

From January to November of 2022, 161 large-group displacement events were reported in areas monitored by UNHCR, affecting 61,396 people (24,064 families). This represents a 20% increase in the number of events and a 2% increase in the number of affected people, compared to the same period in 2021.

In November, twelve (12) events have been confirmed affecting 5,208 people (1,724 families) in the municipality of Medio San Juan (Chocó), Nariño (El Charco, Ricaurte, Santa Bárbara, and Tumaco), Putumayo (Puerto Guzmán and San Miguel), and Valle del Cauca (Buenaventura). The most vulnerable people affected by all these events are children, adolescents, lactating or pregnant women, and single parents with children.

In the San Juan river's basin (Chocó), UNHCR reports the sixth large-group displacement of the year, due to frequent incursions and disputes by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG). The communities of Dipurdú, Isla de la Cruz, Paimadó, and San Miguel (Medio San Juan, Chocó) have been the most affected. Such actions have been mediated by events such as threats to members of the San Juan's Community Council (ACADESAN, in Spanish).

The latest displacement in the rural area of Quibdó (Chocó) was mainly justified by the murder of two members of the Embera Katío indigenous community by an illegal armed group. This is the fifth large-group displacement registered by UNHCR in Quibdó. Indigenous and humanitarian organizations warn of imminent protection risks for these and other

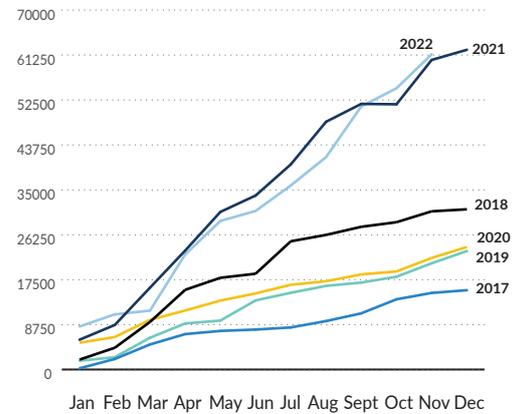
indigenous groups, who have been threatened, as well as the severe restrictions on mobility faced by neighboring communities.

As part of the delicate humanitarian situation in Nariño, clashes between illegal armed groups in Tumaco caused the large-group displacement of more than 5,000 people from the community council of Bajo Mira and Frontera to the town of Tumaco (Valle del Cauca). There are alerts about threats, homicides, and the imminent risk of confinements in this area of the Mira's river. Peasant, Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities have been affected by these events. Also, the first large-group displacement was reported in Ricaurte (Nariño) within the indigenous reservation of Guadual, Cumbas, Magüí, Invina and Arrayán. This displacement was caused by the threats and homicides and the warlike actions sustained between illegal armed groups.

According to UNHCR monitoring, so far in 2022, there have been eleven (11) large-group displacement events in Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca); the last one in the Yurumanguí river basin (a rural area of Buenaventura) due to confrontations between illegal armed groups. Most of the population, from the communities of Barranco Reyes and San José, has been displaced to the city of Cali (Valle del Cauca) and the urban area of Buenaventura. Community organizations and the Ministry of Public Affairs have alerted to the risks of confinement and mobility restrictions for other communities in this area, especially for the community of San Antonio de Yurumanguí (Buenaventura).

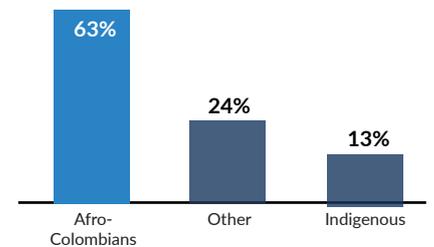
DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME¹

Number of people displaced (2017-2022)



January to November 2022:

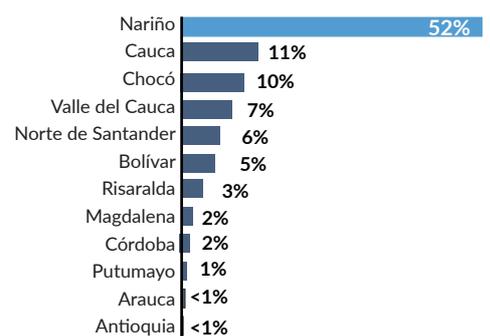
ETHNICITY



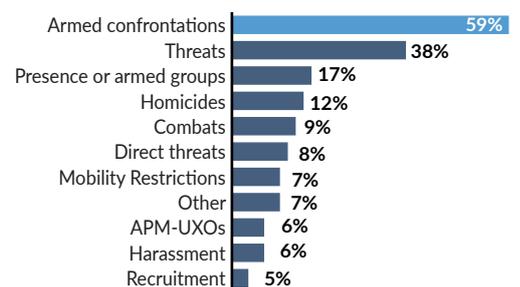
NATIONALITY

Less than 1% of the victims of large-group displacement events are of Venezuelan nationality.

DISPLACEMENT BY DEPARTMENT



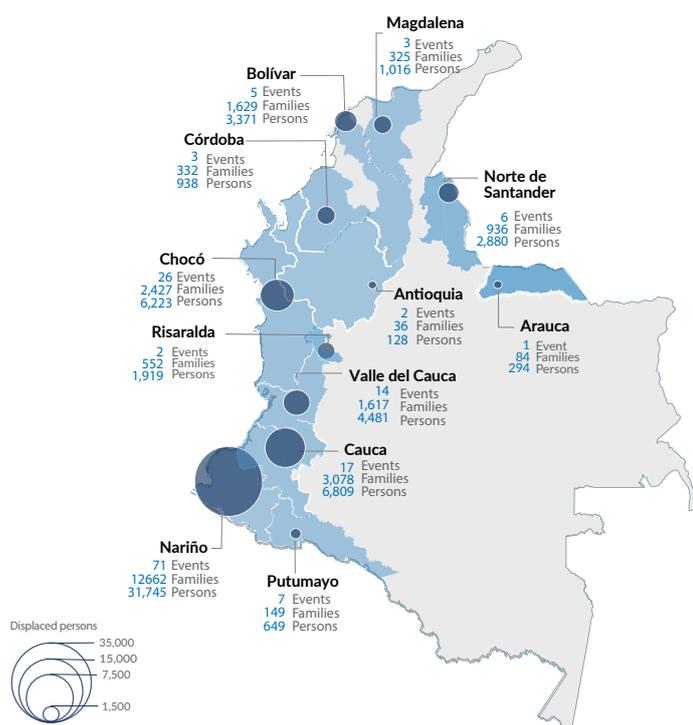
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



161²
Events

24,064
Families

61,396
Persons



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. Note: This factsheet was produced with the support of the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO).