COLOMBIA

CONFINEMENTS

(January to September 2022)

Between January and September, 66 confinement events have been reported in the coverage areas of UNHCR, affecting 58,309 persons (15,666 families).

This represents a 23% increase in affected individuals compared to the same period in 2021. In September, seven events were confirmed, affecting 1,475 people (483 families) in Puerto Rondón (Arauca) and Bagadó (Chocó).

The six events reported in Puerto Rondón are part of the detrimental humanitarian situation throughout the department of Arauca since the beginning of 2022, due to armed confrontations between FARC's dissident groups and the ELN. Armed confrontations and actions to control both the territory and the population have forced recurrent confinements, affecting the peasant and indigenous populations. In 2022, at least 12 confinements occurred in this municipality.

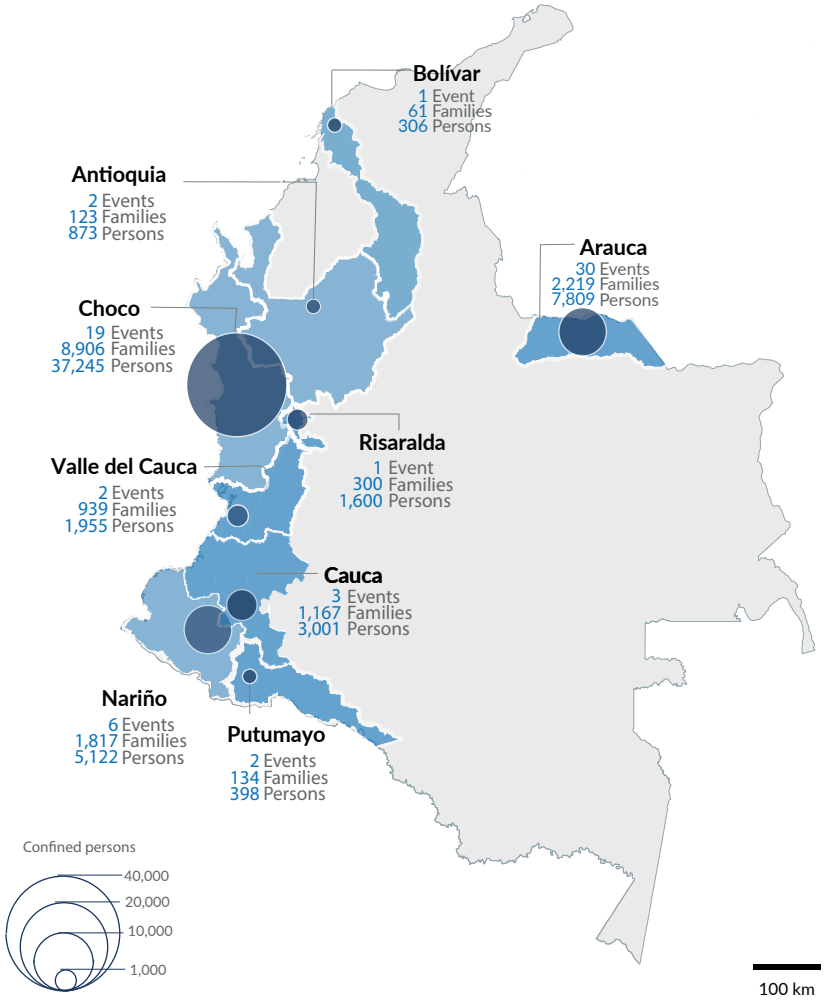
Also, the latest confinement in the rural area of Bagadó, affected over a thousand people, and is related to a recent emergency in June caused by armed confrontations between a non-State armed group and the public security forces. In total, UNHCR has recorded three confinements in this municipality in 2022.

The population profiles most vulnerable to the effects of confinement are women (due to risks of gender-based violence), children, adolescents and youth, people with critical or chronic medical conditions, lactating and pregnant women, and the elderly.

66[1] Affected departments

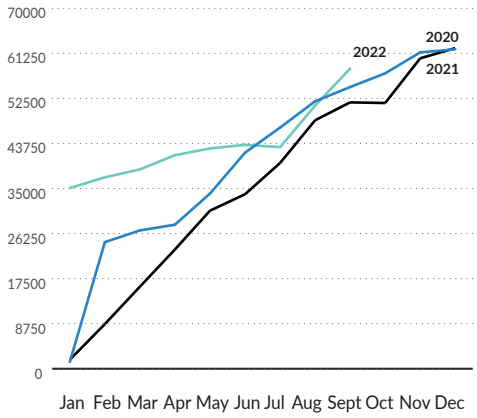
15,666 Confined families

58,309 Confined persons



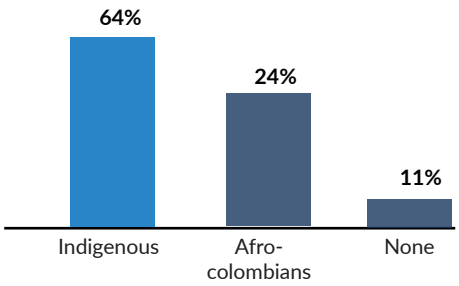
CONFINEMENT EVOLUTION[2]

Number of persons (2020-2022)



January to September 2022

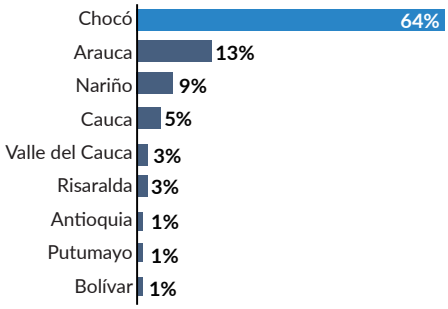
POPULATION GROUP



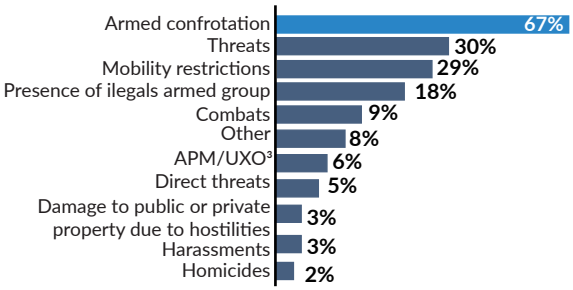
NATIONALITY

Less than 1% of the population victim of confinement were Venezuelans.

PERSONS BY DEPARTMENT



CAUSES OF CONFINEMENTS



Percentages surpass 100% because some confinement events have more than one cause.

[1] The confinaments reported in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to the departaments in the coverage areas of its field offices.
[2] 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.
[3] 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).