INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT/COLOMBIA

LARGE-GROUP INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

January to May 2022

Between January and May, 72 large-group displacement events have been reported, affecting 28,937 people (10,934 families).

In May, there were 14 events with 6,519 affected individuals (2,293 families). There is a slight decrease of 6% in the percentage of affected persons compared to the same period in 2021.

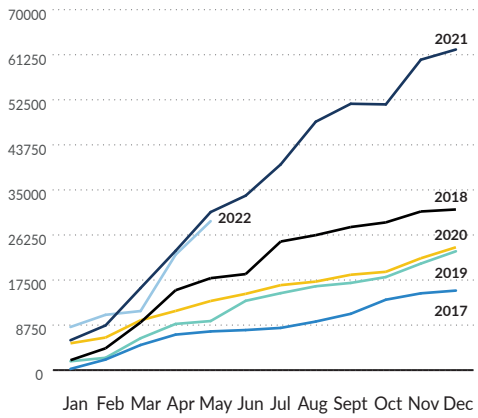
However, it is necessary to consider the pressure exerted by non-State armed groups (NSAGs) to prevent victims from reporting abuses or restrictions on humanitarian access in hard-to-reach areas with NSAGs presence, as possible explanations for this decrease.

Emergencies occurred in Andes in Antioquia (one), Pueblo Rico (one) in Risaralda, Buenos Aires and Santander de Quilichao in Cauca (one), Carmen de Atrato in Chocó (one), Puerto Libertador in Córdoba (one), Magüí Payán (two), Roberto Payán (three), Tumaco (one), and Santa Bárbara (one) in Nariño, El Tarra (one) in Norte de Santander, and Buenaventura in Valle del Cauca (one).

The most common causes continue to be generalized threats, presence of NSAGs, harassments, homicides, assassination of leaders, damage to public or private property, and mobility restrictions. The Afro-Colombian population was the most affected by these events, comprising approximately 51% of the displaced people in May.

DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME[1]

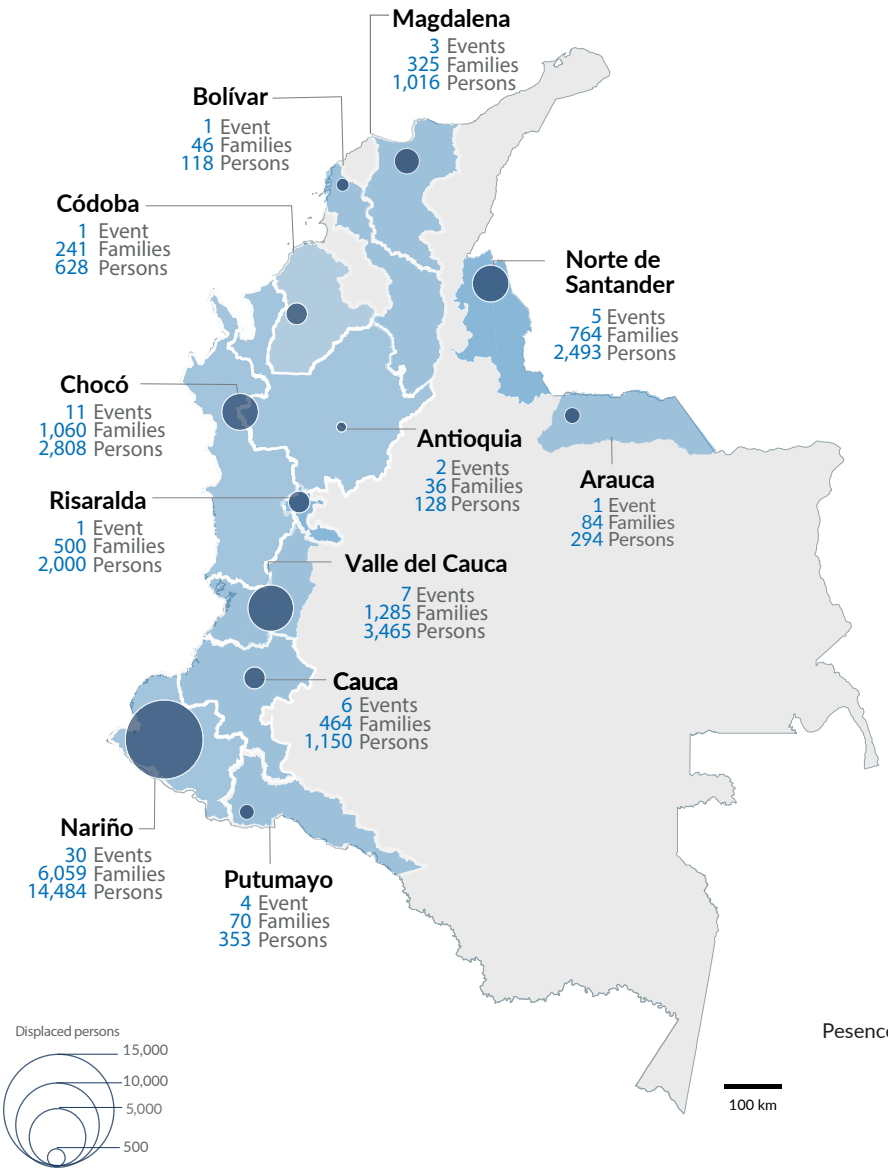
Number of people displaced (2017-2022)



72* Events

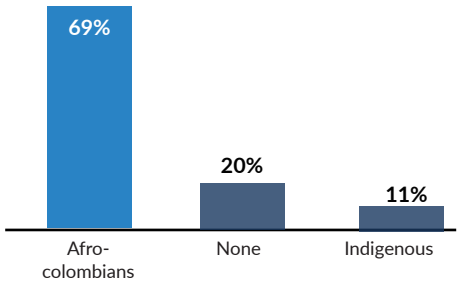
10,934 Families

28,937 Persons



January to May 2022:

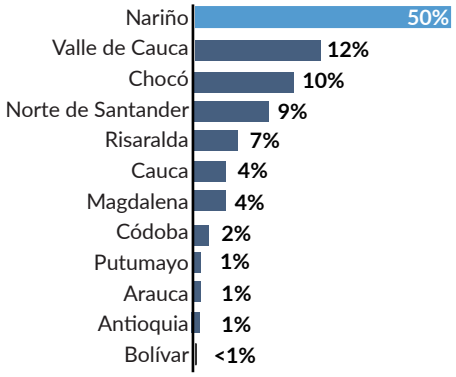
ETHNICITY



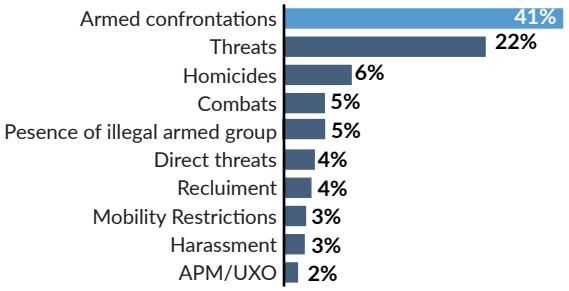
NATIONALITY

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

DISPLACEMENT BY DEPARTMENT



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



[1] Large-group displacement is defined as displacement events of more than 10 families or 50 people. Large-scale events presented in this infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond solely to those that occurred in the areas covered by Field Offices.

* Large-group events are under constant verification and validation, therefore figures are subject to change.

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