



61,345 BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING SECTORAL ASSISTANCE ONCE OR MORE,
OF WHICH **58,840** HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE RMRP 2021



22%
GIRLS



28%
WOMEN

39,926 BENEFICIARIES OF THE RESPONSE
DUE TO THE COVID-19 HEALTH EMERGENCY

21
DEPARTMENTS

22
RESPONSE PARTNERS
AND IMPLEMENTORS
FOR WASH



19%
BOYS



31%
MEN

767 BENEFICIARIES OF THE RESPONSE
THROUGH CASH TRANSFERS

65
MUNICIPALITIES
REACHED

OVERVIEW OF THE RESPONSE

During April, WASH actions carried out by **22** partners, including implementors, benefitted **61,345** refugees, migrants, and host communities situated in **65** municipalities in **21** departments. Strikingly, **50%** of the beneficiaries were concentrated in the municipalities of **Maicao (La Guajira), Arauquita (Arauca), Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander) and Bogotá**. According to indicators from the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), out of the total number of people assisted in the municipalities, **17,154** benefited from hygiene provisions comprising consumables and services, including menstrual hygiene needs. A total of **3,229** people were assisted through safe access to adequate and drinkable water, and **10,165** benefitted from secure access to improved sanitation facilities.

Regarding the total beneficiary population:

In the municipality of **Arauquita**, **11%** of beneficiaries were assisted. In general, the assistance provided entailed hygiene consumables and services, including menstrual hygiene needs. This assistance was provided within the context of the emergency arising from a displacement triggered by the presence of armed groups along the border. The WASH response was strengthened in border zones in order to establish the appropriate conditions for meeting the needs of the Colombian and Venezuelan populations housed in temporary shelters, especially given the breakout of COVID-19 in the shelters, with 108 cases being registered on April 24.¹ Firstly, this assistance comprised diagnostics conducted to ascertain the needs, gaps, and how to carry out the response while taking into account existing installed capacity. Afterward, measures were implemented to optimize the water quality, and water storage and distribution points were set up to guarantee safe access to adequate and drinkable water. In terms of activities around sanitation, campaigns were established to disseminate information around biosecurity protocols and promote self-care. Also, activities related to key hygiene practices, including the delivery of personal protective equipment, such as facemasks, which were framed within the contingency process for preventing the spread of COVID-19.

In **Villa del Rosario**, **9%** of beneficiaries were reached with hygiene kits, along with promoting hygiene, behavioral change, and shifting self-care practices. Likewise, greater assistance was provided for safe access to adequate and drinkable water to *caminantes* (migrants transiting by foot), as well as the dissemination and delivery of printed material containing key messages regarding how to use water efficiently.

Although the beneficiary population in the municipality of Cúcuta is not being included in the analysis, activities targeted towards the *caminante* population on the Cúcuta-Pamplona route stand out. In Cúcuta, support was provided to the operation and upkeep of lavatory facilities, along with hydration points in Support Spaces assisting refugees and migrants: CAST (CALSP hereafter)² and in the Support Spaces in Puente Francisco de Paula Santander. Also, as part of community support action, permanent and coordinated water, sanitation, and hygiene work was carried out in Centro de Esperanza, comprising activities that benefitted the in-destination, host, pendular, and returnee populations.

In April, **18%** of the total beneficiaries were concentrated in **Maicao**. A total of **82%** of the beneficiaries have received support in safe access to improved sanitary facilities, especially at the Paraguachón – Maicao assistance points.

In **Bogotá**, **11%** of the total beneficiary population benefited from the delivery of hygiene kits.

¹ [Reporte situacional Arauquita n6](#)

² Previsouly, *Centro de atención sanitario Tienditas*, hereafter *centro de atención sanitario Los Patios* (Health Attention Center Los Patios in English).

KEY SECTORAL FIGURES: BENEFICIARIES BY INDICATOR

43,577

OF PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH APPROPRIATE HYGIENE SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (MESSAGES, ARTICLES, FACILITIES) INCLUDING MENSTRUAL HYGIENE NEEDS

6,766

OF PEOPLE WHICH WERE ASSISTED THROUGH SAFE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND DRINKABLE WATER (AT LEAST AT A BASIC WATER SERVICE LEVEL, JMP DELFT)

11,002

OF PEOPLE WHICH WERE ASSISTED WITH SAFE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

PHOTO STORY



Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli,- (CISP) Emergency in Arauquita (Arauca)

During the emergency in Arauquita (Arauca), which arose as a result of the arrival of Colombians and Venezuelans with international protection needs following clashes between organized armed groups in Apure (Venezuela), affected communities received WASH assistance through the launch of a contingency plan, which was triggered by a water shortage risk.

Action from sectoral partners and the sector itself was targeted towards ensuring a sustainable response in shelters, temporarily adapted schools, interventions carried out to assist the affected population during the emergency, and which at the same time will remain in place, serving as installed capacity available to boys and girls from the municipality, as well as bolstering their access to education once a safe return to in-person classes resumes.

COORDINATION PROGRESS

- Surveys were conducted on vulnerability and profile families, particularly in Riohacha and Fonseca in La Guajira, the aim of which was to identify future beneficiaries for the upcoming workshops and delivery of basic hygiene materials.
- One of the many challenges entails an immediate response as a sector to complement action by local authorities. For this, coordination with other actors has been sought to address basic needs and dignity, including access to drinking water, promotion of hygiene, solid waste management, disinfectant and other cleaning consumables, water storage, and hygiene articles, well as improved infrastructure. Likewise, there are still ongoing challenges in maintaining water access capacity and offering quality and timely services to the recently arrived refugee and migrant population and host communities.



SECTOR MEMBERS

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER* | ACTED* | ADRA* | ALDEAS INFANTILES* | AYUDA EN ACCIÓN* | Bethany* | CAPELLANIA OFICA* | CISP* | Hias* | NRC*(ACTION AGAINST HUNGER) | IOM* | OXFAM*(APOYAR) | PASTORAL SOCIAL* | PLAN INTERNATIONAL* | SAMARITAN'S PURSE* | SAVE THE CHILDREN* | UNICEF* (ACTION AGAINST HUNGER, HALÜ, ZOA,) | WORLD VISION* | UNHCR | ALIANZA POR LA SOLIDARIDAD | APOYAR | CARITAS GERMANY | CARITAS SWITZERLAND | CESVI | SNCRC | COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL | CORPORACIÓN SCALABRINI | CORPRODINCO | DRC | WORLD LUTHERAN FEDERATION | FUNDACIÓN BAYLOR | HALÜ | HEARTLAND ALLIANCE | INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS | INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE | MALTESER INTERNATIONAL | MEDGLOBAL | ONG OCIP | OPCIÓN LEGAL | OPS-OMS | PREMIERE URGENCE | SJR COL | SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL | TDH | TEARFUND |

An (*) denotes partners involved in activities this month, those in brackets () are their implementing partners, if applicable