“This project has been an option for a new beginning for displaced people. I was supported to improve my home, I was allowed to implement a home garden and, most of all, my confidence was strengthened to lead community processes with new neighbors.”

Jose Orlando Morales
Colombian Humanitarian Fund Project beneficiary 2015
HelpAge/Copomaniagua
1. FOREWORD, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, INFOGRAPHICS

Humanitarian Coordinator Note

There is hope that 2016 will be an historic year for Colombia due to the signing of a peace accord between the Government and the FARC-EP that ends one of the longest internal armed conflicts in the world. Over the three years of the peace process we have begun to see positive changes in humanitarian trends and levels of violence. Collective violence events, such as massacres and mass displacement, have significantly declined during the period of negotiations. The unilateral ceasefires declared by the FARC-EP as well as other de-escalation measures adopted by the parties, have contributed to reduce the intensity of the conflict. This has resulted over the past several months in the lowest levels of armed conflict in the past four decades.

Even so, there are major humanitarian challenges that remain. The violence of other non-state armed groups, such as the ELN, the EPL and post-demobilization armed groups, continue to create major humanitarian assistance and protection needs. In both urban and rural areas, civilians continue to be victims of displacement and suffer from measures of social and territorial control measures imposed by all of the armed groups. Extortion, death threats and attacks on political and social leaders have shown worrying increases. At the same time, there persist reports of limitations on free movement and access to goods and services, gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children and adolescents and other violations of human rights.

Within this context, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, projects financed by the Fund responded to strategic objectives stipulated by the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2015 of the Humanitarian Country Team. At the same time, these projects helped to complement and support the State response, with a differential and human-rights-based focus, including a gender-based perspective. Through projects financed by the CBPF, the humanitarian coordinator also contributed to increase resilience capacities of at-risk and affected communities. CBPF projects have promoted an effective, integral and multi-sectoral response that ensures the centrality of protection.

Thanks to donors to the Fund, Sweden, Spain and two contributions from Switzerland, in 2015 we have been able to reach more than 15,000 people, of whom 7,000 were women and children located in highly vulnerable areas. Among the population prioritized were IDPs, indigenous and afro-colaombian populations, families who had received no humanitarian aid or with gaps in aid, and populations vulnerable to both conflict and natural disasters.

The Fund operated with two modalities of financing: a first to respond to needs caused by chronic and prolonged emergencies; and a second as a reserve fund for sudden emergencies to act rapidly in case of new situations. Through these two modalities, financing was implemented for 11 projects, of which two were financed in response to sudden emergencies due to flooding and an oil spill that contaminated vital water supplies for communities in Arauca and Nariño during May and June.

In 2015, the Fund showed an important effort to involve and expand the number of national NGOs who can access resources to implement projects. In this sense, it should be highlighted that in 2015, 28 per cent of funding went to national NGOs, which is an increase over 2014. In addition, 11 new national organizations are now pre-approved for funds and can access new solicitations for projects. In 2015, there were also alliances created between international and national NGOs in the framework of three projects.
In 2016, the humanitarian community will continue to be attentive to new emergencies; at the same time it is preparing and adapting to respond to needs and priorities in a post-accord period. Thanks also to humanitarian funds such as CBPF, we will continue to accompany the most needy, while we strengthen the relationship between humanitarian action and peace and development initiatives, in order to find sustainable solutions for the victims of the conflict.

Fabrizio Hochschild
Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the monitoring of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) published in 2015, of the US$112 million that Colombia received, US$68 million responded to the SRP, which was 50 per cent of all funding during the year.

The Colombian Humanitarian Fund, former CBPF, received contributions from Sweden (US$465,170), Switzerland (US$616,728) and Spain (US$659,341) in 2015. Taking into account the total amount of resources that the Fund could execute in 2015, this included: US$3,323,356 which includes a carry-over from 2014 (US$1,582,117) and contributions from Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. This allowed for the financing of 11 projects for a total of US$2,114,781. The Fund in 2015 implemented 64\(^1\) per cent of available resources.

During 2015, the Fund focused its response on humanitarian situations caused by natural disasters and armed conflict: i) 10 projects were financed to respond to emergencies related to armed conflict in the departments of Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Córdoba and Caquetá; ii) 1 project implemented to attend disaster-affected populations in Arauca. Out of 11\(^2\) projects approved for 2015, 3 were allocated to national NGOs (US$600,510) and 8 to international NGOs (US$1,514,272). There was no financing allotted to a UN Agency.

Some 38 per cent of resources allocated by the Fund in 2015 were in the WASH sector, 34 percent Food Security and Nutrition, 12 per cent Shelter, 6 per cent Education in Emergencies, and 6 per cent Early Recovery and finally Protection with 3.5 per cent.

OCHA led the first project review process, guaranteeing compliance with Fund guidelines and articulation with the Colombian Humanitarian Fund Operations Manual. The Review Committee, made up of Cluster leads and a focal point from UNFPA-UNWOMEN, carried out a secondary review process to guarantee the technical quality of projects. Colombian Humanitarian Fund HQ in New York supported a financial review of projects prior to proceeding with final approval by the Humanitarian Coordinator.

On average, the approval process of Colombian Humanitarian Fund projects in 2015 (from proposal submission to the first disbursement of funds), took 109 days. - During 2015, there were variations in the average duration for approvals, with delays in May and June related to a transition of the Fund to new guidelines, requiring the use of the Grant Management System (GMS) -a new web-based platform that supports the management of the grant life cycle -and the implementation of UMOJA\(^3\)-.

