



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Colombia**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, Gustavo Petro, leader of the Historical Pact Coalition, was elected President and Francia Márquez, human rights activist became Vice President, the first Afro-Colombian woman to achieve so. The new administration put at the top of the agenda the normalization of relations with Venezuela and the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement, including the Total Peace policy.

The President committed to upholding the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) for Venezuelans and pursuing their socioeconomic inclusion. As of 31 October 2022, from the 2.89 million Venezuelans in Colombia, close to 1.63 million received a temporary protection permit (TPP). The regularization of Venezuelans through the TPS was advancing, but their effective socioeconomic inclusion and self-reliance remained a challenge amid high levels of unemployment, informal labour, exploitation of people on the move, the risk of forced recruitment and conflict-related displacement, often also affecting refugees and migrants.

The humanitarian situation in Colombia was affected by increased forced displacement in 2022. According to UNHCR's field monitoring, there were 176 large-group displacement events affecting 68,000 people. Similarly, 76 confinements occurred impacting 69,000 people. The government Victims' Unit registered over 214,000 victims of forced displacement, the highest number since the Peace Agreement. In December 2022, according to official figures, there were over 6.83 million internally displaced people who still needed assistance and reparation. In terms of mixed movements, the number of people crossing the Darien to reach Panama increased by 85 per cent in 2022, with more than 248,000 people a year.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**Displaced persons and persons with international protection needs - including those with specific needs - access a fair and efficient protection system, in line with universal and regional standards, that guarantees their rights.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.60%	1.85%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%

To attain a favorable protection environment, UNHCR focused on strengthening the legal and public policy frameworks on asylum, statelessness, and internal displacement; identifying and responding to barriers to access the territory; promoting access to asylum and documentation as well as responding to internal displacement; and strengthening mechanisms to access justice.

UNHCR provided comments on the possible modification of Decree 1067/2015, which regulates refugee status determination (RSD), to ensure its compliance with international standards and advocated for asylum seekers to have the right to work. Moreover, UNHCR consolidated its access to justice strategy identifying opportunities for strategic litigation on the main barriers faced to access to rights. 115,800 people received legal assistance and 7,520 asylum-seekers and refugees received legal counselling.

Through its support of the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) roll-out, UNHCR promoted access to registration and documentation for Venezuelans and assisted the Government in providing information to more than 70,000 people and supporting the pre-registration of over 16,500 people, particularly those in rural areas or areas with difficult access. About 1.6 million Venezuelans received a temporary protection permit (TPP) from the 2.5 million who had registered. The TPP allowed Venezuelans to access basic services and regularize their migratory status for 10 years. Similarly, the National Civil Registry granted Colombian nationality to children of Venezuelan parents born in Colombia, who were at risk of statelessness. This measure, since the beginning of its implementation, had benefitted more than 83,000 children born in 2015 and after.

UNHCR also supported the State to improve its protection response to internally displaced people (IDPs), including technical assistance to improve the registration system as well as comments on new public policy developments regarding the attention of confined communities.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Persons of concern effectively fulfil their rights and basic needs with a human rights based and AGD approach.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	Unknown	32.80%

2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.89%	92.89%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	15.44%

To promote an effective fulfilment of rights and basic needs, in 2022 UNHCR assisted over 1.2 million refugees and migrants, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, people at risk of statelessness and people in mixed movements. UNHCR also provided information and assistance on access to rights and services to in 2022. A total of 863,000 individuals have registered since late 2018.

UNHCR also supported over 39,000 IDPs living in 42 urban informal settlements in 9 Departments of Colombia, advancing towards the legalization of the settlements and improving the fulfilment of their rights and access to basic facilities.

Over 717,000 Venezuelans were affiliated with the public healthcare system in Colombia. UNHCR, through the National Insurance Project, facilitated access for nearly 70,000 Venezuelans by providing human and financial resources to Municipal Health Secretariates. UNHCR also offered healthcare services, particularly sexual and reproductive healthcare, for more than 10,000 people, focusing on people with irregular migratory status or people who were not yet affiliated with the national healthcare system.

In the education sector, 586,971 Venezuelan girls, boys, teenagers, and young people were registered in the Integrated Enrolment System in the 32 departments. This achievement was both the result of the Government's commitment to guarantee the right to education and of the Inter-Agency Mixed Migration Flows Group's () support to facilitate equal access to Venezuelan children.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Persons of concern and communities can effectively exercise their right to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives with a human rights based and age, gender and diversity approach.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.49%	88.09%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	IDPs	Unknown	97.51%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.02%	53.02%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	Unknown	81.68%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.22%	22.22%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.24%	47.24%

UNHCR's main lines of intervention on community empowerment focused on strengthening the capacities of community-based organizations, volunteers, indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, women and youth leadership, accountability to affected people (AAP), communication with communities (CwC), and peaceful coexistence projects.

UNHCR contributed to strengthening community structures and organizations, particularly first and second-level ethnic authorities, to improve their self-protection mechanisms and expand spaces for their effective

participation and advocacy in local and national planning and decision-making fora. At the national level, UNHCR promoted the inclusion of affected communities in the design and formulation of public policies and for them to influence the State's protection mechanisms.

To improve its communication with communities, UNHCR also supported a network of community outreach volunteers, community-based organizations, and ethnic authorities, with a special emphasis on people facing heightened protection risks. UNHCR's community-based initiatives also promoted dialogue with and the empowerment of individuals with specific protection needs. UNHCR developed communication materials with an AGD approach.

Lastly, UNHCR reinforced its work with local protection networks, offering capacity-building sessions and organizational support, with a special focus on organizations working with or led by the LGBTIQ+ community, sex workers, women and girls, and youth, supporting them in developing their projects, protection strategies and advocacy agendas.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**Persons of concern achieve socioeconomic, legal and cultural inclusion with a human rights based and AGD approach.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	4
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	4
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	762,717	2,183,692

According to migration authorities, there were over 2.8 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Colombia. Around 1.6 million were granted a temporary protection permit (TPP), a measure that gave Venezuelans access to rights and services. Although the number of Venezuelans who sought a formal job in 2022 remained limited, it represented a 64 per cent increase, compared with 2021.

The new government's Total Peace policy and the full implementation of the Peace Agreement (rural reform, victim's rights, ethnic chapter of the Agreement) which gives priority to underserved communities in the Pacific region and other conflict-affected areas, started to open some opportunities for solutions to IDPs. In 2022, UNHCR worked towards socioeconomic inclusion through access to formal employment as well as the legalization of informal settlements hosting both IDPs and refugees.

Based on UNHCR's long-standing experience in addressing solutions to internal displacement in Colombia, including technical assistance to key institutions, engagement with affected communities, and support for the legalization of informal internally displaced people settlements, UNHCR assumed the role of co-leader, jointly with UNDP, of the new UN Steering Group on Solutions to Internal Displacement. The group worked towards harnessing the UN's efforts and provided support to the Government through a triple nexus approach (humanitarian/development/peace) with a human rights-based approach; it also advanced the implementation of the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.

Similarly, UNHCR promoted the development of policies to overcome the vulnerability of internally displaced people and the progressive advance towards solutions through the legalization of informal settlements. Legalization processes are a gateway to the fulfilment of other rights, being a catalyst for local development and institutional response to the most vulnerable.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The Total Peace policy led to some important advances, including a decrease in clashes between the Colombian army and illegal armed actors. However, its implementation will be a complex, extended process. In the second half of 2022, confrontations among illegal armed actors increased, along the Pacific coast and in the eastern regions of the country.

Colombia experienced a gradual deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to the confluence of multiple phenomena: the continuity of the internal armed conflict and the increase of situations of displacement and confinement amongst other impacts of violence against the civilian population, the large-scale arrival of refugees and migrants from Venezuela and mixed movements of other nationalities, as well as an increase in the frequency and severity of disasters and climate change, added to the deepening of protection needs due to the lasting social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since the demobilization of the FARC-EP (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army), there had been a reconfiguration of the illegal armed actors which exerted territorial and social control in several regions of the country, mostly in border areas and along the Pacific Coast, with a disproportioned impact on indigenous and afro-Colombian peoples, and increased risks of gender-based violence and the forced recruitment of children.

There were also challenges in terms of access to rights for temporary protection permit (TPP) holders due to the lack of knowledge of civil servants of the TPP as an identity document and the difficulty for the TPP to be accepted by the information systems of public entities (e.g., access to healthcare services). The challenges were gradually being overcome through the training of public and private entities, but this would take time. Moreover, there were still over 300,000 Venezuelans living in Colombia who had not been able to commence the registration process for the TPP.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR has two Memoranda of Understanding with the Government of Colombia for the response to IDPS and refugees respectively. In addition, UNHCR's work plan with the Government of Colombia (Plan Cuatrienal 2021-2024), is aligned with the . Both documents contribute to aligning the protection and solutions work of UNHCR to the priorities of the Colombian State.

In 2022, UNHCR co-led the Interagency Group for Mixed Migration Flows (), together with IOM, which brings together over 80 partners. As of 31 December 2022, the Refugees and Migrants Response Plan (RMRP) registered a total financing of \$248 million allocated to Colombia. A total of 1.63 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela and host communities benefitted from 61,400 activities carried out by GIFMM partners under the RMRP. Similarly, UNHCR co-led the National Protection Cluster, with the Norwegian Refugee Council and Danish Refugee Council, and contributed to the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that supported 363,000 people at risk or affected by conflict and the effects of climate change.

UNHCR provided technical support to the 's Final Report, particularly regarding the elaboration of the victims in exile chapter, highlighting the effects of armed conflict in border areas and analysing data about Colombian refugees, asylum-seekers, and persons in need of international protection. UNHCR also supported the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) by promoting the participation of IDPs within its legal processes and promoting the investigation of internal displacement in 3 of the main cases that are currently being prioritized by JEP.

In 2022 UNHCR had over 50 partnership agreements, including with national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN agencies and Colombian government entities, which resulted in over .



## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

People UNHCR serves can access the territory without being returned.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	61.00%	61.17%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	50.00%	58.81%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To prevent *refoulement* in transit zones, the Public Ministry, Local and National Ombudspersons' Offices, as well as UNHCR legal partners intervened in several cases, both at the international airport and at border crossings, ensuring access to asylum procedures, guaranteeing respect for due process and adequate treatment of the people under UNHCR's mandate.

