MONITORING OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES/COLOMBIA

LARGE-GROUP INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND CONFINEMENTS

(January to July 2023)

KEY FIGURES

131[1] Events

89 Large-group internal displacement[2]
36,684 Persons
14,027 Families
31% Women*
25% Men*
44% Children and adolescents*

42 Confinements[3]
41,454 Persons
10,522 Families
29% Women*
30% Men*
41% Children and adolescents*

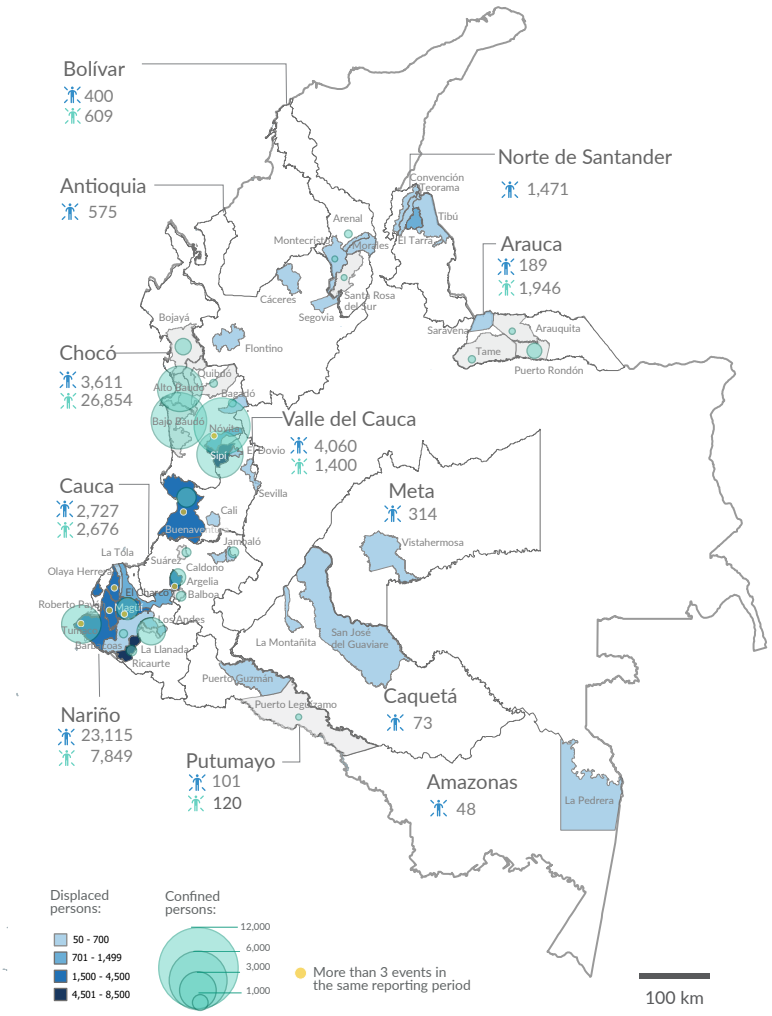
*The response rate for the gender and age disaggregation question was 33% of the total number of large-group internal displacement events recorded in UNHCR's monitoring.

Between January and July, UNHCR has confirmed 83 large-group internal displacements affecting 33,136 individuals (13,674 families). Emergencies in July occurred in Tame (Arauca), Argelia (Cauca), Barbacoas, La Llanada, Los Andes, Samaniego, and Ricaurte (Nariño), Tibú (Norte de Santander), and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca).

Compared to the second half of 2022, similar figures are reported, with only a 3% decrease in the number of affected people and a 2% decrease in the number of events. There is also a 5% decrease in the number of affected people compared to the first half of 2022.

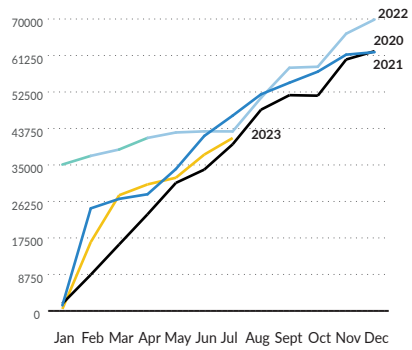
Similarly, during the reporting period, 39 instances of confinement have been confirmed, affecting 40,071 individuals (9,931 families). The events in July were recorded in Alto Baudó (Chocó), Argelia (Cauca), La Llanada and Barbacoas (Nariño), and Tame (Arauca).

Compared to the second half of 2022, there is a 121% increase in the number of affected individuals and a 30% increase in events. However, when compared to the first half of 2022, there is a 23% reduction in the number of affected individuals.

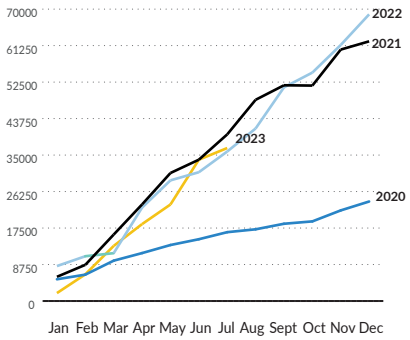


EMERGENCIES OVER TIME

Number of people confined (2020-2023)



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



In relation to the second half of 2022 an increase of 121% in the number of people affected and a 30% in the number of people number of people affected and a 30% increase in the number of events; this is despite the fact that in relation to the first half of the first half of 2022, a 23% reduction in the number of reduction of 23% in the number of people affected affected..

[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

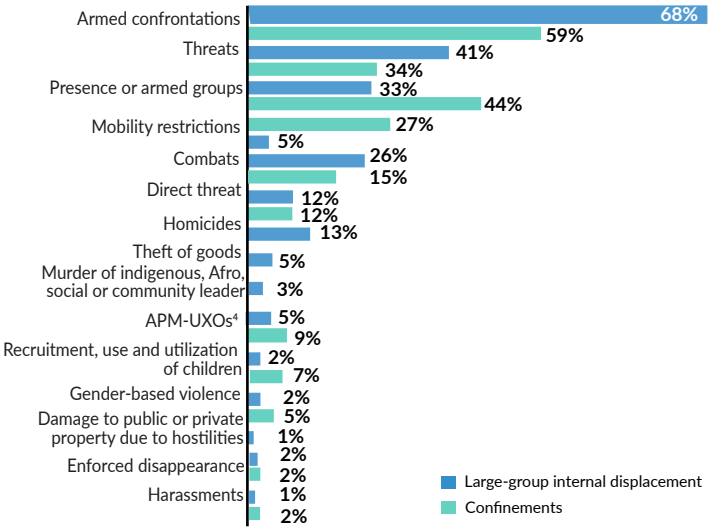
Note: This document was produced with the support of the European Commission's Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Municipalities in the mountainous region of Nariño and the municipality of Argelia in Cauca were the most affected by large-group internal displacements in July, continuing the trend of these emergencies being concentrated in the Pacific region.

However, new events are also being reported in municipalities in the eastern part of the country.

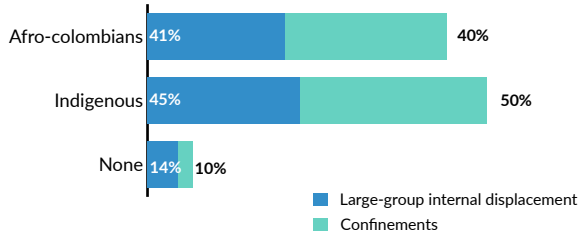
CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES*

In more than 68% 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 59% of the reported confinements.



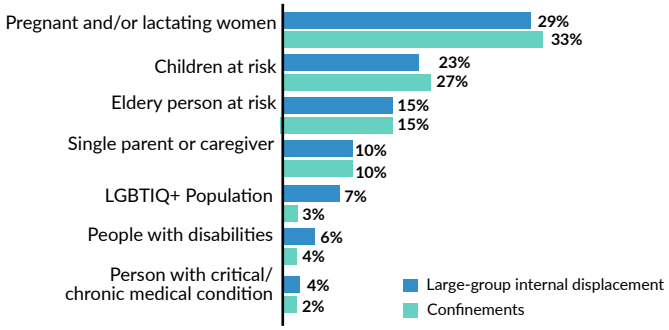
ETHNICITY

The Afro and indigenous population constitutes more than 86% of the total number of people affected by massive displacement and more than 90% of the people confined.

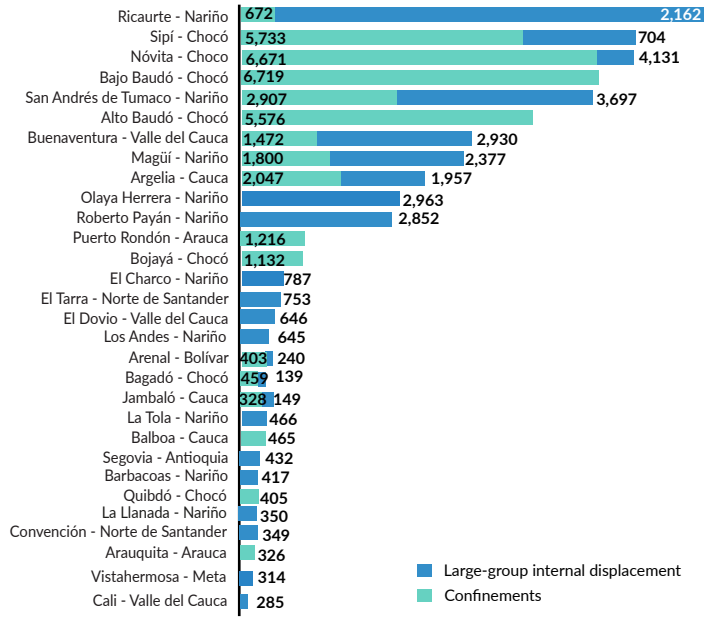


PROTECTION PROFILES IDENTIFIED

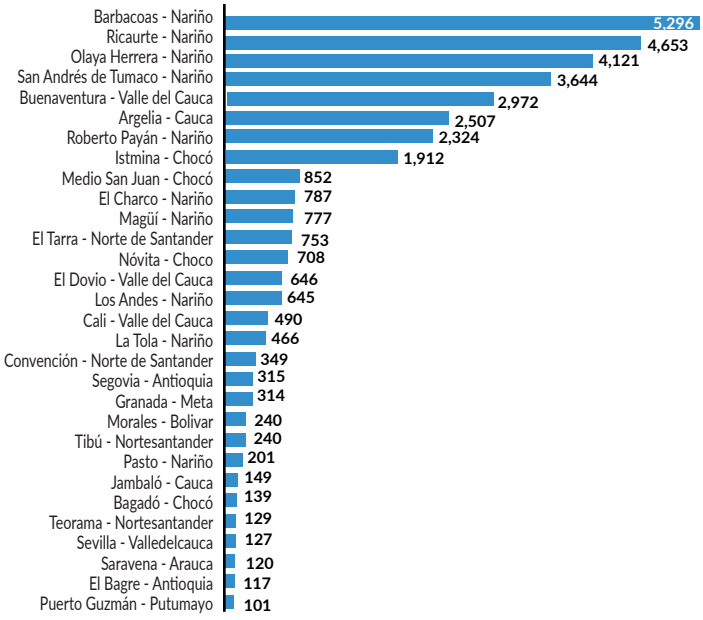
Among the profiles most vulnerable to the effects of displacement and confinement are children and adolescents, the LGBTI population, the elderly, and single mothers or fathers with minor children.



TOP 30 | PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES BY MUNICIPALITY



TOP 30 | 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

ARAUCA

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Saravena	120	
Tame	69	404
Arauquita		326
Puerto Rondón		1,216

The first displacements and confinements registered by UNHCR in the municipality of Tame in 2023 is related to the intensification of armed disputes between NSAGs that exercise control over the territory, resulting in restrictions on mobility, roadblocks, selective homicides and direct threats to the population to force them to move out of the villages of Las Nubes and Cuiloto.

META Y CAQUETÁ

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons
Vistahermosa, Meta	314
La Montañita, Caquetá	43
San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá	30

The threats that former FARC combatants, signatories of the Peace Accord, have received over the last six months from GANE have led to the displacement of the inhabitants of two Territorial Training and Reincorporation Spaces located in the department of Meta. The first of these occurred in mid-March, in the municipality of Mesetas; the last, at the beginning of July in the municipality of Vistahermosa. This scenario of armed conflict is related to the increased risk of displacement for the civilian population in municipalities such as La Montañita or San Vicente del Caguán, in Caquetá. In the latter municipality a forced displacement took place last May and the Public Prosecutor's Office has warned6 about imminent risks for the peasant population, indigenous people, and signatories of the peace agreement.

PUTUMAYO

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons	Confined persons
Puerto Gumán	101	
Puero Leguízamo		120

The constant clashes between NSAGs in the lower Putumayo region maintain the risks and effects of violence against the civilian population. The risks and effects of violence against the civilian population, including forced displacement and confinement, forced displacements and confinements. These alerts have been issued by institutions and the Public Prosecutor's Office during the first half of 2023. 2023 and would be the cause of the recent massive displacement that affected more than 100 people in the rural area of Puerto Guzmán. People in the rural area of Puerto Guzmán. According to sources on the ground, a high proportion of the displacements are individual and are destined for places outside the department, such as the neighboring department of Cauca.
department, such as the neighboring department of Caquetá.

NORTE DE SANTANDER

VICTIMS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Displaced persons
El Tarra	753
Convención	349
Tibú	240
Teorama	129

The displacement in the village of La Gabarra, which affected more than 240 people, including people from Venezuela, is the first reported in the municipality of Tibú in 2023 and the first in Norte de Santander since April. It is part of the recent operations of the security forces against NSAGs operating in the rural area of this municipality, the persistence of attacks against police stations and patrols in different municipalities of the Catatumbo region, and the recent threats to civilian authorities in the municipality of Tibú.