MONITORING OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES/COLOMBIA
LARGE-GROUP INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND CONFINEMENTS

(January to June 2023)

KEY FIGURES

108[1] Events

74 Large-group internal displacement[2]	33,889 Persons	12,796 Families	31% Women*	25% Men*	44% Children and adolescents*
34 Confinements[3]	37,492 Persons	9,133 Families	29% Women*	30% Men*	41% Children and adolescents*

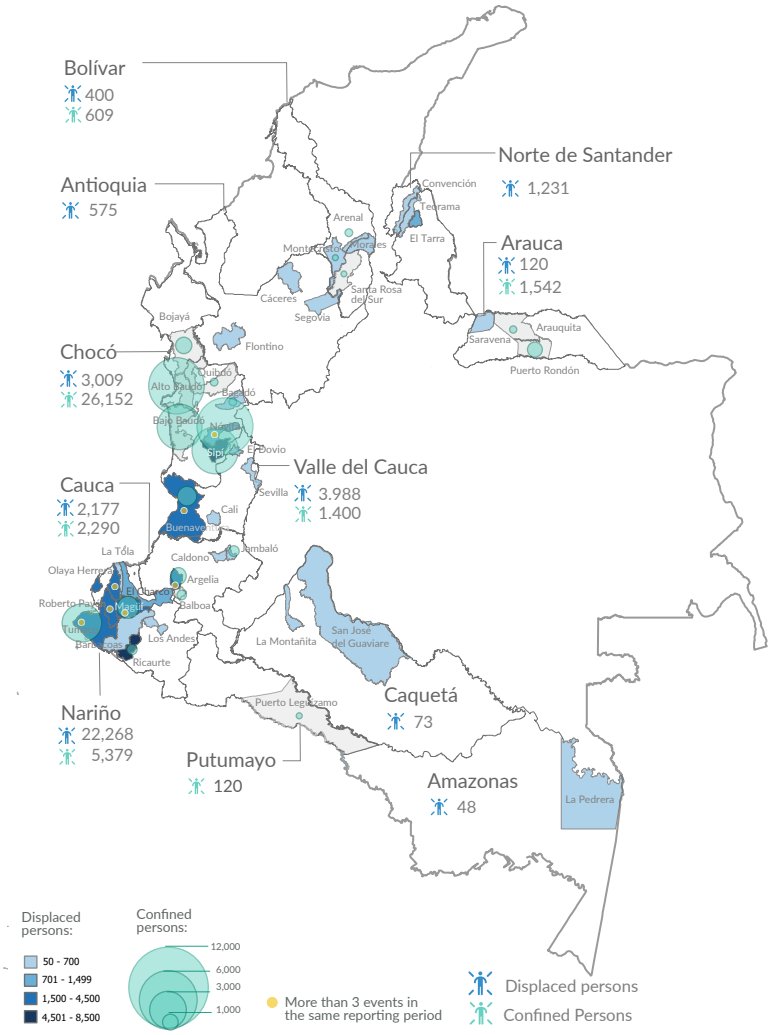
*The response rate for the gender and age disaggregation question was 33% of the total number of large-group internal displacement events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring.

Between January and June, 74 large-group internal displacement events took place in UNHCR's areas of coverage, affecting 33,889 individuals (12,796 families). June emergencies occurred in Olaya Herrera Los Andes and Ricaurte (Nariño), Buenaventura and El Dovio (Valle del Cauca), Segovia (Antioquia), Montecristo (Bolívar) and Bagadó and Sipí (Chocó).

Compared to the second half of 2022, there is a 13% decrease in the number of affected people and a 28% decrease in the number of events. There is also a 3% decrease in the number of affected people compared to the first half of 2022.

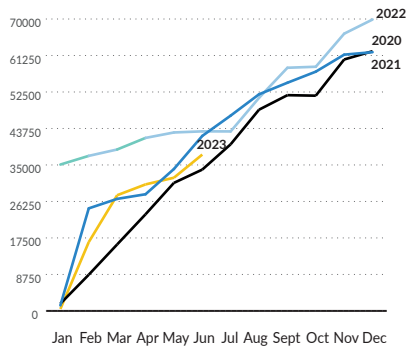
Similarly, during the reporting period, 34 confinement events affecting 37,492 individuals (9,133 families) have been confirmed. The events in June were recorded in Bajo Baudó and Bagadó (Chocó), Argelia (Cauca) and Santa Rosa del Sur (Bolívar).

The municipalities most affected by large-group internal displacements continue to be concentrated in four departments: Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Chocó. The highest proportion of the displaced population in relation to the total is concentrated in Ricaurte (Nariño), with more than 8,509 victims of large-group internal displacements. Meanwhile, four municipalities in Chocó (Bajo Baudó, Alto

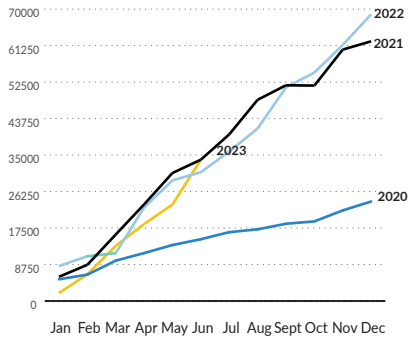


EMERGENCIES OVER TIME

Number of people confined (2020-2023)



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



"The largest proportion of the displaced population in relation to the total is concentrated in Ricaurte, with more than 8,509 victims of mass displacement. Four municipalities in Chocó (Bajo Baudó, Alto Baudó, Sipí and Nóvita) account for more than 64% of the total number of displaced persons in the country."

[1] Emergency events are constantly being verified and validated; therefore figures are subject to change

[2] As of January 2023, UNHCR includes events occurring in areas outside the coverage of its field offices, taking as a source of information the comparison of figures with Colombian State institutions, other agencies of the United Nations system and international organizations.

[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

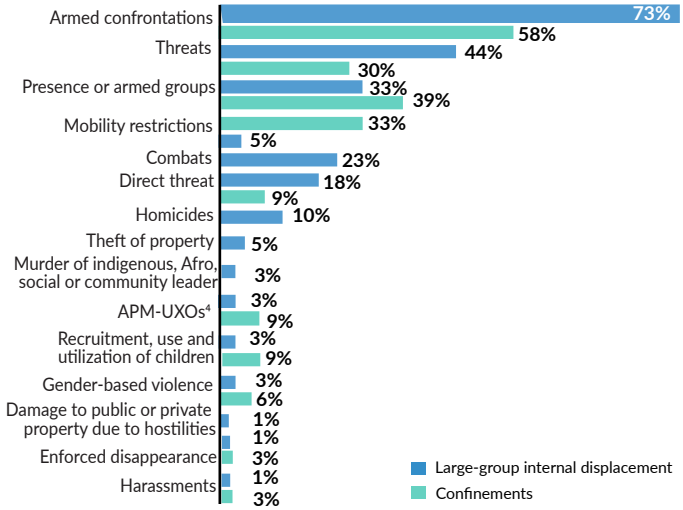
Note: This document was produced with the support of the European Commission's Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Baudó, Sipí, and Nóvita) account for over 64% of the confined individuals in the entire country.

Regarding the second half of 2022, there is an 80% increase in the number of affected individuals and a 10% increase in the number of events. However, compared to the first half of 2022, there is a 27% reduction in the number of affected individuals

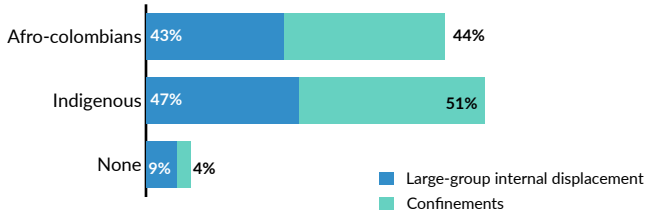
CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES*

In more than 73% of the displacements, confrontations between NSAGs are the main cause. Likewise, the presence of an NSAG and confrontations between them are the main causes of 58% of the reported confinements.



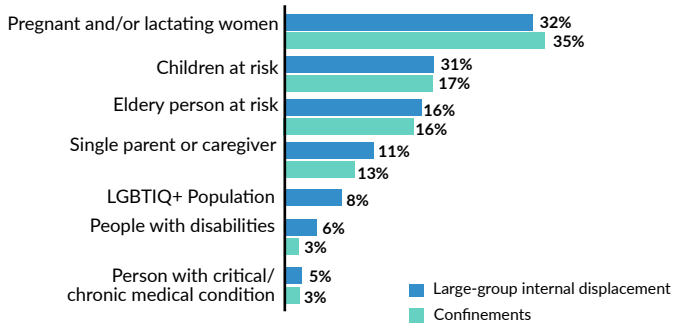
ETHNICITY

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations continue to be the most affected by confinements (95% of the total) and large-group internal displacements (90% of the total), mainly occurring in the Pacific region, where indigenous reservations and collective territories are established.

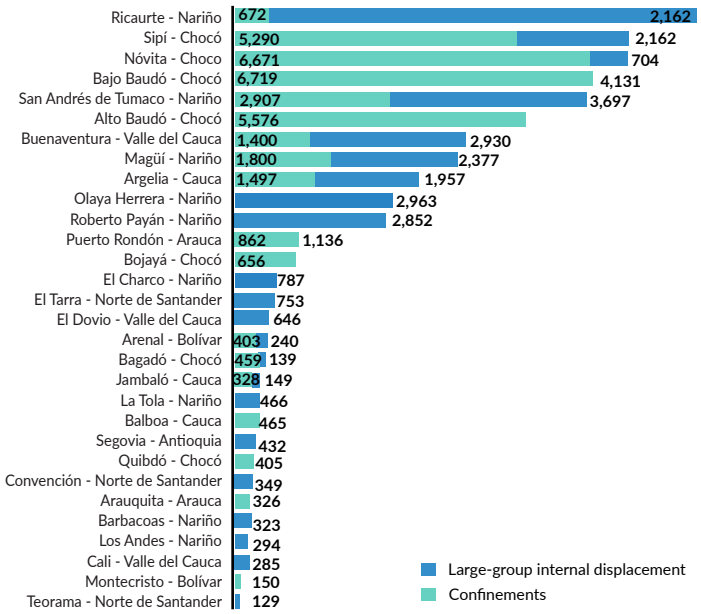


PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED

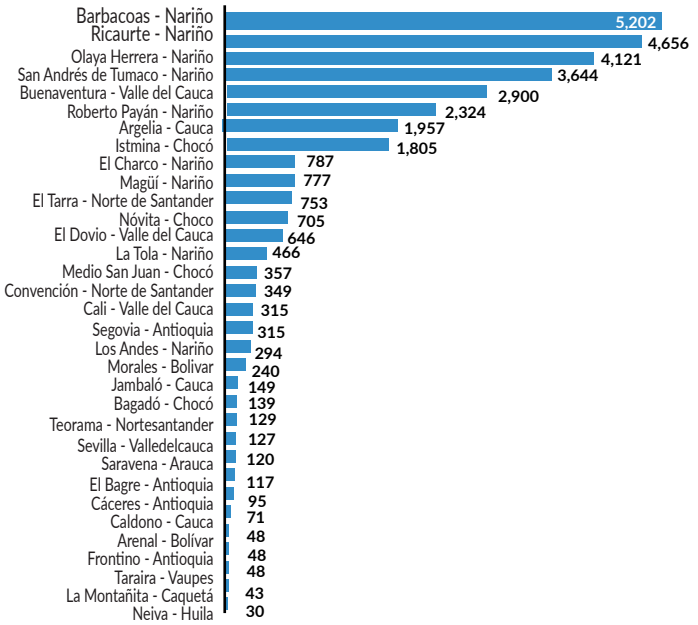
Among the most vulnerable groups to the impacts of displacement and confinement are children, the LGBTIQ+ population, elderly people, and single caregivers with children.



TOP 30 | MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES



MUNICIPALITIES RECEIVING DISPLACED POPULATION



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

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

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

ANTIOQUIA

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons
Segovia	432
Cáceres	95
Frontino	48

The deteriorating humanitarian situation in municipalities located in southern Bolívar has extended to the northeastern region of Antioquia, due to armed conflicts between different NSAGs competing for control of illegal economies. As a result of these conflicts, a large-group internal displacement took place in the rural area of Segovia in June, with over 300 individuals displaced to the neighboring municipality of El Bagre. Reports from the field indicate a significant underreporting of forced displacement declarations due to the control exerted by NSAGs over the population.

VALLE DEL CAUCA

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Confined persons	Displaced persons
Buenaventura	1.400	2,930
El Dovio		646
Cali		285
Sevilla		127

Confrontations between various NSAGs with an urban presence in Buenaventura have resulted in numerous large-group and individual displacements. Additionally, clashes between NSAGs in the rural areas of this municipality have affected the basins of the Yurumanguí and Mayorquín rivers, as well as the Bajo Calima area. As of June 2023, UNHCR records nearly 3,000 individuals affected by large-group internal displacement events in Buenaventura. Furthermore, the presence and control actions of NSAGs in June led to the displacement of over 640 individuals from the Embera Chamí community in the Batatal reserve, located in the municipality of El Dovio.

CHOCÓ

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Confined persons	Displaced persons
Nóvita	6,671	704
Bajo baudó	6,719	
Alto Baudó	5,476	
Sipí	5,290	2,162
Bojayá	1,132	
Bagadó	459	139
Quibdó	405	

The ongoing conflict between NSAGs and their territorial and population control actions have continued to worsen the humanitarian situation for communities along the Atrato, San Juan, and Baudó river basins. This is evidenced by the large-group internal displacements recorded in Sipí and Bagadó, as well as confinements in Bagadó and Bajo Baudó. In the latter, the confinements in 2023 have affected more than 6,000 individuals, nearly one-third of the total population of the municipality.

NARIÑO

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Ricaurte	8,509	672
Tumaco	3,697	2,907
Magüí	2,377	1,800
Olaya Herrera	2,963	
Roberto Payán	2,852	
El Charco	787	
La Tola	466	
Barbacoas	323	
Los Andes	294	

Emergencies related to large-group internal displacements in Nariño continue to occur in municipalities along the Pacific coast, primarily due to clashes between non-state armed groups (NSAG). However, over the past two months, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated in municipalities in the foothills and mountainous areas of Nariño, especially in Andes, Samaniego, and Ricaurte. In the latter municipality, in June, a displacement of over 7,000 people was reported, along with ongoing confinements due to armed incursions by various NSAGs. These incidents have also resulted in the killing of individuals with social leadership, attacks on military bases and police stations, and incidents involving anti-personnel landmines (APL) that have affected the indigenous population.