UNHCR also promoted the extension of the administrative measure taken by the Colombian Government called "Primero la Niñez", which allowed 84,000 children, born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents who did not meet the residency requirement, to obtain Colombian nationality since 2019.

Lastly, because of the implementation of the Comprehensive Migratory Law in 2021, a regulation of a Refugee Status Determination Procedure for the Stateless started at the end of 2022. UNHCR provided technical assistance and written comments to the Internal Group on Nationality of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The expedition of the Procedure is expected in the first half of 2023.

#### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The absence of clear regulations on the competencies of entities within airports, including normative limitations to receive asylum claims in transit zones, as well as limited capacities to attend to the population, prevented the Ombudsperson's Office from assisting people at risk of *refoulement*. Given the prioritization of activities in support of the asylum system, including the development of an information system to enhance the Government's management of asylum claims, UNHCR did not have enough resources to carry out training on international protection benefitting members of Migration Colombia and the Inter-ministerial Working Group on Asylum. Considering the change of Government, and the turnover of migration officials across the country, it would be desirable to implement these activities in 2023 to familiarize new personnel with international protection principles, in particular access to territory, non-*refoulement* and respect for due process in immigration proceedings.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Registration, documentation and asylum processes and temporary protection status are effective and accessible by people UNHCR serves.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,131.00	765.00	765.00

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Office promoted the registration of Venezuelans in the Temporal Protection Status (TPS) by supporting Migration Colombia's rolling out of the TPS implementation phases. At the end of the year, 7,850 people were pre-registered and Migration Colombia received financial support for the printing of over 2 million identity cards. Orientation centres provided information and counselling to 16,850 people regarding access to TPS, its registration and procedures.

Regarding the Internal Working Group on Refugee Status Determination (GIT-Refugio), UNHCR supported the entity to reduce the backlog of asylum applications. For this purpose, UNHCR designed an information system that customized the needs of the extraordinary plan. Under this system, the Colombian government obtained information on the focal points and members of each asylum application and demographic data such as gender, age, and location in the country, identifying cases that had not received a response for more than 4 years.

In addition, it also obtained data such as the profile of the cases according to the Advisory Commission for the Determination of Refugee Status (CONARE) list. Under this extraordinary plan, the GIT-Refugio reviewed more than 13,000 physical files (almost 29,000 individuals) of Venezuelan asylum applications. About 9,000 individuals (4,000 cases) opted for the TPP and resigned from the asylum system. About 14,000 individuals (7,000 cases), who applied for asylum between 2020 and 2019, were not in the country, and, therefore, their cases were closed. About 600 individuals (300 cases) decided to continue in the asylum system and they were prioritized to be interviewed.

Regarding the response of UNHCR to IDPs, UNHCR provided technical support for the training of 64 government officials (ombudspersons) in 10 Departments. The workshops were focused on the revision of the procedure for taking statements for large-scale events (displacement and confinement). The aim was to improve the immediate attention that local officials must provide to these humanitarian emergencies. This action was strengthened with the development of a Registration App, which facilitates the taking of displacement victims' statements in places with low connectivity and reduced statement-taking times.

Lastly, UNHCR and its partners registered 324,000 individuals of which 53 per cent were women and 47 per cent men, as well as 174,000 receptions (basic registration) which 76 per cent of the focal points were women and 24 per cent men. This gave a total of 498,000 people registered by UNHCR in 2022. This data allowed the operation to have disaggregated information about the specific needs of the people under UNHCR's mandate.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR expressed to the Government its concern considering some limitations in access to rights faced by asylum seekers, including barriers to formal employment, and the length of the RSD process, a situation that could provoke the abandonment of well-founded asylum claims.

Due to violence and intimidation, many displacement and confinement events were not reported by the victims for fear of retaliation. As a result, the actual scale of such phenomena continued to be difficult to assess. Likewise, foreigners without legal stay who were victims of the armed conflict continue to face

barriers to accessing the Victim's Unit Registry. This particularly affects Venezuelans who were victims of the internal armed conflict.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**The implementation of the legal framework and policy is improved and decentralized, and public programmes are developed to strengthen the protection system and access to rights with an age, gender and diversity approach.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Stateless Persons	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) received UNHCR's technical and financial support for the case management of 330 children with specific protection needs, most of them Venezuelans, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). This was complemented by training 184 ICBF government officials for the activation of institutional protection pathways for the recognition of children's refugee status. UNHCR also updated 7 Child Protection action plans with the ICBF, based on risk assessments conducted in 9 departments of Colombia. UNHCR also strengthened the capacities of 9,310 actors of the child protection system, belonging to institutions, schools, communities, and social organizations.

In the institutional response to gender-based violence (GBV), UNHCR provided human and financial resources to local family protection institutions (*Comisarías de Familia*). 715 GBV survivors received legal and psychosocial support. In addition, 434 public servants were trained on GBV standards and international protection. The infrastructure of a *Comisaría de Familia* in Arauca was refurbished, allowing survivors to be assisted in a safe and dignified environment.

Related to the protection of the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, UNHCR provided technical support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Border Management Office for the development of guidelines for intercultural response to the cross-border indigenous population from Venezuela. This was done in consultation with the National Indigenous Organization (ONIC), which advocated for the right to asylum for Venezuelan cross-border indigenous peoples at the highest risk, and for the recognition of the Colombian nationality.

Similarly, UNHCR strengthened the capacity of the Constitutional Court through the modernization of its website. The information gathered by institutional partners of UNHCR also served to inform the Constitutional Court on the follow-up process of the Unconstitutional State of Affairs. This led to the Court's invitation to UNHCR to support regional plans in the framework of the Public Policy of Prevention and Protection, as well as the support requested to improve the public policy on confinements.

Likewise, the Victims' Unit received technical assistance and human resources to strengthen the public policy on returns and relocations, which allowed the closure of 16 return and relocation plans. As a result, UNHCR supported the Victims' Unit to elaborate a policy document with lessons learned and best practices, and a set of indicators to gauge when the conditions were optimal to bring closure to return and relocation plans. UNHCR, with JDC support, also promoted the implementation of the IRIS recommendation of EGRISS, with the Victim's Unit and the National Department of Statistics. Lastly, the Office supported the training of 130 Government Secretariates and municipal public servants in 11 departments for updating contingency plans.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The number of non-State-armed actors who sought control of strategic territories increased and with it, the recruitment and use of children. There was a high level of impunity and severe limitations of the judicial system to effectively handle gender-based violence cases. At the same time, the change in government and consequent turnover of officials in various institutions had an impact on the achievement of some of the outcomes initially planned by the organization.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**People UNHCR serves are protected from the effects of armed conflict and other forms of violence and exploitation.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's legal partners supported strategic litigation. Among others, 2 actions were implemented: (i) LGBTI cases were supported in their notary processes to obtain documents for name changes and the subsequent process before Migration Colombia to access temporary protection permits (TPP) with their identity name; (ii) A legal protection action (tutela) was filed on behalf of Venezuelan victims of the armed conflict in Colombia to raise awareness of the how this population was doubly affected.

Additionally, 76 local Ombudsperson's Offices (Personerías Municipales) received human resources and financial support from UNHCR. Through this support, advocacy was carried out with Mayors' offices to include people under UNHCR's mandate in their policies and supported the local Ombudspersons (Personeros) receiving declarations of forcibly displaced people, in case of large-scale displacement events, as well as conducted border monitoring activities. UNHCR permanently followed up on protection risks through the protection monitoring conducted by its 17 field offices. The exchange of information in institutional meetings and with agencies of the United Nations System contributed to improving the State's timely and comprehensive response.

UNHCR shared information to analyse the risks identified for the Venezuelan population in the context of the armed conflict with the early warning system of the Ombudsperson's Office to the inclusion of those risks in the early warnings. In 2022, monitoring was carried out for the issuance of binational early warnings in the Darien and North Pacific region (border with Panama), and on the border with Ecuador, thanks to UNHCR's support. Also, UNHCR strengthened the presence of State institutions, such as the Ombudsperson's Office in 12 departments, and the early warning system in areas affected by the conflict with the aim of monitoring and alerting risk scenarios, issuing preventive orders to institutions in charge of protecting people, and promoting access to rights.

UNHCR established the inter-institutional strategy for the monitoring of high-risk protection cases involving the National Protection Unit (UNP), the Interior Ministry and the Attorney General's Office. In this sense, UNHCR supported the development of the methodology used in 55 cases. Similarly, 15 cases were

followed up by the Office of the Attorney General - Delegate for Ethnic Affairs and 100 more cases were reviewed by the National Protection Unit (UNP) before their presentation to the Committee for the Risk Evaluation (CERREM).

UNHCR also promoted meetings with the institutions responsible for the implementation of the Public Policy for Prevention and Protection to coordinate actions to prevent displacement and confinement in areas highly affected by conflict and violence. UNHCR thus supported urgent regional prevention and protection plans, to promote an institutional response in areas of recurrent emergencies.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

More efforts were needed to overcome the “unconstitutional state of affairs” stated by the Constitutional Court in 2004. The follow-up Commission was established to assist the Court in measuring the effective enjoyment of rights and carried out surveys in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2014. Since then, due to the lack of resources, no survey had been conducted. UNHCR was planning to support the work of the follow-up Commission to that end in 2023. Given the security conditions in some parts of the country, some activities were postponed due to difficulties in ensuring humanitarian access.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Civic spaces are expanded, and people UNHCR serves and host communities are empowered and have strengthened self-protection mechanisms and autonomous self-management mechanisms to participate in public policy design and decisions that affect their lives.**

**People UNHCR serves access two-way communication and feedback and response channels/mechanisms with adequate and timely information about their rights.**

**Peaceful coexistence and community leadership contribute to increased integration and resilience in communities and decreases discrimination and xenophobia.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR developed an Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) system and collected feedback from 765 people sharing messages of congratulations (91 per cent), complaints (3.5 per cent), and requests for information or assistance (5.5 per cent), all of which were used to adjust UNHCR's response. In coordination with the Inter-Agency Mixed Migration Flows Group (GIFMM), UNHCR also developed information materials to inform Venezuelans about the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) and provided crucial information for northbound onward movements attempting to cross the Darien.

UNHCR also launched a roadmap for community mobilization and empowerment and consulted 1,254 women, men, and children as part of 94 participatory assessments. The main findings described a lack of socioeconomic inclusion and guarantees for meaningful participation in decision-making spaces, discrimination, and xenophobia, as well as the persistence of protection risks, including those associated with the armed conflict, such as child recruitment, gender-based violence, labour exploitation, illegal economies, and disputes over territorial control.

Similarly, UNHCR strengthened 51 Venezuelan organizations and supported its 1,190 members achieving their participation in 135 decision-making and public policy mechanisms and providing direct assistance to 28,598 of them. Thanks to the UNHCR National Volunteers Outreach Program, 114 people were trained in leadership and communication, 4,276 people obtained a Unique Registry for Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV), 3,803 people were assisted with biometric processing, and 16,682 obtained a TPS application.

In addition, UNHCR supported the National Indigenous Organization (ONIC) on case management and strengthened their Human Rights Observatory, benefiting over 1,820 indigenous people in border areas and 7,915 displaced indigenous people. Likewise, UNHCR assisted in the establishment of the afro-Colombian national organization JUNTANZA to strengthen their advocacy for afro-Colombian internally displaced people.

Through the “*Ven y Juega*” (Come and Play) project, UNHCR conducted sports activities with a focus on equitable access and leadership for girls in 3 departments. In addition, UNHCR supported 46 young coaches to prevent recruitment and conducted spot activities with 1,400 children in 15 departments.

Aiming to promote integration, Colombians and Venezuelans shared their experiences as part of UNHCR's public information campaign “*Somos Panas*”, which reached more than 61 million views and had almost 111,000 followers. UNHCR also conducted 30 workshops with 35 media outlets on fair practices when covering refugees and migrants-related topics. As a result, 28 media outlets engaged with their own rules to prevent stigmatizing narratives against Venezuelans and promote their local integration.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Although afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples were disproportionately affected by the armed conflict and violence, due to funding constraints UNHCR had limited capacity to contribute to meeting their basic and protection needs. Women, children, and LGBTIQ+ victims, as well as gender-based violence survivors, faced serious protection risks and limited access to rights. This also impacted UNHCR's ability to assist people at heightened risk, such as youth, children at risk, GBV survivors Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Insufficient funds were available to support the extension to all territories of community outreach volunteers envisioned in the National Volunteers Outreach Program, thereby limiting protection networks within the community.

UNHCR and its media allies still faced significant challenges in promoting a narrative based on inclusion and solidarity.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs



**Sufficient and efficient orientation and activation response mechanisms coordinated and articulated institutional response, and support of humanitarian, civil society and other relevant actors ensure that people UNHCR serves have timely and adequate access to services and assistance, applying the UNHCR strategic framework for climate action.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	IDPs	4.61%	10.00%	9.74%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.58%	21.00%	25.05%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	IDPs	Unknown	32.00%	32.10%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.38%	94.00%	94.38%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The people whom UNHCR serves accessed lifesaving, reliable, and updated information through the national helpline, the 60 information and orientation centres, and 7 mobile attention units localized in 19 departments and 40 municipalities across the country. Over 100,000 people were informed on multiple issues of protection interest. Based on the identification of specific protection needs, 22,000 individuals were connected to essential protection and specialized services.

UNHCR supported the government's Child Protection Case Management: i) 330 case management cases jointly with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF); ii) 58 cases of child recruitment and use with the Monitoring Mechanism of Resolution 1612, iii) 1,125 child protection cases jointly with the childhood delegate of the National Ombudsperson's Office's. Moreover, 2,930 children benefitted from specific protection measures to prevent recruitment through cultural activities. Similarly, UNHCR implemented a project called Pedagogical and Child Protection benefitting 1,600 children between Colombians and Venezuelans. Likewise, UNHCR supported the design and publication of protocols against xenophobia and discrimination in 96 Certified Territorial Entities/Secretariats of Education.

UNHCR coordinated a legal network between the public ministry and partners to assist 116,000 people which received individualized legal guidance allowing access to legal assistance in 16 municipalities in 9 departments of the country. Also, UNHCR and the delegate from the National Ombudsperson's Office for Women's Rights and Gender Issues provided orientation and psycho-legal assistance to 7,765 women and 1,165 LGBTIQ+ survivors of GBV in 8 departments. Also, through 5 Safe Houses for GBV survivors, UNHCR assisted 2,135 people.

In addition, UNHCR provided multipurpose cash grants (81.6 per cent), and specific programs such as cash assistance for health (4 per cent), funerary costs (4.2 per cent), livelihoods (10 per cent) and cash for documentation (0.2 per cent), benefitting 11,150 households (39,320 individuals). At the same time, UNHCR assisted with the affiliation to the Colombian health system of 64,350 Venezuelan refugees and migrants and returned Colombians in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. UNHCR also trained 6,320 government officials on the current normative regulations.

UNHCR focused the response on i) providing sexual and reproductive health services to 17,645 people; ii) reducing HIV transmission to 9,695 people; iii) assisting in health consultations to 5 victims of GBV; and iv) preventing and managing the consequences of sexual violence to 305 people. UNHCR also supported the development of 32 community infrastructures that benefitted 1,180 people. In terms of the UNHCR's emergency response, 1,080 refugee housing units were distributed and installed in 2022, and 243,230 purification tablets were provided for those crossing the Darien.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR required additional funding to provide protection services for people crossing the Darién towards North America. These face disproportional gender-based violence risks, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as child protection risks such as child recruitment and family separations.

Given the security situation in some territories, due to the presence of non-State armed actors and illegal networks, there were restrictions on humanitarian access, which impacted the implementation of UNHCR and its partners' projects.

Multisectoral assistance was only provided to the most vulnerable people identified by UNHCR offices. Prices for basic goods and services have increased since 2022, curtailing the purchasing power of refugees and conflict-affected households as well as migrant households. As a result, the multipurpose grant values approved by the Government in 2022 currently covered only around 40% of the households' monthly expenditure gap.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**Government and private sector ensure access of people UNHCR serves to decent work and sustainable livelihoods, social dialogue, and social protection systems.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	65.00%	70.48%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	Unknown	42.00%	41.63%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.34%	15.00%	21.34%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the framework of the implementation of the Temporal Protection Status (TPS) and its implications in the labour market, UNHCR provided technical support to the Colombian Ministry of Labour, specifically to the Labour Mobility Working Group, achieving a timely response to 1,910 requests submitted by employers on the legal aspects of hiring Venezuelan workers and training 1,540 employers on the actual regulation.

UNHCR and its partners supported the formal hiring of 3,235 Venezuelans, which facilitated their access to social security and social inclusion. In collaboration with the National Professional Training Service (SENA in Spanish), more than 770 people were assisted in accessing a job training and skills certification program to facilitate their access to formal and decent work, while 415 people benefitted from cash assistance to enable their participation in the certification program.



Accordingly, UNHCR and Corporación Ayuda Humanitaria continued the implementation of the graduation model in Antioquia, which consisted of supporting financial inclusion and strengthening the abilities and skills of Venezuelan refugees and migrants to access jobs and be self-employed, which benefitted 1,130 people in 2022. The graduation model allowed the participant families of the program to meet their basic needs, be self-sustaining, come together locally and contribute to the economy.

In terms of self-employment, UNHCR supported small entrepreneurs to participate in the Fundación ANDI (the social organization of the National Association of Businessmen of Colombia) initiative, which aimed to create a registry of productive units managed by vulnerable populations throughout the country to be presented and included in the productive chains of the ANDI participating private companies.

In addition, UNHCR promoted access to public trade fairs contracted by local authorities for small businesses run by forcibly displaced people throughout the cities and municipalities where UNHCR operated. Also, UNHCR and its partners supported 1,950 entrepreneurs with technical capacity and delivered cash assistance (seed capital) to 490 people to strengthen their business initiatives.

Finally, UNHCR led the working group on financial inclusion of the Inter-Agency Mixed Migration Flows Group (GIFMM in Spanish). As part of the working group, activities comprised the broadcasting of the financial orientation guide for Venezuelan refugees and migrants -including the making of an educative video. Likewise, UNHCR supported the Colombian banking and financial guild Asobancaria on the revision of a guide aiming to present TPP to financial institutions. UNHCR supported Colombia's Unit on Financial Regulation in the development of an advocacy event on the inclusion of refugees and migrants in financial services -with the participation of 40 organizations and institutions.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite UNHCR's advocacy efforts and technical assistance, asylum seekers had not yet acquired the right to legally work in Colombia. Consequently, the risk of becoming victims of labour exploitation and forced labour persists.

Even though UNHCR promoted linkages to public and private support services by the entrepreneurs supported through the projects, the long-term viability of such projects required continued attention.

Persisting institutional barriers hindered the effective access of refugees and migrants to financial services as well as administrative barriers (validating customers' identity, adapting the bank registering system, processes to verify credit history, etc.). This will require continued follow-up in 2023.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Durable solutions are accessible to people UNHCR serves with specific protection needs who cannot locally integrate in Colombia.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	120	534	534

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR resettled 534 people to Australia, Canada, and the United States of America. This represents 88% of the total 2022 quota. By meeting these quotas, UNHCR Colombia provided important protection to those whose specific needs in the country of asylum remain unmet. The program also contributed to the operation's overall objective by utilizing PRIMES extensively. The program not only delivered protection to the people whom UNHCR serves, but it also enabled them to benefit from specialized services such as psychosocial and legal assistance (70 people).

It is important to point out that the program enabled interventions for urgent needs such as shelter, documentation, and medications not covered by the public health system, among others. In 2022, only 4 urgent cases departed for Canada. The first cohort of Venezuelans interviewed by the USA in December 2022 will depart in the first quarter of 2023.

UNHCR worked closely with the NGO to provide timely logistical support for the first cohort of Venezuelans that needed to be interviewed by the US government resulting in the processing of 295 individuals. This number represents a 99% acceptance rate of the cases submitted to the US government in 2022.

