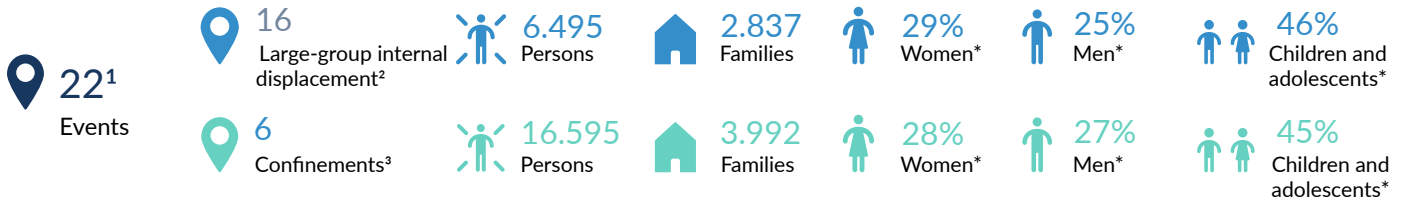


KEY FIGURES



*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.

In January and February, 16 large-group displacements took place in UNHCR's areas of coverage, affecting 6,495 people (2,837 families). The events in February occurred in the municipalities of Magüí, Olaya Herrera and Roberto Payán (Nariño) and Argelia (Cauca).

There were also 6 confinements, affecting 16,595 people (3,992 families). In February, confinements were reported in Argelia (Cauca), Alto Baudó and Bajo Baudó (Chocó) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca).

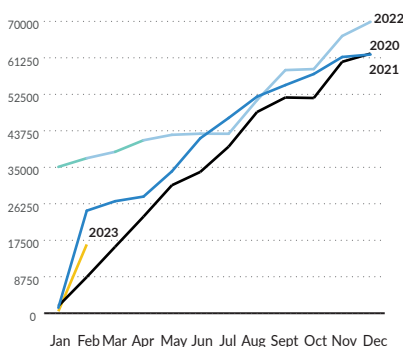
It is important to note that victims of large-group displacements in the reporting period decreased 35% with respect to the November-December 2022 period; in contrast, confinement victims in the first two months of 2023 increased by more than 445% with respect to the previous two-month period.

Therefore, the decrease in displacements must be interpreted in conjunction with the persistence of control actions by non-State armed groups (NSAGs), who prohibit the civilian population from denouncing their presence and the violent acts they commit. This includes prohibitions on the population's mobility and restrictions on humanitarian access for both State institutions and humanitarian actors.

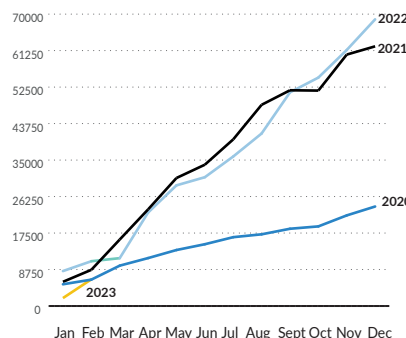


EMERGENCIES OVER TIME

Number of people confined (2020-2023)



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



“ Individual displacements have a significant weight on the total figures; actually, large-group displacement events only give a partial picture of the situation. ”

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

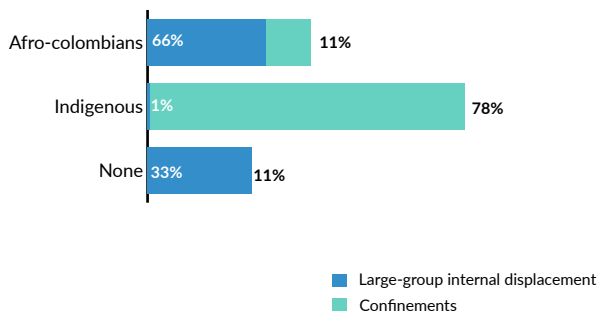
³ Confinement is understood as a situation of violation of rights in which a community loses mobility as a result of the actions of Non-State Armed Groups, thus preventing access to goods essential for survival
Note: This document was produced with the support of the European Commission's Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

It should also be noted that individual displacements were the most frequent form of displacement in the departments monitored, except for Nariño.

Finally, special consideration should be given to the possible short-term effects of the bilateral ceasefires decreed by the Government of Colombia, which involve several NSAGs present in UNHCR's areas of coverage, especially in Antioquia, Arauca, Norte de Santander and the Pacific Coast.

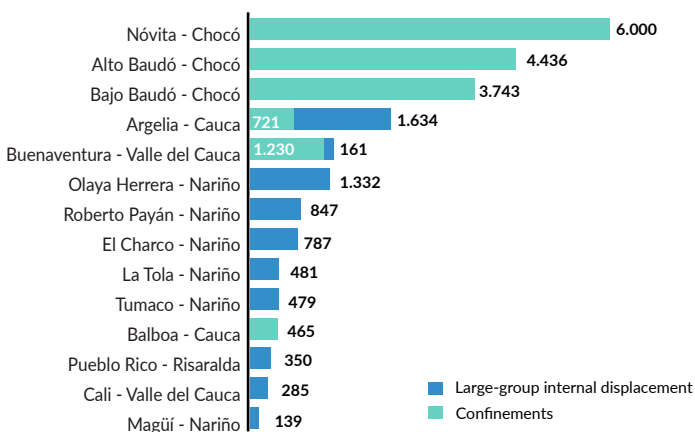
ETHNICITY

The ethnic population continues to be particularly affected: Afro-Colombian, Raizal or Palenquero people accounted for 44% of the victims of confinement and 62% of the displacements, while the indigenous population has been affected in 49% of the confinements and 11% of the displacements.



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

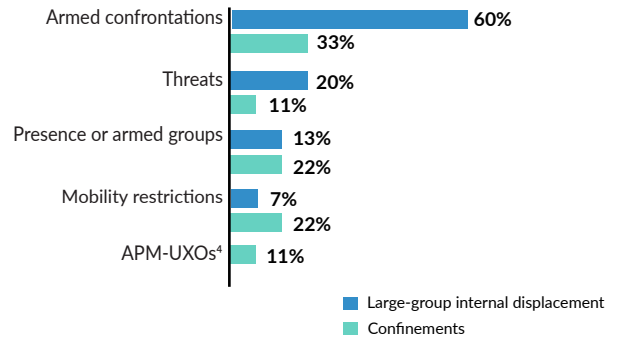
PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES BY MUNICIPALITY



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

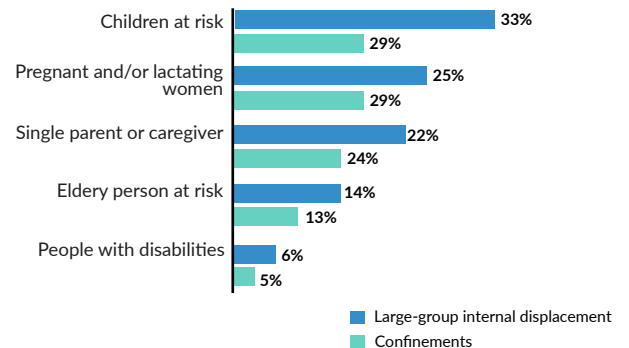
CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES

In nine of the large-group displacements and in three of the confinements, confrontations are reported as the cause. In addition, generalized threats, the presence of NSAGs and restrictions to mobility are also highlighted.

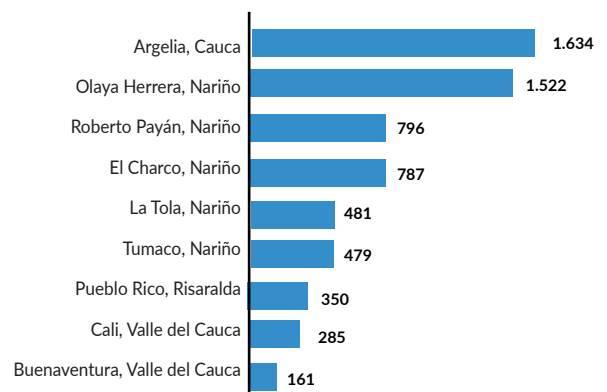


PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED

Regarding the most vulnerable population profiles, the following are reported: unaccompanied and separated children, elderly people, people with physical or mental disabilities, single caregivers (mothers or fathers), and pregnant or lactating women.

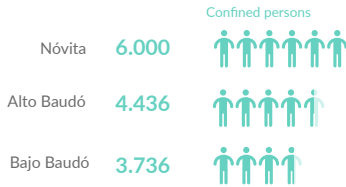


MUNICIPALITIES RECEIVING DISPLACED POPULATION



REGIONAL ANALYSIS
CHOCÓ

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



The emergencies in Alto and Bajo Baudó correspond to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Baudó and San Juan basins, caused by the presence and armed confrontations between non-State armed groups (NSAGs). Between 2022 and February 2023, the confinements in municipalities of the Baudó basin reported by UNHCR affected more than 32,000 people.

VALLE DEL CAUCA

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



Since the end of 2022, confrontations between NSAGs and fighting with the Armed Forces have intensified in the main river basins of Buenaventura. This situation is being aggravated by the severe restrictions on mobility to the civilian population, the recruitment, use and utilization of children and adolescents, with a high underreporting, and the difficulties in access for humanitarian actors.

CAUCA

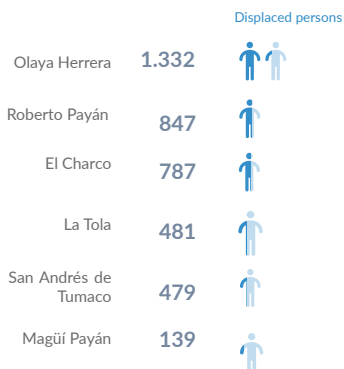
VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



The confinements registered in Balboa and Argelia (Cauca) are part of the confrontations that since the end of 2022 have been taking place in the south of Cauca between different NSAGs that have caused recurrent emergencies in Argelia: the town of Puerto Rico already registered at least three events related to large-group displacements or confinement emergencies in the reporting period, with more than 2,300 people affected.

NARIÑO

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY



Displacements on the Pacific Coast of Nariño are part of the confrontation scenario between different NSAGs. In addition to armed disputes, these groups exercise social control through patrols, partial closure of commerce in rural and urban areas, limitations on humanitarian access, restrictions on mobility in the Satinga and Sanquianga river basins, and the installation of anti-personnel mines. Between 2022 and February 2023, Olaya Herrera was the municipality with the highest number of large-group displacements recorded (20 events).