

Between January and July there have been ninety-three (93) large-group internal displacement events affecting 35,852 people (13,066 families). This implies a 10% decrease in the number of internally displaced people compared to 2021, despite fewer cases being reported (81).

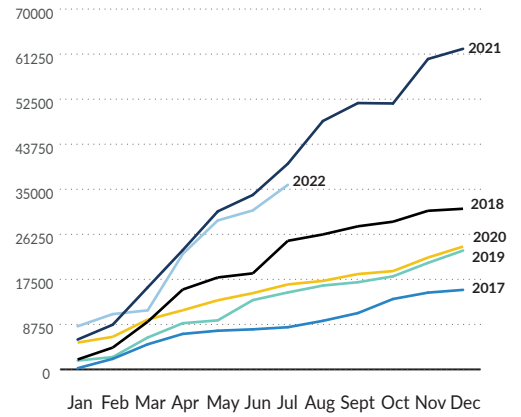
In July, there have been 468 people affected (555 families). The populations of the Pacific Coast of Nariño represent 47% of the total affected population, which positions this region as the most impacted by this phenomenon in 2022.

Displacement emergencies in July occurred in Barbacoas, Magüí, and Tumaco (Nariño), Riosucio (Chocó) and Tierralta (Córdoba). The situation in Riosucio and in bajo Atrato were determined by military operations against the Gulf Clan, which put many communities on the basins Salaquí, Truandó, and Jiguamiandó at risk of displacement. The events of Tierralta are also related to armed actors that have affected communities on the basin of Sinú.

These two municipalities of the Pacific axis (Chocó, Buenaventura, Costa caucana and North of Cauca and Nariño Pacific), are mostly inhabited by the Afro-Colombian population.


### DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME<sup>1</sup>

Number of people displaced (2017-2022)



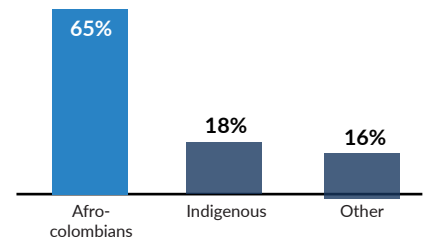
 **93<sup>2</sup>**  
Events

 **13,066**  
Families

 **35,852**  
Persons

January to July 2022:

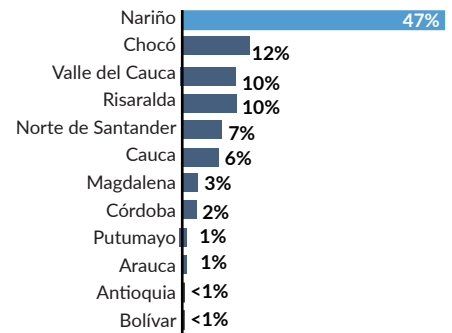
### ETHNICITY



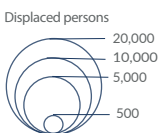
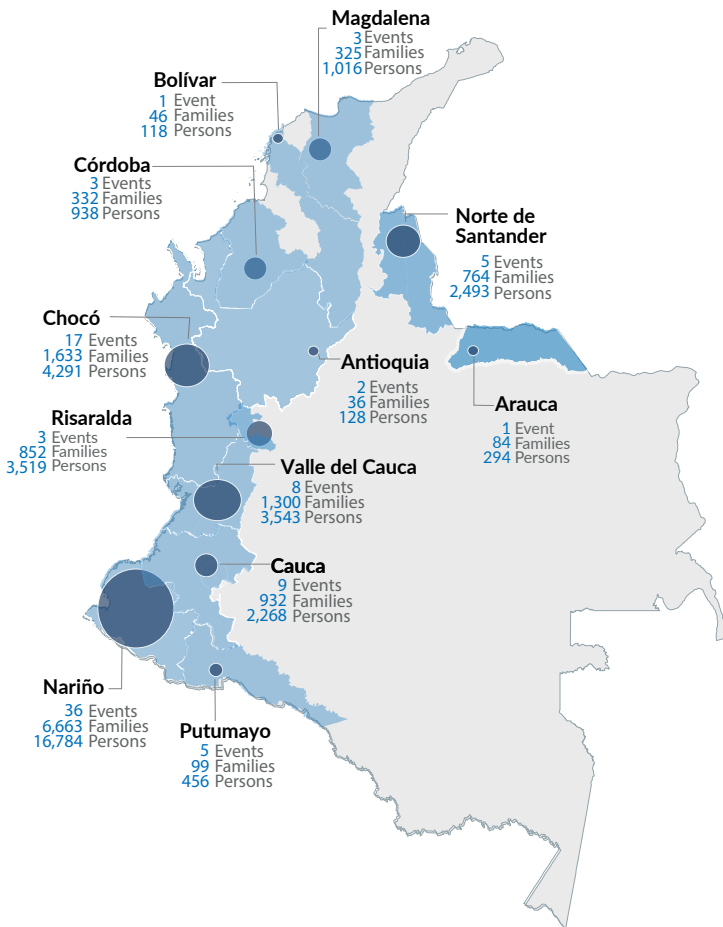
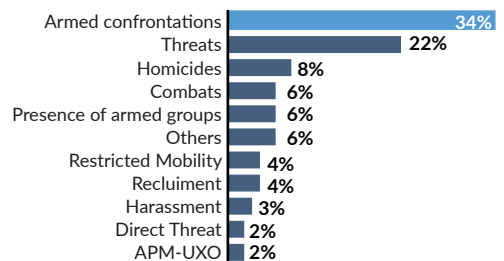
### NATIONALITY

Less than 1% of the population victim of displacement was of Venezuelan nationality.

### DISPLACEMENT BY DEPARTMENT



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



100 km

<sup>1</sup> Large-group displacements are events where more than 10 families or 50 people are displaced. The displacements reported in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to those that occurred in the areas covered by its field offices. <sup>2</sup> The large-group internal displacement events are under constant verification and validation, therefore figures are subject to change. Note: This factsheet was produced with the support of the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO).