

30 September 2025

1. Crisis overviewⁱ

4 / 5	13.6 million	3.3 million	\$342,3 million	21,2%
Inform severity index	People in need of humanitarian aid (HNRP 2025/RMRP 2025)	People targeted in the response plan (HRP 2025/RMRP 2025)	Required to reach the target (HRP 2025)	Of the HRP required funding secured (FTS 2025)
89 MSEK	-	8 MSEK	97 MSEK	
Initial allocation	Additional allocation	Flexible funding	Total Sida funding 2025	

Despite progress in the implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP, Colombia has continued to face a protracted internal armed conflict with serious humanitarian consequences that worsened over the last year. There are currently eight non-international armed conflicts ongoing of which three are between the government and Non State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and five are between NSAGs. Under President Petro's Total Peace policy, some localized progress has been achieved in new peace dialogue processes, especially in regions such as Nariño, but the stagnation of other processes and the fragmentation of NSAGs caused intensified confrontations with an increased number of civilians who are either directly targeted or caught in the crossfires. Simultaneously, there has been a surge in the number of cases of threats to human rights defenders, as well as an increase in coercion, extortions, kidnappings, child forced recruitment, sexual violence and use of landmines and improvised explosive devices. This has a heavy impact on local communities, especially Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. During 2024 and 2025 a worrying trend has been seen with new municipalities, previously not affected by the armed conflict, recording events of mass displacements and explosive devices.

The situation is compounded by cyclical natural disasters, migration flows and a lack of state control in one third of the territory as well as limited state services in rural areas. Colombia is one of the countries most affected by internal displacement with 5.1 million people living in displacement at the end of 2024 (IDMC). So far in 2025 1,4 million people have been affected by massive emergencies, and 163,600 people were internally displaced due to conflict. Colombia also currently hosts around 2.9 million Venezuelans.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan for Community Priorities (HRP) updated for 2025 and the preliminary Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2025, an estimated 9.8 million people face protection risks; 9.9 million people face difficulties to access health services; 7.5 million people have limited access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and 3.5 million children face unmet needs in terms of education. At least 13 million people in Colombia are moderately or severely food insecure (25 per cent of the population) and 10.8 per cent of the population suffer from chronic malnutrition, according to the World Food Programme (WFP) (EFSA May 2024). The Afro-descendant and indigenous populations as well as migrant and refugee populations on average experience higher levels of food insecurity as compared to the national average.

In 2025, there has been an increase in attacks against health care institutions and personnel up to 101 attacks according to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with the departments of Norte de Santander, Chocó, Caquetá and Antioquia mostly affected. Most cases were attacks on the life and safety of medical personnel, resulting in weakened or complete lack of health care services for entire communities.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports an increase in coercion and threats exerted by NSAGs, an increase in child recruitment, the installation of explosive devices in indigenous and Afro-descendant communities including an increased use of thrown explosives carried by drones. In fact, people injured or killed by explosive devices increased by 145 per cent compared to 2024. Additionally, various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls persist in high rates. The presence of NSAGs increases risk factors associated to GBV, as well as barriers to access protection and health services for survivors and those in need. The Protection Cluster estimates that 3.3 million people are at risk of GBV in 2025. Data collected through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) established by the UN Security Council indicate that the verified number of cases of recruitment of children into armed groups as of August 2025 was higher than the number of cases during all of 2024. The MRM identified at least 155 cases of child recruitments between January and July 2025. This trend indicates that 2025 could be the year with the highest number of verified child recruitment cases. Some other sources claim that around 1,000 children are recruited per year.

The frequency and severity of meteorological events due to climate change, including extreme weather events, are also driving humanitarian needs and exacerbating the vulnerability of communities. Between January and August 2025, 707,000 people were affected by climate variability-related disasters, particularly due to exposure to El Niño and La Niña phenomena. According to the HRP 2024–2025, at least 9.3 million people will be exposed to the impact of El Niño phenomenon in the short and medium term.

Humanitarian access continues to be a major challenge. In 2025, as of July, 228 humanitarian access impediment events had been recorded, of which the majority were related to hostilities

from armed groups or military operations with the departments of Cauca, Norte de Santander and Chocó being the most affected. Throughout 2025, 137,600 people were affected by total mobility restrictions (confinement) due to armed actors controlling territories, almost at the same level total of people affected by the same situation in 2024.

The migration situation in 2024 continued to be marked by illegal action, with armed groups controlling migration routes. Refugees and migrants have been strongly impacted by armed conflict and are exposed to numerous risks during their movements. The crossings through the dangerous rainforest of the Darien gap towards Panama, Central America and the US slightly decreased and during 2024 was around 300,000 (compared to around 520,000/2023). The migration situation in 2025 experienced a transformation due to new policy restrictions imposed by the U.S administration and the closure of the border by the Panama authorities. According to Migración Colombia, crossings south - north through the Darien gap reduced drastically during 2025. At the same time, there has been an increase in a reverse influx of people crossing the Darien gap in direction north – south. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) around 15,000 people have crossed in the reverse direction during 2025 and have been observed highly vulnerable given the exposure to the control of armed groups, as well as with acute humanitarian needs, according to UNHCR and IOM. Political developments in the US, Venezuela and Colombia could trigger new and increased influxes with dire humanitarian consequences and increased pressure on service-strained local communities.

3. The humanitarian response

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has presented a two-year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2024 –2025 that seeks to strengthen capacities at community level called the *Humanitarian Response Plan for Community Priorities*. The plan includes two overarching objectives; focusing on i) lifesaving humanitarian action to respond to at least 50 per cent of massive emergencies, and ii) resilience and contribution to durable solutions. The HRP requirement for 2025 is \$342 million with a target of 2 million people in 2025, with revised figures due to the humanitarian reset. The 2025 HRP budget was funded at 21,1 per cent as of September 2025. The geographical prioritisation is based on a severity of needs analysis and is focused on areas most severely affected by the armed conflict and hard-to-reach areas under the influence and control of NSAGs. An estimated 9.3 million people live under the influence and control of NASG in 55 per cent of the territory (compared to 8.3 million/47.5 per cent last year). These are also areas where state capacity to respond to humanitarian needs is limited and/or absent. The target for the response is focused on the most affected people who are women and children, especially those from afro-Colombian and indigenous communities located in the Pacific area, the border area with Venezuela, the north-western zone, and the central-south zone of the country.

The RMRP chapter for Colombia contains a comprehensive and coordinated response, implemented through 44 partners, with a target of 1.28 million people in 2025. The funding

requirement for 2025 is \$467.2 million. The plan was funded at 7,3 per cent as of September 2025 Priority is given to departments on the borders with Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama, as well as cities and territories with a high proportion of refugees and migrants in rural and remote areas. Due to funding constraints the current strategy is being revised.

Given that the US contributed more than 68 percent of the funding for the humanitarian response in Colombia during 2024, the global freeze and scale-back of US funding announced in January 2025 has major consequences. The HCT is adapting the response in light of the new funding landscape, giving priority to 2.2 million people in inter-sectoral severity level 4 and 5 across seven geographical departments, with priority given exclusively to the first, life-saving, objective of the HRP. In addition, measures are taken to streamline the coordination architecture to make more efficient use of resources. The largest donors at the end of 2024 were the US followed by ECHO, Sweden, Canada and Switzerland. The US was the largest contributor in 2024 with around 69 per cent of the total funding. The US freeze and withdrawal of funding has placed Sweden as one of the major humanitarian donors in the country.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Support is prioritised to interventions in hard-to-reach areas most affected by armed conflict, as identified in the HNRP for 2025, with focus on people most severely affected populations, such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. Actions focusing on the population most at risk, including both Colombians, refugees, and migrants will be prioritised. Multisector responses, with focus on protection will continue to be prioritised.

INITIAL ALLOCATION (SEK)		
PARTNER	SECTOR	ALLOCATION
AAH	Health, WASH, Protection, Nutrition	9,000,000 ¹
CHF (CBPF)	Multisector	5,000,000
DRC	Protection, WASH, Health, Food Security	9,000,000
ICRC	Multi-sector, protection	19,000,000
NRC	Multisector; protection, shelter, WASH, food security	15,000,000 ¹
PUI	Health, protection	9,000,000
UNHCR	Multisector, protection	18,000,000
UNICEF	Child protection; CAAC	5,000,000
TOTAL		89,000,000

¹ Committed in 2023

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS 2025 (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ²	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
OCHA	1,500,000	-
NRC	4,000,000	-
Oxfam	2,500,000	-
TOTAL	8,000,000	-

¹ The 2025 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

² Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms