

- In 2022, the armed conflict in Colombia worsened and led to increased levels of violence that affected at least 12 departments, most notably in the Pacific region and along the borders with Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (PARES 11/2022).
- Disputes over territorial control and illicit economies persist in areas with limited state presence, particularly in Chocó (along the border with Panama), Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca departments in the Pacific region; Putumayo along the borders with Ecuador and Peru; and Norte de Santander and Arauca along the Venezuelan border. This situation has raised concerns about the increase in violence in rural areas and some urban centres, as civilians experience forced displacements, forced confinements, and multiple cases of abuse, severely affecting the life and leadership of Indigenous peoples and Afrodescendant communities. Women and adolescent girls continue to be exposed to high levels of violence. In conflict areas, women and girls directly suffer from the long-term effects of gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment, rape, killings, and human trafficking. Armed groups target them as a strategy to regulate behaviours and obtain control over territories and populations (KII 10/12/2022; KII 20/12/2022). Despite the efforts of the Government of Colombia to address armed violence, 224 events were recorded in 2022, affecting about 82,000 IDPs and an additional 119,000 people, with armed groups perpetrating forced confinements. Ethnic groups (Afrodescendant and indigenous communities) are disproportionately affected, and indigenous communities account for 74% of those displaced and 99% of those confined (OCHA accessed 29/12/2022).
- In August 2022, the new Government took office and sanctioned the legal framework to engage in peace talks and negotiations with the different armed groups operating in Colombia. President Gustavo Petro's administration's Total Peace agenda prioritises dialogue to resolve armed conflict situations; conducting a comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP); and strengthening the human security strategies on protection for vulnerable communities, human right defenders, and ethnic communities at risk (UNVMC 12/10/2022; Ministerio del Interior 04/11/2022)

About this report

In November 2021, ACAPS identified five risks to the humanitarian context in Colombia, published an [overview report](#), and then produced an update in [March 2022](#) looking at the second half of the year. This risk update is designed to be read in conjunction with the [November 2021 overview report](#) and the [March 2022 update](#).

This risk report seeks to inform humanitarian decision makers and facilitate response-planning. It provides an update on previous risks, including the following:

- Significant changes in territorial control trigger an escalation in conflict resulting in increased humanitarian needs.
- Escalating conflict leads to a significant deterioration of humanitarian access to the affected populations.

It also includes the identification of a new risk:

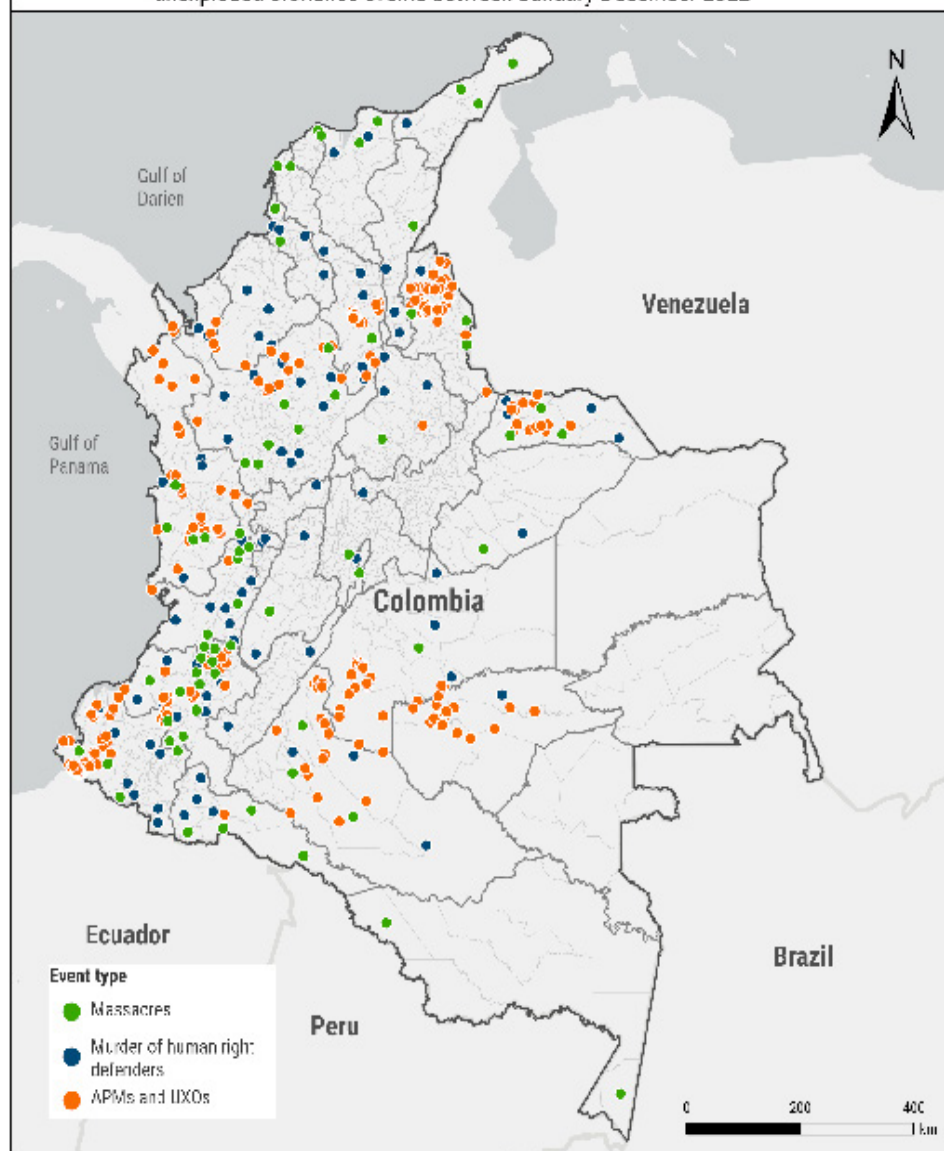
- Dialogue and negotiations between the Colombian Government and armed groups deteriorate the security situation in targeted regions and increase attacks against civilians in areas under their influence.

Lastly, as we observed changes in refugee, forced migration, and conflict dynamics, this report introduces slight changes in two risks:

- Changes in the dynamics of armed groups along the Colombia-Venezuela border leads to increased violence against civilians.
- Political instability, insecurity, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, Haiti, and other countries on the African and Asian continent lead to an increase in mixed migration flows, where people are affected by the conflict.