The approval process of the projects presented in the below table highlights major differences regarding the number of days spent in each of its phases. However, the cases signaled in red represent specific delay situations due to UMOJA implementation (projects 53 - 54 - 1743), end of year holidays and operational closure of the NGO (project 2095), correction and adjustment of the projects to comply with financial requirements (projects 2095 -2091) and late response from HQ (projects 53 -54).

\(^{1}\) This is due to the fact that the contribution from Spain although received in early 2016, it is financially registered in 2015.

\(^{2}\) The Fund approved 11 projects in 2015; however 3 of them were disbursed in 2016.

\(^{3}\) UMOJA: New administrative system of the United Nations Secretariat that started functioning since June 2015. The system has generated delays in different procedures when its implementation phase begun in the second semester of 2015.
The reduction in number of days during both approval and disbursement process represents the principal challenge for the Fund in 2016. The Fund seeks to achieve an average of 50 days to disbursement in order to provide more efficient and rapid response to the humanitarian needs of Colombia. For this to occur, the Fund will review lessons learned in each stage of the review process, and will work in a coordinated manner with FCS, will train national and international NGOs on financial and program requirements, and will provide support to national NGOs and new Fund partners.

The allocation process (from proposal submission to first disbursement) is detailed for the standard allocation round for chronic emergencies in 2015. There was a delay particularly in projects 53 to 2095. In addition, delays occurred during the financial review times.

During 2015 there were several changes such as the introduction to new guidelines and CBPF operational manual, the Grant Management System (GMS), and capacity assessment process of Implementing Partners, which meant an adjustment period that was necessary in the Fund approval process.

With the upcoming peace agreement in 2016 the Fund need as well to adapt to this context. Therefore, OCHA Colombia and the Fund has started discussions with the MDTF, donors and the Advisory Board among others. Donors such as Spain, Switzerland and Sweden, as well as, some national and international NGO have not only emphasized the importance of keeping the Fund, but also have highlighted the importance and relevance of the Fund in the context of a post agreement to provide assistance to the humanitarian needs.

In addition, donors such as Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have confirmed their interest to continue supporting and contributing to the Fund in 2016.

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*In the following table, 9 approved projects in the funding rounds for chronic emergencies were taken as a sample, and the number of days the Fund took for the completion of each process is detailed. Including the time that Headquarters and the NGO took to fulfill requests.

**There was a delayed approval due to the UMOJA implementation.

*Since July all projects should be approved by GMS. This project was approved in the migration stage of SharePoint System to GMS.

*There was a delayed approval due to the change of name of the organization.

The information presented here is detailed in the Colombian Humanitarian Fund infographic 2015: where each of the stages from the approval process is specifically shown for projects 50 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 1743 - 2091 - 2095. Please refer to it on page 6.
HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

- In 2015, the Fund financed 11 projects in Colombia for a total amount of US$2,114,781 and received a contribution of US$1,741,239.

- In 2015, the Fund attended two types of emergencies: Chronic emergencies: A total of 9 emergencies were met through funding rounds. Sudden emergencies: A total of 2 emergencies were met throughout the year, the first half concentrated most of these type of emergencies.

- During 2015, the Fund provided humanitarian assistance in the departments of Arauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Córdoba, Narino and Norte de Santander.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS 2015

- Spain: US$ 659,341
- Switzerland: US$ 616,728
- Sweden: US$ 465,170

FUNDING ROUNDS 2015

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

APPROVAL PROCESS

Approved projects 2015

- The average number of days for Colombian Humanitarian Fund projects approved in 2015, including its disbursement date, was of 83 days.

- During 2015, variations are observed in the averages of the projects that initiated its approval process in the months of May and June, these delays are due to the transition of the Fund to the new Colombian Humanitarian Fund guidelines, use of the Grant Management System and implementation of UMOJA.

- Reduction of days during the approval and disbursement processes represents for the Humanitarian Pooled Funds, its main goal to achieve. In 2016:

- The Fund hopes to achieve an average of 50 days in 2016, as well as to respond more efficiently and rapidly to humanitarian needs of the country.
2. CONTEXT, CONTRIBUTIONS, AlLOCATIONS

2.1 CONTEXT

The current peace talks between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP represent a major opportunity to end 50 years of conflict. The unilateral ceasefires adopted by the FARC-EP and other measures of de-escalation implemented by the parties have contributed to a significant reduction in armed actions and have had a positive impact on several humanitarian indicators. Nonetheless, armed violence, caused by all groups, continues to cause mass displacement, restrictions on mobility and access to goods and services, arms contamination, violations of human rights, sexual violence and recruitment of minors. In 2015, the principal challenges were related to the persistence of the conflict and violence; as well as monitoring and raising awareness around less visible humanitarian situations caused by non-state armed actors and post-demobilization armed groups and social control efforts, imposition of movement and access restrictions and threats, among others.

The State continues to make major efforts to respond to humanitarian needs, created by natural disasters and the conflict, and has dedicated emergency response institutions. Even so, there are gaps, particularly related to limited capacity of local institutions in the areas most affected by violence and natural disasters.

According to UARIV, the IDP response entity, in 2015 the accumulated number of IDPs surpassed seven million people. Afro-colombian and indigenous populations continued to be the most affected by natural disasters and armed conflict, indigenous people accounting for 2.5 per cent and afro-colombians 11 per cent of all IDPs.

According to official figures from 2015, people were displaced due to the conflict and armed violence. Some 45 per cent of this population was under 18 and nearly a fourth was concentrated in seven municipalities along the Pacific coast. The post-demobilization armed groups – PDAGs (known as crime groups by the Government), unidentified armed groups and other groups apart from the guerrillas were responsible for 53 per cent of all displacement.

According to OCHA’s monitoring, 115,371 during 2015 a total of 13,590 people displaced in mass events, which is a 23 per cent drop as compared to 2014. Despite this reduction, every month 1,133 people were displaced in mass events. Nearly half of those impacted were indigenous and 17 per cent afro-colombian.

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6 Source: UARIV - RNT Cut date: 28/01/2016
7 Registro único de Víctimas UARIV (RNT), cut at 1st February 2016.
8 Source: OCHA Monitor with cut at 31st December 2015
and other de-escalation measures implemented by the parties as part of the peace talks has had a positive impact on these trends.

2.2 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Fund received contributions from Sweden (US$465,170), Switzerland (US$616,728) and Spain (US$659,341) in 2015. The Fund began the year with a carry-over of US$1,582,118\(^\text{12}\); as it received contributions late in the year and the third round of financing closed on 31 December 2014.

In 2015, the Fund in Colombia received a total contribution of US$1,741,239 and, with the exception of Sweden, received donations in the second quarter of the year.

Colombian Humanitarian Fund is a modest fund, which has been supported over several years with the establishment of recurrent donors including Spain, Sweden and Norway. In 2015, the Fund will continue with the support of two of these main donors: Spain and Sweden. In the past two years, Switzerland has also contributed to the Fund. In 2015, the Fund received two separated and similar contributions by Switzerland (one in May and another in December) in recognition of the good management of the Fund and the strategic value-added it provides to the humanitarian response in the country.

In the case of Spain, there is a gap comparing the time of pledges to the Fund as compared to deposits when looking at other donors. Nonetheless, in general, there is around 30 days, if not less, between the time of a pledge and the time of disbursal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Total Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$700,280</td>
<td>$1,372,684</td>
<td>$647,668</td>
<td>$651,890</td>
<td>$329,381</td>
<td>$659,341</td>
<td>$4,361,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$993,484</td>
<td>$1,012,146</td>
<td>$1,023,541</td>
<td>$529,661</td>
<td>$498,091</td>
<td>$478,927</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,535,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$431,790</td>
<td>$418,410</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$598,837</td>
<td>$580,131</td>
<td>$465,170</td>
<td>$2,492,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$14,254</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$14,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$368,421</td>
<td>$616,728</td>
<td>$985,149</td>
<td>$12,374,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total USD</td>
<td>$1,425,274</td>
<td>$2,130,836</td>
<td>$2,410,479</td>
<td>$1,177,329</td>
<td>$1,746,818</td>
<td>$1,756,860</td>
<td>$1,741,239</td>
<td>$12,374,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^\text{12}\) 20 July 2015.

\(^\text{13}\) This high amount is because most of the contributions were made in the second half of 2014.
2.3 ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In February 2015, OCHA approved the new Global Guidelines for Humanitarian Pooled Funds. The new guidelines defined obligatory parameters for all funds’ administration at the global level.

Based on this guidance, OCHA Colombia during March, April and May, initiated the process to adopt the new guidelines as part of preparation for the Fund’s Operational Manual. This manual defines modalities for the allocation of resources of the Fund, starting in July when the new guidelines entered into effect.

During the first semester of 2015, OCHA applied the Colombian Humanitarian Fund strategy which had been formulated and approved in 2014. In this sense, it prioritized critical regions, population groups and sectors per the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The new Operations Manual also aligned all strategic HCT prioritized as defined in the SRP for 2015.

During 2015, the Fund financed 11 projects for a total amount of US$2,114,781\(^1\). Nonetheless, a reduced lay-over was calculated for 2016. The projects were allocated as follows:

**Financing modality and sectors:** The Fund in January and February approved projects corresponding to the third round of financing for 2014. During this round, projects were allocated in Norte de Santander and Caquetá. Three projects in total were financed in the first round of financing. Two projects were approved to respond to sudden emergencies during May and June.

**Allocations by geographic area:** resources were allocated to departments and municipalities prioritized in the SRP 2015. Six departments received Fund financing. For the first time, Caquetá received one project. In addition, the fund allocation was coordinated with CERF funding in order to ensure synergies and avoid duplication.

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\(^1\) The Fund approved 11 projects in 2015; however 3 of them were disbursed in 2016.
Taking into consideration national guidelines approved for Colombia and implemented in 2015, the strategy for fund allocation in 2015 approved by the Advisory Board was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Mechanism</th>
<th>Allocation Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reserve Allocations</td>
<td>The Fund can respond to sudden or unforeseen emergencies throughout the year, in all departments. This financing window was open throughout 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Standard Allocations</td>
<td>The Fund responded to chronic emergencies through calls for proposals. Following the approval of the Operations Manual in July 2015, there were two calls for proposal in the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Round 1: (1 January – 30 April)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Norms in effect: For this round of financing, the norms stipulated in the National Fund Strategy in effect between 2014 and July 2015 were applied. According to this document, financing these types of humanitarian situations must take into account the financial status of the Fund in Colombia. In this sense, for every US$600,000 available at the start of a financing period, a maximum of US$250,000 will be made available for financing these types of humanitarian projects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Allocation strategy: The Fund was able to adjudicate up to US$500,000. Financing was prioritized for projects in the shelter sector for SRP prioritized departments in 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2.1 Selected organizations committed to provide financial and banking support in the shortest period possible; along with entering data in the GMS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2.2 For this call for proposals, new guidelines were partially applied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2.3 The amount to be approved was up to US$250,000 for a maximum period of 6 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Round 2: (15 September – 31 October)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Norms in effect: For this round, the norms stipulated by the Operations Manual were applied, coming into effect as of July 2015. According to this document, the Fund will make use of all resources available, leaving a reserve of up to US$300,000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Adjudication strategy: The Fund published a call for proposals on September 15, in which financing priorities and requirements that organizations must fulfill to receive funding were indicated:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2.1 The Fund financed sectors and population groups prioritized in the SRP 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2.2 The Fund financed projects in departments and municipalities prioritized in the SRP 2015, which did not receive funding in the CERF-UFE-2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2.3 Organizations that presented proposals had to be approved by the Fund through a Capacity Evaluation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2.4 Fulfillment of requirements of the call for proposals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All proposals should be socialized in local humanitarian teams in order to guarantee coordination with other interventions and avoid duplication in humanitarian response. The implementing partners should participate in coordination spaces both at the national and the local levels, for example, through Clusters.

Constant communication by OCHA at the national and local levels with the humanitarian community and State entities guaranteed the monitoring of the principal emergencies in the country in 2015. This guaranteed the pertinence of the Fund response and also its effectiveness.

The pertinence, complementarity and effectiveness of Colombian Humanitarian Fund projects should be taken into account for both sudden and chronic emergencies, which were reinforced by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the support of OCHA at the national and local levels, the State and the humanitarian community throughout the country. The strategy of Fund allocations also allowed for assistance to highly vulnerable populations:
indigenous, afro-colombians, IDPs, women, children and adolescents. The Colombian Humanitarian Fund and CERF have provided humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable communities in Norte de Santander, Chocó, Córdoba, Arauca, Nariño and Caquetá. In addition, eight CERF humanitarian projects assisted under-financed emergencies in Chocó, Arauca, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Putumayo. In total, these common funds allowed for assistance to approximately 64,480 beneficiaries.

In 2015, both Colombian Humanitarian Fund and CERF funding was assigned to specific geographic areas, sectors and prioritized populations in accord with the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). Around 26 per cent of Colombian Humanitarian Fund was assigned to national NGOs and 74 per cent to international NGOs.

Gender-based focus:
All projects were formulated and implemented taking into account a gender-based focus, gender markers 2a and 2b and recommendations made by the UNWOMEN-UNFPA focal point. A gender-based and protection focus workshop was introduced as part of trainings and workshops on the Fund. All of the Fund projects took into account the needs of children, adolescents, women and men; promotion of equality in gender roles, decision-making and activities. See more information in the report infographic.

3. PERFORMANCE

3.1 FUND PERFORMANCE & MANAGEMENT
In 2015, the Humanitarian Financing Unit implemented new Fund Guidelines and prepared the Colombia Operations Manual to some variations that were introduced to adapt to the Colombian context. Said process began with inputs from field offices, Local Humanitarian Teams, Clusters, national and international NGOs that were captured in the Colombia Operations Manual, which was later approved by the Advisory Board.

OCHA Colombia carried out three national trainings to introduce the directives, including information on government structure, modalities of fund allocation and processes, capacity assessment of partners, gender markers 2a and 2b, and the use of the Grant Management System (GMS), a total of 18 national and international NGOs participated in these workshops. A total of 27 organizations participated in the capacity evaluation exercise, of which 12 national NGOs and 15 international NGOs received approval to receive funding from the Colombian Humanitarian Fund, each with a corresponding risk score.

In addition, training sessions were provided to Cluster leads, field coordinators and the technical review committee. As part of the new directives, the capacity evaluations of partners were carried out in the second semester of 2015, coinciding with the second round of allotments, these evaluations being a requirement to request financing. A total of 27 partners participated in the capacity evaluation and were registered in GMS.

The Fund was 100 per cent aligned to the SRP 2015 and in compliance with its strategy, providing humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable communities. In 2015, the Fund allocated funding to two types of emergencies:

- **Chronic emergencies**: A total of 9 emergencies were responded to through financing rounds. One in May, in which 3 projects were approved.

- **Sudden emergencies**: A total of 2 emergencies were responded to throughout 2015; the first semester concentrated the majority of these types of emergencies.

During the Colombian Humanitarian Fund project cycle (formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and closure), coordination was a fundamental area for action. OCHA ensured that different parts of the humanitarian system were involved in the following manner:

- **Local Humanitarian Teams**: through OCHA colleagues in the field, coordination was guaranteed with implementing organizations, NGOs, UNS Agencies and State entities. At the same time, financing requests had to be socialized and discussed in LHTs in order to guarantee their pertinence and avoid duplication in emergency response.
• **State Entities**: regular meetings between OCHA and State entities including the Attention and Integral Reparation to Victims Unit (UARIV), the Disasters and Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) and the Presidential Agency for Cooperation (APC).

• **Clusters**: Cluster members have been actively involved in Technical Review Committees of the Colombian Humanitarian Fund through reviews and project monitoring processes.

• **Humanitarian Donor Group**: the meetings of this group guarantee coordination and exchange of information on project monitoring; visits to the field were jointly promoted and financing was discussed for specific organizations and emergencies. By petition of the group, an infographic on Humanitarian Donors was produced and published at https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/system/files/documents/files/160120_humanitarian_donor_infographic_en.pdf which allowed for improved coordination, visibility and analysis. This infographic is being updated twice a year.

### 3.2 ACCOUNTABILITY & RISK MANAGEMENT

The Advisory Board provided support in the strategic direction and supervision of Fund performance during 2015. The Advisory Board was made up of the Humanitarian Coordinator, who presided, and:

- One UN Agency, representing UN Agencies in Colombia.
- One international NGO, representing international NGOs.
- One national NGO, representing national NGOs.
- Government entities: UARIV, UNGRD and APC
- Donors: Sweden, Spain, Norway and Switzerland.
- Observer: ECHO
- Technical Secretariat: OCHA

The Advisory Board operated as follows: The representatives of UNS Agencies, national and international NGOs all rotate annually. New Colombian Humanitarian Fund donors in Colombia can join the Advisory Board.

- Meetings are held twice a year at a minimum and as required.
- Decisions of the Advisory Board are taken by consensus.

Meetings of the Advisory Board are called by the Humanitarian Coordinator or Head of Office of OCHA.

**Risk Management**

For the Fund, it is essential to guarantee transparency, proper resource management, risk mitigation and accountability through the Advisory Board, its implementing partners, State authorities and the humanitarian community in Colombia. Therefore, compliance with the Global Guidelines, the Governance Structure, Allocation process, Monitoring and Audit all contribute to the transparency of the Fund. The following table provides information on the potential identified risk and the mitigation and management of those.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic and Programmatic</td>
<td>Poor and insufficient identification of humanitarian needs in emergencies.</td>
<td>• Ineffective projects&lt;br&gt;• Action with damage&lt;br&gt;• Wrong resources management&lt;br&gt;• No emergency response</td>
<td>• Mandatory MIRA for all projects.&lt;br&gt;• Establishment of regulation dates between MIRA, the Emergency and Fund proposal presentation&lt;br&gt;• LHT considerations about the response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor clarity over the priorities and functioning of the Fund</td>
<td>Rejected projects for Fund guidelines and priorities failure. • Lack of implementing partners to respond to emergencies</td>
<td>Strengthening and training for potential implementing partners. • Field OCHA colleagues trainings. • OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit support to potential implementing partners. • Establishment of an operations manual for the Colombian Humanitarian Fund.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No activity of the Fund</td>
<td>Lack of humanitarian response in the face of the population necessities. • Unused resources in humanitarian context</td>
<td>Establishment of a Colombian Humanitarian Fund operations manual according to the humanitarian context of the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance and Fund Management</td>
<td>No donor contributions or delayed contributions</td>
<td>Lack of available resources to respond to situations requiring humanitarian response.</td>
<td>Implementation of a resource mobilization strategy. • Give information to donors about the strategic dates for the contributions reception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Fraud/Corruption</td>
<td>Loss of Fund resources. • Negative Fund, OCHA and UNS resources in the face of communities and the government.</td>
<td>Evaluation of the projects financial system. • Implementing partner’s capacity assessment before and after the resource allocation. • Support and constant monitoring to implementing partners. • Reports follow up financial auditing process to implementing partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of assets</td>
<td>Loss of resources</td>
<td>OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit association with OCHA’s Administration Unit for the correct management of the Funds’ assets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Insufficient project monitoring</td>
<td>Non-compliance of OCHA as the Funds manager.</td>
<td>GMS activation for Colombia • OCHA’s Office restructuring in order to support the HFU in case it is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient capacity for the management of the Colombian Humanitarian Fund</td>
<td>Non-compliance with the administrative, programmatic and coordination requirements of the Fund. • Weaknesses in projects monitoring.</td>
<td>Ensure the minimum composition of the HFU of OCHA. • Strengthen the OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit with the OCHA’s Field Officers and the Clusters Coordinators.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>No entry to implementation areas</td>
<td>No project development • Postponement of the project. • Delay aid</td>
<td>OCHA will be receptive to support the implementing partners. • OCHA will allow the use of the United Nations logo for the entrance to difficult access areas. • Boost that the organizations analyzed protection measures for all the organizations (and their personnel).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capacity Assessments of National and International NGOs and entities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The Colombian Humanitarian Fund, through the Humanitarian Financing Unit in OCHA, held a capacity assessment of NGOs and entities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, with the objective of identifying their technical capacity and risk levels that are implied before transferring resources to organizations soliciting funds for projects. All national and international NGOs should comply with the capacity assessment process of the Implementing Partners.

The Humanitarian Financing Unit carried out a capacity evaluation in 2015. This request was published on OCHA Colombia’s website and at the same time distributed to field coordinators, counterpart contacts and other partners, members of the Advisory Board, the Inter-Cluster Working Group and a list of organizations that had participated in the training workshops on the new guidelines. In total, 27 organizations participated in the evaluation, of which 12 national NGOs and 15 international NGOs were approved to receive Colombian
Humanitarian Fund funding in Colombia, and each received a risk score. This process was previous to a financing round and was one of the requirements to present proposals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High (4%)</td>
<td>US$180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (37%)</td>
<td>US$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (59%)</td>
<td>US$300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total NGO: 27

Nationals: 12
Internationals: 15

Monitoring, reporting, evaluation

Implementing organizations, according to Fund Global Guidelines should have adequate internal mechanisms for project management, reporting and monitoring. The capacity of each organization is verified during the evaluation, approval, and monitoring and report presentation.

OCHA Colombia implements a detailed monitoring plan for each project, which includes intermediate and final monitoring in the field accompanied by field coordinators and the Humanitarian Financing Unit. In addition, this monitoring plan we include constant communication, personal meetings at the national and local levels, teleconferences. At the same time, we often include monitoring through clusters, and request that NGOs participate actively in cluster meetings that take place at the local level.

Process and monitoring tools

Monitoring tools used by Colombian Humanitarian Fund:

i. Meeting with implementing partners the month of project initiation.
ii. Meeting with implementing partners following the mid-term report.
iii. At least two meetings with implementing partners via the Local Humanitarian Team.
iv. Meetings in OCHA with implementing partners in Bogotá as required.
v. At least one field mission to monitor projects in the field, where the goal is:
   - Progress evaluation on key project activities.
   - Verification of reported results.
   - Evaluation of opportune completion of planned activities.

OCHA carries out field missions with the accompaniment of Clusters, donors and Advisory Board members. The conclusions and findings of the monitoring process are reported to the GMS system and are made available to implementing partners and the Review Committee.

Reporting

Reports are carried out in accordance with each Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed between the implementing partner and OCHA.
At the same time, OCHA as Fund administrator must guarantee transparency and accountability to the humanitarian community. In this sense, the following table outlines OCHA’s responsibilities.

**Table: Reports under Colombian Humanitarian Fund management frame**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reports and Information Products</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Report/Annual Infographic</strong></td>
<td>OCHA will publish an annual report and an infographic in which will be detailed the years management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Quarterly Report/Quarterly Infographic** | OCHA will publish a quarterly report and an infographic in which will be detailed the months management. Report periods:  
  - January-March  
  - April-June  
  - July-September  
  - October-December |
| **News** | OCHA will publish through the [http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/columbia](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/columbia) news, reports, life stories, pictures and any other novelty about the Fund. Equally, will notify the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Advisory Board and the Revision Committee any novelty by email. |

**Auditing**

All Fund projects implemented by NGOs are audited. The auditing process is activated as soon as OCHA notifies that the implementing partners have satisfactorily delivered their final report. In addition, OCHA sends supporting documentation including contracts, reports, financial records and others to the auditing firm.

The auditing process is independent from OCHA; nonetheless, OCHA guarantees compliance with the auditing process by implementing partners, discussing issues that come up and providing support according to The Fund guidelines.

Colombia signed a Long-Term Agreement (LTA) with Moore Stephens SCAI in September 2014. This auditor manages all auditing process for all Colombian Humanitarian Fund projects.
4. RESUMEN DE LOGROS: INFOGRAFÍAS

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

- The Fund financed 8 projects in the WASH sector, delivering a total of 1,200 water filters, 930 water tanks, 1,732 hygiene kits, 275 solid waste collection and management kits, 350 vouchers.
- Of the 4 projects approved with the component of the Food Security and Nutrition sector, the one implemented in the department of Arauca highlights the strong joint work with the UNGRD regarding the required nutrition standards.
- In 2015 the Colombian Humanitarian Fund funded one project exclusively for the Shelter sector. The intervention in this sector is relevant given the humanitarian situation that is recorded in the department of Narino in terms of displacement.
- For the Education in Emergencies sector, the Colombian Humanitarian Fund funded 404 education in emergency kits, 18 kits for teachers, 330 workshops materials, and conducted about 44 trainings (11 for teachers and 33 for children).
- Regarding the Protection sector, the sector strategy to older people implemented by HelpAge International UK is highlighted. Similarly, care provided through training processes and support to local families.
- In Early Recovery, the Fund, through its projects linked to local organizations (Asociación Campesina de Arauca and Corporación Grupo Adventista de Rescate y Socorro de Arauca) to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the intervention.

COLOMBIAN HUMANITARIAN FUND FUNDING
Approved projects 2015

| Cluster | Projects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>25,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>74,990,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOMBIAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

PARTNERS BY CLUSTER
Approved projects 2015

- ACF/Terre des Hommes Italia/LWF/HelpAge International/Fundación Plan/Diakonie
- LWF/Fundación Plan/HelpAge International/Fundación Plan/Diakonie
- Pastoral Social
- NRC
- HelpAge International/Diakonie
- LWF

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Approved projects 2015

15,750

M: Multisectoral project
**: Transversal project

Modification date: 13 July 2016
This document will be updated annually.
Sources: OCHA, FTS/financial tracking system, AIF
Disclaimer: the boundaries, shown names and designations used in this map do not imply, the support or official endorsement by the United Nations.
5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Conclusions & way forward
The Colombian Humanitarian Fund continues to be a pertinent and a necessary humanitarian response mechanism and should be maintained in 2016. Peace talks increase the likelihood of a transition scenario in Colombia. Nonetheless, the conflict continues and there are existing gaps in critical humanitarian response areas throughout the country, where the Fund focused its response during 2015 and will continue to respond to in 2016. Following are the main conclusions for the period:

100 per cent SRP alignment: All the allocated projects by the Colombian Humanitarian Fund answered to municipalities, populations and sectors prioritized in the SRP 2015. This alignment secured a strategic and coordinated humanitarian response to the identified humanitarian priorities by the Humanitarian Country Team.

64 per cent of resources implemented15: Colombian Humanitarian Fund received contributions from Sweden (US$465,170), Spain (US$659,341) and Switzerland (US$616,728) during 2015. The total amount of resources that the Fund could implement is US$3,323,356, which includes carry-over from 2014 (US$1,582,118) and with contributions from Sweden and Switzerland, the Fund could finance 11 projects totaling US$2,114,78116. The Fund in 2015 implemented 64 per cent of available resources. In this sense, the carry-over for 2016 will be less than in prior years. Nonetheless, contributions from Switzerland and Spain came in in late 2015, which will increase the total carry-over for 2016.

100 per cent of projects monitored: OCHA provided constant follow-up and monitoring to all approved and on-going projects (approved in 2014) during 2015. Our monitoring planning includes an interim and final field visit to monitor projects.

Improvements to Fund governance: Under the leadership of the HC, the Advisory Board was able to define fundamental strategic objectives for Fund’s financing, such as the application and adoption of the new Fund guidelines, approved globally in February 2015. For its part, the Technical Review Committee improved its involvement in Fund processes, considerably reducing review times and facilitating technical accompaniment to implementing partners. This has favored the positioning of Colombian Humanitarian Fund as an efficient and rapid financing mechanism for local humanitarian teams, Cluster leads and implementing partners.

Adoption of new Fund guidelines: OCHA Colombia initiated the process of adoption and transition to the new guidelines starting in April 2015, when the Advisory Board reviewed and approved them. The Fund successfully implemented the following actions: (i) Approval of the Operational Manual in July 2015; (ii) Three training workshops for implementing partners and OCHA and field colleagues in the second semester of 2015; (iii) Launch of capacity evaluations for 27 national and international NGOs; (iv) use of GMS for the Colombian Humanitarian Fund project cycle starting July 2015; (v) Launch and approval of the second financing round, applying new guidelines and the Fund operations manual.

Reports and infographics on the Fund: OCHA started since 2014 to prepare quarterly reports and infographics. These products allow for more accountability to the Advisory Board, as donors, implementing partners and State entities. It should be highlighted that these products have improved transparency in resource management and increased confidence in OCHA as Colombian Humanitarian Fund administrator.

OCHA and the Colombian Humanitarian Fund administrative processes: 2015 was a year for new processes that impacted rapid and effective Fund response, particularly in May, June, July and August. The new guidelines were approved in February; OCHA Colombia initiated the transition process and the adoption of new procedures, the Grant Management System, NGO training, etc. In addition, the UN Secretariat adopted a new accounting system, impacting Fund disbursement.

15 This is due to the fact that the contribution from Spain although received in early 2016, it is financially register in 2015.
16 The Fund approved 11 projects in 2016; however 3 of them were disbursed in 2016.
Post-agreement strategy of the Colombian Humanitarian Fund: The Fund has generated discussions around its role and intervention strategy in a post-agreement scenario. OCHA Colombia and the Humanitarian Financing Unit in Bogotá have been involved in various discussions and meetings with the MPTF and MDTF including the Office of the Resident Coordinator, OCHA HQ to find possibilities for sharing information and experience that the Colombian Humanitarian Fund has acquired and to identify ways in which the Fund could contribute to the MDTF in Colombia.

### HUMANITARIAN INTEREST, ANECDOTES AND SUCCESS STORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handicap International</td>
<td>Implementation of support and protection measures to alleviate the humanitarian situation faced by 10 indigenous communities in Caceros, Bajo Cauca, Antioquia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Achievements/Anecdotes**
- Protection measures implemented in ten communities in the municipality of Caceres. The visibility, given the situation faced by the 10 communities, caught the attention of international organizations but also nationals, who once again included the area in their agendas.
- Agreement with SAHEO foundation for strengthening agricultural activities and WASH. The support received shows the excellent work of the organization and the possibility of joint actions in the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione Terre des Hommes Italia ONLUS</td>
<td>Improving Protection, Hygiene and Sanitation and Education conditions in 30 rural schools in the municipality of Tibu and El Tarra, Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Achievements/Anecdotes**
- The development of training sessions for school restaurants food handlers highlighted their role not only as mothers or housewives, but as people who exercise leadership within the home and can affect communities from collective leaderships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heartland Alliance</td>
<td>Emotional Humanitarian support to Embera communities displaced to Catru and surrounding areas by violence (Choco, Colombia)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Achievements/Anecdotes**
- As a good practice it is highlighted the invitation to leaders of each of the communities involved in the project to an accountability and closing event, presenting preliminary results of activities carried out. This event provided the opportunity to receive recommendations and critics about the process from the leaders. All were of great value and lessons were learned for future interventions in these communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione Terre des Hommes Italia ONLUS</td>
<td>Improving Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene conditions in 15 rural schools in 13 rural villages in the municipality of San Calixto, Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Achievements/Anecdotes**
- The level of interaction with the Municipality of San Calixto was very good, allowing the resolution of some controversy, in the specific case of the San Luis village.
- Participation and the leadership level of women, of:
  - 48.5% on good basic hygiene practices in kitchen and food handling
  - 38.8% in water for human consumption
  - 60.9% in management and maintenance of filtering systems
- An environment of trust and exchange can be established between beneficiaries and the project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Rapid Education response for conflict affected children in San Cárlos Norte de Santander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements/Ancedotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Optimization of the resource allowed the expansion of the infrastructure intervention and NFIS (Non-food items).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The access to isolated communities, major areas with complex access, has implicated the activities adaptation to the context by difficulties such as geography, security and contact with communities signifies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Awareness sessions with communities about gender roles, stereotypes and imaginary referring to the education right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HelpAge International in Association with Corporación Manigua</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance to families, older people, affected by the internal conflict in Cartagena del Chirí - Caquetá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements/Ancedotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 100 per cent compliance in all components as planned and satisfaction indicators of participating families, the Community Action Board of the El Remanso and social control committees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It overcame the target with the participation of 72 girl beneficiaries more in the activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral Social</td>
<td>Construction of New familiar homestay module in the Temporary shelter “Hogar de Paso” for the attention to the victim population in the municipality of Pasto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements/Ancedotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Important Nariño LNHCR linking that offered the provision of the new shelter with a contribution of US $ 21,748 representing elements for accommodation, kitchen and common areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLM</td>
<td>Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Floods in the Rural Area of Arauquita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements/Ancedotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participation of communities has been very active, as protagonists of the action, promoting the development of sustainable activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GLOSSARY**

