

Colombia

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	106,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by the armed conflict in Colombia, begun in 1964.	This figure was obtained from the Victims' Single Registry (RUV), which is maintained by the Colombian government's Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV). It is based on the total number of people registered by UARIV in the RUV as displaced in 2020.	We have high confidence in this figure as Colombia's RUV is the most comprehensive register of IDPs in the world. However, Colombian law holds that displaced people can declare themselves as such for up to two years after they become displaced. Combined with the administrative processes for reviewing cases, this can lead to a time lag between the start date of displacement and the time of its registration in the Colombian government's database. For this reason, this figure is likely to be a slight underestimate and it may not represent the full extent of displacement in the country. This said, it provides the most representative and accurate picture of internal displacement to date in Colombia.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	4,922,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced since 1985 by the armed conflict in Colombia.	This figure was obtained from the RUV, which is maintained by the Colombian government's UARIV. It is based on the total number of people displaced in Colombia according to the RUV. From this total number, IDMC subtracts registered IDPs who are deceased as well as those who have made progress towards a durable solution. Estimates of the latter are based on RUV's vulnerability assessment, which evaluates IDPs' vulnerabilities associated with housing, family reunification, access to identification documents, nutrition, health, education and income.	We have high confidence in this figure as Colombia's RUV is the most comprehensive register of IDPs in the world. However, Colombian law holds that displaced people can declare themselves as such for up to two years after they become displaced. Combined with the administrative processes for reviewing cases, this can lead to a time lag between the start date of displacement and the time of its registration in the Colombian government's database. For this reason, this figure is likely to be a slight underestimate and it may not represent the full extent of displacement in the country. This said, it provides the most representative and accurate picture of internal displacement to date in Colombia.

Colombia

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	64,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods, including but not limited to those associated with La Niña, Hurricane Iota and Hurricane Eta, and floods in Meta, Chocó (Bojayá), Norte de Santander (Villa del Rosario) and in Antioquia (Vegachi).	This figure was obtained from disaster management agencies and municipal authorities, as reported by media outlets. Part of the caseload related to Hurricane Iota was obtained from OCHA. The figure is based on the number of people reported as sheltered or evacuated, and the number of houses reported as destroyed multiplied by the average household size in Colombia. Media sources used include RCN Radio, El Espectador, Radio Nacional, Telesur, Vanguardia.com, Caracol Radio, W Radio, La Opinion, and El Colombiano.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, even though it is based on official data from government agencies, this data was obtained through reports by media outlets and humanitarian actors. The figure may overlook displacement triggered by disaster events that did not prompt a humanitarian response nor attract media attention. In addition, as the calculations for this figure relied partially on the number of houses reported as destroyed, it may have overlooked displacement triggered by factors other than housing destruction. Furthermore, the data was not disaggregated according to sex or age of displaced persons.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	21,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.