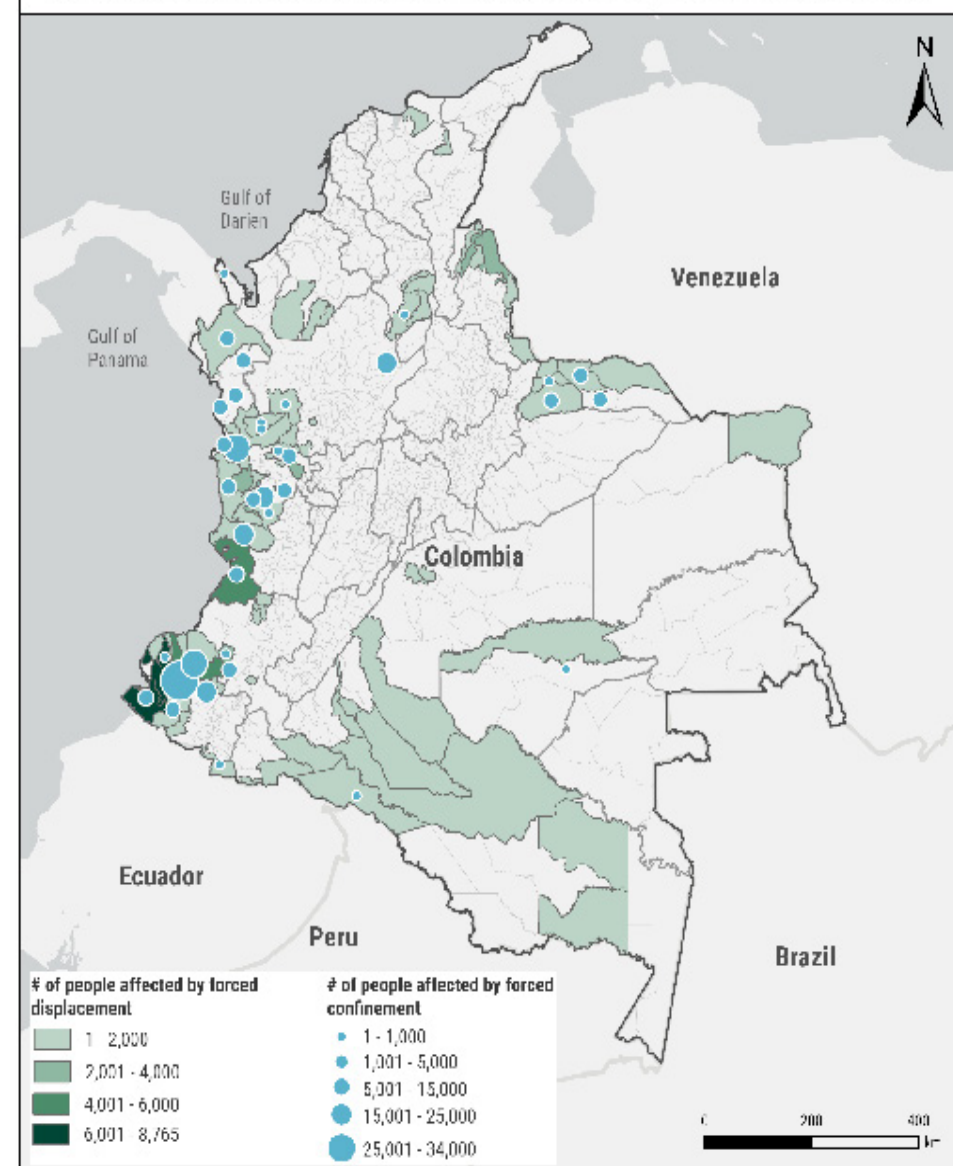
ACAPS assessed that the risk associated with electoral violence published in the [November 2021 overview report](#) did not materialise. Killings, threats, and attacks on human rights defenders (HRDs) and political leaders are closely related to the dynamics of the Colombian conflict and, in many cases, cannot be linked to the electoral period. Congress and presidential election campaigns were conducted in a peaceful environment, although conflict dynamics imposed by armed groups affected people's freedom of movement and assembly in some municipalities of the Caribbean region in May 2022. Twelve months before the elections, violence caused severe impacts on the populations mainly located in municipalities along the Pacific region and the frontier borders with Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. No candidates were assassinated during the election process, although threats and attacks against candidates were reported (EEAS 19/09/2022).

COLOMBIA: massacres, killings of human right defenders, and antipersonnel mine and unexploded ordnance events between January-December 2022



Sources: JEP (accessed 21/12/2022); INDEPAZ (27/12/2022); Datos Abiertos Colombia (accessed 21/12/2022)

COLOMBIA: Confinement and forced displacement events between January-December 2022



Sources: OCHA (accessed 21/12/2022); JEP (accessed 21/12/2022)

Methodology

Risk analysis is the process of identifying and unpacking potential events that may affect individuals, assets, and the environment. Risk analysis is not a forecast and does not aim to predict the immediate future; instead, it aims to identify possible futures with significant negative humanitarian consequences. The methodological basis for this risk analysis is described in the [ACAPS risk analysis methodology note](#).

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Risk 1: Significant changes in territorial control trigger an escalation in conflict resulting in increased humanitarian needs.

Update situation

There is an increase in the number of different types of forced displacements (e.g. individual, massive, and intra-municipal), mobility restrictions, and forced confinements resulting from armed conflict dynamics. These types include the expansion of the territorial control of multiple armed groups in the departments alongside the Pacific and Caribbean Oceans and Catatumbo and Amazon regions.

This risk has materialised in the departments initially envisioned in the March 2022 risk overview report (Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca) and in the departments of Caquetá, Cesar, Guaviare, La Guajira, and Putumayo.

Rural areas and villages near rivers in the departments of Chocó and Nariño were the worst affected in the Pacific Coast. In the **department of Chocó**, civilians experienced the territorial control of Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) and Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (AGC) through checkpoints along major transit roads (or their arteries), extortion, and their imposition of violent extractive regimes, including illegal taxes in municipalities' roads, so-called strategic corridors for illegal mining (particularly gold), and drug trafficking in the Pacific Ocean and Panamá Darien Gap (*Insight Crime* 24/11/2022; *Defensoría del Pueblo* 17/02/2022; *Verdad Abierta* 15/05/2022).

In the subregions of Pacífico del Sur, Sanquianga, and Telembí in **Nariño department**, civilian populations, mostly from Afrodescendant and indigenous communities, face mobility restrictions by armed groups associated with Comando Coordinador de Occidente (CCO) and Segunda Marquetalia in villages along rivers and at the entrance to urban centres. Armed groups social control over populations using coercive tactics, such as restricting the use of cell phones and using mines and explosive devices purposely hidden in balls and domestic appliances to prevent the mobility of populations and the report of these events (*Defensoría del Pueblo* 17/02/2022; *Cerosefenta* 03/08/2021; *OCHA* 06/12/2022; *KII* 10/12/2022; *KII* 11/12/2022).

In **departments along the Colombia-Venezuela border**, the expansion of ELN and AGC armed groups, particularly in the Catatumbo region, caused a dramatic increase in violence in 2022. Clashes between previously allied armed groups resulted in a significant number of forced displacements, mobility restrictions, and a range of abuses. In urban areas, Venezuelan migrants faced multiple cases of abuse, particularly forced recruitment and involvement in organised drug trafficking, from armed groups (*ICG* 09/08/2022; *Fundación Progresar* 04/2022).

In the **Caribbean region** – mainly in the departments of Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, and La Guajira – civilians experienced extortion and mobility restrictions as a result of the expansion of ELN, AGC, and Segunda Marquetalia, which all sought to control entries and departures in their territories (EE 20/11/2022; Defensoría del Pueblo 17/02/2022; FIP 07/2021). In the Amazon region, in the **departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo**, communities faced mobility restrictions through curfews and threats and were obliged to follow codes of conduct after the expansion of the Bloque Suroriental and Segunda Marquetalia armed groups (OCHA 12/08/2022; Mutante 23/01/2022; Defensoría del Pueblo 17/02/2022).

Impact

The departments in the Pacific region (Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca) were the most affected in 2022, with 400.000 inhabitants (5.5% of the total population) facing the impacts of the escalation of conflict (DANE accessed 17/11/2022). Confinements and mobility restrictions made it difficult for people to access livelihoods, as a large part of the population relied on their crops, fishing, and hunting activities to feed their families (Comisión de la Verdad 07/2022; Defensoría del Pueblo 08/2022).

People forcibly displaced faced challenges in meeting essential needs, finding shelter or proper settlement in unsafe or unfit locations, and dealing with forced returns to unsafe areas. Temporary shelters often did not have sufficient capacity, resulting in overcrowding and an increase in transmissible diseases, such as typhoid fever and acute diarrhoeal diseases. Women and children were among those most affected by the lack of optimal conditions in temporary shelters (CNMH 25/05/2022; OHCHR 26/07/2022).

Outlook

Over the next six months, the inter-armed group conflict is expected to expand to new areas and become increasingly violent. Rising numbers of people will be displaced and struggle to find suitable housing, often settling in impoverished municipalities nearby. Food insecurity will increase as people fleeing their homes lose access to their land and livelihoods and struggle to earn sufficient income to buy safe and nutritious food.

Along with women and children, indigenous peoples and Afrodescendant communities will be particularly affected. They already struggle to meet their basic needs, and much of the conflict – as well as illicit economic activity (illicit crop production, narcotrafficking corridors, and environmental degradation) – will occur in or near their natural reserves (UNODC 10/2022). The number of violations and abuses against communities opposing armed groups' control will increase, especially displacement, exploitation, and the dispossession of their territories.

Indigenous authorities and Afrodescendant leaders defending their lands, natural resources, and communities will face death, threats, massacres, and attacks by illegal armed groups, many of which have been reprisals against their constitutional exercise of autonomy (France 24 29/05/2022; OHCHR 16/12/2022). Conflict dynamics in and nearby their natural reserves, such as the plantation of illicit crops and environmental degradation from weapon contamination in their territories, will increase displacements, marginalisation, and abuses (KII 10/12/2022; KII 20/12/2022).

Risk 2: Escalating conflict leads to a significant deterioration of humanitarian access to the affected populations

Update situation

This risk is materialising in the departments of Caquetá, Cesar, Guaviare, La Guajira, and Putumayo, which have seen an increase in targeted killings, massacres, forced confinements, and antipersonnel mine (APM) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) events, particularly in areas where armed groups fight to exert their territorial control.

These developments follow the escalation of conflict in the departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca since early 2021 as identified in the previous risk reports.

Impact

In **Antioquia and Norte de Santander**, armed groups have restricted the mobility of civilians and prevent incursions from rival groups through the installation of APMs, UXO, and controlled detonation devices (ICRC 09/08/2022; Hacemos Memoria 10/11/2021; Fundación Progresar 04/2022). Along the **departments of Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca**, armed groups exert control over the movement of the population through coercive tactics, such as forced confinements, against civilians. During forced confinements, people have difficulties accessing healthcare, food, work, education, and other services, as well as the communication means to contact the Government. Aid organisations have also faced difficulties in accessing territories for periods that range from one to ten weeks (Defensoría del Pueblo 19/04/2022; OCHA 08/09/2022; Radio Nacional 13/06/2022).

In **Nariño department**, constant violent clashes among armed groups and transportation blockages to and from villages along rivers have made access more difficult for affected communities. These restrictions have hampered the attempts of humanitarian responders to provide assistance (GPC 14/04/2022; OHCHR 26/07/2022; KII 10/12/2022).

In 2022, armed groups (ELN and AGC) imposed at least three armed strikes (a warfare tactic for armed groups to control movement in an area) in 12 departments, four of which were in **the Caribbean Coast** (Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, and La Guajira) in the first half of the year. Armed strikes covered more regions and affected a larger number of people in 2022, with 12 affected departments compared to five in 2021. During armed strikes in 2022, forced confinements, attacks on humanitarian missions, blockages, and threats to the life and integrity of the people, including HRDs, prevented the access of humanitarian responders to the affected population (EE 10/05/2022; CCEU 15/05/2022).

Clashes between armed groups and weapon contamination, particularly the installation of APMs near houses and roads and along rivers in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo, have also deteriorated humanitarian access (OCHA 18/03/2022 and 12/08/2022; World Vision 01/02/2022).

Outlook

In the next six months, the deterioration of humanitarian access will persist in the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca, as the search for territorial control and revenues from illicit economies, such as drug trafficking, smuggling, and extortion, increases clashes between armed groups.

UXO and the installation of controlled detonation devices given disputes between armed groups over territory will increase and worsen access to affected communities. UXO near schools, transited roads, health centres, and churches will endanger civil populations and highly restrict the access of humanitarian responders to people in need. The installation of APM and controlled detonation devices along roads and rivers could hamper and delay the humanitarian response. It could also introduce additional logistics, administration, and transportation costs if air transport is required.

Risk 3: Dialogue and negotiations between the Colombian Government and Armed groups deteriorate the security situation in targeted regions and increase attacks against civilians in areas under their influence.

Rationale

Since the new Colombian Government took office, several armed groups have expressed their intention to negotiate conditions for peace or voluntary surrender agreements. As at September 16, at least 22 armed groups, including the ELN, the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de

Colombia (AGC), FARC dissidents¹, and re-armed FARC groups², had published statements stating their willingness to negotiate or participated in initial meetings with government representatives (Indepaz 16/09/2022). On November 2, the Colombian Congress approved the Government's peace policy, which sets out the strategy for negotiations with armed groups (La Silla Vacía 03/11/2022). Since August 2022, at least ten armed groups have declared a unilateral ceasefire as they start peace talks with the Colombian Government (ABColumbia 24/11/2022; Reuters 28/09/2022).

In the early stages, peace talks and negotiations are often fragile and relapse into conflict. The escalation of warfare may be the appropriate tactic for the groups to position themselves as valid parties in the negotiation table and increase their chances for better benefits and concessions. The break-up of the negotiations might push armed groups towards strengthening their armed forces and implementing a violent escalation against the population, the army, and the Government.

Impact

Armed groups have extended their control and increased violence against the population in 12 of the 32 departments in Colombia. Since September 2022, two armed groups announced the resumption of armed strikes in the departments of Chocó, Antioquia, Córdoba, Bolívar y Sucre to ensure that competing armed groups do not expand their territorial control (Bluradio 29/07/2022, Cedema 14/09/2022). Between September–December 2022, at least 30 forced displacements and 54 events of forced confinement took place – more than double the number of forced confinements (21 events) and nearly the same number of forced displacements (31 events) between May–August 2022. Also, in September–December, 53 HRDs were killed and 67 people died in 18 massacres perpetrated by armed groups. In comparison, 62 HRDs were killed and 117 people died in 35 massacre events between May–August (JEP accessed 29/12/2022; OCHA accessed 29/12/2022; INDEPAZ 31/12/2022).

Children from indigenous and Afrodescendant communities, the primary inhabitants of the areas targeted by armed groups, are at the greatest risk of child recruitment and exploitation. Armed groups use children as combatants and in support roles, including as informants, porters, and traffickers. These children are exposed to grave violations, including killing, maiming, and sexual violence. Girls and boys are also prone to the mental health impacts associated with aggressive behaviours, such as fear, nervousness, and guilt given the rupture of their family and community ties (UN SC 23/06/2022; OHCHR 26/07/2022).

¹ 'FARC dissidents' refers to members of the FARC-EP who left negotiations with the Colombian Government before the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2016.

² 'Re-armed FARC groups' refers to members of the FARC-EP who signed the Peace Agreement with the Colombian Government in 2016 but later re-armed.

Outlook

Dialogue and negotiations with armed groups are expected to increase HRD murders, massacres, and the use and recruitment of children in armed groups mainly in the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca. Following previous negotiations with the FARC-EP, other groups quickly occupied the areas that they vacated and began controlling the population. People living in conflict-affected areas fear that new armed groups will again take advantage of vacated areas and imperil their lives.

HRD killings and massacres will affect the process of community participation and leadership, and social disruptions will put the social fabric at risk. To avoid being targeted by armed groups, people may not participate in discussions and meetings to strengthen social relations.

Dialogues and negotiations with the Government will increase the social control measures used by armed groups to demonstrate their control over territories. Since the announcement of negotiations, territorial disputes between armed groups and restrictions have not declined. Between September–December 2022, reported clashes affecting civilian populations increased by 44% in the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca compared to May–August 2022 (JEP accessed 21/12/2022). Armed groups acting as the de facto authority in some areas are likely to enforce local rules through violence (OHCHR 26/07/2022; MAPP/OEA 21/09/2022). Parties to the armed conflict are known to employ sexual harassment, rape, sexual and labour exploitation, human trafficking, and slavery against women and girls to gain social legitimacy and control territories and communities (Comisión de la Verdad 07/2022; CAPAZ 07/2022).

Negotiating with re-armed FARC groups and the AGC poses a political risk for the Government, as such talks are unlikely to bring comprehensive peace; these groups themselves emerged from past peace processes with the FARC-EP, the ELN, and the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC are already demobilised). Talks moving away from the surrender of these groups towards a political negotiation would be politically costly for the Government, as members of armed groups are likely to seek benefits such as shorter sentences and non-extradition policies. There is also a risk of creating a negative incentive for members of armed groups to not maintain commitments acquired during negotiations if they feel that better terms could be negotiated if they remain armed.

Risk 4: Changes in the dynamics of armed groups along the Colombia-Venezuela border leads to increased violence against civilians.

Situation update

The previously identified risk “The strengthening of armed groups in Venezuela and the increase of armed confrontations in the border corridors between Colombia and Venezuela result in displacements towards Colombia” materialised. Clashes among armed groups in Venezuela and along the Colombia-Venezuela border led to several mass displacement events in Colombia between January–March 2022. In 2022, at least 1,800 people fled from Apure state in Venezuela towards Vichada, and about 2,000 fled towards Arauca department in Colombia (OCHA/UNCT Colombia 11/10/2022; OCHA 03/02/2022; OCHA et al. 21/03/2022).

This development has changed the conflict dynamics, posing a new risk. The reduction of territorial control along the border is likely to lead to expansion attempts from armed groups, triggering new territorial disputes as the groups struggle to maintain power and resulting in violence against civilians.

Impact

Territorial disputes between armed groups along the border with Venezuela affect communities in the departments of Arauca and Norte de Santander. In Arauca department, which borders the Venezuelan state of Apure, the ELN and the Bloque Suroriental have been engaged in a territorial dispute since January 2022. In Norte de Santander, the incursions of the AGC into the rural area of Cúcuta municipality and of the transnational criminal organisation Tren de Aragua in the border crossings of Puerto Santander and Villa del Rosario municipalities have challenged the ELN’s control over the border with the Venezuelan states of Táchira and Zulia (ICG 09/08/2022; Fundación Progresar 04/2022; La Opinión 14/05/2022). In the southeastern departments of Vichada and Guainía, along the border with the state of Amazonas in Venezuela, the Acacio Medina Front has expanded its control over communities and illicit economies (FIP 07/2021; Cerosetenta 05/04/2022).

Outlook

With the reopening of the border and increased cooperation between Colombia and Venezuela, armed groups are likely to face a further reduction of space. Their profits from illicit economies along the border, such as drug trafficking, illegal mining, contraband trading, and human smuggling, will decrease over the next six months, forcing them to seek alternative sources of revenue.

Armed groups will seek to raise funds through extortion and microtrafficking, directly affecting civilians. Disputes over illicit economies could also increase the risk of confinements, mobility restrictions, forced displacements, targeted homicides, and the massacre of civilians. Along the border between Norte de Santander department (Colombia) and Táchira (Venezuela), clashes between armed groups over the control of illegal crossings have been linked to targeted homicides in the municipalities of Villa del Rosario and Puerto Santander (La Opinión 23/08/2022).

Risk 5: Political instability, insecurity, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, Haiti, and other countries on the African and Asian continent lead to an increase in mixed migration flows, where people are affected by the conflict.

