

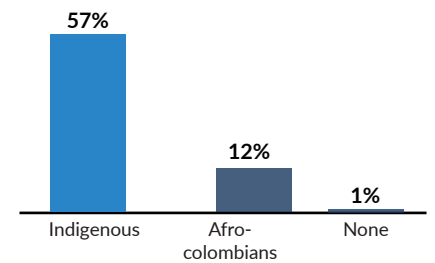
Between January and March there have been 16 confinements events affecting more than 38,709 confined persons (9,062 families). These statistics show a 115% increase in the number of people confined compared to 2021. The most affected areas continue to be the municipalities of Chocó in Atrato basin (Bojayá), the coastal zone (Nuquí) and Baudó and San Juan . This department has accounted for approximately 84% of the emergencies caused by these events. Other affected areas have been the municipalities of Tame (Arauca), Bello (Antioquia), Argelia (Cauca) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca).

In almost all of them, armed confrontations between Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) and the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia, el Clan del Golfo (AGC) continue to be the main cause of damage. Armed confrontations have also caused restrictions to mobility, such as the one recorded since the end of January in the rural area of El Charco (Nariño). It is important to note that the scenarios of confinement and mobility restrictions are also scenarios of high displacement risk.



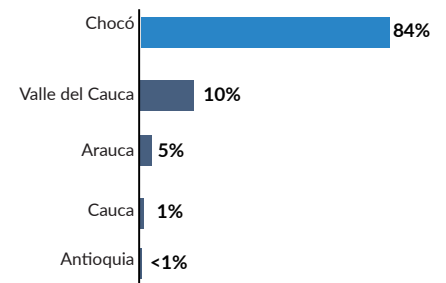
January to March 2022

**ETHNICITY <sup>2</sup>**

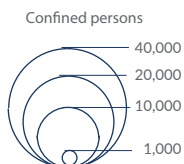
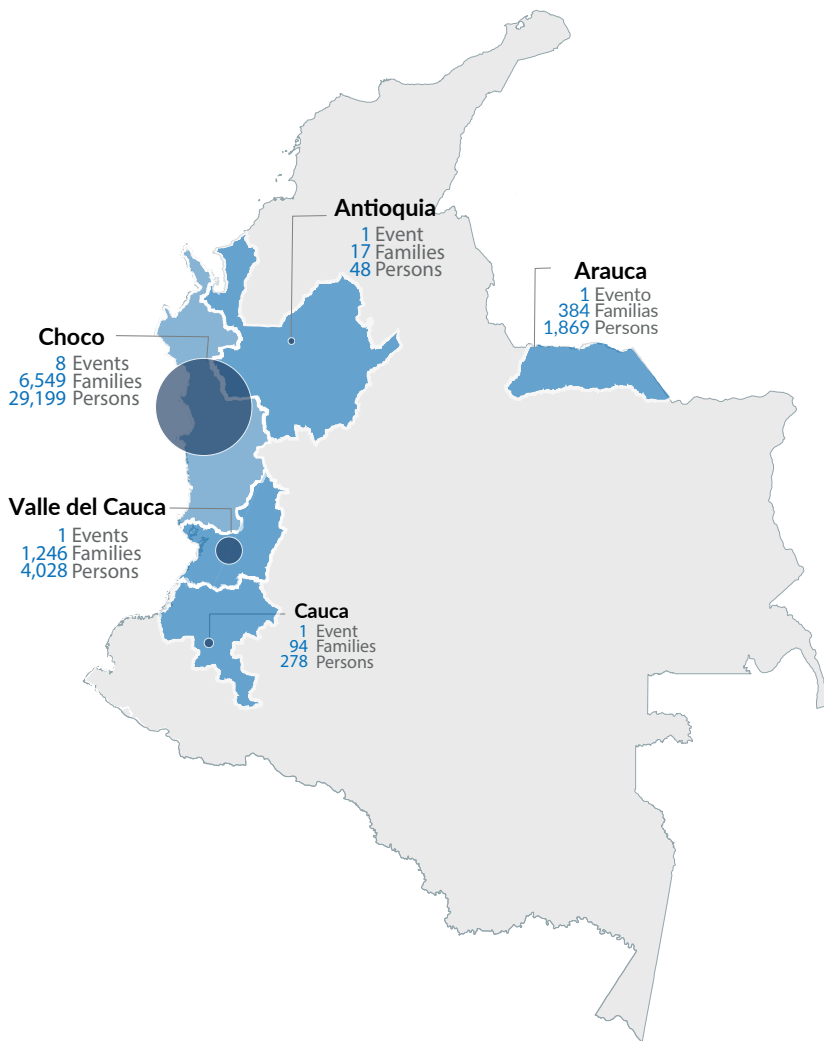
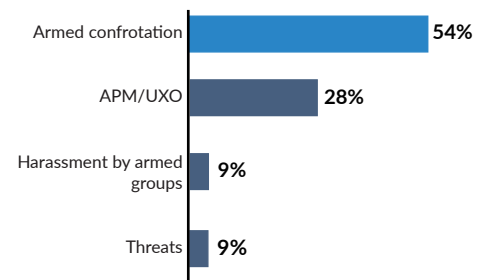


<sup>2</sup> Graph made with the available information, some events are still being verified on the type of ethnicity.

**PERSONS BY DEPARTMENT**



**CAUSES OF CONFINEMENTS**



100 km

<sup>1</sup> The confinements reported in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to the departments in the coverage areas of its field offices. Confinement is understood as a situation of human rights violation where a community loses mobility, as a result of the actions of illegal armed groups, thus preventing access to essential goods for survival. <sup>3</sup>Antipersonnel mine (APM)/unexploded ordnance (UXO) Note: This factsheet was produced with the support of the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO).