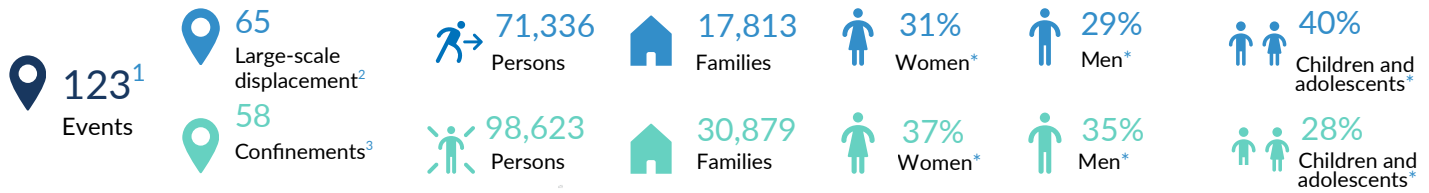


KEY FIGURES



*The response rate to the question on breakdown by sex and age was 25% of the total number of emergencies recorded for large-scale displacement.

‡ UNHCR monitoring system.

LARGE-SCALE DISPLACEMENT

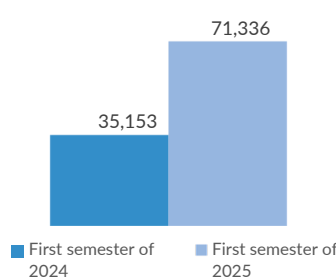
Between January and June 2025, 65 large-scale events caused the internal displacement of 71,336 people (17,813 families), according to UNHCR monitoring. Rural communities in the departments of North of Santander, Antioquia, Cauca, Bolívar, Nariño, and Chocó were the most affected in the first half of the year. There was a 103% increase in the number of people displaced compared to the same period in 2024. The situation in Catatumbo is the humanitarian emergency with the greatest impact this year, displacing 84% of the total number of victims reported by UNHCR in 2025.

Armed conflict between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) remained the primary cause of displacements in the first half of the year, accounting for 69% of reported cases. This was followed by the presence of NSAGs (40%) and armed conflict between NSAGs and security forces (35%). Although the causes are in line with trends in previous years, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of displacements caused by the mere presence of NSAGs in the territories compared to the same period in the previous report, where this was the cause of 25% of displacements. This could reflect their territorial expansion and the consolidation of various forms of social control in the affected areas.

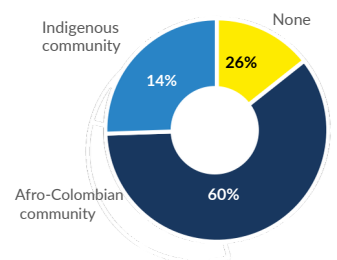
In terms of ethnicity, according to UNHCR monitoring, a large majority of the affected population (74%) belongs to ethnic groups. The Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquero populations represent the most affected group, accounting for 60% of victims of displacement, while 14% correspond to Indigenous peoples.



Displaced persons 1st semester 2024 - 2025



Ethnicity



The humanitarian crisis in the Catatumbo region, ongoing since February, constitutes the greatest event of large-scale forced displacement ever documented in the country. More than 60,000 people were displaced, mainly to the municipalities of Cúcuta, Ocaña, and Tibú. However, other occurrences of internal displacement during the first half of the year demonstrate the progressive deterioration of the humanitarian situation in various areas of the country.

¹ Emergency events are constantly being verified and validated, which is why the figures are subject to change.

² As of January 2023, UNHCR includes events that have occurred in areas outside the coverage of its field offices, using as its source of information the figures it has verified with Colombian state institutions, other United Nations agencies, and international organizations.

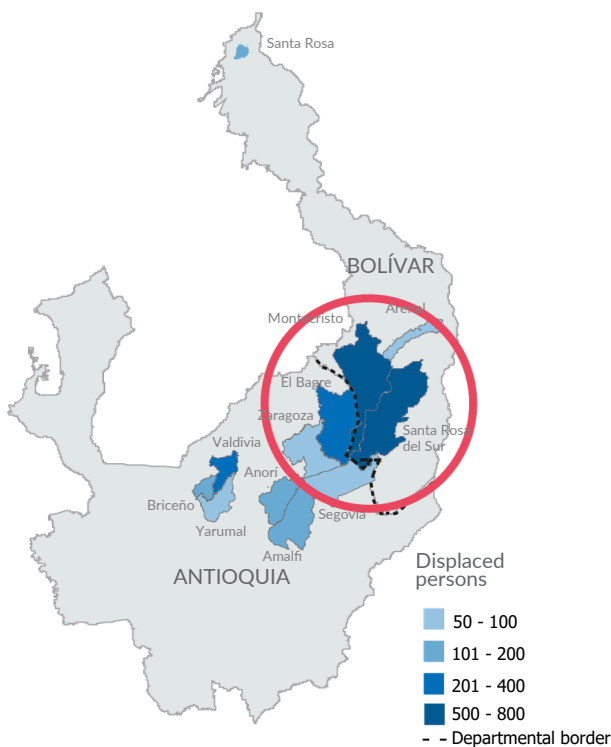
³ Confinement is understood to be a situation of rights violation in which a community loses mobility as a result of the actions of non-state armed groups (NSAG), thus preventing access to goods essential for survival.

Note: This document was produced with the support of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). 2021.

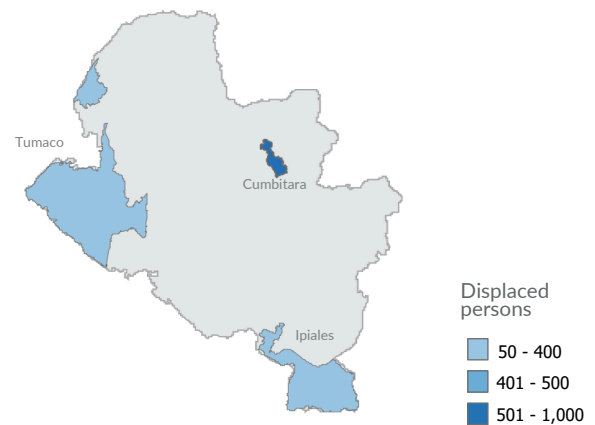
REGIONS

Antioquia, Southern Bolívar and Magdalena Medio

In Antioquia, three subregions currently account for the greatest humanitarian impact: Bajo Cauca, Northeast, and North. During the first half of the year, 14 incidents of forced displacement were recorded, affecting 1,205 people in the municipalities of Amalfi (1), Anorí (3), Briceño (1), El Bagre (4), Segovia (2), Valdivia (2), and Yarumal (1). In Southern Bolívar, nine incidents of mass displacement were reported in the municipalities of Santa Rosa (7), Montecristo (1), and Arenal (1), affecting 1,740 people. This area, which covers neighboring regions of both departments, is characterized by the presence of the same NSAGs which, with their strategy of expansion and territorial control, have created a corridor of violence that transcends departmental boundaries and results in large-scale displacement, confinement, and serious violations of community rights, especially in rural areas with limited institutional presence.

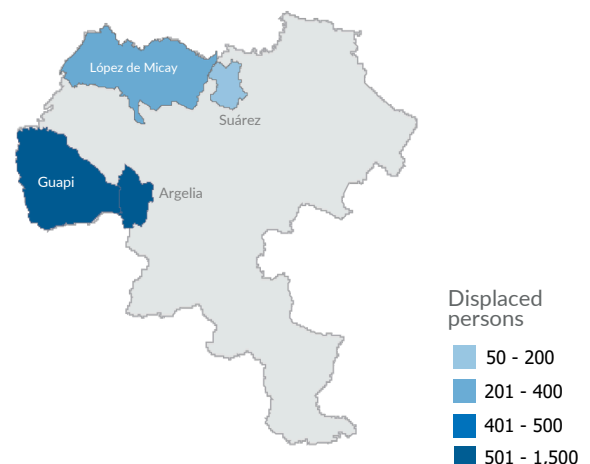


Nariño: In the department of Nariño, since the end of last year, there has been a downward trend in humanitarian emergencies, attributed in part to local dialogue processes between the Government and NSAGs, as well as new forms of territorial control exercised by these actors. In particular, there have been reports of an alleged ban on reporting violent incidents and pressure to generate spontaneous returns, which could be obscuring the real impact of the humanitarian situation. However, during the first half of the year, there was an increase in large-scale displacement, with nine events affecting 1,548 people in the municipalities of Cumbitara (7), Ipiales (1), and Tumaco (1), mainly as a result of increased armed conflict in the mountain range area.



Cauca:

The complex humanitarian situation persists in the department of Cauca, reflected in at least 10 incidents of large-scale displacement affecting 3,369 people in the municipalities of Argelia (4), Guapi (4), López de Micay (1), and Suárez (1). These displacements are due to increased clashes between different NSAGs and armed conflict between NSAGs and security forces, generating recurring emergencies, particularly in the municipality of Argelia.



PROTECTION PROFILES

Among the most vulnerable population groups, children, adolescents, and young people represent 34% of those displaced, highlighting a persistent trend with serious consequences both in the short- and long-term.

According to UNHCR monitoring, there is a strong tendency for communities affected by armed conflict and violence to move to nearby locations for short periods of time. This dynamic is reflected in the fact that 55% of displacements are intra-municipal and 26% are inter-municipal. This underscores the need to review response mechanisms and strengthen the protection of community rights, especially regarding timely and adequate attention to humanitarian emergencies as well as registration. This is equally important for stabilizing potential returns, in order to prevent recurring cycles of displacement – emergency return – new displacement.

CONFINEMENTS

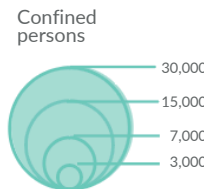
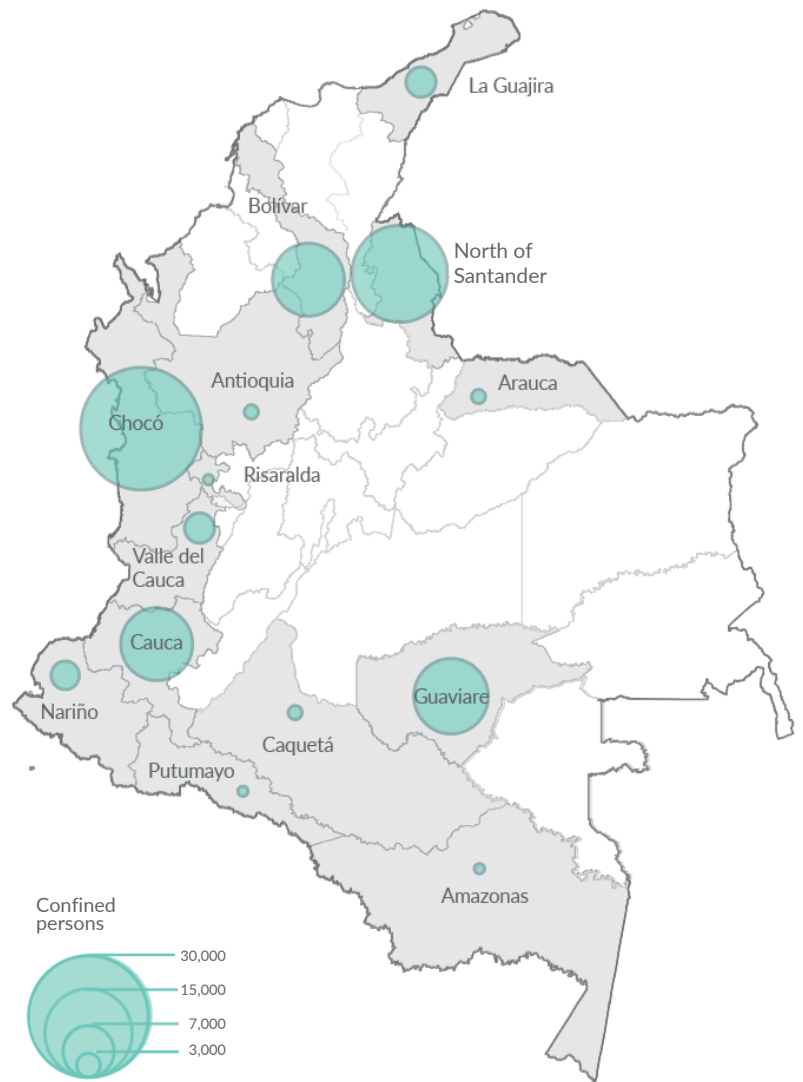
Between January and June 2025, there were 58 events that confined 98,623 people (30,879 families), according to UNHCR monitoring. 83% of the confinements occurred in the departments of Chocó, North of Santander, Guaviare, Cauca, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca, Guajira, and Nariño. Compared to the same period in 2024, there has been a 43% increase in the number of people affected. It is noteworthy that confinements also took place in the departments of Guaviare, Caquetá, and Amazonas, which had not previously been affected by this phenomenon, as a result of the dispute for control between NSAGs, as well as direct threats and intimidation against the civilian population.

In particular, two confinements were reported in Guaviare, the first in decades, occurring in May in the municipality of San José del Guaviare, affecting approximately 12,000⁴ people, and in June in the municipality of El Retorno, impacting 3,200 people. These events reflect the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Amazon region.

The presence of NSAGs has become the primary cause of confinements reported during the first half of the year, accounting for 54% of the events. This marks a shift from previous years, when armed conflict was the predominant cause. As noted in the analysis of confinement drivers, this change may be linked to territorial expansion and increasing social control exerted by NSAGs, especially in areas where their presence is already dominant or in process of consolidation. Armed conflict and widespread threats remain the second most common cause, responsible for 39% of the reported events.

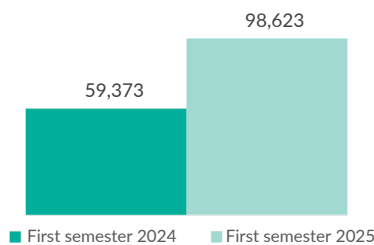
Confinement disproportionately affects ethnic communities. In the first half of the year, 79% of those impacted were Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations, with Indigenous peoples being the most impacted, accounting for 45% of all persons impacted.

This highlights the persistent vulnerability faced by these communities, especially as confinement limits their freedom of movement, interrupting their ancestral and spiritual practices, and hindering the full exercise of their territorial rights.

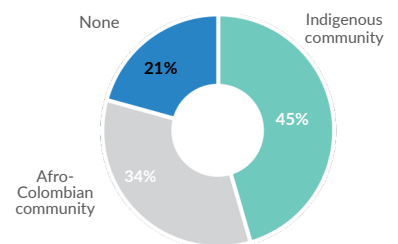


⁴The response rate to the question on breakdown by sex and age was 25% of the total number of emergencies recorded for large-scale displacement in the UNHCR monitoring system.

Confined persons per semester 2024-2025



Ethnicity



PROTECTION PROFILES

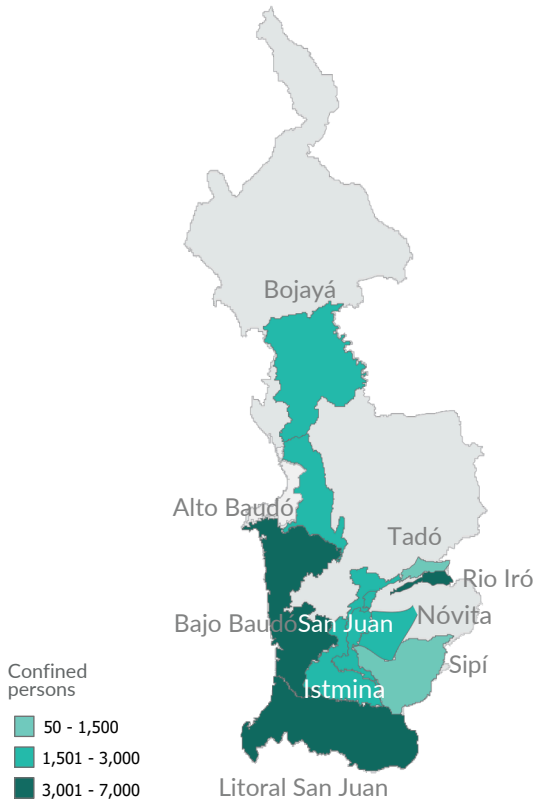
As with displacement, the population groups most affected by confinement are children, adolescents, and young people, accounting for 89% of those impacted. This situation leads to serious violations of their rights, especially in relation to disruption or complete halt of their education. Added to this is the constant threat to teachers, which exacerbates the educational impact and increases the risks of recruitment, use, and exploitation by NSAGs. In addition, confinement often leads to psychological effects that are less visible and less attended to by institutions.

⁴ Figure under review.

REGIONS

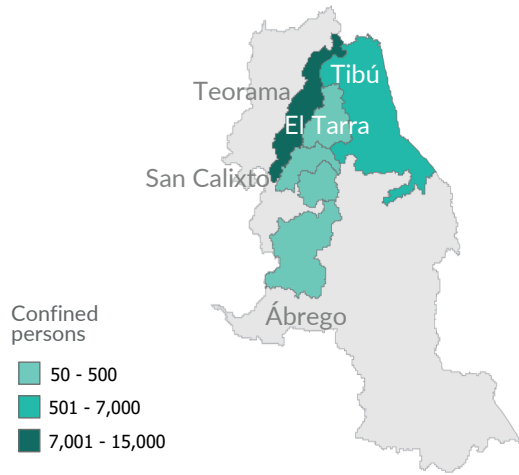
Chocó

Chocó continues to be the department most affected by confinement. In the first half of the year, there were 17 incidents affecting 25,349 people in the municipalities of Bajo Baudó (4), El Litoral de San Juan (4), Alto Baudó (2), Rio Iró (1), Medio San Juan (1), Istmina (1), Nóvita (1), Bojayá (1), Tadó (1), and Sipí (1). These figures demonstrate the persistence of violence and territorial control by NSAGs, which severely restricts the mobility and fundamental rights of communities, especially in ethnic territories where there is a situation of prolonged confinement.



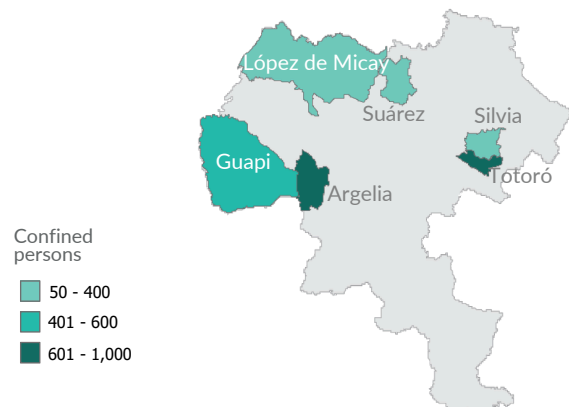
North of Santander

In the context of the humanitarian emergency in Catatumbo (North of Santander), although the majority of the population was forcibly displaced, six confinement incidents were also reported, affecting 17,827 people (4,457 families) in the municipalities of Ábrego, El Tarra, Hacarí, San Calixto, Teorama, and Tibú. In Tibú, the Motilón-Barí and Catalaura Indigenous reserves were affected, with approximately 2,600 people confined. This was caused by clashes between NSAGs, which imposed restrictions on movement, disrupted traditional activities, and limited access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and food. In the months following the emergency, other consequences of the confinement became evident, including malnutrition and health issues among the affected population.



Cauca:

In Cauca, the complex humanitarian situation persists, characterized by increased armed conflict, clashes, threats, and murders of leaders, as well as the use of improvised explosive devices such as anti-personnel mines, unexploded ordnance, and drones by NSAGs. 12,816 people (5,016 families) were confined in the first half of the year in nine events recorded in the municipalities of López de Micay (2), Argelia (2), Guapi (2), Totoró (1), Silvia (1), and Suárez (1). In the municipality of López de Micay, including the Naya area, severe restrictions on movement were imposed for 15 days, affecting around 21,000 people in February.



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