INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT/COLOMBIA

LARGE-GROUP INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

January to December 2022

From January to December 2022 161 large-group displacement events were reported in areas monitored by UNHCR, affecting 68,745 people (26,336 families). This represents a 21% increase in the number of events and a 10% increase in the number of affected people, compared to the same period in 2021.

In December, six (6) events have been confirmed affecting 3,468 people (1,227 families) in the municipalities of El Charco, Olaya, Santa Bárbara, and Tumaco (Nariño) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca). The Pacific Coast of Nariño is one of the regions most affected by these events (5 events and 2,902 people affected).

According to UNHCR, the number of internally displaced people in large-group events due to the armed conflict reached its highest point in 2022, since the signing of the Peace Agreement between the government of Colombia and the FARC-EP in 2016.

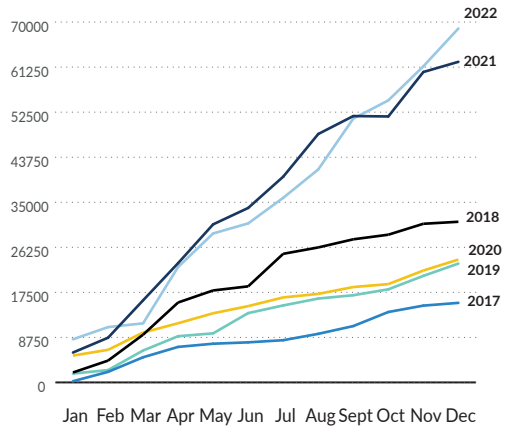
There was a territorial expansion of large-group displacements as they took place in 58 municipalities of 12 departments, compared to 54 municipalities of 9 departments in 2021. Bolívar, Magdalena and Risaralda were the departments where new large-group displacement events occurred and the most affected area was the Pacific coast (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca y Nariño). Half of the displaced persons are located in the department of Nariño.

There was a serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Arauca and Putumayo in 2022, due to the escalation of territorial disputes between different illegal armed groups. Fighting among FARC-EP dissident groups and the ELN has displaced thousands within Arauca and forced them towards nearby areas. While displacement in these areas remains mostly internal, there has also been an increase in cross-border movements, particularly from Venezuela to Arauca.

In the case of the Putumayo department, displacements and population control are higher in Bajo Putumayo and Villagarzón where armed groups are disputing the control of illicit crops.

DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME[1]

Number of people displaced (2017-2022)



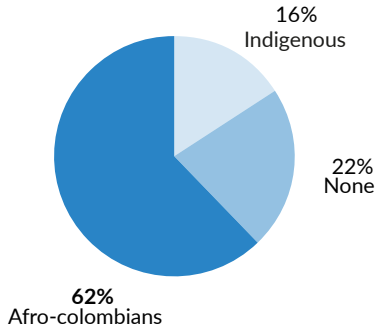
KEY FIGURES

176[2]
Events

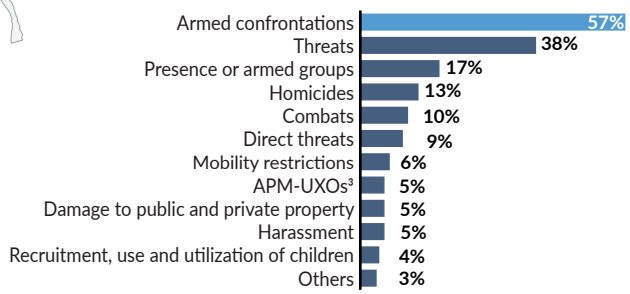
26,336
Displaced families

68,745
Displaced persons

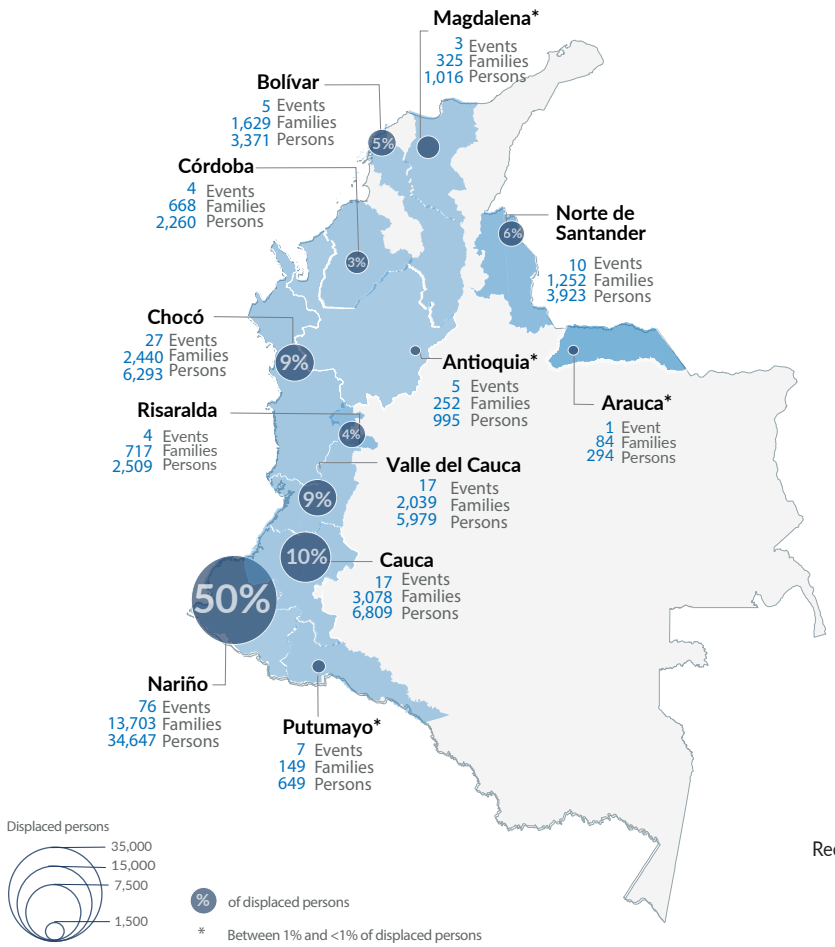
ETHNICITY



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



* Percentages add up to more than 100% because the same displacement event can have more than one cause.



[1] 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. [2] The large-group internal displacement events are under constant verification and validation, therefore figures are subject to change. [3] Contamination by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (AP-UXOs)
NB: This document was elaborated with the support of the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Protection (ECHO).

Deadline: December 2022 Source : UNHCR Feedback: colboim@unhcr.org

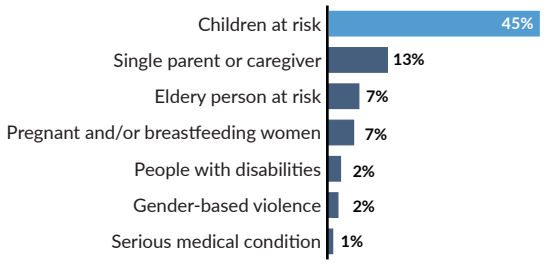
50% Women

49% Men

48% Children, adolescents and young

*The response rate for the gender and age disaggregation question was 40% of the total number of large-group internal displacement events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring.

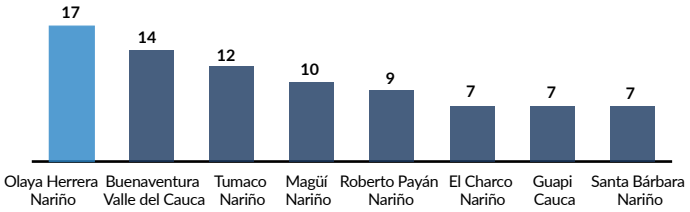
PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED



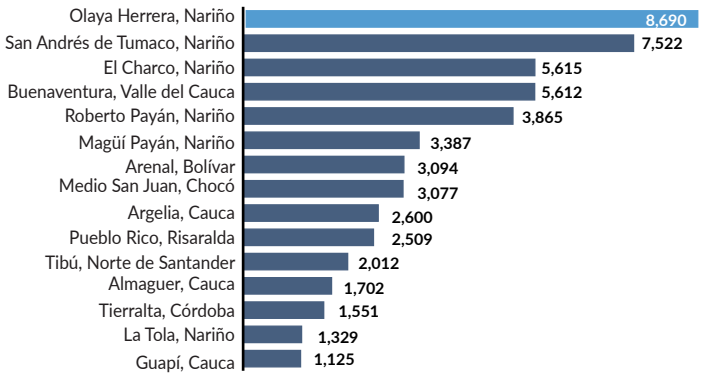
*The response rate for the protection profile identification question was 45% of the total number of mass events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring.

30 municipalities registered at least 2 displacements during the year. Most displacements were reported from Olaya Herrera (17 events), San Andrés de Tumaco (12 events), Magüí (10 events) and Roberto Payán (9 events). There have been fourteenth (14) large-group displacement events in Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), affecting 5,600 people.

MUNICIPALITIES WITH RECURRENT DISPLACEMENT EVENTS[4]

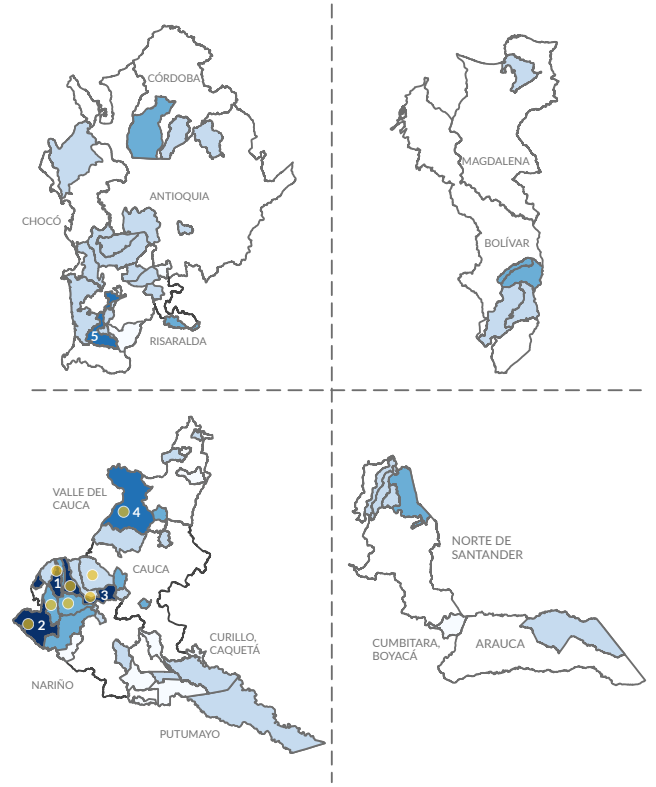


MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE HIGHEST EXPULSION OF PEOPLE (First 15)



The magnitude and frequency of emergencies has exceeded the attention capacities in the municipalities. For instance, the number of displaced people hosted in the municipalities of Olaya Herrera and Argelia (Cauca) is equivalent to half of their total population (Argelia reported more than 2,500 people, representing 37% of its total population).

MUNICIPALITIES OF RECEPTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

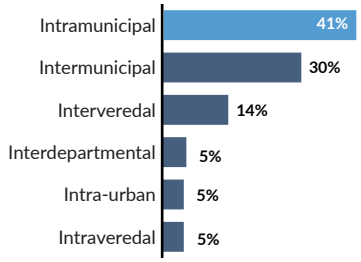


# of persons	TOP 5 of municipalities of reception	Recurring displacements
30- 100	**1. Olaya Herrera,** 10,912 displaced	More than 7 events in the same reporting period
101 - 1,000	**2. Tumaco,** 7,957 displaced	
1,001 - 3,000	**3. El Charco,** 5,797 displaced	
3,001 - 5,000	**4. Buenaventura,** 3,774 displaced	
5,001 - 11,000	**5. Istmina,** 3,097 displaced	

Emergencies mostly occur in rural areas, but people move to urban areas under the expectation that the municipal capitals or urban centers will offer greater infrastructure and better access to the institutional response for the internally displaced population.

However, in a third of emergencies, people are displaced to other rural areas. These areas are usually collective territories of Afro-Colombian communities or indigenous reservations. Intra-urban displacements occurred in El Charco and La Tola (Nariño), Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), Unión Panamericana and Istmina (Chocó).

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT



[4] Events are considered recurring when they occur more than once in the same territory in a given period of time. In this regard, it should be clarified that this graph does not include 9 municipalities were three to six large-group displacements events were reported; neither 13 municipalities in which at least two large-group displacement events occurred. NB: This document was produced with the support of the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Protection (ECHO).