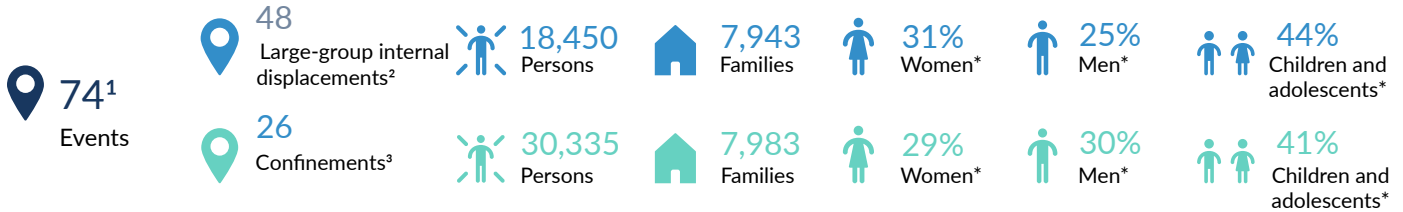


KEY FIGURES



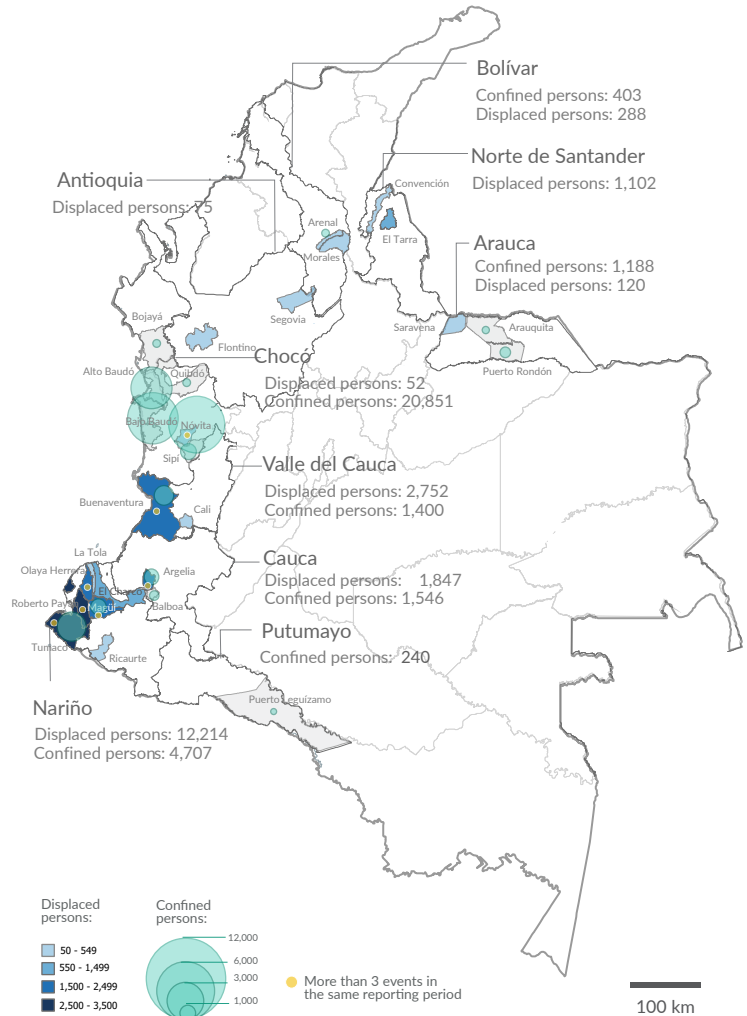
*The response rate for the gender and age disaggregation question was 33% of the total number of large-group internal displacement events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring.

From January to April 2023, 48 large-group displacements took place in UNHCR's areas of coverage, affecting 18,450 people (7,943 families). This figure represents a 21% decrease in the number of persons affected compared to the same period in 2022. Considering the last quarter of 2022, the number of individuals affected incremented by 32%, and events by 26%.

However, April was the month with the highest number of people affected by forced displacement throughout the year, with more than 5,235 victims (2,038 families), which surpasses the number registered in March (4,215 persons).

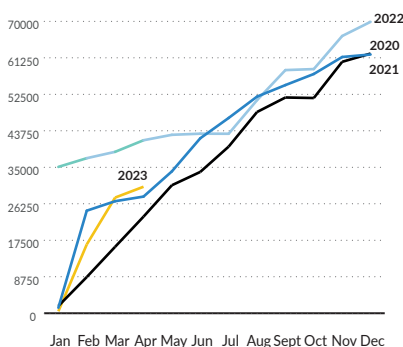
Emergencies in April concentrated in N6vita (Choc6), many municipalities in Nari6no's Pacific Coast (Tumaco y Magu6, Nari6no), Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), El Tarra y Convenci6n (Norte de Santander), Saravena (Arauca), and Frontino (Antioquia).

Between January and April 2023, 26 confinements were reported, affecting 30,335 people (7,443 families). This implies a 27% reduction in individuals affected compared to the same period in 2022. Notwithstanding, considering the last quarter of 2022, this number represents an increase of more than 462% in the number of persons affected, and of 333% in the number events reported.

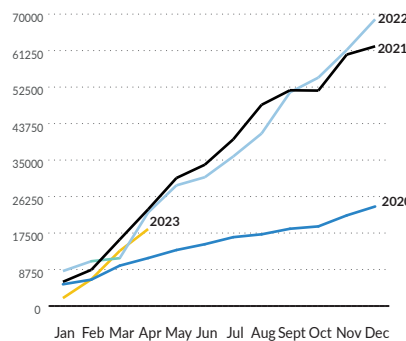


EMERGENCIES OVER TIME

Number of people confined (2020-2023)



Number of people displaced in large-group displacement events (2020-2023)



“ This implies a 27% reduction in individuals affected (by confinements) compared to the same period in 2022. Notwithstanding, considering the last quarter of 2022, this number represents an increase of more than 462% in the number of persons affected, and of 333% in the number events reported. ”

¹ Emergency events are constantly being verified and validated; therefore, figures are subject to change

² The confinements and large-group internal displacement in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to the departments in the areas covered by the field offices

³ Confinement is understood as a situation of violation of rights in which a community loses mobility as a result of the actions of non-State armed groups (NSAGs), thus preventing access to goods essential for survival

Note: This document was produced with the support of European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

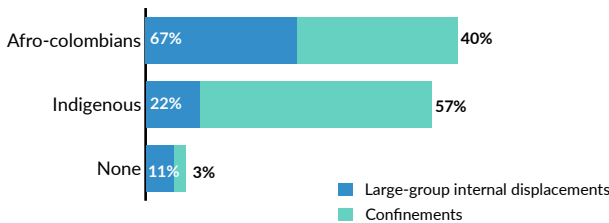
In April, the number of reported events decreased: some events occurred in Magüí Payán (Nariño), affecting more than 2,596 people, and there are events under verification in Barbacoas.

As argued in the last humanitarian emergencies report,⁴ data on large-group displacements should be interpreted in conjunction with the number of individual displacements to get a broader perspective of the humanitarian situation. According to official data, by May 31st, more than 41,000 victims of forced displacement (individual and large-group) had been included in the National Registry of Victims (RUV).

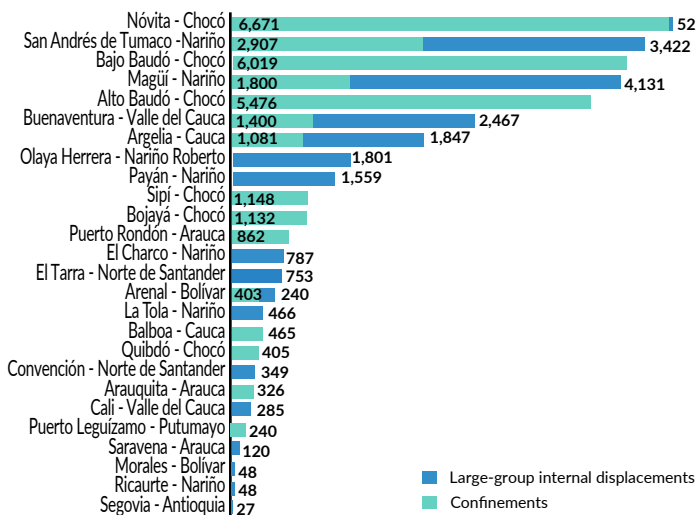
Monitoring confinements is challenging as, in departments such as Chocó or Nariño, populations normalize situations of severe mobility restrictions as the coercion exerted by non-State armed groups (NSAGs) or institutional barriers preclude them from denouncing or recognizing those events as confinement.

ETHNICITY

More than half of the population affected by confinements is indigenous, while 40% of affected persons are Afro-Colombian. Conversely, large-group displacement mainly affects the Afro-Colombian population along the Pacific Coast, while indigenous groups represent 22% of the population affected by this type of event.

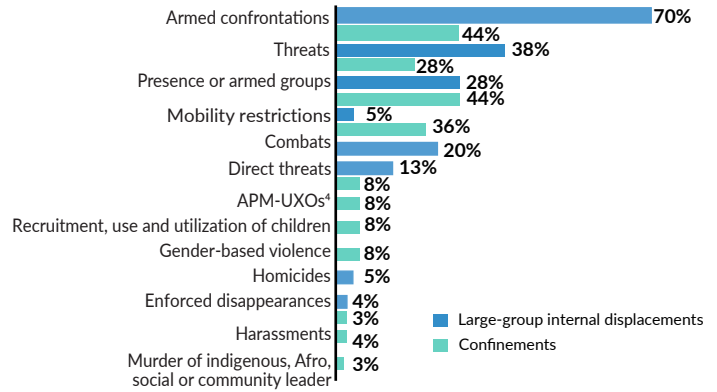


PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES BY MUNICIPALITY



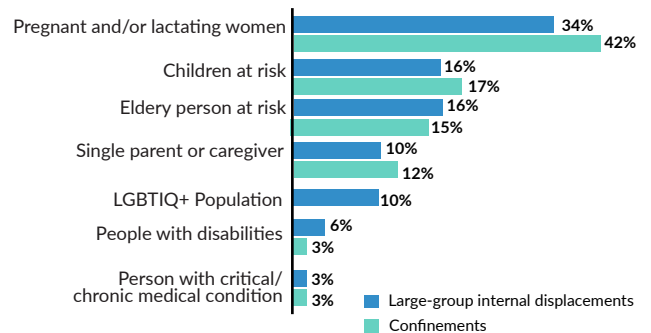
CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES*

More than 70% of displacements originated from clashes between NSAGs. The presence of NSAGs and their clashes are the leading cause, registering 88% of reported confinements.



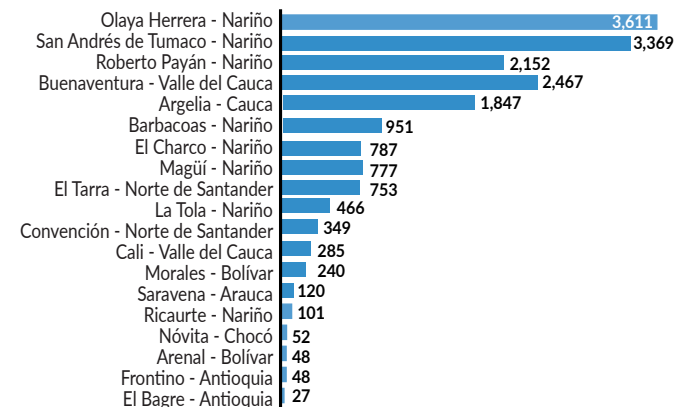
PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED

The most vulnerable population groups are pregnant or lactating women, children at risk, the elderly, single parents or caregivers, among others.



MUNICIPALITIES RECEIVING DISPLACED POPULATION

Olaya Herrera, Tumaco and Roberto Payán (Nariño) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca) are the municipalities with greater reception of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).



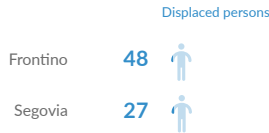
⁴ UNHCR Colombia, Protection Monitoring, Colombia: a Crossroad of Forced Human Mobility, January-May 2023.

⁵ Contamination by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance (AP-UXOs).

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

REGIONAL ANALYSIS
ANTIOQUIA

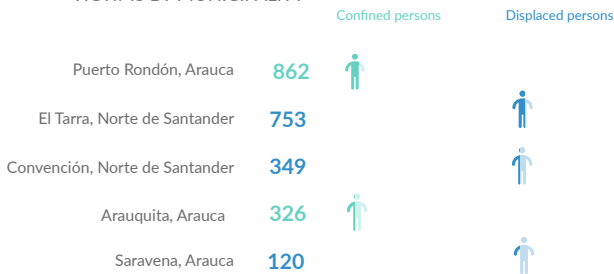
VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



The humanitarian emergency in the Western municipalities of Antioquia is related to social control by NSAGs, which allegedly act as mediators in disputes between peasants and the indigenous population. This is the first large-scale displacement registered in the municipality in 2023.

NORTE DE SANTANDER Y ARAUCA

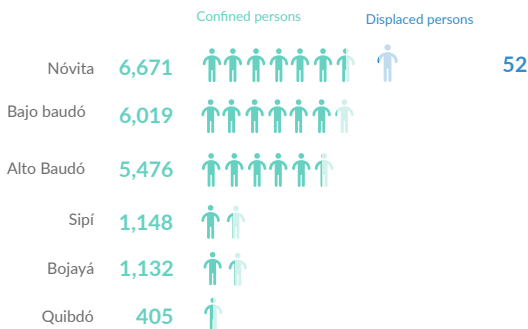
VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



In the municipality of El Tarra, armed confrontations between NSAGs and the public security forces in the rural area caused a large-scale displacement in April. This municipality had no events of displacement since May 2020. In April, more than 120 people were victims of displacement in Saravena (Arauca) because of widespread threats. That happened in the context of a humanitarian situation marked by the control of NSAGs over the population and their attacks against the public security forces.

CHOCÓ

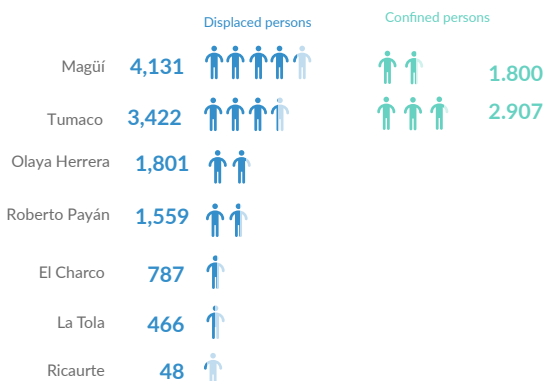
VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



Direct and generalized threats by NSAGs continue deteriorating the humanitarian situation in the San Juan and El Atrato river basins. These would be the causes of large-scale displacements in Nóvita and confinements in Bojayá and Quibdó's rural area. In the former case, threats about installing anti-personnel mines (APM) by NSAGs have accentuated people's fear of moving through their territory.

NARIÑO

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



In April, 2,800 people were affected by large-group displacements in municipalities of the Nariño's Pacific Coast. Armed clashes between non-State armed groups (NSAG) to exert territorial control lead to frequent displacements and confinements. The municipalities of Magüí Payán, Olaya Herrera, Roberto Payán and Tumaco reported at least three large-group events in their territories between January and April.