

Appeal

Colombia

Floods and mudslides in Mocoa Colombia – COL171

Appeal Target: US\$ 75,000.00

Balance Requested: US\$ 69,369.00

San Salvador 31 May 2017

Dear Colleagues,

On the night of 31 March 2017, increased rainfall caused the Mocoa, Sangoyaco and Mulata Rivers to overflow, which in turn generated a mudslide in the municipality of Mocoa, capital of the department of Putumayo. The national authority for disasters, UNGRD, reported that the affected area received 33 per cent of its monthly total of rainfall (130 mm of the 400-mm monthly average) on the night of the disaster. Reportedly, 332 people died and 332 were injured in the mudslides.

According to UNGRD 5,883 families including 5,089 men, 5,857 women, 3,005 boys and 2,931 girls are registered as victims. As of April 26th, 511 people were still in 2 shelters, a figure that will continue to decrease as rental subsidies are delivered. The remaining families are expected to concentrate on the shelter “El Pepino”, with capacity for 1,400 people. Community leaders report that many people stay at relative’s and friend’s homes, in overcrowded conditions. With regards to infrastructure, 3 aqueducts and the sewage system are affected, 10 roads are damaged, 2 bridges collapsed and 5 are being rehabilitated.

This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on April 16 now removed from our website.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TITLE: Floods and Mudslides in Mocoa Colombia**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** 04_2017_COL171**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 75,000**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 31/05/2017**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	COLOMBIA
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	LWF

THE CRISIS

During the early hours of April 1st, 130 mm of rain fell in the city of Mocoa, located in southwest Colombia, causing the flooding of the Mocoa, Mulato, and Sangoyaco Rivers; subsequently causing several mudslides throughout Mocoa, pushing several feet of mud and rocks onto buildings and roads in the capital of southwestern Putumayo Department. National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) reported that the affected area received 33 per cent of its monthly total of rainfall (130 mm of the 400-mm monthly average) on the night of the disaster. As consequence, 36 neighbourhoods were affected, destroying six and seriously damaging 17. The UNGRD reported 5,883 household composed by, 16,919 people: 5,089 men, 5,857 women, 3,005 boys and 2,931 girls registered as victims. As of April 26th, 511 people are still in 2 shelters, a figure that will continue to decrease as rental subsidies are provided. The indigenous communities request the adaptation of shelters and educational institutions taking into account ethnic approach. The National indigenous organization of Colombia (ONIC) reports 910 families (3,071 people) affected, belonging to 9 indigenous communities, requesting to be relocated as a village and not individually.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Livelihoods restoration

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	LWF
Project Start/Completion Dates	June 1 st – December 15 th
Geographic areas of response	Mocoa
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Livelihoods & 150 households

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	ACT Member
Total requirements US\$	75,000.00
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	5,630.82
Balance of requirements US\$	69,369.00

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	LWF
Situation reports	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	October 1 st
Final narrative and financial report	January 15 th 2018
Audit report and management letter	March 15 st 2018

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda (carlos.rauda@actalliance.org) , of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative – Latin America and the Caribbean, Carlos Rauda (cra@actalliance.org)
ACT website address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwyn Javier
ACT Alliance Global Humanitarian Coordinator

ACT website address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis

During the early hours of April 1st, 130 mm of rain fell in the city of Mocoa in southwest Colombia, causing the flooding of the Mocoa, Mulato, and Sangoyaco Rivers; subsequently causing several mudslides throughout Mocoa, pushing several feet of mud and rocks onto buildings and roads in the capital of southwestern Putumayo Department. National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) reported that the affected area received 33 per cent of its monthly total of rainfall (130 mm of the 400-mm monthly average) on the night of the disaster. As consequence, 36 neighborhoods were affected, destroying six and seriously damaging 17.

As of April 26, UNGRD reports 332 people died, of which 120 are children. Moreover, 332 people were reportedly injured. The UNGRD, reports that 5,883 families, 16,919 people: 5,089 men, 5,857 women, 3,005 boys and 2,931 girls are registered as victims, a process that is being consolidated. As of April 26th, 511 people are in 2 shelters, a figure that will continue to decrease as rental subsidies are provided (3,632 effective contracts to date) and facilitate the transfer to Putumayo by the National Government and IOM. All families are expected to concentrate in the shelter “El Pepino”, with capacity to accommodate 1,400 people. Community leaders report that many people are housed at relative’s and friend’s homes, in overcrowded conditions. The indigenous communities request the adaptation of shelters and educational institutions taking into account ethnic approach. The National indigenous organization of Colombia (ONIC) reports 910 families (3,071 people) affected, belonging to 9 indigenous communities, requesting to be relocated as a village and not individually.

The disaster has abruptly transformed the daily life in the communities, it is important to support the reconstruction, improving mechanisms for community protection against the risk of violations, including risks of gender-based violence.

The water service continues to be suspended in the municipality of Mocoa. To meet the water demand of the affected population, 45 mobile tanks, water treatment plants in various sectors and the installation of tanks of 5,000 and 10,000 liters respectively have been installed in strategic locations in different neighborhoods. Some sectors of Mocoa already have sporadically raw water supply provided through network (approximately 80% of the population). Two lines of information are up and running, enabling citizens to report their water demand. The electricity service is being provided to 97% of the population of Putumayo.

Additionally, taking in consideration the rainy season has just began in the south of the country and that rains occurs during the night, concern persists over the possibility of subsequent mudslides in and around Mocoa. Putumayo has always been characterized by some degree of insecurity, with a constant presence of non-state armed groups and a history of acts of sabotage.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

On Thursday 4th of April, a Multi Sectorial Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was conducted by the Local Coordination Team in Mocoa, in which ACT members’ local partners (CID and Caritas Colombia) joined. The assessment took place in 14 urban neighborhoods and in 6 rural locations.

LWF and its partner, Caritas Colombia, have identified the following humanitarian needs:

Livelihoods: One of the most affected sectors is the economic activities, which are related to growing crops such as cassava, coffee, cacao, among others as well as poultry; the capacity of production has been completely destroyed due to the disaster. Several families depended on informal work related to the destroyed market, as well as small businesses in their neighborhoods which were lost with the floods. Alternative strategies for these families are needed because of the informality in which they lived. It is necessary to manage remission or restructuring of debts of those who had credit and are now in a situation in which they cannot afford their debts. LWF and its partner Caritas Colombia, are planning to provide transfers to families who are not being housed in collective shelters and who are not receiving assistance from the national government and in coordination with others local and international organizations.

2.2. Situation analysis

The local authorities with support from the UNGRD have gradually relocated the population which sought refuge in shelters sought refuge in shelters to their homes and communities, to their homes and communities. Authorities have provided rent subsidies to the affected population as an incentive, and hundreds have left the shelters as a result. The Government has indicated its intention to create a mega-shelter named “El Pepino” with capacity to house approximately 1,400 persons. Mainly for those with no possibility of returning to their homes. The Ministry of Education ensured that four schools which were being used as temporary shelters have been returned to their educational purposes. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has met with the inter-sectoral working group in Mocoa, representing each of the clusters. The municipal and national authorities in disaster risk management have provided emergency relief, and have prepared early recovery plans with a strong focus on rehabilitation of affected infrastructure. According to the UNGRD, as of April 26, 1,887.35 tons of Humanitarian Aid such as food, medicines and equipment have been delivered, to approximately 43,000 inhabitants in Mocoa. It is still unclear how solutions to the problems faced by the rural farmer communities will be set in the near future.

2.3. Capacity to respond

LWF's and its local partner Caritas Colombia's are well known and appreciated by communities, local authorities and other humanitarian actors. LWF is part of the Humanitarian Country Team and Caritas is a member of the local Humanitarian Team in Mocoa. Since 2007 LWF have been exchanging information with UN agencies as well as with others humanitarian actors. LWF's work is oriented by humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, with demonstrated experience in humanitarian response. LWF has successfully 2 Cash Transfer projects. With experienced staff which provide training and QA to partner organizations.

Caritas Colombia in coordination with the Diocese of Mocoa have been providing psychosocial support to the affected population as well as humanitarian assistance focused on food and non-food items.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

LWF and Caritas have been attending the humanitarian country team coordination meetings. And establishing coordination with governmental institutions in Mocoa. LWF periodically report progress made to the ACT Colombia Forum.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

3.1 Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
LWF – Caritas	Livelihoods	Mocoa Municipality Inmaculada” Parish area Zones: San Miguel , Altos Del Bosque Los Pinos, Laureles, Jordancito, San Fernando, La Esmeralda, Los Prados, El Progreso, Simon Bolivar, La Independencia, Vereda San Antonio/Cambucana, Sector Junin, Cabildo Indigena Inga “	15	10	35	30	80	50	20	10	150	100
LWF – Caritas	Livelihoods	Mocoa Municipality “San Miguel” Parish area Zones: Miraflones, Las Flores, Pablo Sexto Bajo, Jose Homero, San Agustin, Modelo, Av 17 De Julio.	10	5	20	20	45	30	15	5	90	60
LWF – Caritas	Livelihoods	Mocoa Municipality “Divino Niño” Parish area) Zones: Consominio Norte, Los Chiparos, El Carmen, La Reserva, Primero De Enero, Cañaveral, Los Guadules. Sector Pepino	30	15	50	40	100	60	30	25	210	140
Totals (in individuals):			55	30	105	90	225	140	65	40	450	300

Caritas will provide technical assistance and accompaniment for livelihoods restoration to 150 households with a population of 750 people from 28 affected zones, including an indigenous community.

The affected zones are divided according to the area of influence of 3 parishes in which Caritas works in Mocoa, due to logistical reasons. However, it is important to highlight that beneficiaries were selected according to their level of needs. The target population are households affected by the mudslides which have lost their productive assets or have lost their employment sources due to the disaster.

3.2. Overall goal of the emergency response

Overall goal

Provide humanitarian assistance to 150 households affected by floods and mudslides in the Municipality of Mocoa, Putumayo through cash transfers.

Outcomes

The livelihoods and productive assets of households affected by floods and mudslides are rehabilitated and contributing to food security.

3.3 Proposed implementation plan

3.3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

A cash based intervention will be implemented for the **livelihoods sector**. It is considered that a cash transfer intervention would be effective in this situation and can contribute in restoring the dignity of the affected population, promoting early recovery through income generation, respecting local traditions and promoting equity. Beneficiaries' income generation will be strengthened through cash transfers, training in the management of finances and empowerment actions that promote more effective decision making regarding the use of the resources in the emergency context. These actions will promote the equal participation of women in decision making processes. 150 households will receive cash support, to invest in livelihood restoration, the beneficiaries will be trained in the Cash Transfer Programming (CTP).

3.4 Log Frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal Provide humanitarian assistance to 150 households affected by floods and mudslides in the Municipality of Mocoa, Putumayo through cash transfer.	% of targeted families that find that the activities and aid helped mitigate the effects of the disaster.	Monitoring survey with representative sample.	<i>No assumptions</i>
Outcome 1. Livelihoods The livelihoods and productive assets of households affected by floods and mudslides are rehabilitated and contributing to food security.	75% of families have recovered their productive assets.	Monitoring reports Household survey with 5% statistically representative sample.	Climatic and road conditions allow for continuous access. The security conditions in the self-help shelters of the victims are stable. Asset aid is available continuously in the market. Coordination with State agencies and ELC is maintained for the complementarity of actions.
Outputs Women, men, girls and boys in targeted communities have access to livelihoods resources.	150 affected households have been benefitted from cash transfer.	Registration records Participatory lists from community activities promoted by the project.	- cash transfers are used properly after adequate training. - community members participate actively in the trainings
Activities 1.1 Participatory planning activities with target population. 1.2 Cash transfers for early recovery. 1.3 Trainings on household finances.	List of Key inputs Cash transfers for livelihoods recovery Meals and snacks for participants Pedagogic material		

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

3.5 Implementation methodology and arrangements

The administration, monitoring and evaluation of the appeal will be undertaken by LWF. An Agreement will be signed between LWF and Caritas Colombia. The proposed interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with local government and the respective communities. The project staff will facilitate the implementation of these activities against the planned objectives. LWF will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with detailed description of roles and responsibilities of each agency in this appeal. The staff will be hired by Caritas, periodically meetings will be held for planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes. The project will be socialized with the targeted communities. Official statistics will be taken into account in order to validate the target population.

Three training sessions will be provided to beneficiaries, on household finances (saving, proper money handling and entrepreneurship). A cash disbursement with a value of USD 145 (\$410,000 COP) per family will be provided. In order to enable a proper monitoring a base line will be established.

3.6 Partnerships with target populations

At the beginning of the project, the proposal will be shared with the community, and agreements will be reached jointly for planning and implementation as well as establishing commitments and responsibilities of different actors, thus obtaining an active participation of different stakeholders.

As the project develops, meetings will be conducted with the communities to analyse progress of proposed activities, identify problems and receive feedback regarding worries and concerns of the same. These inputs will be analysed together with the communities, partners, to make decisions for improving implementation and addressing concerns of communities. This approach ensures the presence and engagement of the community throughout the duration of the project. Capacity building of community members will contribute to the spreading of knowledge after the project has finished. Caritas participated actively in the urban and rural MIRA carried out days after the emergency and have used this information to define the targeted population. An Active participation of beneficiaries will generate a sense of ownership of the intervention. LWF has a complaint mechanism which will be available for the target population. The monitoring of the action will be carried out with the participation of the beneficiaries, through interviews and focus groups discussions (mixed and/or with the same sex) and broad participation in the internal assessment.

3.7 Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality

The project will actively promote the participation of women, gender will be taken into consideration for all activities. Language and attitude of the implementing team will be as inclusive as possible. LWF will follow the ACT gender equality policies for the implementation of this proposal, allowing information to be disaggregated by gender to monitor women's participation in the implementation of activities and processes. Likewise, intervention guidelines that promote equality, empowerment and the participation of women will be based on the experience of implementing cash based intervention (CBI) projects in other region of the country. The project will ensure that women participate actively as beneficiaries of the cash transfers and trainings, in order to promote their economic autonomy.

Protection

The proposal includes protection as a cross-cutting issue across the intervention and will focus on addressing existing risks or those that can occur during the process, coordinating with entities responsible for the protection of communities. Caritas will establish coordination with Protection and Differential Approach Group which include the Ombudsman's Office, Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), Protection Working Group of Putumayo and indigenous communities.

Climate change

LWF and Caritas will discuss with beneficiaries about environmental care as well as the environmental impact of their economic activities. The project does not foresee that it has a negative nor a positive impact on climate change.

3.8 Coordination

Coordination with government entities will be carried out through the established mechanisms. OCHA has delegated to the Early Recovery WG the coordination with the government regarding the stabilization phase.

3.9 Communications and visibility

A communications strategy is in place in order to ensure information sharing and visibility of ACT, Caritas and LWF throughout the implementation of the ACT appeal. ACT logos will be used on all project presentations and sites. Communications pieces (including case studies, human interest stories, photos, etc.) will be produced to ensure visibility.

3.10 Advocacy

The project staff will discuss with Humanitarian Team and advocate on specific issues to be covered by the authorities. The team will also advocate for responses on sectors that the Appeal does not cover, such as health and shelter.

3.11 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

The actions will focus on supporting livelihoods recovery through cash transfer programming. The project will also focus on reducing vulnerabilities and increasing capacities for resilience.

3.12 Human resources and administration of funds

LWF will be responsible for the overall implementation of the proposal, in coordination with Caritas. LWF will sign a cooperation agreements with Caritas, Caritas will be responsible for directly implementing actions and adequately complying with the project's control mechanisms, procurement policies and ACT's local and international accounting regulations. The Staff will be composed by

Project Coordinator

CTP Technician

Logistics assistant

LWF staff in support: Administrative Assistant, Program Coordinator, Program Officer PME, Program Administrative Assistant, Financial Manager, Global Funding Officer.

3.13 Planned implementation period

The Appeal will be implemented from June to December 2017.

WORK PLAN JUN – DEC 2017							
Activity description	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 Participatory planning activities with the prioritized communities on the expected results, activities and the use of the cash transfers.	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2 Training in household finances	2017		X		X	X	
1.3 Cash transfers for early recovery.	2017			X	X	X	X

3.14 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The proposed project's interventions will be guided by LWF planning, monitoring and reporting system, based on the project log frame. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be employed in all stages of the project implementation. Data captured in the monitoring process will be compiled to form monthly activity performance reporting. The project's performance will be monitored and evaluated based on the indicators identified in the logic model. The project staff will be responsible for collection and organizing monitoring data the reports will include both the financial and narrative performances compared to the targets. LWF will submit interim and final financial and narrative reports to ACT.

IV. APPENDIX TO THE APPEAL

Appendix 1. Budget

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

Requesting

ACT member: THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

Appeal

Number:

Appeal Title: Floods and mudslides in Mocoa – COL171

Implementing

Period:

				Appeal Budget COP	Appeal Budget USD	
INCOME						
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
TOTAL INCOME				0.00	0.00	
EXPENDITURE						
		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost COP	Appeal Budget COP	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
e.g.	<u>Food security</u>					
	Livelihoods - Cash Based Intervention					
	CBI	Family	150	410,000	61,500,000	21,964.29
	Workshops in each community	Workshops	3	2,775,000	8,325,000	2,973.21
	Sub Total Food Security				69,825,000	24,938
 <u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>						
e.g.						
	Coordinator Project - Staff	Month	6	5,559,438	33,356,625	11,913.08
	CBI - Staff	Month	6	3,535,560	21,213,360	7,576.20
	Logistics and admin assistance- Staff	Month	6	3,074,400	18,446,400	6,588.00
	Travel expenses for field staff	Travel	19	1,035,579	19,676,000	7,027.14
	Translation	Lumpsum	1	2,600,000	2,600,000	928.57
	Security	Lumpsum	1	2,050,000	2,050,000	732.14
	Sub Total other Sector Related Direct Costs				97,342,385	34,765
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					167,167,385	59,703

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**Transport (of relief materials)****TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

0 0

**CAPITAL
ASSETS
e.g.****TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS**

0 0

TOTAL DIRECT COST

167,167,385 59,703

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**e.g.****Staff salaries**

5 % Office Director Chocó 5%	Month	6	419,271	2,515,628	898.44
0 % Programme Coordinator 8%	Month	6	0	0	0.00
5 % Programme Officer PME 5%	Month	6	332,496	1,994,978	712.49
5 % Programme Coordinator 5%	Month	6	513,809	3,082,855	1,101.02
5 % Global Fundig Officer 5%	Month	6	425,044	2,550,264	910.81
5 % Programme Administrative Assistant 5%	Month	6	232,732	1,396,392	498.71
5 % Financial Manager 5%	Month	6	429,955	2,579,729	921.33

Office Operations

Rent	Month		0	0	0.00
Expenses bank	Month	1	1,068,262	1,068,262	381.52
Office Operations PS	Lumpsum	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,571.43

**TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL,
ADMIN. & SUPPORT**

25,188,108 8,996

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Audit of ACT appeal	Audit	1	2,870,000	2,870,000	1,025.00
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Monitoring & Evaluation

Local monitoring LWF regional office	Visits	2	4,240,000	8,480,000	3,028.57
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**TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &
EVALUATION**

11,350,000 4,054

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive
International Coordination Fee**

203,705,493 72,752

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%

6,294,500 2,248.04

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive
International Coordination Fee**

209,999,993 75,000.00

BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)

209,999,993 75,000.00

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate 2,800.00

Appendix 2: Map

