

Between January and May 2021, more than 9,369 families (or 30,700 people) were displaced in 64 large-group internal displacements. These represent an increase of 128% compared to the same period in 2020.

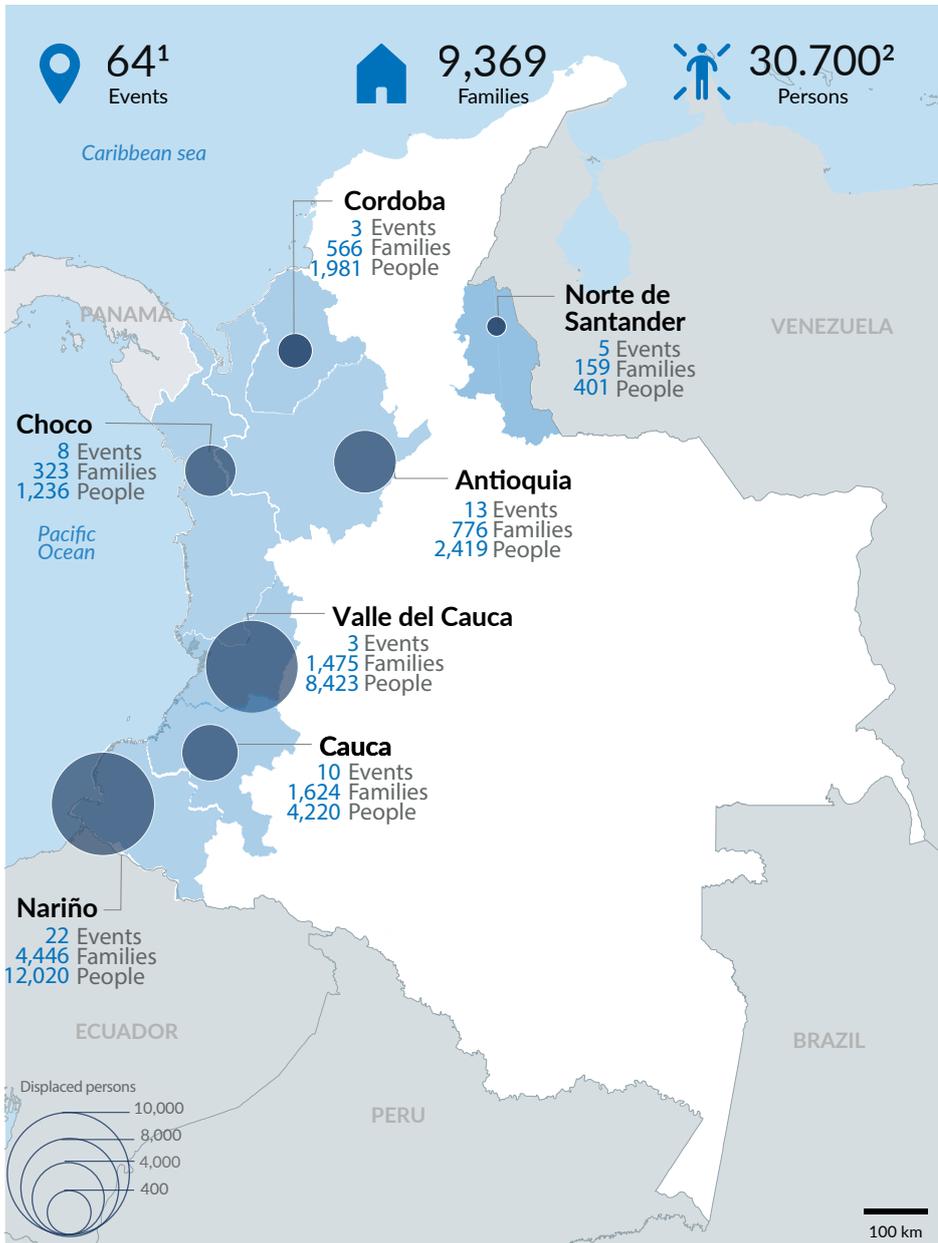
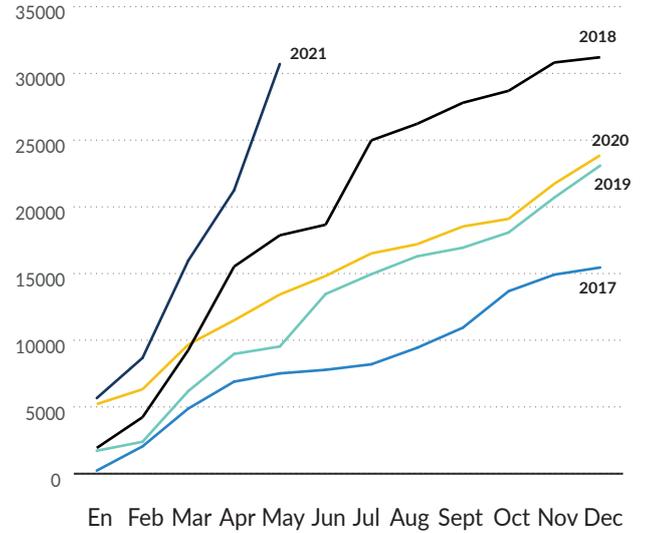
The main causes for displacement are armed confrontations between illegal armed actors, clashes with public forces, and threats to community leaders and communities as a whole. The Afro-descendant population has been most affected, accounting for 69% of the total displaced population.

Nariño has been most affected by large-group internal displacement, with over 4,400 families (or 12,020 people) displaced in 22 events. By May, the number of people displaced in Nariño already exceeded the total number of people displaced in 2020 (10,000 people) in the department. Due to the on-going nature of the crisis in Nariño, secondary displacement and re-victimization is common. In 2021, several communities have been displaced more than 3 or 4 times.

Indigenous communities have been particularly at risk in Nariño, due to the presence of illegal armed groups in areas where they reside and on-going disputes between these groups over the control of strategic corridors. This has not only led to displacement, but also to movement restrictions, threats and forced disappearances.

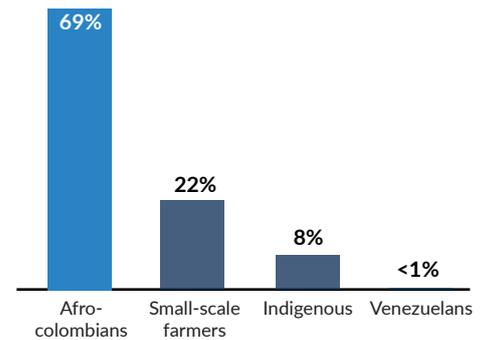
DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME¹

Number of people displaced (2017-2021)

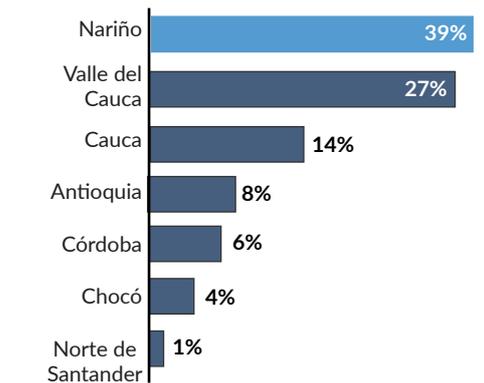


January to May 2021:

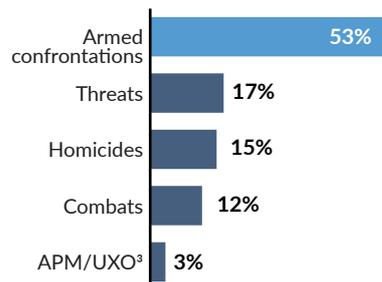
POPULATION GROUP



DISPLACEMENT BY DEPARTMENT



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



¹ Large-group displacements are events in which 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. **Note:** This factsheet was produced with the support of the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO).