



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Colombia from the general
budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/COL/BUD/2010/01000)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 2(a) and Article 13 thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The rainy season in Colombia has been abnormally intense and long in 2010. While an average rainy season covers two periods of the year (March-May + September-November), this year it has been raining almost non-stop since March. According to IDEAM (the official Colombian meteorological institute), this is due to La Nina phenomenon. Forecasts are worrying. It is expected that rain will continue for the coming months²;
- (2) As a consequence of the heavy rains 28 departments, out of 32 have been affected by floods. As of 8 December, the number of people affected account for 1,786,737; 206 people dead (mostly by landslides); 246 persons injured, 119 persons missing; 2,049 houses destroyed and 275,000 houses damaged;
- (3) Despite the efforts of the Government of Colombia (GoC) to provide emergency relief since the beginning of the rainy season, it is clear that the GoC is currently overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster. It will take time for the GoC to allocate further funding, and more time will be necessary to assist remote rural populations affected. On 23 November 2010, the Minister of Foreign Affairs formally requested international assistance. Government of Colombia considers EUR 1,680 million as an overall estimation of damage in the country;
- (4) The main needs identified in the flood affected areas are food assistance; water and sanitation; temporary shelter, emergency relief items and primary health care;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

² World Meteorological Organization (11 Oct 2010) and IDEAM predict continuation of La Niña phenomenon at least until end of January 2011.

- (5) The operations should focus in those areas and populations not receiving official emergency assistance, particularly targeting Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. Specifically, this intervention aims to cover basic needs prioritizing humanitarian actions in the 7 most affected departments (Bolívar, Magdalena, Córdoba, Chocó, Sucre, Antioquia and Atlántico), in close coordination with national and local authorities. Forgotten populations in other departments affected by floods should be targeted too;
- (6) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and international organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management;
- (7) Humanitarian aid actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months;
- (8) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 2,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to up to 80,000 people, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. The activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation;
- (9) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002³, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002⁴ and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union⁵.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 2,000,000 for the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Colombia from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2(a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to save and preserve the lives and alleviate the adverse living conditions of the population affected by the floods in Colombia. The humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To provide emergency humanitarian assistance to people affected by the floods in Colombia

The full amount of this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

³ OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

⁴ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1.

⁵ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 23 November 2010. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the same date. The duration of individual humanitarian aid actions financed under this Decision shall be limited to a maximum of six months.
2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the action which are necessary for its winding-up.

Article 3

1. In accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules and having regard to the urgency of the action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian actions in full.
2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented either by non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 or international organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
 - either by direct centralised management, with non-governmental organisations,
 - or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
Peter Zangl, Director-General



Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision **23 02 01**

Title: Commission decision on the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Colombia from the general budget of the European Union.

Description: Humanitarian emergency assistance for population affected by the rainy season in Colombia.

Location of action: Colombia

Amount of Decision: EUR 2,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/COL/BUD/2010/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

The rainy season is severely affecting Colombia in 2010. While an average rainy season covers two periods of the year (Mar-May + Sep-Nov), it has this year been raining almost non-stop since March. The most worrying aspect is the weather forecast. It is expected that the rain will continue at least¹ over the next few months. The president of Colombia ranked the 2010 rainy season as one with the worst humanitarian consequences in 60 years.

As a consequence of the heavy rains, 28 departments, out of 32, are affected by floods. As of 8 December 2010, the municipalities affected are 665 out of 1,102. The most affected departments are Bolivar, Magdalena, Cordoba, Chocó, Sucre, Antioquia and Atlántico concentrating over 60% of the affected people.

At the beginning of December, the number of people affected is estimated at almost 1.8 million. 206 people dead (mostly by landslides); 246 persons injured, 119 persons missing;

¹ World Meteorological Organization (11 Oct 2010) and IDEAM (Colombian Meteorological Institute) predict the continuation of La Niña phenomenon at least until end of January 2011.

2,049 houses destroyed and 275,000 houses damaged (including those figures from the dramatic landslide in Bello municipality on 5/12/2010).

The Ministry of Agriculture informed that 165,872 hectares (by December 06- 2010) usually devoted to agriculture and livestock have been affected by rains and floods and the SAC (Agricultural Society of Colombia) estimates that industry losses may rise to 253,000 tons of agricultural products which have a cost estimate of COP 753 billion.

It is estimated that at least 45% of the affected population is located in the rural area and is particularly poor and vulnerable. Thus at least 765,000 people (153,000 families, approximately) might require food assistance during at least three months, provided that the rainy season ends mid-February 2011. If the rain does not stop to allow early resumption of agricultural activities, the gap could extend until May 2011. The international community might be expected to fill in this gap.

However according to information from IDEAM (No.189 publication of November 2010) the rainy season is likely to last until March-May of 2011, reaching the maximum development of the "La Niña"-phenomenon for November 2010, December 2010 and January 2011. With this information, while in some areas people may be able to resume the adaptation and preparation of land between the months of February and March 2011, in other areas it might not be possible until May or June. This implies that families will be depending on food assistance in the first half of 2011.

Although there have not been epidemic outbreaks for the time being, there are reports on an alarming increase of diarrhoea cases (+500%) as a result of lack of potable water in some of the most affected municipalities in Cordoba.

The Government of Colombia (GoC) is totally overwhelmed by the humanitarian consequences triggered by this rainy season. The GoC launched a campaign (Colombia Humanitaria) to gather funds and has formally requested international assistance on 23 November 2010. Given the financial and administrative constraints to mobilise further funds, the Government of Colombia declared the State of Emergency on 6 December 2010 for at least 30 days.²

Government of Colombia considers EUR 1,680 million as overall estimation of damages in the country (as of 9 December 2010).

The official aid is insufficient and perceived slow in some areas; several roads have collapsed or been damaged³ and this impedes the transportation flow and makes it more difficult for the timely assistance, while the transportation by river is expensive and causes price increases. The people affected by the rainfalls, floods and landslides, who have lost their homes and means of subsistence, are now more vulnerable and will face the effects of the extended rains in the second quarter of 2011, and consequently reliance on traditional coping mechanisms could be considerably undermined.

² State of emergency may be extended up to 90 days. The GoC has delivered humanitarian assistance for a total of EUR 13.3 million (all along 2010) and expect to mobilise additional EUR 4.4 million. Additionally, the GoC announced that EUR 19 million (funds confiscated from drug cartels) would be mobilized.

³ On 7/12/2010, 12 main roads and 18 secondary roads remained cut by landslides, according to the National Police.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

Despite of the Government efforts to address the emergency situation, the magnitude of floods and mudslides throughout the country has widely surpassed the institutional capacity to face the situation at different levels.

The most urgent humanitarian needs to address⁴ are as follows:

- Food assistance
- Water and sanitation
- Temporary shelter + Emergency Relief Items (ERI)
- Primary Health Care

Food assistance

According to latest official figures, a total of 1,786,737 persons have been affected as of 8 December 2010. It is roughly estimated that at least 45% of the affected population is located in the rural area and thus at least 765,000 people (153,000 families, approximately) might require food assistance during at least three months, provided that the rainy season ends mid-February 2011, and possibly until May 2011.

According to official data, the crops most affected by the emergency are as follows: maize, rice, grass pasture, cassava, plantain, vegetables. In addition, there was an increase of the price for some products such as vegetables, maize, animal protein (eggs, and chicken mainly) in the last two weeks⁵, suggesting that markets in some places are struggling to secure adequate supply due to damage to infrastructure or increased transportation costs. High food prices obviously impact most on those households who are currently coping by purchasing food on the markets, particularly in areas where wage-labour opportunities (e.g. on large farms) have been curtailed by the floods.

However, those figures on crop losses are preliminary data and the information seems to be yet limited.

Particular concerns have been raised about food insecurity of the following population:

- Indigenous and Afro-Colombians, as they live in rather remote zones. Information from those areas reaches very slowly local officials and the central level as access to these regions is difficult.
- Population affected in rural and isolated areas, due to their poor coping and purchasing capacity and widespread disruption of livelihoods related to livestock, agricultural activities, fishing and other activities, continuous variability of access to markets and lack of assets to restart soon the production activities.
- Population living in zones where the area of food crops cultivation is very small and a large percentage of the food basket also depends on income through daily labour. Losses of crops intended for commercialization / industrialization and livestock might deprive the families of work for several months which could severely antagonise those households living in areas where staple foods have also recently increased in prices. In these cases it is estimated that the economic recovery may take longer than

⁴ As reported by ECHO partners and the Government of Colombia.

⁵ As reported by the Ministry of Agriculture (*Boletín de prensa 174* – 23 November 2010)

six months after the end of the rainy season. This would extend the period of assistance required and hence interim alternative livelihood recovery support might be necessary.

The harvest cycle has been affected in different ways through the country. The households that might be at risk of food insecurity are increasing, by now at least 70,000 small producers are under threat according to official figures, but the real impact would be nearly 150,000 rural families in the short term (considering all families that are not yet included in the official emergency reports). World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report (based on official information) that at least 35% of total damage will be permanent throughout 2011, and the remaining 65% of affected production might be re-started on the first quarter of upcoming year.

Water and sanitation

Access to water is not a major problem in Colombia under normal circumstances; however its quality is a major issue when floods occur. Access to clean water in flooded zones is currently a major concern.

Accion Contra el Hambre (ACH) has reported that over 90% of the population in the San Jorge and Sinu river basins (Cordoba) have not access to clean water, there are already alarming increases of diarrhoea cases (+500%) in some of the most affected municipalities.

OXFAM also reported very deficient quality of water (high turbidity and contamination of water sources), and the low capacity to store water of the affected communities in Cordoba and La Mojana region (one of the most affected areas in Colombia). OXFAM reported additionally cases of diarrhoea and contamination by *Escherichia coli* 10 times higher than before the start of the rainy season in Cordoba and La Mojana.

Better access to drinking water will improve the health status of the affected population. This can be done through the rehabilitation of water supply systems or wells and the chlorination of drinking water and distribution of filters. The mentioned activities have to be accompanied by improved sanitation and hygiene education, including awareness as to proper water storage.

Access to basic sanitation facilities is also a matter of concern. Reports issued by Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and ACH mentioned that up to 90% of the population in some of the most affected zones do not have access to proper basic sanitation.⁶

Temporary shelter and Emergency Relief Items (ERI)

Affected people displaced by the floods and/or landslides have searched temporary shelter wherever they could find higher lands (makeshift camps) or have migrated to other municipalities. Others stay in their houses despite the floods, due to fear of burglary. As a consequence of the damage the floods have caused to houses, the population is in need of basic relief materials to improve shelter conditions. Colombian Red Cross is currently managing 27 large sites for flood-affected people in Sucre, Cordoba, south of Bolivar and Caqueta (approx. 7,000 people).

The people whose houses were flooded will need basic household items, kitchen sets, bedding material, mosquito nets and similar essential items.

⁶ PAHO sitrep (2/12/2010) and ACH rapid need assessment in Cordoba (30/11/2010).

Primary health care

No major epidemic outbreaks have been reported as of 8 December 2010. The Ministry of Social Protection (in charge of Health) has increased the alert levels related to Dengue and Cholera⁷.

Floods have inundated and damaged a number of the health posts in rural zones. PAHO reports damages in health infrastructure and losses of medical material in several municipalities of Sucre, Bolivar, Antioquia, Magdalena, Valle del Cauca and Choco. In addition, damaged roads and bridges have hampered access of affected population to health services, in particular the access to mobile health units to rural zones.

Control of vectors need to be strengthened in the coming months to prevent the transmission of diseases. OXFAM reported increased levels of Acute Respiratory Infections, diarrhoea cases and skin diseases.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

Access to isolated rural areas is one of the main challenges for the delivery of humanitarian aid in response to the floods. The state of the road network may also affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and increase logistics costs.

Further rainfall may hamper the affected population's resumption of basic activities and recovery of their livelihoods. Their food security and sanitary situations might worsen and, consequently, trigger the need for further interventions.

Furthermore, the volatility of the Colombian conflict might have an impact on aid operations though at present the affected zones are facing no major forced displacements related to the internal armed conflict. However the presence of armed groups could impede the delivery of assistance or create security problems for humanitarian actors and the affected population.

2 Proposed DG ECHO⁸ response

2.1 Rationale

The government of Colombia is currently overwhelmed by the consequences of the rainy season. Despite the efforts undertaken by the national and local authorities, the national capacity is widely surpassed⁹. The government officially requested international assistance on 23 November 2010 and the president of Colombia declared the state of Emergency on 6 December 2010 for 30 days¹⁰.

⁷ **Cholera**: no cases confirmed so far. The latest most significant cholera outbreaks in Colombia occurred in 1991 (16,800 cases), 1992 (13,287 cases) and 1996 (4,428 cases). Colombia announced an increase of preventive measures on 27 October 2010, given the outbreak in Haiti. **Dengue**: 64,783 cases and 186 deaths confirmed throughout 2010.

⁸ European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

⁹ Number of people affected by the current rainy Season is four times higher than the population affected by the earthquake in Armenia in 1999.

¹⁰ According to the article 215 of the Colombian Constitution, the State of Emergency could be extended up to 90 days.

Through this emergency decision, DG ECHO intends to alleviate the suffering of the affected population, particularly concentrating emergency assistance to the most affected departments, but also to the most vulnerable population (lacking of official assistance due to remoteness or due to lack of resources/capacity of local authorities).

DG ECHO has adopted a three-pronged approach in response to the floods, based on the needs expressed above:

- Covering basic emergency needs identified above (food assistance, water and sanitation, temporary shelter, Emergency Relief Items, Primary Health Care)
- Prioritize humanitarian actions in the most affected departments (Bolívar, Magdalena, Córdoba, Chocó, Sucre, Antioquia and Atlántico). Actions in other departments could be considered according to prevalence of acute needs or forgotten zones.
- Close coordination with national and local authorities and other international assistance efforts.

DG ECHO operations will focus in those areas and populations not receiving official emergency assistance, particularly targeting Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities and other disadvantaged communities affected by the rainy season.

DG ECHO works in Colombia through a financing Decision running until 31 July 2011 for a total of EUR 12 million. There are a large number of DG ECHO partners already working on the ground with experience in delivering of humanitarian assistance. The needs of the population affected by the rainy season cannot be covered through the current sources of funding. It is expected to assist around 80,000 people through this decision. Coordination will be ensured between partners selected under this decision.

2.2 Objectives

Principal objective:

To save and preserve the lives and alleviate the adverse living conditions of the population affected by the floods in Colombia.

Specific objective:

To provide emergency humanitarian assistance to people affected by the floods in Colombia.

2.3 Components

Food Assistance

In coherence with DG ECHO's food assistance policy, a clear and well-defined intervention is proposed to meet the emergency humanitarian food needs of affected vulnerable population, to prevent a critical deterioration of their livelihoods, their food security and their nutritional situation.

Food assistance should focus on covering basic food needs (from 1,300 to 2,300 kcal/day/beneficiary, accordingly with food needs) for a period that may range from 3 to 6 months. Cash or vouchers could be used where access to markets has not been severely disrupted, and where the markets are functioning and able to respond to demand. Food-for-work or cash-for-work activities could also be considered, whenever the conditional work is feasible for the most vulnerable, and so long as it has a direct impact for the affected population. Distribution of agricultural inputs and broader emergency livelihood support could also be considered in particular cases where critical decapitalisation of livelihoods has been demonstrated and where resumption of livelihoods is feasible within the described timeframe.

DG ECHO's food assistance support should target those most vulnerable households whose immediate access to food, and/or whose livelihoods have been compromised by the floods, and whose needs are not being met by the authorities. Very roughly, this is currently estimated to be in the region of 375,000 people, but could be significantly more as further needs assessments are conducted.

Water and Sanitation

Better access to drinking water will improve the health and nutritional status of the affected population, particularly through potabilisation and/or quality. This can be done through the rehabilitation of water supply systems or wells and the chlorination of drinking water, distribution of filters and awareness regarding proper water storage. The mentioned activities have to be accompanied with improved sanitation (basic emergency latrines) and hygiene education.

Temporary shelter + Emergency Relief Items (ERI)

Basic emergency kits for temporary emergency shelter or emergency rehabilitation (this latter where feasible) can be considered. Relief items should be considered according to needs: kitchen sets, bedding material, mosquito nets and hygiene kits.

Primary Health Care

Primary health emergency assistance through mobile units would be considered only in those cases where there is a total disruption of the official health service.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster preparedness measures (adapted to the duration of this decision) will be mainstreamed into the operations, to build up the communities' resilience to the recurrent risk of disasters and local authorities' capacity to plan disaster-resilient development of the municipalities.

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions

DG ECHO will seek coordination at two main levels:

- a) With national and local authorities in charge of the emergency response. In particular:
 - National System for assistance and prevention of disasters (SNAPD).
 - Dirección de Gestión del Riesgo (DGR, Ministry of Home affairs and Justice).

- Department and municipal emergency committees at local level.
 - Colombian Red Cross and Civil Defence.
- b) With international donors contributing to the overall humanitarian response. In particular with major contributors to the relief effort (Spain, USA, Switzerland and UN CERF and OCHA Emergency Relief Funds ...)

(See table in annex 3 for detailed donors' contribution).

2.5 Duration

The duration of humanitarian aid actions shall be 6 months.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 23 November 2010.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to force majeure or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid actions.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the Agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

3 Evaluation

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid actions financed by the Union in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent actions." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm.

4 Management Issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the European Union are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm.

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and international organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

For international organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)

Principal objective To save and preserve the lives and alleviate the adverse living conditions of the population affected by the floods in Colombia				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹¹
To provide emergency humanitarian assistance to people affected by the floods in Colombia.	2,000,000	<u>Departments of Bolivar, Magdalena, Cordoba, Chocó, Sucre, Antioquia and Atlantico</u> <u>Other affected departments/municipalities with acute humanitarian needs.</u>	Food assistance Water and sanitation Temporary shelter Emergency Relief Items Primary Health Care	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACH- ESP - CARITAS - DEU - CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CISP - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CROIX-ROUGE - NLD - MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND - OXFAM - UK - PLAN GERMANY - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK <u>Joint management</u> - FAO - UNICEF - WFP-PAM
Contingency reserve	0			
TOTAL	2,000,000			

¹¹ ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE, (ESP),CHRISTIAN AID (GBR),COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (ITA),DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND e.V, (DEU),DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU),HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD),MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND (GBR),OXFAM (GB),Plan International Deutschland e.V., THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR),UNICEF,UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION,WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions

List of previous DG ECHO operations in COLOMBIA				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2008	2009	2010
		EUR	EUR	EUR
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2008/01000	Global Plan	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2009/01000	Global Plan			
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2010/01000	Global Plan			
Subtotal		12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
TOTAL		36,000,000		

Date : 10/12/2010

Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in COLOMBIA over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
Finland	500,000	DG ECHO	10,700,000
Germany	3,210,007		
Luxembourg	881,500		
Netherlands	1,787,500		
Sweden	2,041,941		
Subtotal	8,420,948	Subtotal	10,700,000
TOTAL	19,120,948		

Date : 10/12/2010

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

A CERF allocation is close to be approved, for a total of EUR 2.77 million of emergency assistance to the affected population in Colombia. This follows a proposal prepared by the UN Emergency Response Team in Colombia. Additionally, the OCHA Emergency Relief Fund in Colombia is going to mobilize EUR 0.73 million.

The IFRC has launched an international appeal for a total of EUR 242,748 in early December 2010.

Aid operations funded under this Decision will be coordinated with other humanitarian actors as well as both local and national authorities .

Other relevant emergency aid contributions are as follows:

- ECHO - EUR 0.6 million (under objective 3 of the Global Plan 2010).
- Spain - EUR 1.1 million (through OCHA ERF, ACH, Spanish Red Cross and MDM)
- Switzerland – EUR 0.22 million through Colombian Red Cross.
- USA – EUR 0.75 million.
- In kind donations:
 - Chile – 28 tons of humanitarian aid (relief items, air cargo).
 - Argentina – purification tablets (60 boxes).
 - South Korea – EUR 0.15 million (food in kind).
 - Venezuela – 14 tons cargo (drugs and food supplies).

Loans:

- World Bank: EUR 113 million (as loan to the Government of Colombia).
- Inter American Development Bank (IDB): loan of USD 350 million to Colombia, mostly focusing to rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructures.

Annex 4 - Maps

OCHA map of affected population as of 24 November 2010

