Three years after the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government and the FARC-EP after decades of conflict, Colombia continues to face numerous humanitarian challenges despite some progress made in recent years to improve economic and social conditions. In some regions of the country, hostilities and armed violence continue, impacting civilians and leading to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in certain departments of the country.

During 2019, the arrival of refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued with an estimated 1.7 staying in Colombia and half a million in transit to other countries. Despite measures taken by the Colombian Government, needs and challenges resulting from these various factors have emerged requiring the support of the humanitarian community. This situation is further exacerbated by the impact of natural disasters, the weapon contamination of certain areas, and as of early 2020, by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in country.

Rural and remote communities with ethnic populations (indigenous and Afro-Colombian) living in isolated areas, which are characterized by structural gaps and low earnings capacity, are the ones who suffer the most from the difficulties faced in attempting to overcome their vulnerability. Children, adolescents, pregnant and nursing women, as well as people with disabilities in some cases, face restrictions to the access of goods, services and assistance. Many women and men, having exhausted their resilience, frequently resort to negative coping strategies to support their families.

Needs projections for 2020

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE**

- **530k** Displaced people in need of humanitarian assistance

**OTHERS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT**

- **1.6M** People with limited access to basic goods and services
- **39.8k** People in confinement
- **358.8k** People at risk due to weapon contamination (APLM/UXO)
- **282.8k** People at risk of sexual and gender-based violence and crimes against sexual freedom and integrity
- **171.3k** Children at risk of recruitment, use or involvement in conflict-related activities
- **30.5k** People affected by threats

**PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS**

- **973.4k** Estimated number of people that could be affected

**REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS**

- **1.77M** People in Colombia
- **330.3k** People in transit
- **501.1k** People in pendular situation
- **350.5k** People affected by threats

**AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES**

- **1.6M** Colombians who may be affected by living in areas where multiple events/factors occur

For more information, please refer to the full document (click here)
Context of the crisis

People in Need by Cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>6.9M</td>
<td>- Continued forced displacement&lt;br&gt;- Continued threats against civilians&lt;br&gt;- Utilization and forced recruitment of minors&lt;br&gt;- Increase in weapon contamination (APLM/UXO, IED) as well as casualties&lt;br&gt;- Continued sexual and gender-based violence&lt;br&gt;- Unsatisfied basic needs&lt;br&gt;- Increase in forced confinements&lt;br&gt;- Limitations on access to basic goods and services&lt;br&gt;- Threats or abductions of teachers&lt;br&gt;- Weapon contamination and clashes in close proximity to schools&lt;br&gt;- Forced recruitment&lt;br&gt;- Above-age students, repetition and non-attendance&lt;br&gt;- Psychosocial conditions&lt;br&gt;- Impacts on agricultural production&lt;br&gt;- Effects on access to and availability of food&lt;br&gt;- Restricted access to self-cultivated crops&lt;br&gt;- Livelihood and local market constraints&lt;br&gt;- Nutrition challenges&lt;br&gt;- Special needs in sexual and reproductive health, mental health as well as psychosocial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>4.5M</td>
<td>- 13% of victims of APLM/UXO are part of the subsidized health care scheme&lt;br&gt;- 3.7% of the victims of sexual-based violence related to the conflict are Afro-Colombian&lt;br&gt;- 72% of victims of APLM/UXO are part of the subsidized health care scheme&lt;br&gt;- 13% have either not overcome or not disclosed their health vulnerability, which means that these victims are not affiliated with the General Health and Social Security System (SGSSS) and have not received psychosocial care or rehabilitation&lt;br&gt;- Impacts on agricultural production&lt;br&gt;- Effects on access to and availability of food&lt;br&gt;- Restricted access to self-cultivated crops&lt;br&gt;- Livelihood and local market constraints&lt;br&gt;- Nutrition challenges&lt;br&gt;- Special needs in sexual and reproductive health, mental health as well as psychosocial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2.7M</td>
<td>- 40% people in need of protection&lt;br&gt;- 157 anti-personnel mine victims are estimated for 2020&lt;br&gt;- 107 social and human rights leaders were assassinated in 2019&lt;br&gt;- 137 cases of incidents and/or disruption of medical mission&lt;br&gt;- 4.1M people in need of temporary shelter&lt;br&gt;- 4.9M people in need of food security and nutrition&lt;br&gt;- 4.5M people in need of healthcare&lt;br&gt;- 2.7M people in need of education&lt;br&gt;- 4.1M people in need of temporary shelter&lt;br&gt;- 4.9M people in need of food security and nutrition&lt;br&gt;- 2.7M people in need of education&lt;br&gt;- 4.5M people in need of healthcare&lt;br&gt;- 6.9M people in need of protection&lt;br&gt;- 3.7M people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene&lt;br&gt;- 4.6M people in need of early recovery&lt;br&gt;- 13% of the victims of sexual-based violence related to the conflict are Afro-Colombian&lt;br&gt;- 72% of victims of APLM/UXO are part of the subsidized health care scheme&lt;br&gt;- 13% have either not overcome or not disclosed their health vulnerability, which means that these victims are not affiliated with the General Health and Social Security System (SGSSS) and have not received psychosocial care or rehabilitation&lt;br&gt;- Impacts on agricultural production&lt;br&gt;- Effects on access to and availability of food&lt;br&gt;- Restricted access to self-cultivated crops&lt;br&gt;- Livelihood and local market constraints&lt;br&gt;- Nutrition challenges&lt;br&gt;- Special needs in sexual and reproductive health, mental health as well as psychosocial support</td>
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Most vulnerable population groups

