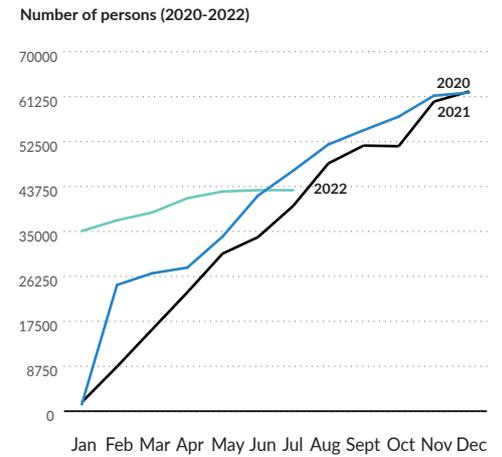


Between January and July there have been forty-nine (49) confinement events affecting more than 46.043 persons (11.681 families). This reflects an 18% increase in the number of people confined compared to 2021. The decrease of confinements in Antioquia, Risaralda, and Nariño contrasts the increases in Chocó (28%), Valle del Cauca (297%), Cauca (82%), and Putumayo (100%). The department of Arauca reported that 7.395 people were confined ; it is worth noting there had not been confinement events in the department since the first semester of 2020, when 509 were forced to confine.

In July, 10 large-group internal displacements were registered affecting 1.938 people in Puerto Rondón and Tame, (Arauca), Riosucio (Chocó), and Tumaco

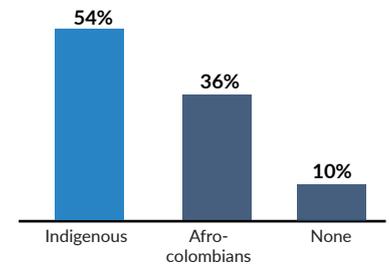
(Nariño). The reported causes of these events were mostly clashes between illegal armed actors, generalized threats, presence of illegal armed groups, as well as the recruitment and use of young people . These events affect the most vulnerable community members, pregnant and lactating women, elderly people, and people with critical or chronic health conditions. In particular, the events of Arauca frame armed confrontations between the FARC-EP and the National Liberation Army (ELN) since 2021, which is what drove illegal armed groups to impose strict mobility restrictions in various rural areas .

**CONFINEMENT EVOLUTION**



January to July 2022:

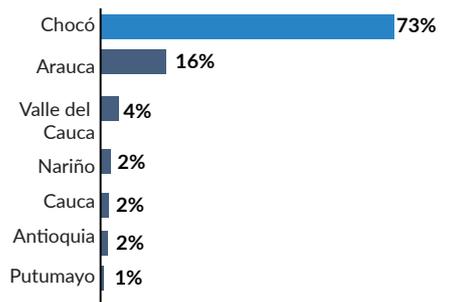
**ETHNICITY**



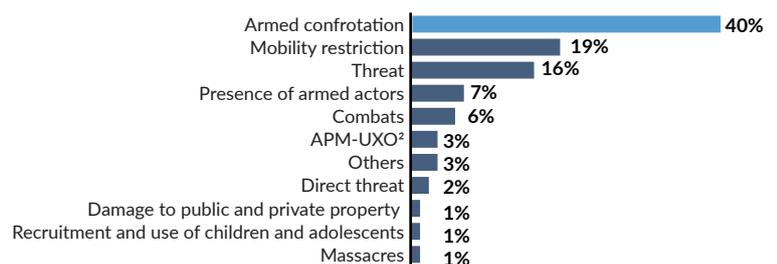
**NATIONALITY**

Less than 1 of the population victims of displacement was of Venezuelan nationality

**PERSONS BY DEPARTMENT**



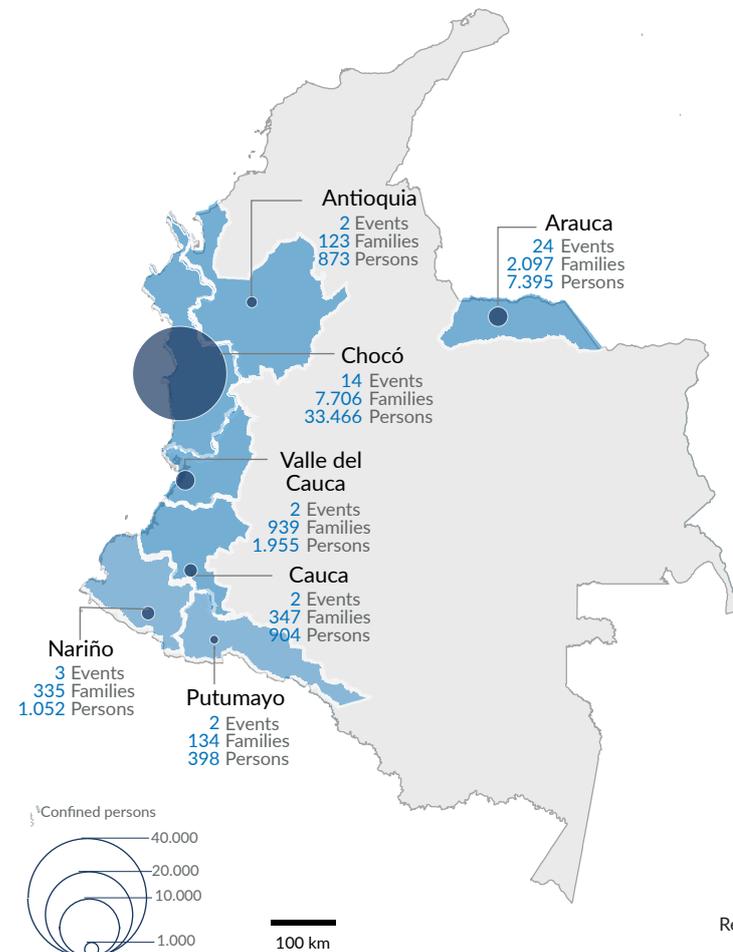
**CAUSES OF CONFINEMENTS**



**49<sup>1</sup>** Events

**11.681** Confined Families

**46.043** Confined Persons



<sup>1</sup> The confinements reported in the infographic and monitored by UNHCR correspond only to the departments in the coverage areas of its field offices. 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. <sup>2</sup> 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).