

4.1.7. Confinement

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Confinement events were caused by the spread of illegal armed groups and confrontation between them as they seek social and territorial control and benefits from illicit economies and fights with the armed forces.531 Confinement – as manifested in severe mobility restrictions on communities, curfews imposed by armed groups and the use of anti-personnel mines – remained a primary and increasing driver of humanitarian needs and risks.532 As with displacement, figures tracking confinement varied among sources. However, ICRC reported that in 2024, community confinement became more widespread than any time since the 2016 FARC-EP Peace Agreement.533 UNOCHA also reported that, in 2024, 138 419 people were in confinement, marking a 58 % increase compared to 2023, with 66 % being from Afro-descendant and indigenous populations.534 Indicating a similar trend toward increased confinement, ICRC commented that the confined population in 2024 grew by 89 % compared to the previous year. 535 They also noted that confinements in 2025 have spread to departments where previously there were none reported, such as Norte de Santander, Guaviare, and Amazonas.536 Below are examples of sources reporting on confinement figures:

Year	UNOCHA	ICRC	Office of the Ombudsperson
2022	96 200537	39 404538	62 380539
2023	87 646 mainly in Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño540	47 013 mainly in Chocó, Nariño, and Cauca541	66 279 mainly in Chocó, Putumayo, Nariño, Arauca, Valle del Cauca, and Cauca542
2024	138 419543	88 874 mainly in Chocó (36 288), Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Putumayo, Cauca544	107 931 mainly in Cauca and Caquetá 545
2025		85 760 (January to May 2025)546	11 490547 (January to May 2025)

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  UNVMC, Report of the Secretary-General (S/2025/419), 27 June 2025, url, para. 36

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  UNVMC, Report of the Secretary-General (S/2025/419), 27 June 2025, url, para. 36

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  ICRC, Humanitarian Challenges 2025 – Colombia, April 2025, url, p. 6

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OHCHR, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Colombia (A/HR/58/24), 22 January 2025, url, para. 16

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  ICRC, Humanitarian Challenges 2025 – Colombia, April 2025, url, p. 6

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  ICRC, Colombia : 2025 set to be the decade's worst year in humanitarian terms, 30 July 2025, url

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  UNOCHA, Informe : Impacto y Tendencias Humanitarias En Colombia Enero-Octubre de 2022, 21 November 2022, url

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  ICRC, Retos Humanitarios 2023 – Colombia, March 2023, url

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  Colombia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Informe anual sobre movilidad humana forzada en Colombia 2022, n.d., url, p. 25

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  OHCHR, Situation of Human Rights in Colombia (A/HRC/55/23),12 July 2024, url, para. 12

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  ICRC, Colombia Humanitarian Report 2024, April 2024, url

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  Colombia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Durante el 2023 en Colombia, cerca de 121.000 personas fueron víctimas de desplazamiento forzado masivo y confinamiento, url

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  UNOCHA, Informe Tendencias e Impacto Humanitario en Colombia 2024 – Fecha de corte: Enero-Diciembre de 2024, 3 February 2025, url; OHCHR, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Colombia (A/HR/58/24), 22 January 2025, url, para. 15

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  ICRC, Retos Humanitarios Colombia 2025, March 2025, url, p. 6; citing UARIV numbers

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Colombia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Boletín sobre Dinámicas de Movilidad Humana Forzada en Colombia, 24 January 2025, url

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  ICRC, Colombia – 2025 set to be the decade's worst year in humanitarian terms, 30 July 2025, url

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  Colombia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Boletín mensual – Dinámicas de Movilidad Humana Forzada en Colombia, July 2025, url

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