**APC:** Presidential Agency of International Cooperation of Colombia  
**CBPF:** Country Based Pooled Fund  
**CERF:** Central Emergency Respond Fund  
**HC:** Humanitarian Coordinator  
**ELN:** National Liberation Army  
**ERF:** Emergency Respond Fund  
**FARC-EP:** Revolutionary Armed  
**MIRA:** Multisectoral Initial Rapid Assessment  
**OCHA:** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
**NGO:** Non Governmental Organization.  
**PDAGs:** Post Demobilization Armed Groups  
**SRP:** Strategic Response Plan  
**UARIV:** Unit for the Integral Attention and Reparation to the Victims  
**UN:** United Nations
Forces of Colombia – Peoples Army

GMS: Grant Management System
LHT: Local Humanitarian Team
LCT: Local Coordination Teams
LTA: Long Term Agreements

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
UNGRD: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management
UNS: United Nations System
WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ANNEXES

FUNDED PROJECTS LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Department/ Municipality</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Start Date/ Close Date</th>
<th>Gender Marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terre des Hommes-Italia ONLUS</td>
<td>Improving Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene conditions in 15 rural schools in 13 rural villages in the municipality of San Calixto, Catalumbo region, Norte de Santander Department</td>
<td>1108 Norte de Santander San Calixto</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>208,442</td>
<td>13/02/2015 30/06/2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</td>
<td>Rapid Education response for conflict affected children in San Calixto, Norte de Santander</td>
<td>734 Norte de Santander San Calixto</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>130,209</td>
<td>1/02/2015 31/05/2015</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HelpAge International</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance for families, including older people, affected by the internal conflict in Cartagena del Chispa del Chucro - Caquetá</td>
<td>765 Cartagena del Chiaré</td>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>158,920</td>
<td>25/02/2015 24/09/2015</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Plan</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance to displaced indigenous families and victims of armed conflict, in Quibdó, Chocó.</td>
<td>1052 Chocó Quibdó</td>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>135,399</td>
<td>26/08/2015 26/02/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Acción Contra El Hambre</td>
<td>Improving health conditions through access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene of vulnerable men, women and children because of armed conflict, in the village of Tierradentro, Department of Córdoba</td>
<td>2000 Córdoba Tierradentro</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>26/08/2015 26/02/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariado Diocesano de Pastoral Social Diócesis de Pasto.</td>
<td>Construction of New familiar homestay module in the Temporary shelter “Hogar de Paso” for the attention to the victim population in the municipality of Pasto.</td>
<td>1,000 Nariño Pasto</td>
<td>Shelters/ CCM</td>
<td>249,596</td>
<td>1/01/2015 1/04/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federación Luterana Mundial/ Departamento de Servicio</td>
<td>Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Floods in the Rural Area of Arauquita</td>
<td>2,323 Arauquita Arauquita</td>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>249,998</td>
<td>1/01/2015 1/04/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 The Fund approved 11 projects in 2015. however 3 of them were disbursed in 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Acción Contra El Hambre</td>
<td>Improved access to safe water of affected men, women and children by the oil spill in the Caunapi and Mira rivers. Tumaco, Nariño</td>
<td>1.980</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>246,951</td>
<td>1/10/2015</td>
<td>1/04/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HelpAge International</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance for families, including older people, affected by the internal conflict in Cartagena del Chirarás - Caquetá</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>WASH/SAN/Protección</td>
<td>199,225</td>
<td>18/01/2016</td>
<td>18/09/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Plan</td>
<td>Improving food security and strengthening the resilience of affected families by oil spill in 21 rural communities of San Andrés de Tumaco.</td>
<td>3.288</td>
<td>SAN</td>
<td>215,514</td>
<td>21/12/2015</td>
<td>20/12/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelisches Werk für Diakonie und Entwicklung e.V.</td>
<td>Artisans of life</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>WASH/SAN/Protección</td>
<td>210,527</td>
<td>21/12/2015</td>
<td>26/12/2016</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USEFUL LINKS**

- GMS: gms.unocha.org
- OCHA Colombia: humanitarianresponse.info/es/operations/colombia
- MPTF: mptf.undp.org