

HIGHLIGHTS

- ASG Kyung-wha Kang called for more support to people affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters in Colombia.
- Humanitarian caseload in 2014 I semester still of concern despite unilateral ceasefire periods and peace negotiations.
- National and international NGOs increase funding requests, 9 ERF projects funded by June 2014.

FIGURES

# of IDPs in mass events Jan – June 2014 (OCHA)	10,614
# of IDPs in mass events June 2014 (OCHA)	1,440
# of people confined Jan– June 2014 (OCHA)	2,745
# of people affected by access constraints. Jan.- June 2014 (OCHA)	123,348
# of people affected by natural disasters Jan- June 2014 (UNGRD)	143,578
# of people affected by natural disasters June 2014 (UNGRD)	32,877

FUNDING

US\$37,227,416

2014 total humanitarian funding received as of 15 July 2014 (FTS)

US\$71,414,786

2014 humanitarian funding being implemented as of 15 July 2014 (OCHA 4W)



OCHA / Angela Hurtado

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ASG: Humanitarian assistance for people in need continue to be a priority

The UN Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kyung-wha Kang, visited Colombia between 1 and 4 June. She gained information about Colombia's humanitarian situation and evaluated how the international humanitarian community can continue supporting institutions and communities now and in the future.

During her visit, Mrs. Kang met with representatives of the international humanitarian community, members of the Government of Colombia, including the Vice President, and civil-society organizations.

Together with the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Fabrizio Hochschild, the ASG visited the south-western municipality of Toribío, in Cauca department, which is one of the departments most affected by the armed conflict in Colombia. She met victims, and learned about the impact of the decades-long conflict and the daily challenges faced by local authorities which seek to provide an effective response to humanitarian needs.

At the end of her mission, Mrs. Kang asked that more support be given to people affected by the armed conflict and natural disasters. "War increases the vulnerability of people and creates more poverty. This armed conflict continues to create new victims every day. It is of vital importance that, for the people who live in this situation, we make every effort to protect and assist them, and to promote peace," she said.

Mrs. Kang reaffirmed the international humanitarian community's fundamental role in supporting protection and response in sectors with the most critical gaps, in areas difficult to access and where local institutional capacity is limited.

Regarding the peace process with the FARC-EP guerrillas, Mrs. Kang said: "It is fundamental to recognize that an eventual peace accord signature will not signal the end of the violence for all Colombians. National and international humanitarian assistance, for those with needs, will continue to be a priority."



Photocredit: OCHA/Angela Hurtado.
ASG Kyung-wha Kang with indigenous leaders in Toribío, Cauca. June, 2014.

Despite 46 days of unilateral ceasefire by FARC-EP, mass displacements, attacks against civilians and access constraints continued

2014 first semester in review

Despite unilateral ceasefires, the complexity of the conflict is steady

During the first semester of 2014, there was a monthly average of 55 armed actions (i.e. combats, ambush, roadblocks) according to OCHA's information system, [Monitor](#). Compared with the same period in 2013, this represents a 21 per cent drop in terms of armed actions (see Illustration 1).

In the first six months of 2013, there were 20 days of unilateral ceasefire by FARC-EP in the framework of the peace process in Havana. But during the first semester of 2014, there were 46 days of unilateral ceasefire by this non-State armed group over three separate periods. The most recent ceasefire coincided with the country's presidential elections¹. According to monitoring by OCHA, think tanks and NGOs, there was

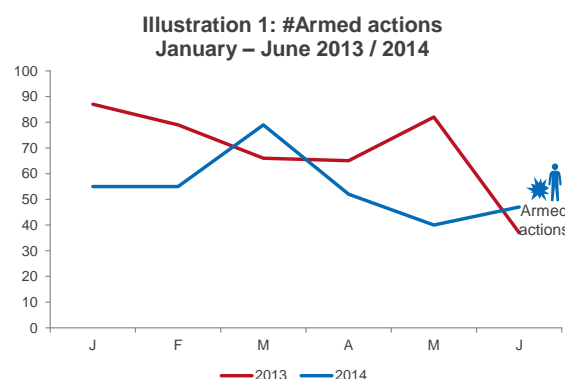
almost complete compliance with this last ceasefire, however mass displacements and attacks against civilians, including threats, continued. Restrictions on access to basic services were recorded during the latest ceasefire for at least 11,600 people, as well as humanitarian access restrictions for aid providers.

Despite the reduction in armed actions, an average of two armed actions occurred every day in Colombia over the first six months of 2014.

The majority of armed actions occurred in the Pacific coast in Cauca and Valle del Cauca, along the Venezuelan border in Arauca and Norte de Santander, and in Antioquia, in the north (see Map 1). In these departments, the dynamic of the armed conflict was similar to the first semester of 2013. However, Arauca suffered a 56 per cent increase in armed actions compared with 2013, and Cauca a 27 per cent increase. In Arauca, the escalation in armed actions was attributed to the ELN and included ambushes, combats and attacks on oil infrastructure. In Cauca, the main cause of the increase was combats between the military and FARC-EP.

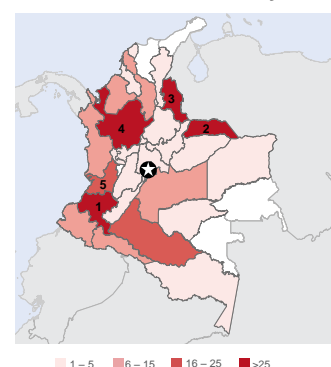
Conflict analysts state that the intensity and level of complexity of armed actions are inferior to that of prior years. The non-state armed groups, FARC-EP and ELN are

327	55
Armed actions Jan.- Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)	Monthly armed actions on average Jan.- Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)



Source: OCHA-Monitor

Map 1: #Armed actions. January – June 2014



Department	# Armed actions
1 Cauca	83
2 Arauca	54
3 Norte de Santander	28
4 Antioquia	26
5 Valle del Cauca	19
Other	117
Total	327

Source: OCHA-Monitor

¹ 15 December 2013 - 14 January 2014; 20 - 28 May 2014 (joint ceasefire with the ELN); 9 - 30 June 2014.

focusing on armed actions with little demand and high impact, such as attacks on oil infrastructure and the use of improvised explosive devices against military infrastructure.

Over 10,000 IDPs in mass displacements in 2014, half indigenous

At least 57 people have displaced every day since the beginning of 2014, only in mass events

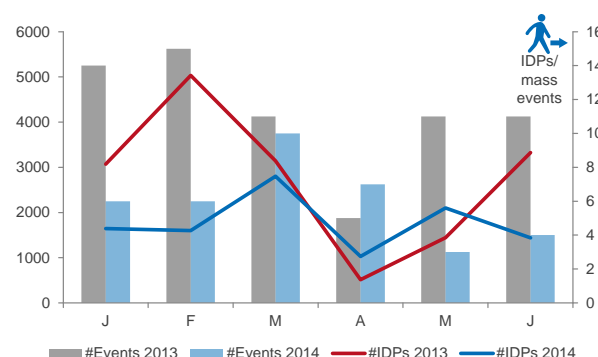
Since early 2014, an average of 1,769 people were displaced each month in mass events in Colombia², 10,614 in total, according to Monitor (see Illustration 2). OCHA recorded at least 36 such events, most of them in Cauca, with 11 events. Chocó had the largest number of IDPs in mass events, with 3,149 in six separate events, most of whom were indigenous people (see Map 2).

During the first half of 2013, OCHA recorded nearly 16,000 IDPs in mass events. Cauca, Nariño and Chocó were the most affected departments, similar to 2014. The main cause of 2014 displacement was combat between the military and FARC-EP, accounting for 45 per cent of all events. However, in May and June 2014, there was a major increase in ELN participation in these events, particularly in rural Chocó on the Pacific coast, and in Norte de Santander on the Venezuelan border.

Although mass displacement only reflects a small part of displacement in the country, the indigenous population continues to be disproportionately affected. In the first semester of 2013, some 47 per cent of people displaced were indigenous. But in the first half of 2014, the proportion reached 51 per cent. Institutions and humanitarian organizations have struggled to respond effectively not only due to the challenge posed by cultural considerations, but also because of access constraints to reach the most remote communities (see [Humanitarian Bulletin May 2014](#)). In addition, Afro-Colombian populations, particularly along the Pacific coast in Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño, have been seriously affected by mass displacements, with about a third of all IDPs –in mass events– in 2014. In some cases, such as Guapi or Buenos Aires in Cauca, Afro-Colombian communities displaced repeatedly for short durations due to frequent confrontations in their territories. They often stay a month or longer with relatives or friends in overcrowded conditions. In these cases, limited response capacity at the local level has been constant.

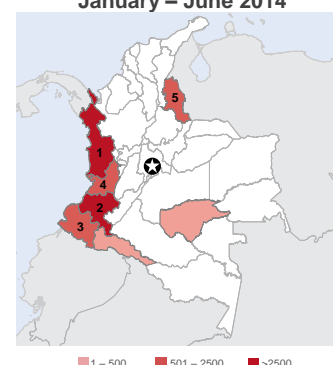
10,614	1,769
IDPs in mass events	IDPs on average each month
Jan.- Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)	Jan.- Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)

Illustration 2: #IDPs in mass events / #Events January – June 2013 / 2014



Source: OCHA-Monitor

Map 2: #IDPs in mass events January – June 2014



Department	# IDPs
1 Chocó	3,149
2 Cauca	2,877
3 Nariño	2,110
4 Valle del Cauca	1,220
5 Norte de Santander	895
Other	363
Total	10,614

Source: OCHA-Monitor

² A mass displacement event affects more than 50 people or 10 families.

According to UARIV and CODHES, situations of generalized armed violence were an increasing cause of displacement

New trends and characteristics of forced displacement in Colombia

Recent reports on displacement in 2013 by the victims and IDP response unit, Unidad de Atención y Reparación Integral a Víctimas (UARIV), and the NGO CODHES note a reduction of about 15 per cent in IDPs between 2012 and 2013. Nonetheless, both reports also note that the number of IDPs in Colombia continues to be large and a serious concern. CODHES reported 219,405 IDPs in 2013, UARIV reported 180,213 IDPs registered in that same period through 1 June 2014. OCHA estimated that there were 218,382 IDPs.

This reduction in forced displacement may be the positive result of a search for a negotiated solution to the armed conflict with the FARC-EP. But it may also be related to a change in impact due to fewer displacements but greater social control, including threats, selective violence and the imposition of movement restrictions by armed groups.

In 2013, the Pacific coast region was the most affected by forced displacement, as this region includes a nexus of strategic corridors, illicit drug crops, illegal mining operations, mega - infrastructure projects and other factors that create competition and conflict between armed actors. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian people are disproportionately affected as the main population living in this region. CODHES noted an under-registration and lack of inclusion in the registry for many members of these communities, meaning that statistics in this region fail to reflect the true magnitude of the situation.

UARIV and CODHES noted an increase in displacements caused by situations of generalized violence in 2013, noting that post-demobilization armed groups (PDAGs), crime groups and other lesser-known armed actors were increasingly causing displacements. This also coincides with trends noted by OCHA in mass events in 2013, where PDAGs caused 32 per cent of displacements and 6 per cent of events had unknown perpetrators. Humanitarian actors have expressed their concern regarding that these types of displacement may increase in a post-peace accord scenario. This trend would also be connected to intra-urban displacement and the urbanization of violence, where urban centres, such as Buenaventura, Medellín, Cúcuta, Santa Marta, Tumaco and Cali, have increasingly received and expelled IDPs.

The lack of information on returnees, both in terms of numbers and their situations, is another major information gap for humanitarian assistance.

Mass protests and armed actions constrain humanitarian access

OCHA's monitoring of confinement during 2014 was complicated due to a lack of sufficient information on new confinement situations and updates on previously reported ones. Despite difficulties in gathering information on mobility restrictions and constraints to access assistance and basic services, there is likely a drop in the number of confined people in 2014, given that the majority of confined people during 2013 were confined during mass protests that gripped the country in the second half of the year due to widespread unrest related to farmers protesting for improved conditions.

During 2014, in north-western Colombia in Córdoba, due to threats against educational institutions, at least 11 schools in urban and rural areas suspended classes, affecting about 10,000 students (see [Flash Update](#)). This situation resulted in an alert by the Ombudsman's Office.

In Chocó and Antioquia, also in north-western Colombia, there is concern regarding the situation of nearly 2,700 Wounan and Zenú indigenous people confined due to the presence and armed actions of non-state and post-demobilization armed groups, causing restrictions on bringing food into the area, and restrictions on livelihoods, health and education. In Alto and Medio Baudó municipalities in Chocó, the dynamics of armed violence caused the leaders of ethnic groups to issue a confinement alert for more than 5,000 people from indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities during June.

Between late April and early May, farmers held mass protests leading to mobility restrictions and access constraints as in 2013. The situation caused blockades along major highways over 16 days in 14 of 32 departments, limiting civilians' mobility and their

2,745	458
People confined Jan. - Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)	People confined on average each month Jan. - Jun. 2014 (OCHA-Monitor)

access to foodstuffs and access to health and education services. About 9 million school children were out of class for several days, with most public transportation halted in these areas. There were reports that many protesters were forced to participate by non-state armed groups. According to UNDSS, at least 73 UN missions were cancelled during the protests, delaying humanitarian aid delivery in Putumayo, Caquetá and Arauca, affecting more than 12,000 beneficiaries (see [Flash Update](#), [Humanitarian Bulletin May 2014](#)).

Other humanitarian access restrictions have been recorded throughout the year affecting ERF and CERF projects in Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Cauca and Arauca.

More than 120,000 suffer access constraints during the first semester of 2014

FARC-EP continues to participate in most of the situations that caused movement restrictions in the first half of 2014

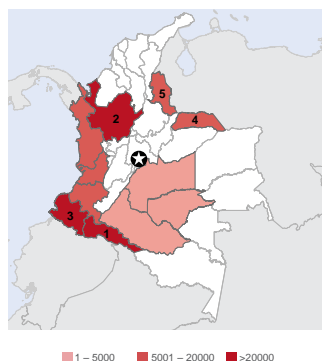
About 123,000 people were affected during the first semester of 2014 (see Map 3) due to conflict-related access constraints. These situations did not reach the critical status of confinement, which would spur an urgent emergency humanitarian response, due to longevity of less than two weeks, or due to an impact on only one or two sectors³.

123,348
People affected by
access constraints
Jan. - Jun. 2014
(OCHA-Monitor)

20,558
People affected by
access constraints
on average each
month
Jan. - Jun. 2014
(OCHA-Monitor)

FARC-EP continues to participate in most of the situations that cause movement restrictions, with more than 60 per cent of all acts, followed by PDAGs and criminal groups, with 32 per cent, and ELN with 8. When possible, LHTs respond to these situations with MIRA needs evaluations in order to identify the most urgent humanitarian needs by cluster, and potentially provide emergency response when required.

Map 3: #People affected by access constraints
January – June 2014



	Department	#People affected	#Events
1	Putumayo	39,810	9
2	Antioquia	22,847	5
3	Nariño	21,657	8
4	Arauca	10,498	13
5	Norte de Santander	9,984	5
	Other	18,552	14
	Total	123,348	54

Source: OCHA-Monitor

Progress in Havana on the issue of APM / UXO

In May 2014, the national government and the FARC-EP reached an agreement on the issue of illicit drugs. This topic is particularly important given the link of coca crops with the use of antipersonnel mines (APM) and improvised explosive devices (IED). Such devices have been widely used by the FARC-EP and other non-state armed groups to protect strategic corridors and illicit crops. In the accord, the parties stated that: "...the Government of Colombia, after the signing of the Final Agreement and in the context of its implementation, will launch a clearance and cleaning programme in areas affected by the landmines and unexploded ordnance".

127
Victims of
APM/UXO
Jan. - May 2014
(PAICMA)

25
Victims of
APM/UXO on
average each
month
Jan. - May. 2014
(PAICMA)

³ Confinement, as defined by OCHA, must last at least one week and impact three sectors, thus triggering Sitreps, Flash Updates and other information products, and potentially an emergency response.

Havana dialogues approached APM/UXO issue. A clearance and cleaning programme must be launched after the signing of the Final Agreement.

Although this is an important step forward to address this issue, concerns arise regarding that these actions are dependent on the signing of the Final Agreement, while Antipersonnel mines (APM) and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) keep causing new civilian casualties. As stated by the Vice Minister of Defense during an International Workshop on New Technologies against Antipersonnel Mines in June 2014, "...with current capabilities, eradication of antipersonnel mines and improvised explosive devices in Colombia could take 64 years".

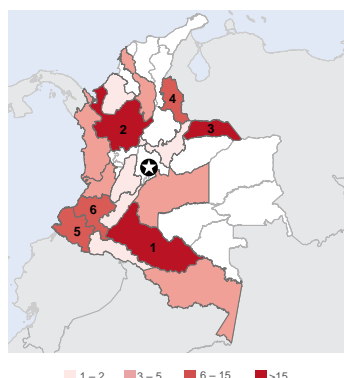
Illustration 3: #APM/UXO victims. January – June 2013 / 2014



Source: PAICMA

In the first half of 2014, according to the Presidential Programme for Integral Mine Action (PAICMA), 127 APM / UXO victims have been reported, 25 of them were civilians. Caquetá, in the center-south of the country, was the department with the highest number of victims so far in 2014 (see Map 4). Since 2012, the number of victims in this department has increased annually, it is expected that this trend will continue in 2014.

Map 4: #APM/UXO victims. January – June 2014



Source: PAICMA

Department	#APM/UXO victims
1 Caquetá	31
2 Antioquia	19
3 Arauca	17
4 Norte de Santander	13
5 Nariño	11
Other	36
Total	127

Serious violations against children continue

The global report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Children in Armed Conflict reports grave violations against children and adolescents in 23 armed conflict situations in 2013. The report outlines persistent cases in Colombia that include the use and recruitment of children, death and mutilation, sexual violence, and attacks on and occupations of schools.

Despite an under-registration of these violations, in 2013 the United Nations verified 81 cases of recruitment and use of children by armed groups in 25 of 32 departments. This highlights the widespread dynamic of this violation.

FARC-EP was responsible for 71 per cent of these cases; ELN was responsible for 21 per cent of cases. In 2013, 43 children died and 83 were mutilated during armed actions between armed groups. Eleven died and 28 were mutilated by antipersonnel mines or explosive remnants of war. There are persistent cases of sexual violence by non-state armed groups, the Armed Forces and post-demobilization armed groups (PDAGs). The high levels of impunity and the difficulties in guaranteeing the rights of child victims of PDAGs are also an issue of concern, as the Government does not recognize PDAGs as parties to the armed conflict.

There were continuing hostilities in 2013 between the military and non-state armed groups including FARC-EP and ELN. They caused displacements, movement restrictions

and confinement, all of which increase the vulnerability of children, especially indigenous and Afro-Colombian children.

The report highlights the progress made in the peace dialogues between the Government and FARC-EP. But it also signals that violations of children's rights are not part of the negotiation agenda. The report asks that upcoming points in the negotiation process on victims and a finalization of the conflict be seen as opportunities to provide protection to children and adolescents.

Dry spell and heavy rainfall affect more than 140,000

Dry season and heavy rainfall affected more than 140,000 people by June 2014.

During the first semester of 2014, a long dry spell was followed by the start of the first rainy season. The resulting emergencies caused serious humanitarian impacts in several regions.

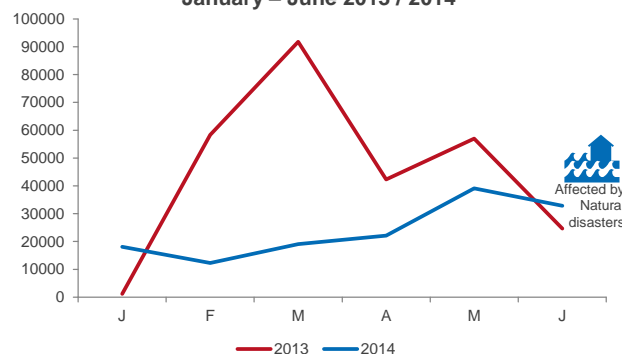
In the north-eastern and central regions, there was a red and orange alert due to the dry season. This led to environmental and

humanitarian emergencies linked to forest fires and water shortages as well as extreme temperatures. Several departments, including La Guajira, Casanare, Córdoba and Chocó, registered food security and livelihood impacts. The low level of local rivers limited access to many rural communities, blocked or delayed food assistance by humanitarian organizations, and created sanitation and health problems.

According to the Government disaster response unit, UNGRD, about 143,800 people were affected by disasters in the first semester of 2014, which is a 50 per cent reduction compared with the same period last year (see Illustration 4). Some departments suffered from the dry season, but intense rainfall and an earthquake were connected to flooding and an avalanche in Cauca, Chocó, Caquetá and Putumayo departments (see Map 5). Crops, property and homes were destroyed. In response, the LHTs carried out a series of MIRA needs evaluations, identifying needs in food security and nutrition, shelter and WASH. The results were shared with the local authorities in order to coordinate and complement State response through ERF actions. Four ERF projects have been approved in response to natural and environmental emergencies so far 2014 (see Table 1).

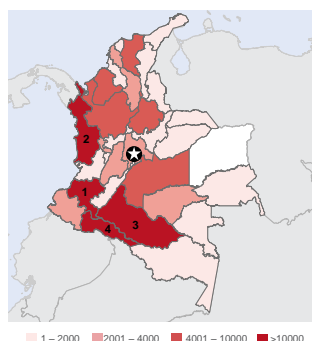
143,578	23,929
People affected by natural disasters	People affected by natural disasters on average each month
Jan.- Jun. 2014 (UNGRD)	Jan.- Jun. 2014 (UNGRD)

Illustration 4: #People affected by natural disasters January – June 2013 / 2014



Source: UNGRD

Map 5: #People affected by natural disasters. January – June 2013 / 2014



Source: UNGRD

	Department	#People affected
1	Cauca	31,084
2	Chocó	29,339
3	Caquetá	13,047
4	Putumayo	12,246
5	Córdoba	8,092
	Other	49,770
	Total	143,578

Recommended adoption of contingency plans in anticipation of El Niño

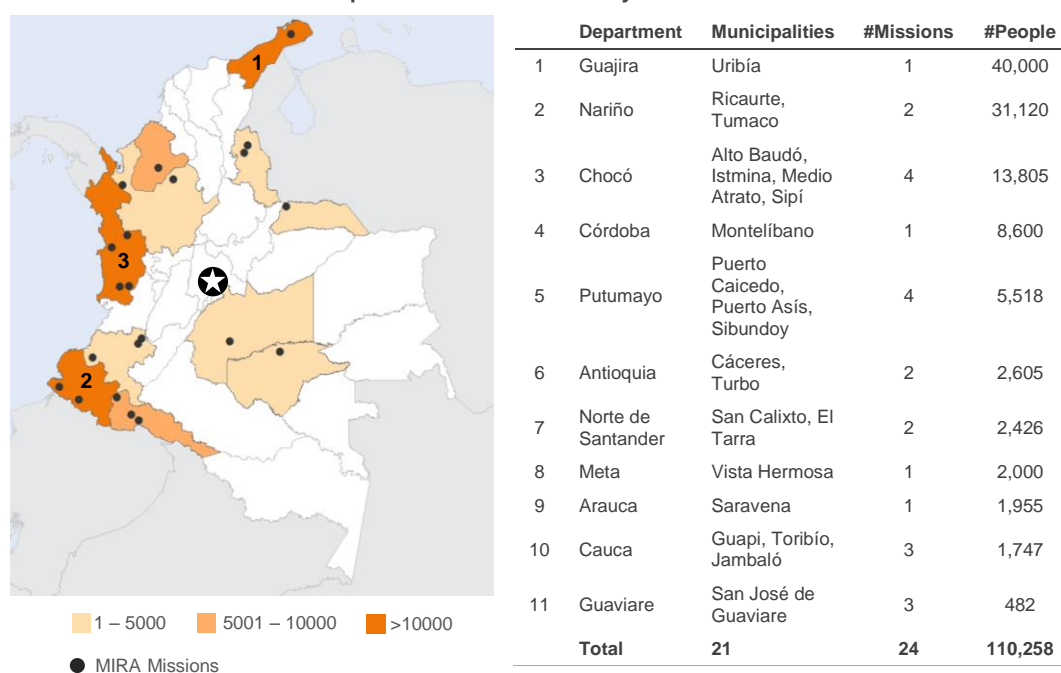
There is an ongoing alert due to the 68 per cent likelihood forecast for an El Niño phenomenon between July and September. The maximum impact would occur between October and December, with a 79 per cent likelihood, according to official forecasts. Capital cities, including Santa Marta and Yopal, are already facing water rationing. This will be combined with rainfall deficits recorded in the first half of the year in La Guajira, Magdalena, Atlántico, Bolívar, Santander, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Huila and along the usually rainy Pacific coast, including Chocó.

Authorities have raised alerts regarding the situation in La Guajira, the driest region in the country. Since January 2014, rain levels have fallen and a rise in temperatures is expected, increasing the risk of fires and water shortages.

MIRA: Increasing awareness of humanitarian needs

Since early 2014, Local Humanitarian Teams carried out 24 MIRA field missions throughout Colombia, on average four missions each month. These missions resulted in needs evaluations for communities in 11 departments prioritized by the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as in areas where there were major information gaps, such as in the case of La Guajira (see Map 6).

Map 6: MIRA Missions January – June 2014



Source: OCHA

Through these MIRA missions, participants have been able to achieve the following:

- Recognize vulnerabilities and sectoral needs of affected people in 10 chronic emergency and 14 sudden-emergency situations.
- Identify sectors, groups in need and geographic areas with the greatest levels of need. Through these evaluations, situations were evaluated in communities that numbered about 110,000 people. These communities were located in [Putumayo](#) (4 missions), [Chocó](#) (4), [Cauca](#) (3) and [Guaviare](#) (3). Some [54 per cent](#) of needs evaluations were carried out in indigenous communities.
- Collect and systematize sectoral data. The sectors of health, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene were all repeatedly prioritized by affected communities, both in natural disaster and armed violence situations, and in sudden or

chronic emergencies. Protection has been a recurring priority for chronic situations connected to the armed conflict.

- Complement information and analysis carried out by State entities. At least 10 missions included State participation. The most active in this process has been the Ombudsman's Office.
- Improve the quality of decision making and mobilize resources. All mission reports are available at <http://www.salahumanitaria.co/es/assessment-registry>. These reports are shared regularly with the inter-cluster group, clusters, donors and key Government partners. Results are shared with local authorities and transitional justice committees. At least four ERF projects were proposed based on MIRA evaluation results. In other cases, the information collected in the field complemented Government analysis to provide a more opportune response mobilization, at the local or national level. MIRA assessments have also led to in-depth sectorial evaluations.

24 MIRA missions	11 Departments visited	24 Municipalities visited	14 Evaluations in sudden emergencies
10 Evaluations in chronic emergencies	6 International NGOs participated	8 Government participated	9 UN agencies participated

Stories from the field

Getting to know humanitarian needs through technology and life stories

By Rogerio Mobilia/OCHA Panamá

Putumayo, located on the Ecuadorian border in Colombia, has historically been among the most affected departments by the armed conflict. Its economy is bolstered by the oil industry, but this hot and humid region in the Colombian Amazon continues to be a focal point for illicit coca crop production and cocaine trafficking, a dynamic that continues to take the lives of civilians every day.

The intense fight against illicit coca crops has also affected subsistence agriculture and the raising of livestock, thus affecting food security and the livelihoods of many families. Despite these risks, many people in rural areas of Putumayo remain disconnected from the formal economy, while they coexist with the tension of armed violence that is connected to these illegal economies.

The Puerto Caicedo municipality, in the north of the department, was the focus of an inter-agency mission to evaluate humanitarian needs in rural communities. After hours of travel by road and then walking, a team comprising needs evaluators from OCHA, UNHCR, Campaña Colombiana contra Minas, UNHCHR and PAHO-WHO interviewed local community members using the MIRA methodology.

Colombia is a pioneer in the application of MIRA in chronic emergency contexts, and in the use of new technology to collect and analyze data. Since late 2013, OCHA has given Humanitarian Country Team members a mobile application to apply community-level surveys. The use of this technology allows for reduced data collection, processing and needs analysis times, in less than one week. "We hope that this translates into a response mobilization that is faster for the affected populations", said OCHA's officer in the field in Putumayo.

Field needs evaluations allow us to grow closer to the reality of the communities we serve by applying multi-sector surveys, the results of which are included in reports. A major value-added of these evaluations is in direct observation and in detecting what the community expresses, not just



Photocredit: OCHA/Matteo Benatti. A team with evaluators from UN Agencies and national NGO, visiting rural communities in Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo. April, 2014.

in words. In Puerto Caicedo, for example, we met 30-year-old J.K. He is trying to put his life in order, working in a small store in a community of 800 people, and living in precarious conditions with limited basic infrastructure.

J.K. arrived in Putumayo from Nariño department. One day, at the end of a day working in a corn field, J.K. stepped on a land mine. With serious injuries to his abdomen and legs, he had to wait more than three hours before help arrived, after which he was taken by motorcycle to the closest hospital.

Between life and death, J.K. was in intensive recovery for 12 months. He said: "Sometimes I thought I wouldn't survive ... but I never stopped trying. It wasn't easy to believe that I would manage it."

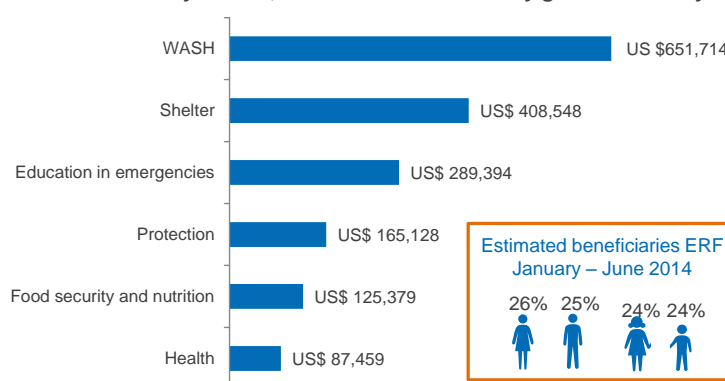
Now, four years after the accident, J.K. has almost no visible scars, but he can't be on his feet for long. But he keeps a smile on his face and makes an effort to help provide for his family, support his community and recover the dream he had as a teen-ager: "I liked music and thought to be a D.J. I stopped studying in primary school to help out my family. The conflict almost took my life. I managed to survive and I'm recovering ... I still have hope to D.J. at parties where my music could be heard," he said.

National and international NGOs increase funding requests

More than 12,000 people have benefited from ERF projects in 2014.

During the first semester of 2014, the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) in Colombia saw an increase in financing requests by national and international NGOs throughout the country. So far this year, the ERF has financed 9 projects in WASH, health, education in emergencies, shelter and protection. If this trend continues, the expectation is that by the end of the year, the ERF will have financed about 20 projects. It should be highlighted that in 2013 there were 13 total projects financed, this year being the year with the most projects financed since the fund was inaugurated in Colombia.

Illustration 5: ERF funds by cluster, estimate beneficiaries by gender. January – June 2014



Funding requests have grown due to NGOs' increased awareness of guidelines and the rationale of the fund, and because the ERF is seen as a rapid, effective and flexible fund designed to improve humanitarian coordination through a national strategy, with strategic priorities programmed through the Strategic Response Plan 2014.

Table 1: ERF projects approved January – June 2014

Organization	US\$ funding	Beneficiaries	Location	Emergency type	Cluster
Helpage International	107,944	108 Men: 29 / Under 18: 24 Women: 26 / Under 18: 29	Caldono (Cauca)	Landslides	Shelter, Food security
Benposta Nación de Muchachos	117,970	55 Men: - / Under 18: 27 Women: - / Under 18: 28	Tibú (Norte de Santander)	Armed conflict	Protection
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	157,470	750 Men: 60 / Under 18: 288	El Tarra, Tibú, San Calixto,	Armed conflict	Education

Organization	US\$ funding	Beneficiaries	Location	Emergency type	Cluster
		Women: 90 / Under 18: 312	Hacarí (Norte de Santander)		
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)	250,000	1,345 Men: 470 / Under 18: 252 Women: 358 / Under 18: 265	Arauquita (Arauca)	Armed conflict, floods	Shelter, WASH
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	249,869	1,028 Men: 244 / Under 18: 276 Women: 231 / Under 18: 277	Bojayá (Chocó)	Armed conflict	WASH, Food security
Alianza por los Derechos, la Igualdad y la Solidaridad Internacional (ApS)	200,000	2,226 Men: 498 / Under 18: 593 Women: 588 / Under 18: 547	Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)	Armed conflict, floods	Shelter, Education, WASH
Terres des Hommes Italia	222,156	5,242 Men: 1,357 / Under 18: 1,144 Women: 1,510 / Under 18: 1,231	El Tarra, Tibú (Norte de Santander)	Armed conflict	Protection, Education, WASH
Colombian Red Cross - Arauca	224,254	1,001 Men: 309 / Under 18: 211 Women: 285 / Under 18: 196	Arauca, Arauquita (Arauca)	Armed conflict	WASH, Health
Fundación Acción contra el Hambre	197,958	352 Men: 103 / Under 18: 87 Women: 82 / Under 18: 80	Puerto Asís (Putumayo)	Armed conflict, environmental emergency	WASH
TOTAL	1,727,621	12,107 Men: 3,070 / Under 18: 2,902 Women: 3,170 / Under 18: 2,965			

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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); Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (PAIMCA); Sistema Integrado de Información Humanitaria (SIDIH/Monitor).