovered and unattended in the country.

**COMPLEMENTARITY**
The Colombia Humanitarian Fund aims to achieve a greater overall impact by complementing and coordinating the projects with the Government actions and other United Nations agencies and NGOs at the field and national level, as well as coordination with the Humanitarian Donor’s Response.

Participation of Government Agencies in the Advisory Board provides opportunities to identify complementarity actions with the government response when possible. Also, Implementing Partners participate actively in the Local Coordination Team meetings using this local coordination space to identify complementary activities and response.

Moreover, Implementing Partners with advice from the Review Board identify how the project implementation complement other organizations in the area, and strengthens capacities from local institutions and community-based organizations. For example, the project implemented by Action Against Hunger in La Guajira complemented the government intervention on healthcare with extramural healthcare team from the Municipal Hospital, within the framework of the Public Health Plan for Collective Interventions (PIC for its initials in Spanish), reinforced the care for children, in food security, environmental health, among others. Also, the Municipal Unit for Disasters Risk Management, agreed to support the project’s action by providing free warehousing service for water filters, while they were delivered to the beneficiaries.
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: GENDER AND PROTECTION

**Gender-based approach:**
During the first half of the year, the GenCap Advisor supported the Fund by training Implementing Partners on the Gender Marker. The Advisor, along with UN Women humanitarian team and UNFPA, supported the inclusion of the gender approach within the Multi-cluster/Sector Initial and Rapid Assessment (MIRA).

In 2017, one of the approved projects by the Humanitarian Fund of Colombia complied with a gender marker 2b, while the other 7 projects achieved the gender marker 2a. The Review Board, with the technical assistance provided by UNFPA and UNWOMEN, co-leaders of the GBV sub cluster, guaranteed all the project proposals received the gender score, provided key feedback to the applicants and guidance to improve their proposals with an adequate gender perspective.

Two examples of projects with gender marker 2a and 2b:

1. FLM-Arauca, Gender Marker 2a:

   From the needs assessment process, the proposal has taken into account the gender approach, analyzing the roles and power dynamics within the human settlement to include it in the sectors of WASH intervention and Protection. Women are especially affected by the conditions of improvised sanitary batteries, due to the risk of contagious vaginal infections and the presence of animals. To this is added the perception of insecurity and fear of sexual abuse, since these spaces are made of materials such as sacks, canvas and fabrics, and lack doors and lighting. The interviewees reported high rates of common delinquency and intrafamily violence due to the consumption of alcohol, psychoactive substances and cultural factors. This situation especially affects women of all ages, who have been victims of robberies, physical and sexual violence. As a result of this analysis, it has been found that women are more affected due to cases of gender-based violence, exposure to possible cases of sexual violence, lack of privacy in their homes for personal hygiene activities. In that sense, women have been prioritized for the development of activities such as the delivery of hygiene vouchers for their exchange to women, so they can make purchases of items they need in terms of health and intimate hygiene. Training and access to routes of GBV, through the knowledge of institutions where to direct cases favors women’s access to their rights. Actions of self-care and promotion of protective environments collaborate in an environment that fosters and family and community integration. Access to water and health brigades promote improvements in the conditions of the family habitat.

2. NRC Tumaco, Gender marker 2b:

   The school, as a second place of human socialization, becomes a scenario in which gender stereotypes emerge, such as the responsibilities assigned to each gender, the role of girls in the process of democratizing school life and the Differentiated and unequal relationships given to boys and girls. For this reason, the intervention will prioritize the construction of gender sensitivities within the community of Tumaco (women, men, children, teachers, leaders, authorities), as a way to mitigate the situations of GBV caused by the armed conflict. Likewise, specific training will be provided on the forms of violence against women and women’s rights. Through different activities such as awareness and collective construction, the project will lead the community to reflect and make a critical analysis of their own practices. Actions will be taken against the deconstruction of hegemonic masculinity, promoting the role of men as agents of change, working in spaces separated by sex, to avoid inhibitions, shame and prevent a deeper identification with their own experiences.

   For reported cases of GBV in Tumaco, attention to survivors will be carried out through the strategy of emotional recovery at the individual and community level, providing spaces for the elaboration of situations associated with

---

4 (IASC Gender Marker is a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/ girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way. If the project has the potential to contribute to gender equality, the marker predicts whether the results are likely to be limited or significant.) 3 http://www.unocha.org/story/new-way-working
5 From the needs assessment process, the proposal has taken into account the gender approach, analyzing the roles and power dynamics within the human settlement to include it in the sectors of WASH intervention and Protection. Women are especially affected by the conditions of improvised sanitary
sexual violence, such as post-traumatic stress disorder - PTSD, reconnection with the body and re-construction of family and community ties. Accompaniment is done in the institutional care/attention route. It is based on a focus on the survivor, which implies respecting the decisions made about the traumatic event.

**Protection mainstreaming:**
During 2017, massive displacements, attacks against civilians, access constraints and natural disasters kept being the cause of humanitarian and protection needs for the most vulnerable populations, who have been beneficiaries of the interventions financed through the Colombia Humanitarian Fund.

It has been crucial to ensure protection is mainstreamed by prioritizing safety, dignity, equal and impartial access to assistance, and development of self-protection capacities since the needs assessment to the implementing and reporting period, considering the Do Not Harm principles.

**TIMELINE OF ALLOCATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Reserve Allocation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>Multisectoral Initial Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation:</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>3 Projects</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response to sudden emergencies in the pacific and border with Venezuela in Health, Protection, Food Security and Nutrition, WASH, Shelter and Education in Emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>4 Projects</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response to chronic emergencies in the pacific, Putumayo and border with Venezuela in Health, Protection, Food Security and Nutrition, WASH and Early Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Multisectoral Initial Rapid Assessment</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation:</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Project</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response to sudden emergency in the pacific in protection sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location** Maicao, La Guajira  
**Credit:** OCHA/Colombia
2017 IN REVIEW

FUND PERFORMANCE

Colombia Humanitarian Fund performance is guided by fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, aligning with international standards.

In addition, for 2017 CHF also aligned to the Common Performance Framework (CPF), which is a new tool developed jointly by OCHA and CBPF donors to assess and improve individual fund performance and understand how the CBPF mechanism performs as a whole.

CPF is built on five fundamental principles: Inclusivity, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability & Risk Management, that guide the management of the Fund and the manner by which it achieves the strategic objectives of improving the response, strengthening leadership and ensuring better coordination and resourcing of humanitarian plans.

CPF is composed by a total of 20 indicators to measure the Fund-management performance at Fund Management Level, and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response, at Response Outcome Level.

**Principle 1: Inclusiveness**
The Colombia Humanitarian Fund governance is inclusive, by ensuring its governance structure as the Advisory Board and the Review Committee have adequate composition with appropriate size and balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Particularly, AB includes government agencies in its structure, which has been highly appreciated and seen as an indicative best practice, due to each agency contributes with their institutional perspectives, such as disaster risk management from National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), internal conflict victim’s response from Unit of Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV) and cooperation coordination from Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC). This government’s participation ensures inclusive, complementary and coordinated response between the Colombia Humanitarian Fund and government response to humanitarian needs for conflict related and natural disasters emergencies.

Additionally, CHF funding in 2017 continued to be allocated to the best-positioned actors in the field. In many cases, local NGOs and community based organizations are among the best positioned actor for implementing the projects. In this case the CHF, has put a lot of effort training local NGOs and developing their capacities by acquiring knowledge about the fund and funding modalities and requirements. This has resulted in an increase of 33.23% from 2015 of funding allocated to national NGOs.

**Principle 2: Flexibility**
During 2017, CHF adapted rapidly to humanitarian changing scenarios, and implementing appropriate strategies to address priority humanitarian needs in the most affected areas of the country.

For instance, during the first half of 2017, given the spread of sudden emergencies in the country, especially in the pacific region, the HC in consultation with the Advisory Board decided to allocate available funds to assist only sudden emergencies under Reserve Allocation Modality in that region affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Later, the Standard Allocation was launched in the second semester of 2017. This call for proposals funded 4 projects for chronic or underfinanced emergencies, concentrated particularly in the pacific region, including Putumayo and the border with Venezuela.

**Location** Alto Sinú, Córboba
Credit: OCHA/Colombia
Additionally, the Colombia Humanitarian Fund performed project revisions in alignment with Global Guidelines and Colombia Operational Manual. In average, during 2017, revision process took around 11 days. Revisions were carried out to adapt the intervention according to context requirements, such as security events which affect access and implementation. HFU demonstrated its flexibility and creativity to respond to situations that required reprogramming enabling partners to deliver project outputs and to be able to address operational and contextual changes. Nonetheless, this also contributed to the increase of the number of revision days.

Also, Colombia Humanitarian Fund encouraged eligible organizations to implement projects involved with cash based interventions, where and when these interventions are suitable tools to assist people in need, affected by natural disasters and/or conflict. A total of 38% of CHF funding was allocated in 2017 to inkind and cash assistance.

**Principle 3: Timeliness**
CHF complies within global target with an average of 6.5 days for disbursement of funds from EO signature.

CHF Allocation processes for Reserve Allocation took 46.75 days’ average from the allocation launch and Standard allocations took 59.5 days’ average. However, 4 projects were approved under the Standard allocation in an average of 28 days since project proposal submission until HC Signature, and Reserve allocations, took an average of 32 days from the project proposal submission to the HC Signature.

Important to notice that Allocation Paper was launched providing one month for project proposal submission.

Some projects during the Reserve Allocation presented some delays because of the security situation in some areas of implementation and access limitations. CHF demonstrated its flexibility to be able to adapt to the circumstances and to guide the IP to find the best solution.

During 2017 Colombia Humanitarian Fund received three contributions for a total of $1.3 M. During the first quarter, contribution from Sweden for $0.56 M was received. During the third quarter of the year, Spanish contribution was received for $0.59 M and a Swiss contribution for 0.21 M.

According to the agreed timeline for the closure of the Fund by the end of 2018, donor contributions were received until September 2017. This was established as the deadline in order to allow project implementation and closing stage.

**Principle 4: Efficiency**
Colombia Humanitarian Fund delivers a timely and strategic response, by aligning 100% with HRP priorities and HCT’s strategic Objectives, contributing to provided live-saving and humanitarian assistance representing 1% of the HRP funding requirement in 2017. During 2017, Colombia Humanitarian Fund allocated $1.16 M to assist displaced people, affected by conflict and/or natural disasters, host communities and other vulnerable groups such as Victims of UXO/APM, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks on civilians.
Assistance from the Colombia Humanitarian Fund benefited 3,739 boys, 3,746 men, 3,797 girls and 3,797 women, for a total of 15,079 beneficiaries (from the most vulnerable regions in the country Pacific region, Putumayo and the Venezuela border), representing 1.5% out of the 1 million people in need targeted in the HRP.

The Colombia Humanitarian Fund complies with the Global Guidelines 2015 and the country Operational Manual, in alignment with Governance structure, allocation and operational modalities, that ensures the fund is a transparent funding mechanism in the country.

**Principle 5: Accountability & Risk Management**

The Colombia Humanitarian Fund promoted activities to encourage participation of affected people as a component of funded projects as well as part of project cycle and field monitoring. A session on accountability with beneficiaries was introduced since 2016 and consolidated in 2017 as best practice.

Additionally, The Colombia Humanitarian Fund is 100% compliant with Fund guidelines and operational modalities set at the country level.

Monitoring and reporting are carried out according to risk level, project duration and amount. In cases where the context and security conditions allows it, interim and final monitoring are carried out. All the projects are audited as per compliance with global guidelines and operational manual.

A duly follow up on the Assurance Overview Model on GMS is carried out by HFU during 2017 and followed in 2018 to show 100% compliance in accountability and risk management.

The Colombia Humanitarian Fund is compliant with accountability and risk management of funding. Appropriate oversight and assurance of funding channeled through the CHF. All projects are monitored in the field and audits accordingly carried out for all projects funded through the CHF.

*Location* Maicao, La Guajira
*Credit:* OCHA/Colombia
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the CHF allocations by cluster in 2017. Reports at clusters level section highlights key indicator achievements based on partners narrative reports for projects allocated in 2017. Some projects are still under implementation or their final reporting was not yet due at the time of this report. The associated results and achievements will be reported subsequently.
## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

### PROTECTION

#### CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Promote prevention and response actions against recruitment of girls, boys, adolescents and teenagers, GVB MAP/MUSE ensuring he centrality of protection in humanitarian response  

**Objective 2:** Implement protection actions ensuring the protection approach in humanitarian action

#### LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNHCR

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

CHF allocated resources to 5 projects that included protection cluster in their implementation. These resources enabled 5 Implementing Partners to help a total of 3,540 targeted beneficiaries, promoting and implementing crucial protection actions in their humanitarian response.

### ALLOCATIONS

$328,835.16

### REACHED BENEFICIARIES

3,487  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROJECTS  

5

### PARTNERS

5

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># girls, boys, adolescents and teenagers, women and men who benefit from preventive and response actions to the risks of protection identified. In particular, NNAJ and Women at risk of use and recruitment, and presence of MAP/MUSE and GBV.</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of NNAJ, women and men benefit by emergency protection strategies and actions.</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># girls, boys, adolescents and teenagers, women and men who benefit from preventive and response actions to the risks of protection identified. In particular, NNAJ and Women at risk of use and recruitment, and presence of MAP/MUSE and GBV.</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>128%</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of NNAJ, women and men benefit by emergency protection strategies and actions.</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>1,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ACHIEVED:** 2,244, 4,877, 1,715, 4,833, 13,720
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure access for human consumption, sanitation facilities and promotion of key hygiene practices

Objective 2: Ensure joint actions in WASH, Food Security and Nutrition and Health Cluster that contribute to risk reduction on more vulnerable populations’ health in context of humanitarian crises

LEAD ORGANIZATION
UNICEF

ACHIEVEMENTS

The CHF allocated resources to 5 implementing partners to implement 5 projects providing vital WASH assistance targeting over 4,000 beneficiaries affected by floods in the border with Venezuela, landslides in Mocoa as well as indigenous and Afro Colombian communities affected by armed violence in Chocó.

ALLOCATIONS
$283,986

REACHED BENEFICIARIES
1,249

WOMEN 388
MEN 335

GIRLS 266
BOYS 259

PROJECTS 5
PARTNERS 5

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Indicator</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of men, women, girls and boys that have access to improved sanitation services.</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of men, women, girls and boys that have access to improved sanitation services.</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of men, women, girls and boys that recognize key hygiene practices.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>3,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ACHIEVED</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>10,402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increase access of health services in vulnerable populations and affected by humanitarian crises
Objective 2: Strengthen the institutional capacities to respond to crises and emergencies in health
Objective 3: Ensure joint actions in WASH, Food Security and Nutrition and Health Cluster that contribute to risk reduction on more vulnerable populations’ health in context of humanitarian crises

LEAD ORGANIZATION

PAHO

ACHIEVEMENTS

“3 Multi-sector projects including health were approved during the second semester of the year, through the Standard Allocation of the Colombia Humanitarian Fund. This was a very timely response that partially fill the low coverage of the health cluster in the country during this period. It was also very suitable to support projects in 3 key areas of the country with the greatest health needs: Litoral de San Juan (Chocó), Arauca and finally Mocoa (Putumayo) where there was a high prevalence of patients with psychological suffering after the torrential avenue who was the biggest disaster in Colombia in 2017”. Cecile Barbau, Cluster Lead.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people affected by humanitarian crises that received attention in health, psychological care and mental health, disaggregated by groups per vulnerability conditions</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>131%</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people affected by humanitarian crises that received attention in health, psychological care and mental health, disaggregated by groups per vulnerability conditions</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>128%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of people in the community who improve their knowledge in Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.</td>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>148%</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total child population with the complete vaccination scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>120%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ACHIEVED**

- 345 363 267 385 1,480
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity and seasonality of the livelihoods

Objective 2: Ensure joint actions in WASH, Food Security and Nutrition and Health Cluster that contribute to risk reduction on more vulnerable populations’ health in context of humanitarian crises

Objective 3: Increased timely, permanent and diverse access to varied food basket

ALLOCATIONS

$165,000

REACHED BENEFICIARIES

503

WOMEN 109

MEN 96

GIRLS 1,464

BOYS 150

PROJECTS 2

PARTNERS 5

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO

ACHIEVEMENTS

Through the resources allocated by CHF to Implementing partners provided lifesaving response in Food Security and Nutrition to almost 2,000 beneficiaries through the resources contributing to the Clusters objectives and humanitarian response in the country.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of men, women, boys and girls who access programs for the prevention and management of malnutrition.</td>
<td>Targeted 1,104</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved 21%</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of men, women, boys and girls receiving food assistance species.</td>
<td>Targeted 63</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved 100%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People recognize hygienic practices, manipulation and processing of food promoted</td>
<td>Targeted -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved 818%</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ACHIEVED</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Facilitate access of girls, boys and adolescents affected by emergencies caused by armed violence and natural disasters in protective educational environments

LEAD ORGANIZATION
UNICEF

ACHIEVEMENTS
The CBPF in Colombia has made an important contribution to the humanitarian response in the country. Both in emergencies caused by natural disasters and those caused by the internal armed conflict, CHF allowed to reduce gaps in the response that could not be assisted by the government or by the national and international cooperation present in the country.

The projects developed with resources from the CHF had a clear focus on intersectoral response and protection of the most strongly affected and vulnerable populations. These projects were executed by social organizations of great trajectory and seriousness in the most remote territories and of greater difficulty of access. These resources also strengthened the technical, operational and administrative capacities of these local organizations in their work with the communities. During the humanitarian crisis of communities’ double affected by natural disasters and armed social violence, and despite the progress made in the country with the peace agreements signed with the FARC guerrillas, the CHF supported the humanitarian response in the country and strengthened the focus on attention, gender, early recovery and no harm action. Adriana Guerra, Cluster Lead, UNICEF

ALLOCATIONS
$45,000

REACHED BENEFICIARIES
1,602

WOMEN 340 MEN 198 GIRLS 498 BOYS 564

PROJECT PARTNER 1 1

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
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<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
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<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>118%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,624</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL ACHIEVED | - | - | 6,551 | - | 5,949 | 13,500 |
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EARLY RECOVERY

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Recovering and protecting the livelihoods of affected populations and host communities with an emphasis on income generation with a focus on gender, ethnicity and life cycle

LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNDP

ACHIEVEMENTS

The CHF allocated resources to support Implementing Partners in Recovery of livelihoods of communities affected by natural disasters in border with Venezuela (Arauca), and communities in the aftermath of the Mocoa humanitarian emergency caused by the Landslides

ALLOCATIONS

$104,999

REACHED BENEFICIARIES

300

WOMEN 133  MEN 91

GIRLS 37  BOYS 39

PROJECTS 2  PARTNERS 2

OUTPUT INDICATORS

| #Women, men and young people are benefiting from recovery livelihoods strategies for the income generation and socio-economic recovery in contexts of crisis and post-crisis with a gender approach, ethnicity and life cycle | Targeted | 170 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 450 |
| Achieved | 79% | 150 | 42 | 98 | 45 | 355 |

Learning spaces constructed/rehabilitated, with WASH facilities, provided with school equipment

| Targeted | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Achieved | 17% | 0 | 17 | - | 17 | 34 |

TOTAL ACHIEVED

- 320 149 198 152 1,039
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Promote solutions in shelter for IDPs populations affected by natural disasters of armed violence with different response approach including gender and protection.

LEAD ORGANIZATION

IOM

ACHIEVEMENTS

The CHF allocated resources for the improvement to the access of immediate humanitarian assistance (shelter) and protection of the population in situations of displacement in the urban and rural area of the municipality of Tumaco assisting almost 1,000 beneficiaries.

ALLOCATIONS

$45,000

REACHED BENEFICIARIES

1,602

WOMEN
340

MEN
198

GIRLS
498

BOYS
564

PROJECT
1

PARTNER
1

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># people benefit with the intervention (separate by sex, age and ethnic group)</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>117%</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>2,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of households receiving conditional cash (Shelter)</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL ACHIEVED | - | 1,700 | 2,608 | 1,406 | 2,406 | 4,775 |
### ANNEX A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
<th>FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>In Colombia, the seats for government agencies are highly appreciated. They contribute with their institutional perspectives, such as disaster risk management from UNGRD, internal conflict victim’s response from UARIV and cooperation coordination from APC. This government’s participation ensures inclusive, complementary and coordinated response between Colombia Humanitarian Fund and government response to humanitarian needs for conflict related and natural disasters humanitarian emergencies. According to global guidelines 2015 AB did not required government seats. Since 2015 CHF AB has 3 seats for government agencies which we see an indicative best practice. For 2017, a total of 14 AB members: Humanitarian Coordinator, Chair of the board; 4 Donors: Sweden, Spain, Norway and Switzerland; 3 Government Agencies: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), Unit of Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV), Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC); 1 UN Agency: World Food Program (WFP) representing United Nations System; 1 INGO: Norwegian Refugee Council; 1 NGO: Fundacion Halu; 1 Observer: ECHO, OCHA HoO and HFU.</td>
<td>UN Agency, INGO and NGO Seats will not rotate in 2018 due to CHF closing but will still meet regularly during the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF STRATEGIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review committee represented by cluster lead and co leads of 7 cluster/sectors (this includes UN agencies, INGO), and HFU actively participates: 1 SAN: (FAO); 1 Health (PAHO); 1 Protection: Norwegian Refugee Council; 1 Shelter: (IOM); 1 Education in Emergencies: (UNICEF); 1 WASH: (UNICEF); 1 Early Recovery: UNDP; 1 Gender subgroup: UN Women; 1 HFU</td>
<td>For 2017, Review Committee is represented by cluster leads and co leads of 7 cluster/sectors (this includes UN agencies, INGO), and is determined by cluster coordinators. OCHA Colombia HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of the SRC and takes part in decision-making. No Allocations in 2018 by CHF but the SRC will meet in 2018 to register best practices and lessons learned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEX A

#### # INDICATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO THE BEST-POSITIONED ACTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding directly and indirectly allocated to eligible organizations (INGO, NNGO, UN, RC/RC) overall, as well as by sector and geographic area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>In order to show inclusive implementation, CHF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actor in the field. In many cases, local NGOs and community based organizations are among the best positioned actor for implementing the projects. In this case the CHF has put a lot of effort training local NGOs and developing their capacities by acquiring knowledge about the fund and funding modalities and requirements. This has resulted in an increase of 33.23% from 2015 to 2017 of funding allocated to national NGOs. The Humanitarian Financing Unit had carried out a series of training for local NGOs which has contributed to increase on the percentage of funding directly and indirectly allocated to local NGOs.</td>
<td>No actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- FUNDING TO LOCAL/ NATIONAL NGO
  - 2015: 28.40%
  - 2016: 44.72%
  - 2017: 61.63%

- FUNDING TO INGO
  - 2015: 71.60%
  - 2016: 55.28%
  - 2017: 38.37%

- FUNDING INCREASE TO LOCAL/ NATIONAL NGO
  - 2015-2016: 16.32%
  - 2016-2017: 16.91%
  - 2015-2017: 33.23%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT – OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT IN LOCAL CAPACITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding and HFU budget invested in supporting and promoting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, broken down by type of investment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 11 training sessions equivalent to 60 hours.

  During 2017 a total of 11 training sessions were carried out by the HFU equivalent to 60 hours.

  A total of 60 hours for bilateral support and promotion of the capacity of local and national NGO partners.

  Training Sessions (60Hours -11 sessions)
  - $ 1,704 from CHF Manager (60 hours)
  - $ 635 from Humanitarian Financing Assistant (60 hours)

  For a total of $ 2,340 equivalent to 2.34%

  Bilateral support (60 Hours)
  - $ 1,704 from CHF Manager (60 hours)
  - $ 635 from Humanitarian Financing Assistant (60 hours)

  For a total of $ 2,340 equivalent to 2.34%

- Colombia Humanitarian Fund has devoted a total of 60 hours in support and promotion of the capacity of local and national NGO partners in the fund guidelines, operational manual, HRP and Fund strategies, Operational Modalities, Capacity Assessment, Due Diligence, Audits, GMS, Performance Index, Business Intelligence, Humanitarian ID.

- In addition, a lot of effort as well has included the trainings to new local partners and new AB members that rotate on an annual basis.

- No allocations in 2018.
## ANNEX A

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE – CBPF FUNDING FOR IN-KIND AND IN-CASH ASSISTANCE IS APPROPRIATE</strong></td>
<td>38% of CHF funding to in-kind and cash assistance</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund encourages eligible organizations to implement projects involved with cash based interventions, where and when they are appropriate. And when these interventions are suitable tools to assist people in need, affected by natural disasters and/or conflict. During 2017 allocations, $0.4 million out of the $1.1 million allocated, funded interventions with cash based assistance in different modalities, such as vouchers, cash and cash for work. These interventions where very relevant and shared as part of the CBT Subgroup in the country.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6 | **AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF CBPF FUNDING ALLOCATED TO COMMON SERVICES (LOGISTICS, SECURITY, COORDINATION, NEEDS ASSESSMENTS, ETC.)** | 2%                                                                     | Colombia Humanitarian Fund has been flexible in supporting certain activities that improve the ability of actors on the ground to deliver an effective response. The CHF has allocated 2% of the total allocations in 2017 for these purposes.                                                     | No allocations in 2018. |
## ANNEX A

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS – CBPF FUNDING SUPPORTS STRATEGIC PLANNING AND RESPONSE TO SUDDEN ONSET EMERGENCIES</td>
<td>51.20% of resources allocated through Standard Allocations</td>
<td>During the first half of 2017, given the spread of sudden emergencies in the country, especially in the pacific region, the HC in consultation with the Advisory Board decided to allocate available funds to assist only sudden emergencies under Reserve Allocation Modality in that region affected by conflict and natural disasters.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48.79% of resources allocated through Reserve Allocations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>In 2017 a total of 51.20% of resources were allocated through Standard Allocations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>And a total of 48.79% through Reserve Allocations</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated through standard and reserve allocations broken down by type of implementing partner, sector and geographic area</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX A

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>AFlexible implementation - CBPF Funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes</strong>&lt;br&gt;Average number of days to process project revision requests</td>
<td>11 days&lt;br&gt;Total of 5 project revision requests in 2017 were carried out by CHF, the average days was 11 calendar days.&lt;br&gt;Out of 5, the average days for 3 project revision requests was 1 day. For 2 additional projects, there was an increase on revision number of days in different stages:&lt;br&gt;HFU 6.5 days, IP for signature 8.5 days and FCS 9.5 days.</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund performs project revisions in alignment with Global Guidelines and Colombia Operational Manual. In average, during 2017, revision process took around 11 days.&lt;br&gt;Revisions are carried out to adapt the intervention according to context requirements, such as security events which affect access and implementation. HFU advices implementing partners case by case to ensure the correct measures are taken in line with operational guidelines. Support from Review Committee is also an added value when required.&lt;br&gt;During 2017 these revision requests had particular circumstances such as security situations and access limitations. HFU demonstrated its flexibility and creativity to respond to situations that required reprogramming enabling partners to deliver project outputs and to be able to address operational and contextual changes. Nonetheless, this also contributed to the increase of the number of revision days.</td>
<td>Work to reduce the number of days when possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>TIMELY ALLOCATIONS – ALLOCATION PROCESSES HAVE AN APPROPRIATE DURATION VIS-À-VIS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLOCATION</strong></td>
<td>Standard allocations take 59.5 days average since allocation launch and Reserve Allocation takes 46.75 days average since allocation launch. Important to notice that in 2017 the Allocation Paper was launched providing one month for project submission which from the start counts in here for 30 days.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>During 2017 Standard allocations take 59.5 days average since allocation launch and Reserve Allocation takes 46.75 days average since allocation launch. However, 4 projects were approved under the Standard allocation in an average of 28 days since project proposal submission until HC Signature. Under Reserve allocations, 4 projects were approved in an average of 32 days since project proposal submission until HC Signature. Some projects during the Reserve Allocation presented some an usual or a typical delays as a results of the security situation in some areas of implementation and access limitations which presented a challenge even before the project was approved as changes needed for partners in the field to be changed. CHF demonstrated its flexibility to be able to adapt to the circumstances and guide the IP to find the best solution.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>6.5 days</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS – PAYMENTS ARE PROCESSED WITHOUT DELAY</strong></td>
<td>CHF in compliance within this global target.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS – PLEDGING AND PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CBPFS ARE TIMELY AND PREDICTABLE</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>During 2017 Colombia Humanitarian Fund received three contributions for a total of $1.3 M. During the first quarter, contribution from Sweden for $0.56 M was received. During the third quarter of the year, Spanish contribution was received for $0.59 M and a Swiss contribution for 0.21 M.</td>
<td>No actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percentage of total yearly contributions received by quarter broken down by donor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>#</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>EFFICIENT SCALE – CBPFS HAVE AN APPROPRIATE TO SUPPORT THE DELIVERY OF THE HRPS</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2017 Colombia HRP funding requirement was $117.3 M to assist 1 million people targeted in need of humanitarian assistance. Colombia Humanitarian Fund provided live-saving and humanitarian assistance for $1.16 M, representing 1% of the HRP funding requirement. Assistance from the Colombia Humanitarian Fund benefited 3,739 boys, 3,746 men, 3,797 girls and 3,797 women, for a total of 15,079 beneficiaries. Representing 1.5% out of the 1 million targeted people.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PROPORTION OF CBPF FUNDING ALLOCATED TOWARD HRP PRIORITIES BY SECTOR OF TOTAL HRP FUNDING DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER, AGE, AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund is 100% alignment with HRP priorities and HCT’s strategic Objectives. During 2017, in alignment with HRP, Colombia Humanitarian Fund allocated $1.16 M to assist displaced people, affected by conflict and/or natural disasters, host communities and other vulnerable groups such as Victims of UXO/APM, victims of sexual violence, confinement and attacks on civilians. The total beneficiaries of the Fund in 2017 are 15,079 people (3,739 boys, 3,746 men, 3,797 girls and 3,797 women), from the most vulnerable regions in the country (Pacific region, Putumayo and the Venezuela border) also prioritized in the HRP.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EFFICIENT COVERAGE – CBPF FUNDING REACHES PEOPLE IN NEED</td>
<td>15,079 people (3,739 boys, 3,746 men, 3,797 girls and 3,797 women)</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund in alignment with HRP reached 15,079 people (3,739 boys, 3,746 men, 3,797 girls and 3,797 women), representing 1.5% out of the 1 million people targeted in need by the HRP. Allocation strategies included standard and reserve allocations, in line with Colombia emergencies during 2017.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPF MANAGEMENT IS COST-EFFICIENT AND CONTEXT-APPROPRIATE</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>During 2017 Colombia Humanitarian Fund received contributions for $1.35 M, out of which $0.14 M, representing the 10% were assigned to HFU operation, as direct costs for 2018. HFU direct costs include staff, operational costs, travel/monitoring expenses and Program Support Costs.</td>
<td>No allocations in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPF MANAGEMENT IS COMPLIANT WITH GUIDELINES</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund is aligned and in compliance with the Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) Global Guidelines 2015 and the country Operational Manual, developed by the OCHAs Humanitarian Financing Unit with the support of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), the Advisory Board and the Review Committee. Alignment with the Governance structure, Allocation modalities, operational modalities and administration, ensure the fund is a transparent funding mechanism in the country.</td>
<td>No actions. Operational Manual cannot be updated in 2018 as FCS confirmation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE – CBPF ALLOCATIONS ARE ACCOUNTABLE</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Colombia Humanitarian Fund promoted activities to encourage participation of affected people as a component of funded projects as well as part of project cycle and field monitoring. A session on accountability with beneficiaries was introduced since 2016 and consolidated in 2017 as best practice.</td>
<td>Continue with this new practice accountability sessions in field monitoring in 2018 for all undergoing projects in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 18 | ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECTS – CBPF FUNDING IS APPROPRIATELY MONITORED  
Rate of completion of planned monitoring, reporting and auditing activities in accordance with operational modality applied to each grant | 100%   | Colombia Humanitarian Fund is 100% compliant with operational modalities set at the country level.  
Monitoring and reporting are carried out according to risk level, project duration and amount. In cases where the context and security conditions allows it, interim and final monitoring are carried out. All the projects are audited as per compliance with global guidelines and operational manual.  
A duly follow up on the Assurance Overview Model on GMS is carried out by HFU during 2017 and followed in 2018 to show 100% compliance in accountability and risk management. | Follow up Assurance Overview and show 100% compliance with Assurance and risk management for undergoing projects in 2018 |
| 19 | ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO PARTNERS WITH DEMONSTRATED CAPACITY  
Number and type of implementing partners and amount and percentage of funding allocated by partner risk level (based on PCA and PI) | 100%   | CHF funding allocation related to partners capacity and partners risk level, based on PCA. | No allocations in 2018. |
| 20 | ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING – APPROPRIATE OVERSIGHT AND ASSURANCES OF FUNDING CHANNELED THROUGH CBPF  
Number and status of potential and confirmed cases of diversion by Fund | 100%   | Colombia Humanitarian Fund is 100% compliant with accountability and risk management of funding. Appropriate oversight and assurance of funding channeled through the CHF. All projects are monitored in the field and audits accordingly carried out for all projects funding through the CHF. | Continue in 2018 for undergoing projects in 2018 |
## CHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Consejo Noruego para Refugiados - NRC</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>COL-17/DDA-3418/SA/RT-WASH-SA/NGO/7033</td>
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<tr>
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<td>COL-17/DDA-3418/DA/Pr/NGO/7657</td>
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<td>Coorporación Infancia y Desarrollo CID</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>COL-17/DDA-3418/SA/SAN-WASH/INGO/7060</td>
<td>SAN and WASH</td>
<td>Fundación Acción Contra El Hambre</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
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## CHF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/DA/WASH-SA/SAN/NGO/3140</td>
<td>WASH, SAN and Health</td>
<td>Fundación Halu Bienestar Humano</td>
<td>$249,994,99</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/AL/INGO/2799</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Consejo Noruego para Refugiados - NRC</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>COL-15/DDA-3418/SA/SAN/NGO/2091</td>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>Fundación Plan</td>
<td>$215,514,81</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/WASH-SAN-Pr/NGO/4234</td>
<td>WASH, SAN and Protection</td>
<td>Secretariado Diocesano de Pastoral Social</td>
<td>$159,651,49</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/WASH-SA/NGO/2881</td>
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<td>Fundación Halu Bienestar Humano</td>
<td>$249,598,54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/Pr-WASH/INGO/2864</td>
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<td>Evangelisches Werk für Diakonie und Entwicklung e.V.</td>
<td>$287,464,27</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/Pr-RT/INGO/3993</td>
<td>Protection and Early Recovery</td>
<td>Federación Luterana Mundial</td>
<td>$150,000,00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/DA/SAN-AL/WASH/INGO/NGO/4367</td>
<td>SAN, Shelter and WASH</td>
<td>Fundación Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/E&amp;E-WASH/INGO/4195</td>
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<td>World Vision International-Vision Mundial Internacional</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/E&amp;E-Pr/INGO/3810</td>
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<td>Consejo Noruego para Refugiados - NRC</td>
<td>$130,000,00</td>
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<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/E&amp;E-Pr/NGO/4029</td>
<td>Education and Protection</td>
<td>Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo CID</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>COL-16/DDA-3418/SA/SAN-WASH/INGO/3900</td>
<td>SAN, WASH</td>
<td>Fundación Acción contra El Hambre</td>
<td>$130,000,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX D

## CHF ADVISORY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Agency</td>
<td>National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Agency</td>
<td>Unit of Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Agency</td>
<td>Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agency</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Fundacion Halu - Bienestar Humano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF/OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX E
ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AB  Advisory Board
ACF  Action Against Hunger Foundation
APC  Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia
APM  Anti-Personnel Mine
CBPF  Country-based pooled funds
CBT  Cash-Based Transfers
CHF  Colombia Humanitarian Fund
CID  Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo
ECHO  European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EHP  Humanitarian Country Team
ELN  Ejército Nacional de Liberación
EO  Executive Officer
EPL  Ejército Popular de Liberación
FAO  Food and Agriculture Organization
FARC  Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia
FCS  Funding Coordination Section
GMS  Grant Management System
GBV  Gender Based Violence
Halu  Fundación Halu Bienestar Humano
HC  Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT  Humanitarian Country Team
HFU  Humanitarian Financing Unit
HNO  Humanitarian Needs Overview
HoO  Head of Office
HPC  Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP  Humanitarian Response Plan
INGO  International Non Governmental Organization
IOM  International Organization for Migration
ELC  Local Coordination Teams
LWF  Lutheran World Federation
MIRA  Multisectoral Initial Rapid assessment
NGO  Non Governmental Organization
NNGO  National Non Governmental Organization
NRC  Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA  United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCHAHQ  United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Head Quarters
PAHO  Pan American Health Organization
PCA  Partner Capacity Assessment
 PI  Performance Index
PIC  Public Health Plan for Collective Interventions
PLAN  Fundación Plan
SNRC  Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja Colombiana
UMAIC  Unidad de Manejo y Análisis de Información Colombia
UN  United Nations
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA  United Nations Fund for Population
UNHCR  The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF  United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNWOMEN  United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UXO  Unexploded Ordnance
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP  World Food Program
ANNEX F

LOCATION MAP

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.