Rationale

Although there are no official figures on migrants and refugees affected by armed conflict entering Colombia, this risk is assessed to have materialised. The Panamanian authorities reported about 150,000 migrants crossing from Colombia via the Darien Gap in the first nine months of 2022, greater than the 134,000 in the whole of 2021. The figures indicate an at least 10% increase in migration throughout the country (Reuters 12/10/2022; UNHCR 20/10/2022; ICG 09/08/2022; Liga contra el silencio 19/08/2022).

This risk initially envisioned a high increase in immigrants fleeing political instability, insecurity, and poverty in Haiti towards Colombia. As Colombia serves as an entry point and transit for Central and South American countries and the US, it also attracts migrants and refugees from a wide range of countries, particularly from Afghanistan, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, India, and Venezuela (MPI 13/04/2017; Migration Data Portal accessed 26/10/2021; IOM 01/06/2022; GIFMM/R4V accessed 25/11/2022). Institutional weakness, economic decline, and security concerns in countries such as Haiti and Venezuela continue to drive migration in the region. High levels of poverty and the deteriorating rule of law in countries like Haiti, India, and Venezuela are also key migration drivers (Migration Data Portal accessed 26/10/2021; IOM 01/06/2022; World Justice Project accessed 08/11/2022).

The number of migrants and refugees entering Colombia from Haiti appears to have decreased. From March–November 2022, the total number of Haitians crossing through the border between Panamá and Colombia decreased by 79% compared with 2021 (Datos Abiertos Panamá 23/12/2021 and 15/12/2022). As at November 2022, at least 65% of the people crossing to Panamá through the Darién Gap were Venezuelan nationals, while migrants from Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, and India accounted for around 21% of the total (Datos Abiertos Panamá 23/12/2021 and 15/12/2022; GIFMM/R4V 16/12/2022).

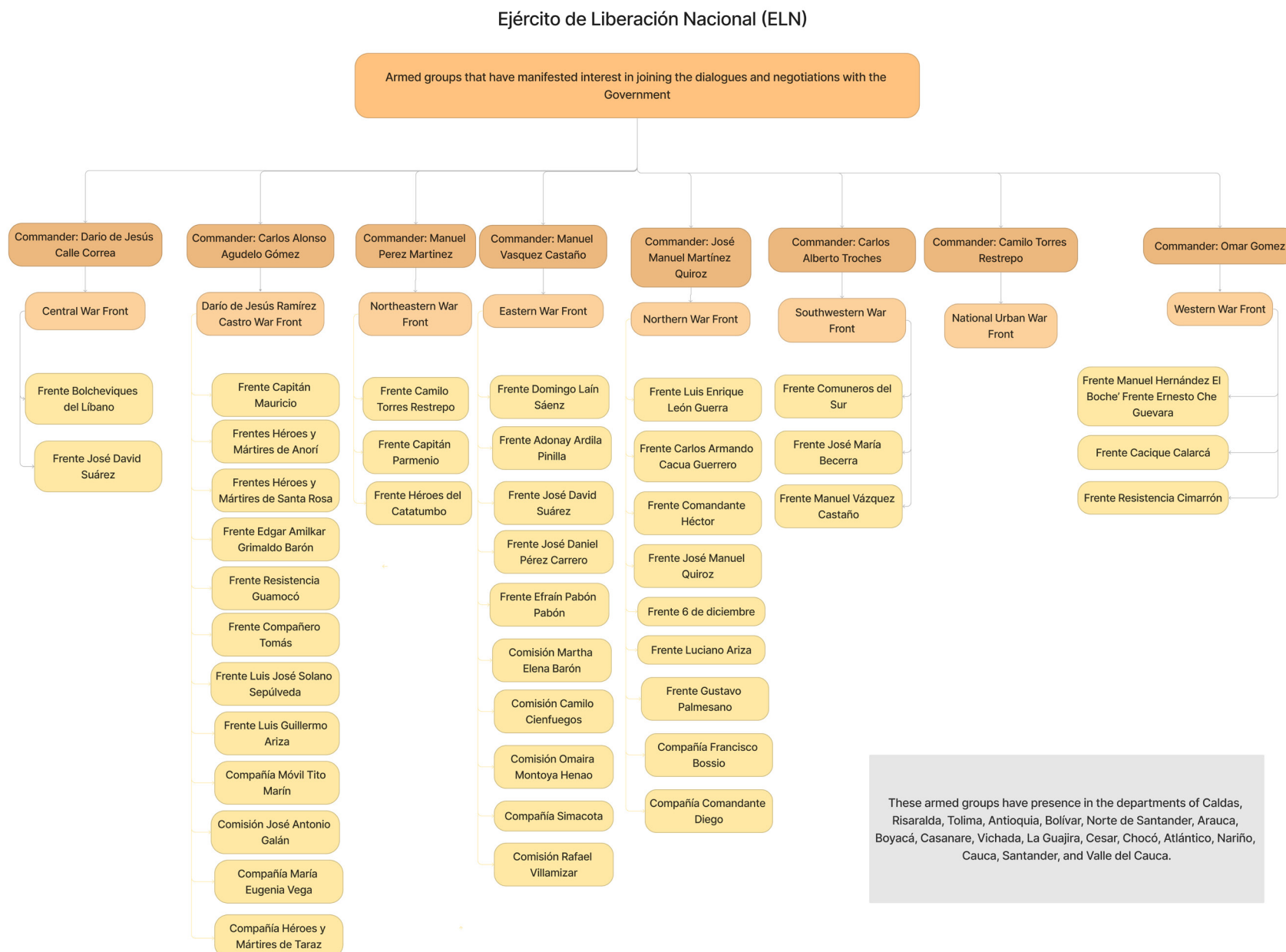
Impact

UN and INGO reports on refugee and mixed migration flows in Colombia have highlighted the exposure of migrants and refugees to displacement and forced confinement, forced recruitment, and other abuses by armed groups (R4V 18/11/2022; CPC/GIFMM 06/2022). At the same time, the presence of armed groups and coca plantations expose migrants travelling along the border with Venezuela and Ecuador to risks of violence and forced labour. Armed groups in these areas have interests in drug trafficking and often participate in several steps of the cocaine supply chain, from buying cocaine base, to processing it, to shipping it out of Colombia (ICG 26/02/2021).

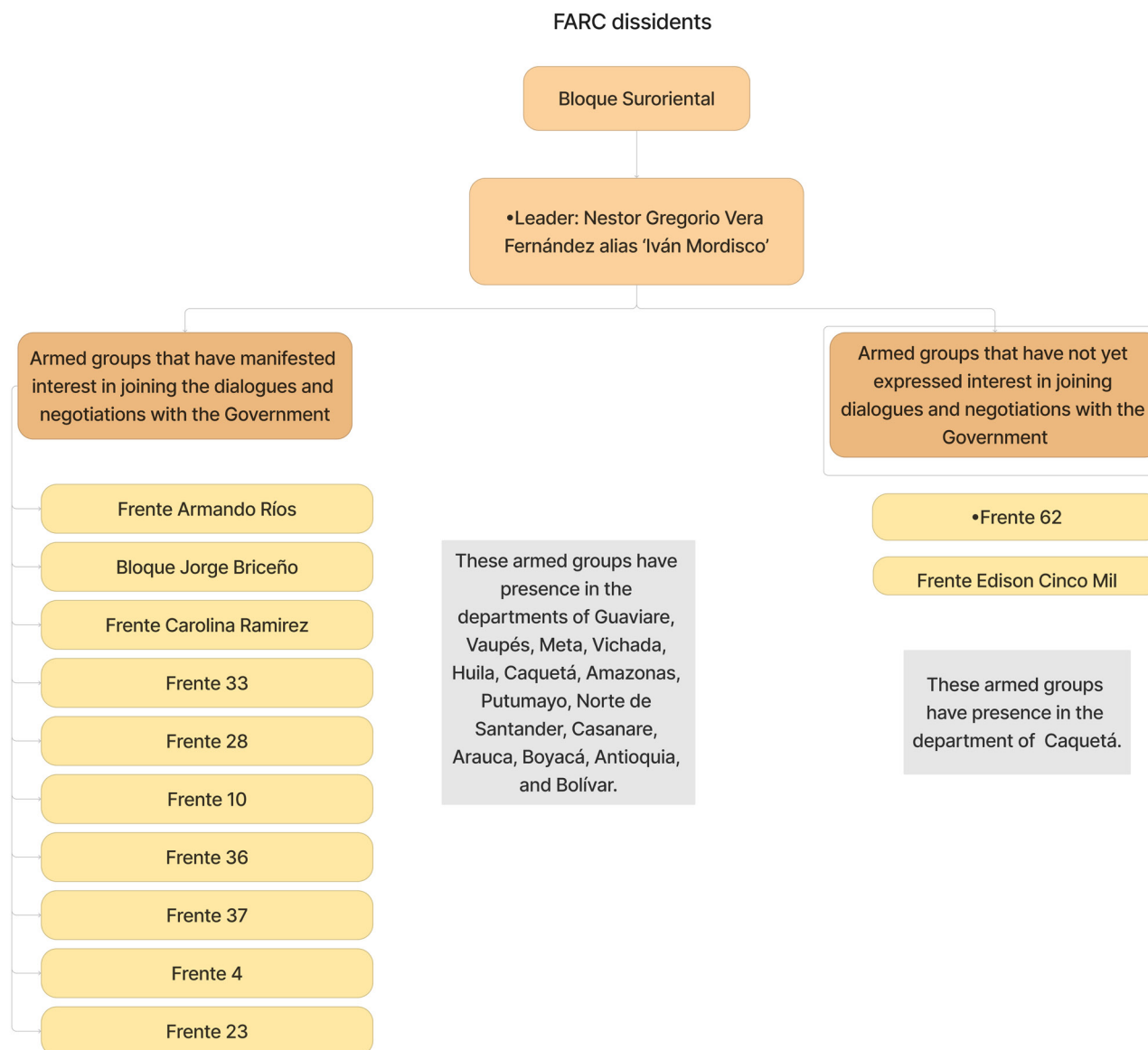
Outlook

The number of migrants transiting through Colombia is expected to rise further in 2023, as entry restrictions in transit and destination countries become more severe and the reopening of the border between Colombia and Venezuela eases transit regulations between the two countries. The number of Venezuelan migrants is expected to increase as greater numbers make the return journey via Colombia (DHS 12/10/2022). Migrants travelling through Colombia will continue to face insecure situations and violent events during their journey and be vulnerable to robbery, physical violence, harassment, sexual and gender-based violence, mobility restrictions, targeted homicides, and kidnappings (R4V 12/10/2022 and 14/10/2022).

ANNEX 1. STRUCTURE OF ARMED GROUPS AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IN DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

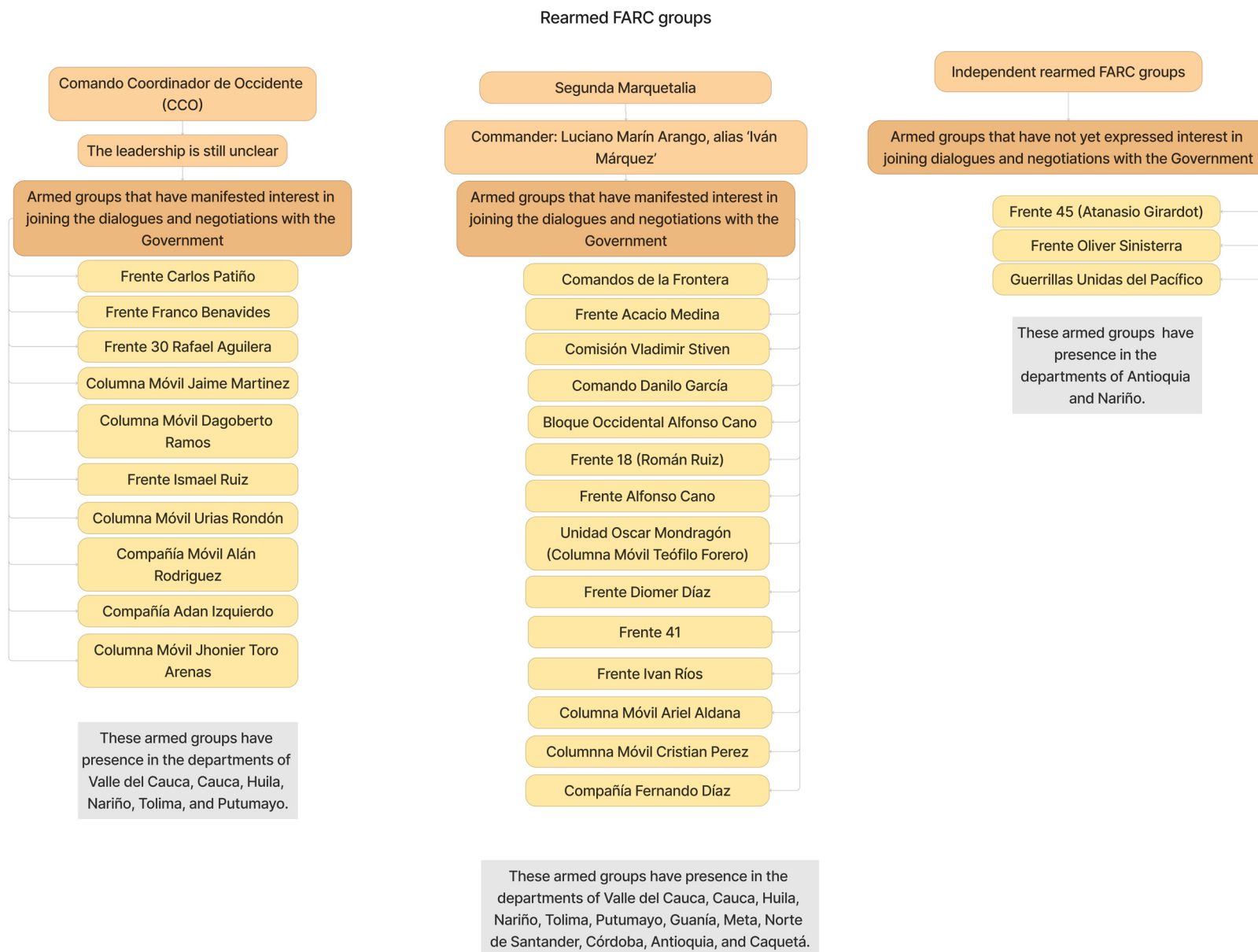


Note: information on the structure of these armed groups and their willingness to engage in dialogues with the Government is based on sources from NGOs and state organisations and may not include all substructures.



'FARC dissidents' refers to members of the FARC-EP who left negotiations with the Colombian Government before the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2016.

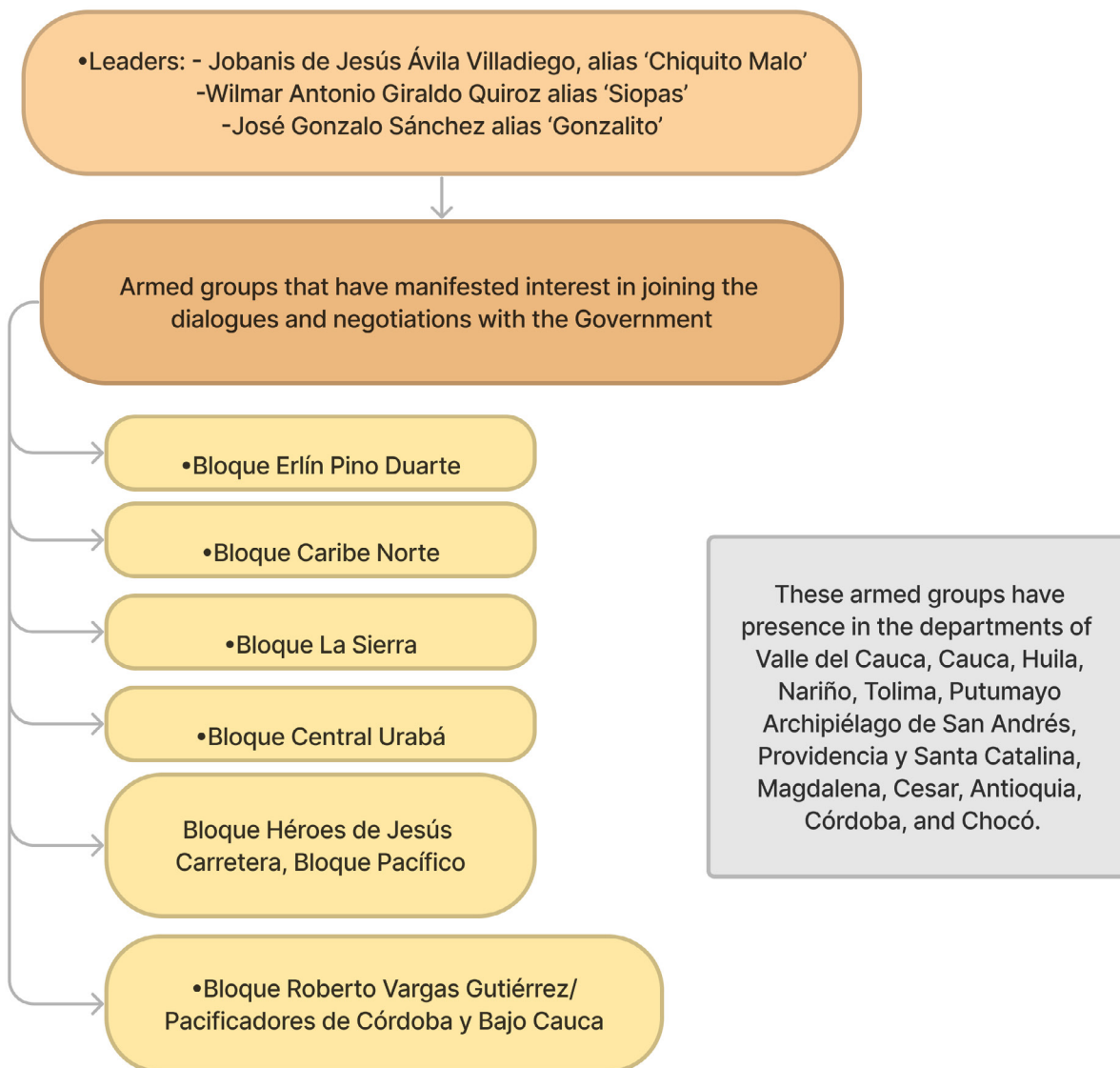
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'Re-armed FARC groups' refers to members of the FARC-EP who signed the Peace Agreement with the Colombian Government in 2016 but later re-armed.

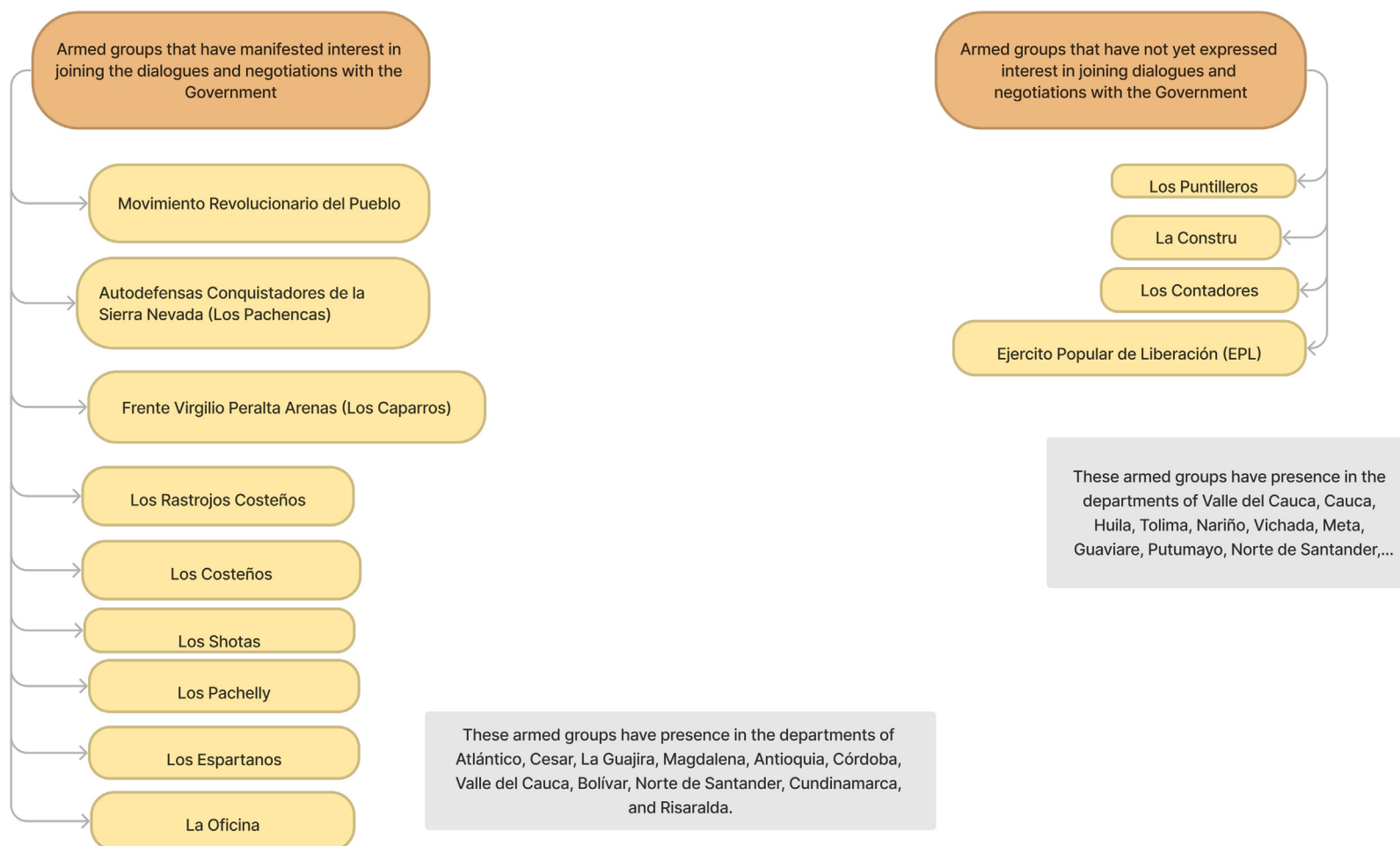
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Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (AGC)



Note: information on the structure of these armed groups and their willingness to engage in dialogues with the Government is based on sources from NGOs and state organisations and may not include all substructures.

Other armed groups



Sources: El Heraldó (20/09/2022); France24 (21/11/2022); EE (19/09/2022); PARES (06/10/2022); INDEPAZ (16/09/2022 and 28/11/2022); BluRadio (18/10/2022); Defensoría del Pueblo (03/03/2022, 04/03/2022; 19/04/2022, 25/04/2022, 01/06/2022, 15/06/2022, 24/06/2022, 14/10/2022, and 18/10/2022)

Note: information on the structure of these armed groups and their willingness to engage in dialogues with the Government is based on sources from NGOs and state organisations and may not include all substructures.

ANNEX 2. EXPANSION OF ARMED GROUPS

Department	Municipalities/subregion	June-December 2021					January-June 2022					July-October 2022				
		AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS
Choco	Litoral de San Juan (Pacífico Sur subregion)															
	Novita (San Juan subregion)															
	Sipí (San Juan subregion)															
	Juradó (Pacífico Norte subregion)															
	Nuquí (Pacífico Norte subregion)															
	Bahía Solano (Pacífico Norte subregion)															
Nariño	El Charco (Sanquianga subregion)															
	Olaya Herrera (Sanquianga subregion)															
	Santa Bárbara (Sanquianga subregion)															
	Barbacoas (Telembí subregion)															
	Magüí Payan (Telembí subregion)															
	Roberto Payan (Telembí subregion)															
	Tumaco (Pacífico del Sur subregion)															
Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura (Occidente subregion)															
Cauca	Almaguer (Sur subregion)															
	Argelia (Norte subregion)															
	Buenos Aires (Norte subregion)															
	Caloto (Norte subregion)															

Department	Municipalities/subregion	June-December 2021					January-June 2022					July-October 2022				
		AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS
Antioquia	El Bagre (Bajo Cauca subregion)															
	Cáceres (Bajo Cauca subregion)															
	Caucasia (Bajo Cauca subregion)															
	Tarazá (Bajo Cauca subregion)															
Bolívar	Arenal (Magdalena Medio subregion)															
	Morales (Magdalena Medio subregion)															
	Santa Rosa del Sur (Magdalena Medio subregion)															
Córdoba	Puerto Libertador (San Jorge subregion)															
	San José de Uré (San Jorge subregion)															
	Tierralta (Alto Sinú subregion)															
Norte de Santander	Convención (Occidente subregion)															
	Cúcuta (Oriental subregion)															
	El Tarra (Norte subregion)															
	Teorama (Occidente subregion)															
	Tibú (Norte subregion)															
	San Calixto (Occidente subregion)															
La Guajira	La Jagua del Pilar (Sur subregion)															
	Riohacha (Norte subregion)															
	San Juan del Cesar (Sur subregion)															

Department	Municipalities/subregion	June-December 2021					January-June 2022					July-October 2022				
		AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS	AGC	ELN	SM	CCO	BS
Caquetá	San José del Fragua															
Guaviare	Calamar															
	Miraflores															
	San Jose de Guaviare															
Cesar	Chiriguana															
	Curumaní															
	Pailitas															
Putumayo	Villagarzón															
	Orito															
	Puerto Caicedo															
	Valle del Guamuéz															

Legend		
AGC	Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (Gaitanist Self-Defence Forces of Colombia)	
ELN	Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army)	
SM	Segunda Marquetalia	
CCO	Comando Coordinador de Occidente	
BS	Bloque Suroriental	

Sources: Defensoría del Pueblo (18/08/2022, 17/08/2022, 24/06/2022, 22/10/2021, 12/08/2021, and 09/02/2021); INDEPAZ (2021); PARES (19/08/2021)

Note: information on the expansion of armed groups is based on sources from NGOs and state organisations and may change because of conflict dynamics in the territories.