

HIGHLIGHTS

- NRC Secretary General writes about his visit to Colombia.
- Increase in attacks against infrastructure and threats of concern for the humanitarian community.
- Access constraints and other humanitarian consequences persist during FARC-EP unilateral ceasefire.



Progress and challenges ahead

By Jan Egeland, Secretary-General, Norwegian Refugee Council

During the last year we have seen a steady progress in the peace negotiations. We are hopeful that 2015 will be the year when these negotiations come to their conclusion and end decades of conflict in Colombia. There is, however, a continued distance between the progress in the peace talks in Havana and the situation on the ground: in 2014, more than 200,000 people were forced to flee their homes due to the conflict.

The problems that led many rural Colombians to join the guerrillas a half-century ago—violence, insecurity, vast inequality and weak local governments—still exist today. Children and youths are among the most affected by the conflict. In 2013, 62 per cent of the displaced population were 26 years or younger. In 2014, we saw again that schools became battlegrounds and numerous children could not attend school due to the conflict. Youth unemployment stands at more than 20 per cent for women and almost 13 per cent for men. And the displaced youths who are waiting for education opportunities are poorer now than before the forced displacement.

During my visit to Colombia in December 2014, I met too many children and youths who had not been in school for years due to conflict. Going forward, ensuring a safe and protective learning environment for children, and that children are given the opportunity to catch up on lost years of schooling, must be among the first priorities. Unemployed and sometimes uneducated youths must be given hope through education and livelihoods opportunities.

We as humanitarians stand behind the Colombian Government in its efforts to reach a peace agreement. However, it is important to recognize that such an agreement will not solve all the humanitarian challenges in the country. The conflict in Colombia is complex, and other armed and criminal groups continue to pose a threat to the civilian population. The Government's determination to recognize the rights of victims is a commendable position, but for many of the people affected by the conflict, these rights remain only words on paper. Their rights are not being realized in the form of access to humanitarian assistance, or to restitution for lost land or property.

We challenge the Government of Colombia to take full advantage of the political progress and, with the support of humanitarian actors, to take further steps to ensure that the rights of the conflict-affected people in Colombia are respected, and that the most vulnerable people have access to protection and assistance.

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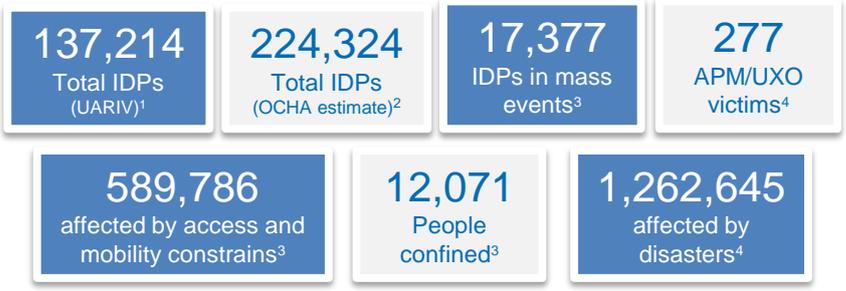
Photocredit: NRC/Fernanda Pineda.
Jan Egeland, NRC Secretary-General, visits school in Vereda Planchales – Teorama (Norte de Santander), Colombia. December 2014.

FUNDING

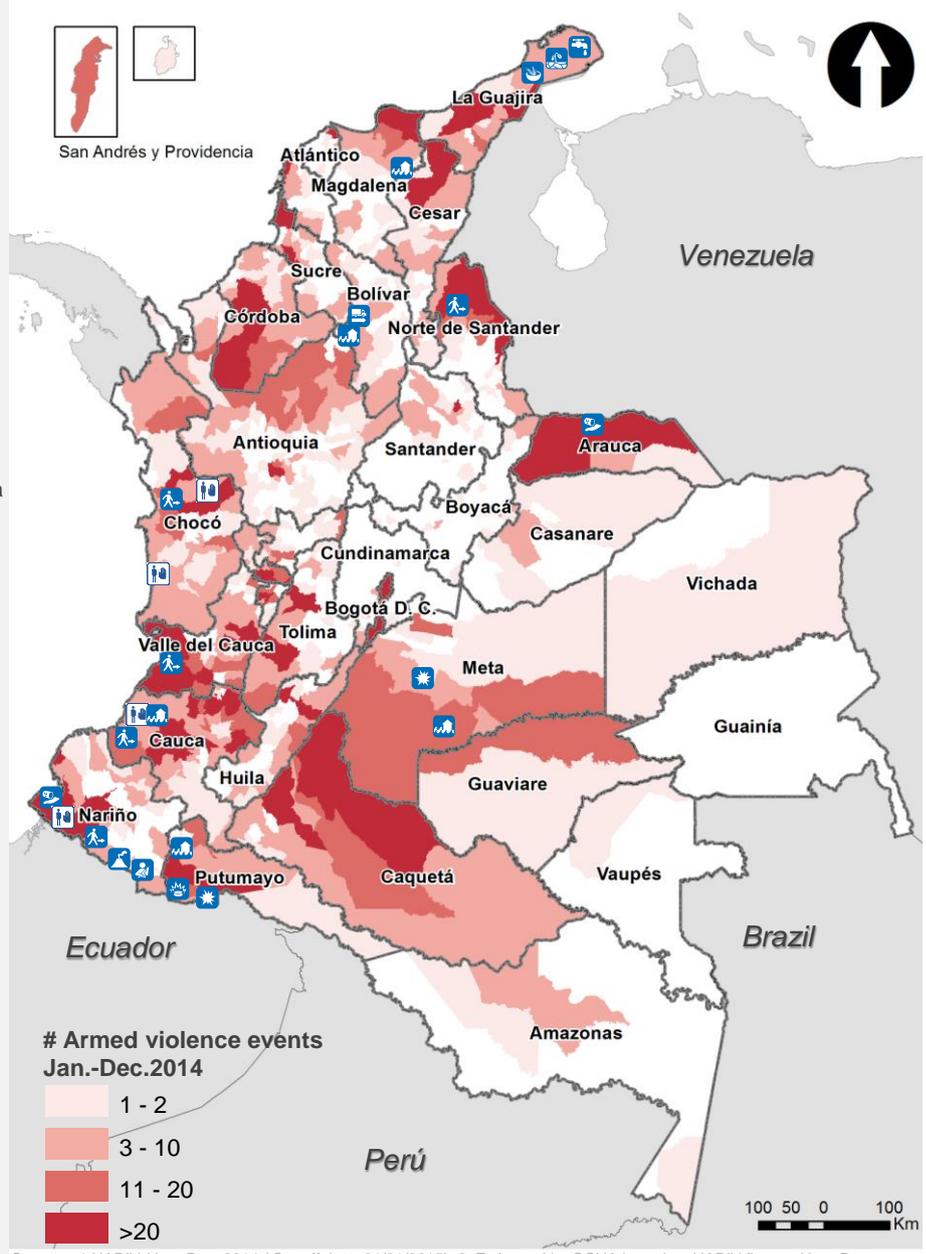
US\$80,323,117

2014 total humanitarian
funding received as of 30
January 2015 (FTS)

Colombia Humanitarian Situation 2014 in review



- January**
+1,100 Awá indigenous displaced in Ricaurte (Nariño), due to combats between FARC-EP and military forces.
- February**
The closure of Venezuelan border and prolonged droughts in La Guajira, affected more than 40,000 people.
- March**
Combats between FARC-EP and military forces caused several mass displacement events in Guapi (Cauca) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), +1,300 IDPs.
- April**
Attacks against oil infrastructure and illegal exploitation caused severe contamination of water sources affecting about 6,000 people in Nariño and Arauca.
- May**
+2,000 Embera indigenous displaced in Alto Baudó (Chocó) due to PDAG-ELN combats. Mass protest led to access restrictions for about 250,000 people in 14 departments.
- June**
Combats and armed actions by FARC-EP, ELN and EPL, caused several mass displacement events in San Calixto and El Tarra (Norte de Santander).
- July**
Mobility and access restrictions posed by a PDAG, affected +12,000 people in Achí (Bolívar). Attacks against infrastructure limited access to water and electricity in Meta and Putumayo.
- August**
A sectorial assessment estimated that +184,000 people had urgent needs in food security, access to water and livelihoods, in La Guajira crisis.
- September**
Three confinement situations were reported in Cauca, Nariño and Chocó, affecting aprox. 3,700 indigenous and Afrocolombian people.
- October**
+50,000 people affected by the second rainy season. Volcanic activity increased in Ecuadorian border, 37,000 people at risk.
- November**
+60,000 people affected by the second rainy season. Following FARC-EP's detention of an Army General, increased military presence caused mobility restrictions for +2,000 people in Chocó.
- December**
Weapon contamination in rural Putumayo, limited mobility for about 1,300 people. Guerrilla presence limited mobility and response activities in Nariño, affecting +37,000.



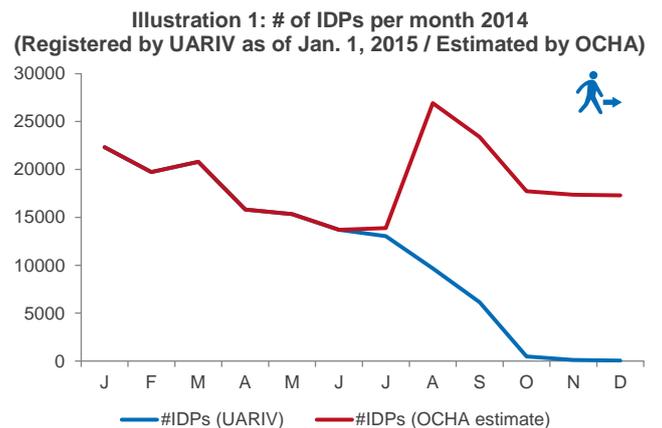
Sources: 1.UARIV (Jan.-Dec. 2014 / Cut-off date: 01/01/2015); 2. Estimated by OCHA based on UARIV figures (Jan.-Dec. 2014 / Jan.-Dec. 2013); 3. OCHA-Monitor (Jan.-Dec. 2014); 4.DAICMA (Jan.-Dec.2014); 5.UNGRD (Jan.-Dec. 2014).

Pacific Coast most affected by forced displacement

OCHA estimates that the number of IDPs during 2014 may rise up to about 224,000

Between January and October 2014, according to official data, 137,214 people were displaced in Colombia due to conflict and armed violence. Forty-eight per cent of these people were children and adolescents. This number is lower than in 2013, but it is expected to rise as the Victims Registry is updated. Displaced people have two years to declare their status to the Public Ministry. The Victims Unit (UARIV) currently has 60 working days to evaluate the proposal and decide on inclusion in the Victims Registry. Therefore, OCHA estimates that the number of IDPs during the stated period may rise up to about 224,000 (see Illustration 1). This indicates that displacement levels are continuing at the same pace as in previous years.

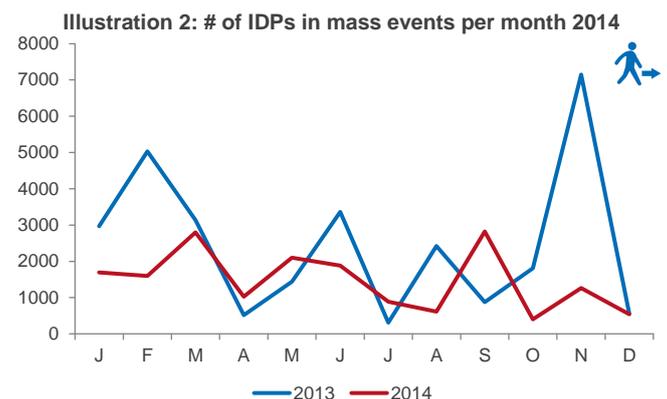
One of every three armed actions reported in 2014 occurred in Pacific Coast departments, including Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño. This indicates a significant impact on the Afro-Colombian communities living in these areas, who comprise 30 per cent of IDPs. This is disproportionate to the percentage of Afro-Colombians in the general population, which is about 15 per cent. Indigenous peoples comprised 5 per cent of displaced people registered. The impact on these people may be greater than these numbers suggest, since indigenous people frequently engage in short-term displacement as a protection measure during armed confrontations and attacks, seeking refuge in temporary sites and therefore not declaring their IDP status to the authorities. This should be considered together with the fact that many indigenous communities live in isolated regions, making it difficult to declare their displacement to the authorities.



Mass displacement dropped during 2014

A drop in mass displacement events not necessarily correspond to a relevant drop in armed actions

According to OCHA data recorded in the [Monitor](#) information system, there was a 40 per cent reduction in mass displacements in 2014 compared with 2013. These types of emergencies are the most visible and easy to monitor, and represent only a small proportion of total displacements in the country (7 per cent in 2014, according to UARIV). Actually, the reduction in mass displacements does not correspond to a relevant drop in armed actions. This remained stable throughout 2014, with a drop of only 4 per cent. The decrease of the most visible humanitarian emergencies could be a consequence of changes in the modus operandi of non-state armed groups, which are increasingly avoiding actions that are highly visible and confronting armed forces. This does not necessarily mean a reduction in humanitarian or protection needs, since there is a continuation of social control exercised by non-state armed groups over communities; mobility constraints; access restrictions to basic goods and services; death threats; and targeted violence. This represents a challenge to humanitarian activities in Colombia.

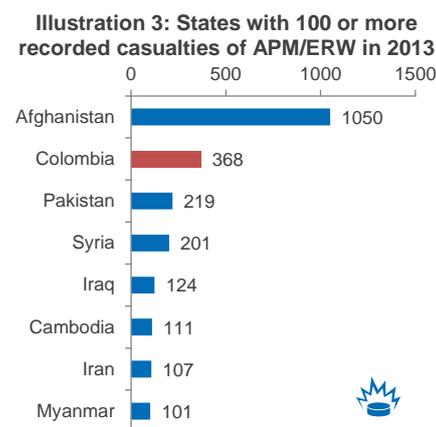


In 2014, the four Pacific Coast departments of Chocó, Cauca, Nariño and Valle del Cauca suffered 85 per cent of all mass displacements registered by OCHA in Monitor (see Map 2). As in prior years, the majority of mass displacements were due to confrontations between the Armed Forces and the FARC-EP guerrillas (48 per cent), with other causes including unilateral actions undertaken by FARC-EP in 11 per cent of cases, and confrontations between various non-state armed groups in 11 per cent of cases. The current talks in La Havana between the Government and FARC-EP on measures to de-escalate the conflict are urgent and relevant in finding ways to mitigate the conflict's impact on civilians. Post-demobilization armed groups (PDAGs) participate in one of every four mass displacements, both as a result of unilateral actions or armed confrontations with armed groups. This is worrisome and requires follow up by State institutions and the humanitarian community.

Colombia ranks high in number of mine victims

Colombia continues to be the world's second most affected country by antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)

In December 2014, *Landmine Monitor* -an initiative of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines-, issued its latest report, which monitors the consequences of using landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war. The report states that over the past 15 years, Colombia was the world's second most affected country by antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) -according to 2013 data, surpassed only by Afghanistan (see Illustration 3). The number of victims dropped by 26 per cent between 2012 and 2013. A similar drop was also registered between 2013 and 2014, according to official data reported by the Dirección para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal (DAICMA).

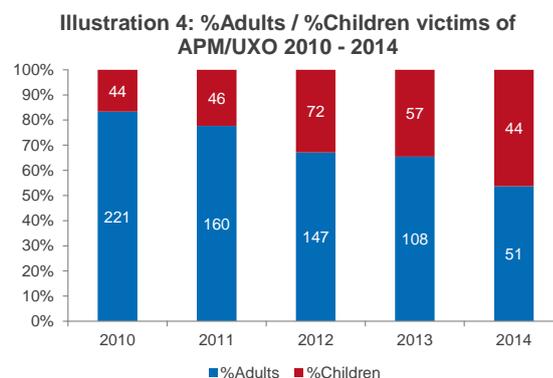


Source: Landmine Monitor 2014.

Despite these reductions, the risk of landmine accidents remains high in large areas of the country. In 2014, mine/ERW victims were registered in 17 of 32 departments (more than half of the country) (see Map 7). Seventy per cent of the victims were in five of those departments: Antioquia, Caquetá, Putumayo, Nariño and Arauca. Departments such as Chocó, on the Pacific Coast, Arauca, on the Venezuelan border, and Putumayo, on the Ecuadorian border, saw an increase in the number of mine/ERW victims in 2014 compared with 2013.

Almost half of civilian victims are children and adolescents

In 2014, about 46 per cent of civilian victims of mines/ERW were children and adolescents. This is the highest percentage since 2010 (see Illustration 4). The victims comprised 44 children and adolescents, which is an average of four each month. The Landmine Monitor report indicates that worldwide Colombia has the second largest number of children and adolescent victims. The increase in the proportion of children and adolescents indicates that risks remain high in many regions. The placement of landmines in areas used by children and adolescents, such as near schools and playgrounds, increases the urgency to implement protection measures and mine-risk education efforts that focus on children and adolescents.



Source: DAICMA.

Attacks against infrastructure have major humanitarian consequences

According to Monitor, the number of attacks against oil infrastructure registered between January and December 2014 is 52% higher than 2013. Monitor has also collected information on other events in addition to direct attacks against infrastructure, with significant environmental and humanitarian impact (see **Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**). Most of the incidents occurred in the first half of the year; however the highest number of events was registered in July (see Illustration 1). In 2014, Putumayo, Arauca and Norte de Santander were the most affected by attacks against infrastructure, personnel and assets of the oil industry. These three departments concentrated 85% of overall events. These attacks have had a great impact on oil industry causing losses of up to US\$ 600 million in 2014¹.

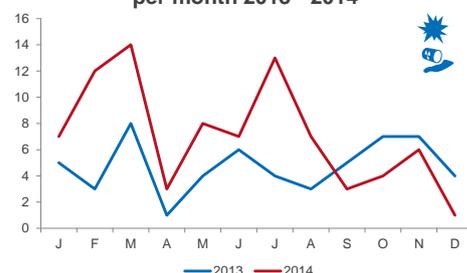
Furthermore, actions against aqueducts, energy infrastructure, roads and communications, have also increased by 55% compared to 2013 (see Illustration 6).

Table 1: Attacks against oil industry 2013 - 2014

Type of event	2013	2014	Variation 2013 - 2014
Attacks against oil infrastructure using explosive devices	40	61	+53%
Attacks against oil industry staff, including kidnapping	4	7	+75%
Theft and incineration of vehicles	11	12	+9%
An armed group forced the spillage of oil	1	5	+400%
Total	56	85	+52%

Source: OCHA-Monitor

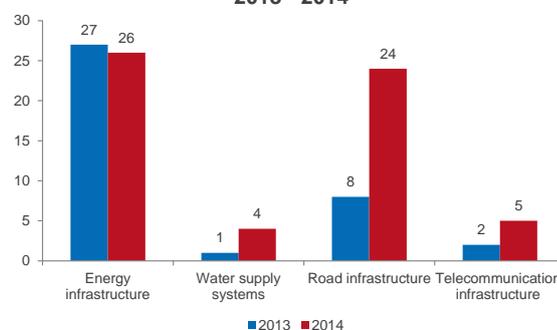
Illustration 5: # of attacks against oil industry per month 2013 - 2014



ELN main author of attacks against infrastructure in 2014

In 2013 the FARC-EP were the main responsible of attacks against oil industry infrastructure, goods and personnel with participation in 27% of these events. In 2014 instead, according to OCHA's monitoring, the ELN would be involved in more than half of these attacks. Following the trend of 2013, the FARC-EP are still responsible for most attacks against other kind of infrastructure, although in a much lower number compared to the ones against the oil sector.

Illustration 6: # of attacks against other infrastructure 2013 - 2014



Source: OCHA-Monitor

More than 400,000 people affected

Major humanitarian consequences of attacks against infrastructure have been evident since 2013. In 2014, according to Local Humanitarian Teams estimates, about 407,000 people have been affected by attacks against the oil industry, energy infrastructure, roads and aqueducts. Attacks on infrastructure have caused serious environmental damage, contamination of water sources, loss of livelihoods, suspension of education and commercial activities, damage to civilian assets and mobility restrictions during periods ranging from hours to several weeks.

The humanitarian response to populations affected by such events has not always been timely or sufficient. In some cases, there are not clear liability limits between private

Attacks against infrastructure have caused humanitarian consequences for about 407,000 people

¹ Source: Ágora Consultores. Reporte ataques contra infraestructura petrolera. Enero – Diciembre 2014.

companies, local authorities, the Victims Unit (UARIV) and the National Disasters Unit (UNGRD). In most cases, local response capacities have been overwhelmed. These factors are leaving major gaps in the response, especially in terms of livelihoods recovery and access to safe water. It is necessary to advocate with national and local authorities to promote timely and comprehensive response to the directly and indirectly affected populations. Response activities should not only address the urgent needs, but also focus on early recovery, prevention and risk management.

Threats increase during the peace process

Victims' leaders, human rights defenders, government officials and social movements' leaders have faced repeated threats in 2014. Civil society organizations, such as Somos Defensores, reported that between January and September 2014, the number of threats against human rights defenders increased 71 per cent compared to the same period in 2013.

According to OCHA Monitor, 541 events of individual and collective threats were reported in 31 of 32 departments in 2014, showing an increase of 31 per cent compared to the number of reports in 2013. Reports in Monitor range from threats against leaders, defenders and teachers, to collective threats, directed to entire neighborhoods, communities or organizations. In most of these cases, the author is unknown (60 per cent), followed by 21 per cent attributed to post-demobilization armed groups.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia (OHCHR), has repeatedly expressed concern about this issue. OHCHR stated that, in September, more than 100 human rights defenders were victims of collective threats (see [Humanitarian Bulletin October](#)). The fact that some victims involved in the peace process have also received threats is of particular concern.

This trend seems to continue in 2015. In January, 38 leaders and victims' representatives from northern Colombia received death threats from a post-demobilization armed group. Analysts state that this could be a strategy from different forces and groups who are opposed to the peace process.

The UN system, including OHCHR, has expressed its support to the responsible entities to ensure that human rights defenders, victims' representatives and social leaders can continue their work in conditions of safety and security.

UARIV: 25 per cent of municipalities faced humanitarian emergencies in 2014

By Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV)

During 2014, UARIV monitored 918 humanitarian emergencies in 280 municipalities (a fourth of all municipalities in the country) and in 31 of 32 departments. This was carried out through the Prevention and Emergency Assistance Subdirectorate (Subdirección de Prevención y Atención a Emergencias - SPAE),

Many of these emergencies were related to armed actions (43.8 per cent), such as combats, followed by homicides (17 per cent), threats and intimidation (12.8 per cent), APM-UXO (5.3 per cent) and assassination attempts (3.1 per cent). There was a 12.8 per cent drop in the total number of emergencies reported, as compared with 2013.

Departments with the largest number of emergencies included Cauca (12.7 per cent), Antioquia (12.3 per cent), Norte de Santander (9.4 per cent), Arauca (5.8 per cent), Meta (5.3 per cent), Caquetá (4.4 per cent), Valle del Cauca (3.4 per cent), Chocó (3.4 per cent) and Tolima (3.3 per cent). These nine departments were the locations of two thirds of all humanitarian emergencies in



Photocredit: UARIV. Delivery of humanitarian aid in Roberto Payán, Nariño.

2014.

SPAE coordinated the delivery of humanitarian aid in 54 mass displacement events that occurred in 2014 in Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca. Some 73.8 per cent of these events were caused by armed actions, and 12.9 per cent by threats and intimidations against civilians. Three per cent of the events were due to homicides and 3 per cent were due to armed confrontations.

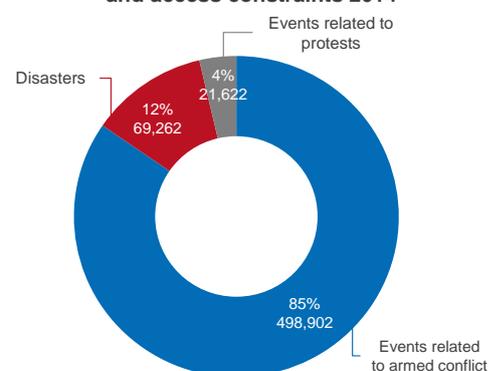
UARIV spent more than US\$2.2 million to provide in-kind assistance to 14,566 families during 2014. This included and accompaniment and prevention activities in communities. It spent \$3.8 million in community-infrastructure projects in 77 municipalities in 22 departments.

2014: half a million people affected by mobility restrictions and access constraints

In 2014, 589,786 people suffered from severe mobility restrictions and constraints to access basic services and assistance. Events related to the armed conflict caused access constraints for 85 per cent of affected people, followed by natural disasters and public order problems caused by social protests.

While this type of restrictions show an important geographical dispersion—with events recorded in 16 out of the country's 32 departments—75% of the people affected by mobility restrictions and access constraints were concentrated in Putumayo, Meta, Antioquia and Nariño (see Map 3). The number of people affected by mobility restrictions and access constraints in 2014 was very similar to those affected in 2013 (578.666), demonstrating the need to better monitor and respond to the needs caused by these restrictions.

Illustration 7: Main causes of mobility restrictions and access constraints 2014



Source: OCHA-Monitor

Attacks against civilian infrastructure were the main cause of access constraints in 2014

The majority of restrictions caused by the armed conflict were the result of attacks against civilian infrastructure (such as oil pipelines and electricity towers) and threats and restrictions imposed by non-State armed groups. Intentional attacks against civilian objects are strictly prohibited by International Humanitarian Law. Oil spills caused by these attacks have contaminated water sources and damaged livelihoods, causing water and sanitation and early recovery needs. Mobility restrictions imposed by non-State armed groups have also hindered civilians' access to health and education, while preventing in some cases the access of State institutions responsible for the provision of assistance as well as humanitarian organizations.

In 2014, for more than 12,000 people mobility restrictions lasted for one week or more and limited their access to at least three basic services (e.g. education, water, food security, etc.) which, according to OCHA criteria constitutes a situation of confinement (see Map 4). The number of confined population in 2014 decreased significantly as compared with 2013, when more than 270,000 people were affected, mostly as a result of road blockades during mass demonstrations that affected several regions of the country.

Armed actions and displacement decrease during unilateral ceasefire

During the first month of the FARC-EP unilateral and indefinite ceasefire (20 December 2014- 20 January 2015), the level of armed activities recorded by Monitor decreased by 50 per cent in comparison with the monthly average registered in 2014. The Ombudsman's Office, UNDSS and local analysts coincide that during this period there were no offensive military actions by the FARC-EP which could be considered as

The absence of offensive military actions by the FARC-EP has not been followed by a decrease on other forms of social control

violations of the truce. While the Government has insisted that it will maintain its military operations, there was also an important decrease in the level of offensive military operations by the national armed forces, leading the Conflict Analysis Resource Centre (CERAC) to affirm that there is a “virtual” bilateral ceasefire.

Despite the ceasefire, humanitarian consequences remain

The unilateral ceasefire has had a positive effect on the humanitarian situation, with no mass displacements recorded during the first month of the truce. However, the absence of offensive military actions by the FARC-EP has not been followed by a decrease on the control the group exercises on communities (e.g. mobility restrictions, extortion, threats, etc.). Late in December 2014, the FARC-EP restricted the access of both national institutions and humanitarian organizations in four indigenous reservations in the border with Ecuador (Cumbal, Nariño). The alleged presence of mines in the area further restricts the mobility of civilians, affecting some 37,000 people. In Córdoba (Puerto Libertador), FARC-EP threats against civilians led to the closure of local businesses on 23 January, affecting the access of 5,000 people to basic services and goods. These practices, which are less visible and difficult to monitor, result in humanitarian and protection needs and thus should be considered in the discussions regarding measures to de-escalate the impact of conflict and a bilateral ceasefire between the Government and the FARC-EP.

The impact of other sources of violence such as the ELN and the PDAGs remain of concern. The ELN has maintained its armed actions during the FARC-EP’s ceasefire, which has been interpreted as a demonstration of power to increase its leverage in an eventual peace process with the Government. Threats from this group against civilians and fear of hostilities with the armed forces caused the displacement of 102 indigenous people from Chocó (Litoral de San Juan) to Valle del Cauca (Buenaventura) on 21 January. During the ceasefire, threats by PDAGs against community, human rights defenders and land claimants were also recorded in several departments of the country. Violence and threats from PDAGs as well as other non-identified local armed structures continued and represent an important challenge for both State institutions and humanitarian partners. These groups could act as spoilers of current peace efforts and hinder the implementation of eventual peace agreements in the areas where they operate.

2015: focusing on prevention

By Carlos Iván Márquez Pérez, General Director of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (UNGRD)

During 2014, the National System for Disaster Risk Management (SNGRD), through its Humanitarian Emergency Assistance framework, helped more than 159,000 families affected by emergencies and disasters, investing more than 87 billion pesos (aprox. US\$36 million) (see Map 8). This work was carried out through the national and local government.

SNGRD’s assistance on the Caribbean Coast should be highlighted, particularly in La Guajira department where two elements converged: a closure of the border with Venezuela, and the dry season, which led to a scarcity of food, limited access to potable water and affected the agricultural and livestock sectors. SNGRD’s activation was fundamental for an integrated response to these situations that benefiting the most affected communities. SNGRD also contributed to responses to emergencies throughout the rest of the country, including flooding, volcanic activity and other events related to the rainy season.

One of the most significant advances during 2014, as part of the humanitarian assistance strategy, was the publication of the “*Manual for the Standardization of Humanitarian Aid*. This is applicable in Colombia and complies with international standards stipulated in documents such as the Code of Conduct of the Movement of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Sphere Project standards, the Do No Harm strategy and the donation guidelines of WHO-PAHO.

2014 closed with a positive balance in humanitarian assistance. The country identified that emergency assistance could be reduced through risk prevention and mitigation activities. This was

established as a major goal since the creation of Law 1523² and the National System for Disaster Risk Management, accompanied by its key components: the private, public and community sectors.

For 2015, challenges are related to the active participation of the Post-Hyogo Framework, articulated in the National Development Plan currently being developed, and the National Risk Management Plan. These two documents will support the UNGRD's work this year.

SNGRD must also to participate in all aspects of territorial planning in order to reduce risk. This is part of its work under Law 1523, which orders that all municipal development plans and territorial plans include risk management as a fundamental and legal component.

The improvement of SNGRD will continue. It will implement protocols and procedures for special events, such as urban rescue, that will be reflected in the next National Disaster Simulation with regional and international participation. The departmental and municipal councils continue to be strengthened as communicative branches of SNGRD, contributing to the main objective of achieving a "Colombia Less Vulnerable with More Resilient Communities".

During 2014, MIRA assessments contributed to allocate 14 Emergency Response Fund (ERF) projects

MIRA used as needs-assessment methodology

During 2014, the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was systematically used as the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) rapid inter-sectoral needs-assessment methodology. Forty-six assessment missions were conducted in 10 departments prioritized by the HCT in its working strategy. Needs assessments were also conducted in non-prioritized departments, such as La Guajira, where MIRA contributed to evaluating humanitarian needs caused by a prolonged dry season and critical border situation.

Of the 46 missions, some 52 per cent of the assessments were implemented in areas with protracted humanitarian emergencies (i.e. access and mobility restrictions), and 48 per cent in areas recovering from sudden-onset emergencies, such as mass displacement events. Some 80 per cent of these missions were associated with armed conflict events, while 20 per cent were associated with natural disasters. MIRA contributed to mobilize needs-based response. MIRA's results were included in the ERF's resource allocation strategy, contributing to finance 14 projects in 8 departments.

Strategic Response Plan, 51% underfunded

In 2014, the international community contributed with US\$86 million to respond to humanitarian needs in Colombia (according to 4W information system), reaching 49 per cent of the amount required (US\$177 million) to meet the estimated needs by 2014. Based on information compiled by the clusters, Shelter and Health sectors showed the largest financing gaps. In terms of geographical distribution, the Pacific coast, as in previous years, continues to receive most of the humanitarian funds. Meanwhile, departments in eastern Colombia, as Meta, Guaviare, Caquetá and Arauca have the largest gaps in humanitarian response, as estimated by the Humanitarian Country Team in its Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2014 (see [HNO Colombia 2015](#)).

In 2015, the HCT has identified 4.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The international humanitarian community expects to offer response to about 2 million of this, requiring US\$136.1 million. This response will support State's assistance in a timely and effective manner; fill response gaps in areas of difficult access; increase resilience of communities; and promote effective, comprehensive and multisectoral response, ensuring the centrality of protection (see [Strategic Response Plan Colombia 2015](#)).

ERF and CERF funds expand humanitarian response

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) have funded a total of US\$6.6 million in 2014 (ERF US\$ 2.1 / CERF US\$ 4.5), providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities. About 60 per cent of CERF funds were implemented by national and international NGOs; 100 per cent of

² Ley 1523, abril 2012. "Por la cual se adopta la política nacional de gestión del riesgo de desastres y se establece el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y se dictan otras disposiciones".

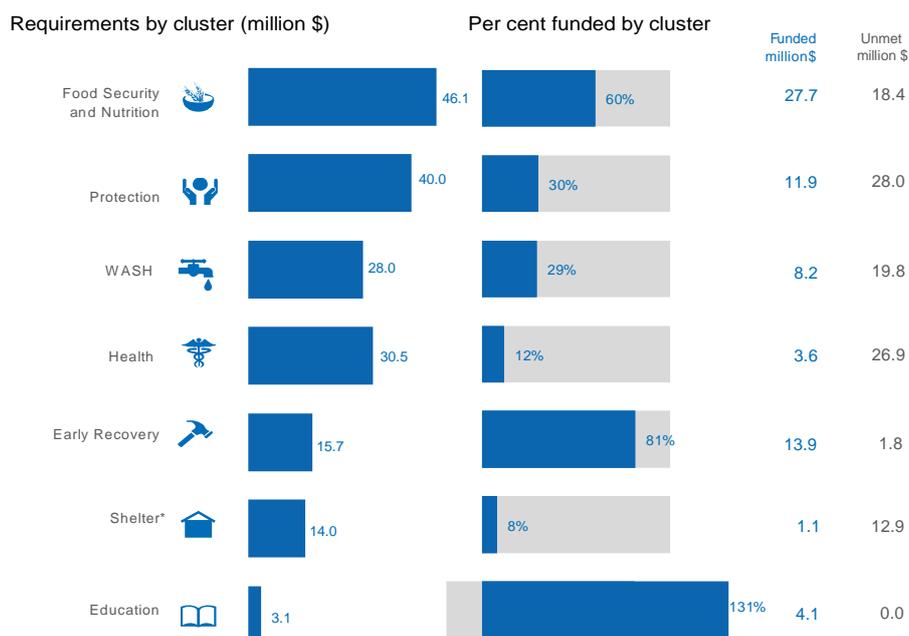
ERF funds were implemented by national and international NGOs. All projects were implemented in departments prioritized in the HCT 2014 strategy.

These funds have allowed expanding humanitarian response in eastern Colombia; and have addressed the needs of indigenous communities at high risk of physical and cultural extinction in the departments of Arauca and Chocó.

In 2015, the CERF Secretariat has allocated US\$3 million to Colombia, to be implemented by UN agencies, national and international NGOs in Arauca, Cauca, Guajira, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca and Chocó.

\$ 177 million
REQUESTED (US\$)

49%
86 million
FUNDED



For more information, visit the [Humanitarian Dashboard - December 2014](#)

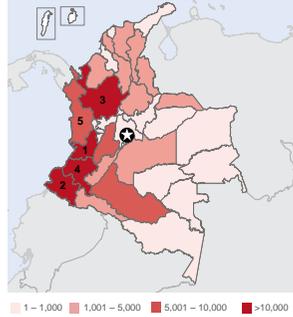
For more information, please contact OCHA Colombia: salahumanitaria@un.org Tel. +571 6221100

For media enquiries, please contact Isabel Suárez, Information Officer: suarezlopera@un.org Tel. +571 6221100 Ext. 1303.

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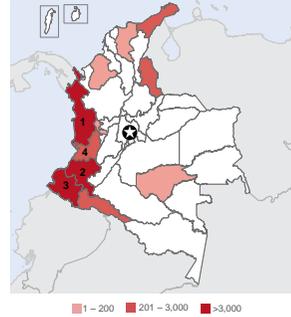
All the information reflected in this report has been processed by OCHA from official and secondary sources. Data for mass displacement and protection of civilians has been processed by OCHA Colombia through the Integrated Humanitarian Information System. Sources: Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV); Dirección para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (DAIMCA); Sistema Integrado de Información Humanitaria (SIDH/Monitor).

Map 1: # of IDPs (UARIV) 2014



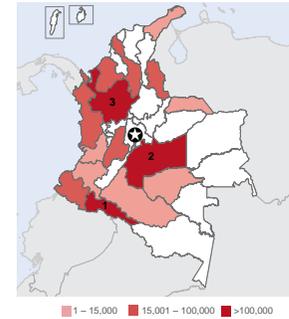
Department	#IDPs
1 Valle del Cauca	34,892
2 Nariño	18,413
3 Antioquia	17,125
4 Cauca	12,014
5 Chocó	8,778
Other	45,992
Total	137,214

Map 2: # of IDPs in mass events 2014



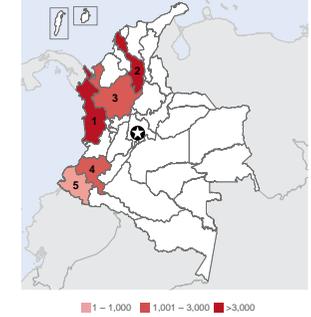
Department	#IDPs
1 Chocó	4,568
2 Cauca	3,821
3 Nariño	3,548
4 Valle del Cauca	2,765
5 Norte de Santander	1,371
Other	1,304
Total	17,377

Map 3: # people affected by access and mobility constraints 2014



Department	#People
1 Putumayo	129,657
2 Antioquia	105,427
3 Nariño	97,096
4 Córdoba	34,225
5 Tolima	19,600
Other	203,781
Total	589,786

Map 4: # of people confined 2014



Department	#People
1 Chocó	3,893
2 Bolivar	3,200
3 Antioquia	2,952
4 Cauca	1,364
5 Nariño	662
Total	12,071

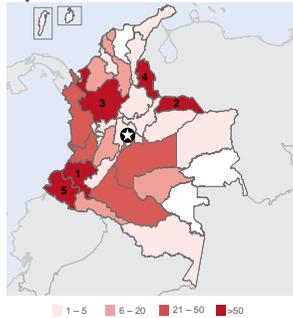
Source: OCHA-Monitor

Source: UARIV, Cut-off date: 01/01/2015.

Source: OCHA-Monitor

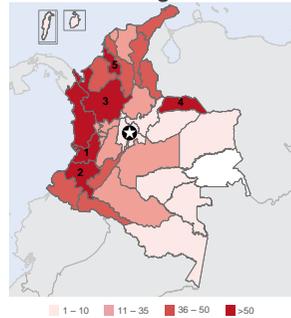
Source: OCHA-Monitor

Map 5: # of armed actions 2014



Department	#Actions
1 Cauca	128
2 Arauca	109
3 Antioquia	66
4 Norte de Santander	54
5 Nariño	53
Other	254
Total	664

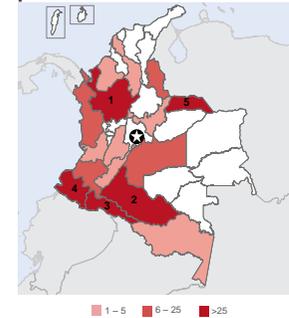
Map 6: # of attacks against civilians 2014



Department	#Attacks
1 Valle del Cauca	142
2 Cauca	118
3 Antioquia	102
4 Arauca	69
5 Sucre	60
Other	651
Total	1,142

Source: OCHA-Monitor

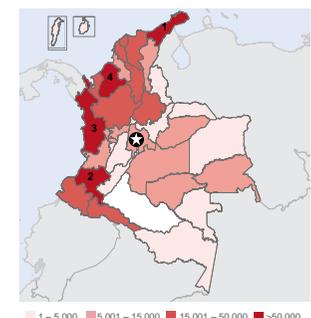
Map 7: # of APM/UXO victims 2014



Department	#Victims
1 Antioquia	56
2 Caquetá	43
3 Putumayo	37
4 Nariño	29
5 Arauca	28
Other	84
Total	277

Source: DAICMA

Map 8: # of people affected by disasters 2014



Department	#People
1 La Guajira	73,3724
2 Cauca	75,210
3 Chocó	65,830
4 Córdoba	59,585
5 Magdalena	45,329
Other	282,967
Total	1,262,645

Source: UNGRD

Source: OCHA-Monitor