INDIVIDUAL VULNERABILITY

- Children and teenagers
- Pregnant women
- People with disabilities
- Women
- Elderly

COLLECTIVE VULNERABILITY

- Indigenous peoples
- Confined communities
- Migrants and refugees
- Rural communities
- Large-scale displaced communities
- Afro-Colombians
### Live-Saving Needs

Nearly one million people in rural and urban communities suffer from deteriorating livelihoods and limited or no access to basic services due to various factors. The recurrence of forced displacements, confinements and other attacks against civilians, combined with cases of re-victimization, have an impact on the lives and livelihoods of affected people.

The arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic in Colombia is exacerbating life-saving needs, particularly in health and water and sanitation. Access constraints to basic goods and services are also reflected in food shortages and the resulting food insecurity in some areas that is often made evident by cases of malnutrition, especially in children. Limited access to functional health services further exacerbates the problem, as it has an adverse impact on the well-being of individuals, particularly pregnant women. Meanwhile, children and adolescents in many rural territories require protection against being recruited or involved in illegal activities and even of becoming victims of crimes against sexual integrity or gender-based violence.

Contamination with weapons, particularly anti-personnel mines in proximity of schools and agricultural areas, directly lead to very serious accidents, some of which result in death.

### Estimated Total

8.5 million people are in need across the 32 departments of Colombia. At least 5.1 million of those people are in need as a result of the internal situation in the country (caused by conflict, armed violence as well as the impact of natural disasters), while 3.5 million are refugees and migrants.

### Medium and Long-Term Needs (Living Standards)

Based on the different factors affecting the internal situation of the country, it is expected that, of the total number of people in need, approximately 4.1 million face humanitarian needs that adversely affect their standard of living. Many men and women, boys and girls, as well as the elderly are struggling in hostile environments under conditions of extremely high risk, being confronted by numerous obstacles which stand in the way of carrying out their everyday activities and exercising their full rights.

Living in potentially dangerous areas, due to weapon contamination, or the presence of armed groups, results in restrictions on mobility and access to goods, services and basic assistance needed for survival. At the same time, these restrictions affect productive capacities and practices which lead to the progressive reduction of family incomes. Intersectoral needs, structural shortcomings, unawareness of assistance channels and latent protection risks all exacerbate the humanitarian consequences previously mentioned and have a direct impact on people’s security.

In addition, these factors also contribute to pushing individuals and families to resort to illicit economic activities for survival, given the difficulties they face in accessing opportunities or following their chosen career paths. Preventive measures put in place to contain the spread of COVID-19 are expected to have a significant socio-economic impact which will further affect the livelihoods of those most vulnerable.

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The designations used and the presentation of the material in this report does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its borders.
Massive displacement: according to the Law of Victims and Land Restitution 1448 established in 2011, a massive displacement takes place when ten or more households/families, or at least 50 persons, are forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residence due to armed conflict, general violence, human rights violations or other catastrophes. For every person displaced in mass displacements, three people are individually displaced and report them to the authorities.

A population is confined when it suffers limitations to its freedom of movement for a period of one week or more, and has limited access to basic goods and services or assistance, such as food, education, health, water and sanitation and livelihoods, among others. The regions where confinements were concentrated in 2019 were: Chocó, Nariño, Cauca and Norte de Santander. However, confinements are expanding in departments where there were previously no records of confinements in recent years (e.g. Antioquia and Putumayo).

Data derived from UARIV and OCHA estimates: Please refer to page 82 of the complete document for more details on the estimation method.