In terms of complementary pathways, more than 2,000 potential curricula vital were received with 8 applicants referred to TalentLift (Non-profit talent agency) by Compensar (Colombia's public employment agency) as part of international labor mobility processes, which represented 80% of the target. One workshop on sociocultural orientation was created and was offered by Compensar University. One guide on adapting CV for Canadian Employers was also created.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The International Labor Mobility Project proved challenging to implement with a higher level of effort required than expected and strategies not as efficient as anticipated.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**People UNHCR serves and host communities in urban and rural contexts have access to solutions process through an area-based approach.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	IDPs	Unknown	14.00%	15.52%
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.36%	3.00%	3.36%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	37.00%	37.31%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR's legalization intervention was adapted to comply with the characteristics of the mixed protection and solutions strategy and the area-based approach; therefore, all new interventions not only considered internally displaced people and host communities but also Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as Colombian returnees. The project assisted 16 communities prioritized by the field offices. UNHCR and its partners worked with local authorities, which translates into staff and resources being

allocated to municipalities to support the legalization of more informal settlements. As part of the project, the partnership with the Ministry of Housing allowed UNHCR to develop audio-visual material related to legalization processes, which was disseminated among local authorities in the municipalities with the largest number of informal settlements. This activity was aligned with a Constitutional Court order which urges the Ministry to disseminate legalization processes more effectively and to especially target informal settlements comprised of internally displaced people.

UNHCR also supported the design of routes for the solution of legal issues related to the land of 5 prioritized indigenous communities. In addition, in 2022, support was provided to 9 indigenous communities on land issues related to land titling, expansion, and constitution.

In 2022, UNHCR supported 30 workers and their families to be relocated from Cucuta (Norte de Santander) and Riohacha (La Guajira) to Bogotá D.C. to fill vacancies. UNHCR reached an agreement with companies interested in participating in the project as allies, aided the workers and their families in the mobilization process (including cash assistance) and supported them in their integration process in the new city. The beneficiaries had access to domiciliary public services, housing, and the children to the education system.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The process of legalizing informal settlements took time and required building trust and partnership with local authorities, which often had no resources to accompany such processes. Relocations to urban areas also took time to materialize. Most relocation plans for victims of the armed conflict require on average over 5 years to reach an adequate level of implementation and provide IDPs with sufficient services to meet their basic needs. UNHCR supported local authorities in leading such relocation processes but without external support, most interventions would not be fully sustainable. The ongoing rural reform would present opportunities in terms of land allocation that needed to be harnessed.

In terms of returns, given the volatile security situation in many areas, it was still a challenge to support displaced communities to return to their places of origin. Indigenous and afro-Colombian communities face specific challenges and required specific and reinforced attention.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR's Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) Policy in Colombia materializes by ensuring that the people UNHCR serves actively participated in all decisions that impact them. In 2022, UNHCR also promoted the following lines of intervention throughout its programs:

**Participation and Inclusion:** UNHCR carried out 192 focal groups as part of 94 participatory assessments consulting 1,248 people: 777 women (62 per cent), 471 men (38 per cent), and 214 children (17 per cent), divided into different groups categorized by their specific protection needs.

**AGD-Inclusive Programming:** All data collection, monitoring exercises and reporting carried out by UNHCR were disaggregated according to age, gender, and diversity. Age, gender, and diversity disaggregated data is standardized in the operation and includes sex, age, disability, and specific protection needs.

The gender marker was applied to all UNHCR programs in the Refugee and Migrants Response Plan () as the technical tool for checking whether they have meaningful gender equality, as well as the AGD approach in all partnership agreements.

**Communication and Transparency:** UNHCR implemented the regional strategy on communication with communities to ensure access to adequate and timely information. Age, gender, and diversity communication materials were developed.

**Feedback and Response:** UNHCR improved the accountability to affected people (AAP) system through the standardization of feedback formats, data collection and analysis using an age, gender, and diversity approach. The information collected was shared internally for analysis and to propose adjustments to the response.

**Advancing Gender Equality:** UNHCR had 501 staffing positions, and 55 per cent of the staff were women. In addition, the operation has prioritized: i) strengthening women's organizations and women leaders; and ii) assistance for high-risk women and girls, as well as gender-based violence survivors.

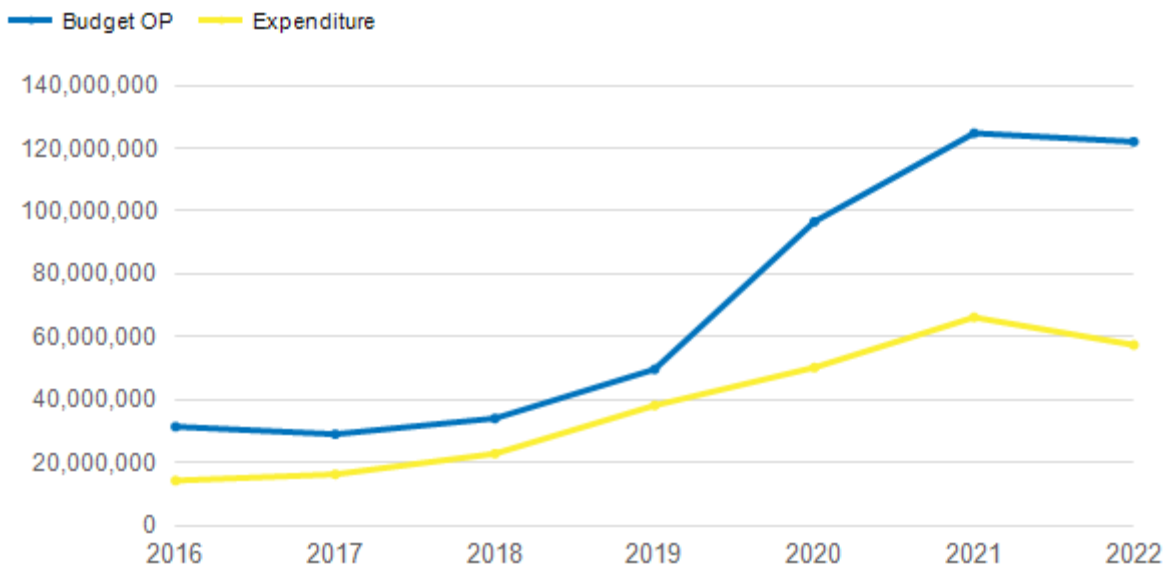
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

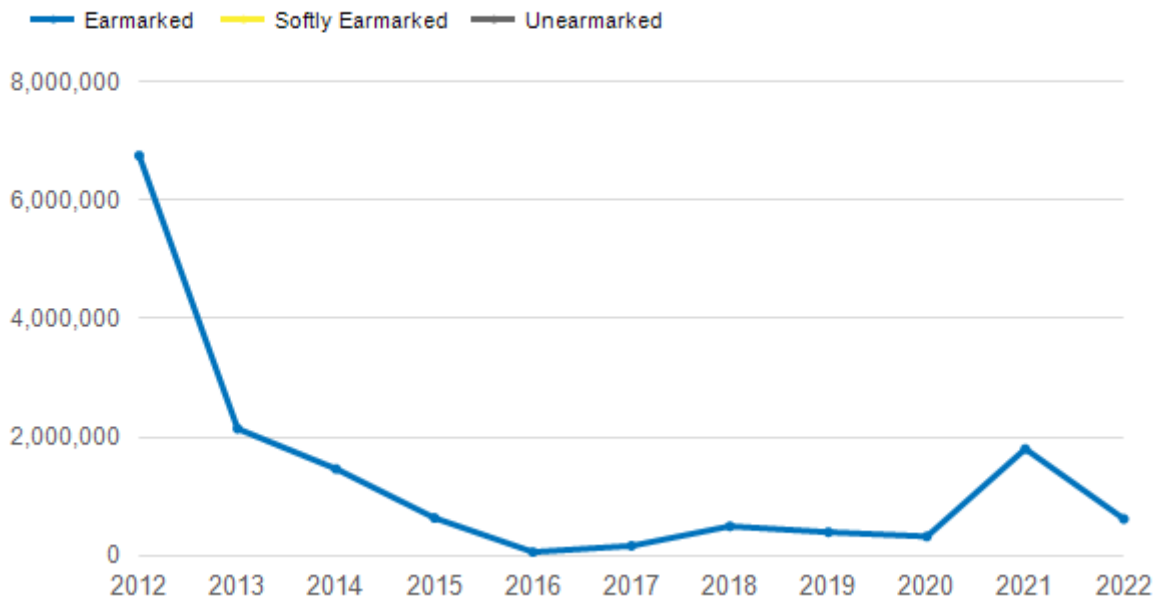
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	48,923,897	11,233,109	22.96%	11,232,931	100.00%
IA2: Respond	42,550,547	30,449,378	71.56%	30,609,729	100.53%
IA3: Empower	13,010,274	8,464,021	65.06%	8,463,965	100.00%
IA4: Solve	17,586,728	7,164,779	40.74%	7,164,754	100.00%
All Impact Areas		584,443	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,071,446</b>	<b>57,895,730</b>	<b>47.43%</b>	<b>57,471,379</b>	<b>99.27%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	14,657,036	1,185,199	8.09%	1,185,199	100.00%
OA2: Status	15,203,359	1,324,459	8.71%	1,324,459	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	9,314,733	6,083,571	65.31%	5,865,903	96.42%
OA6: Justice	9,748,769	2,855,470	29.29%	2,855,292	99.99%
OA7: Community	13,010,274	8,523,894	65.52%	8,523,838	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	42,550,547	30,390,618	71.42%	30,558,028	100.55%
OA13 Livelihood	9,551,678	4,040,590	42.30%	4,028,936	99.71%
OA15: Resettle	2,463,713	868,409	35.25%	868,409	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	5,571,336	2,260,328	40.57%	2,260,328	100.00%
EA20: External		987	0.00%	987	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		362,205	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,071,446</b>	<b>57,895,730</b>	<b>47.43%</b>	<b>57,471,379</b>	<b>99.27%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR Colombia’s budget in 2022 was slightly smaller than in 2021, and a reduced level of donor contributions translated into lower expenditure overall. This reduction had an impact on several key activities the office prioritized like:

- Support of the authorities in implementing regularization of Venezuelans through the Temporary Protection Status initiative, including in the event of an expansion of the TPS for those who arrived after 31 January 2021.
- Expanding programming promoting health insurance affiliation for holders of the Temporary Protection Permit.
- Expansion of the Graduation Model through the issuance of an impact bond and a financial inclusion campaign.

Strengthening Colombia's ombudsperson function (present in every municipality in Colombia), critical in ensuring access to rights for both Venezuelan refugees/migrants and Colombians displaced by the internal conflict.

Enhanced effort to formalize informal settlements in urban centres populated by Venezuelans and displaced Colombians.

A new CBI program focused on multi-purpose grants for all communities served by UNHCR and delivered through a financial service provider with a presence in nearly every Colombian municipality.



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