

1. Summaryⁱ

14	11.00 million	70 MSEK	29 MSEK	22.4 MSEK	121.4 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

Colombia faces a protracted crisis with profound protection implications, driven by the simultaneous impacts of armed conflict, large-scale migration and recurring natural disasters. Over the past year, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated significantly due to a convergence of factors, including the stagnation of peace negotiations under the Petro Administration, followed by termination of cease-fires and stagnation of peace negotiation processes with the new government. This has been aggravated by sweeping changes in migration policies across the Americas, and the intensification of climate-related emergencies as well as an extensive earthquake in August, further increasing humanitarian needs in already fragile areas such as Chocó and Valle del Cauca. According to the to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the humanitarian deterioration in 2025 was one of the worst in the past decade, with over 50 per cent of the territory under the influence of a non-state armed group, a 99 per cent increase in confinements and 111 per cent increase in mass displacements.¹

The total number of people in need (PIN) is 10.96 million, nearly 20 per cent of the population. Armed conflict and natural disasters have left 2.8 million people with urgent needs at severity level 4 or higher.² The country ranks as the third most affected worldwide by internal displacement, with 7.3 million people displaced, of whom approximately 394,000 were newly displaced during 2025.³ Colombia is also the primary destination for people fleeing Venezuela's political and economic crisis with a total of 3.5 million refugees, migrants, returnees, and host communities facing unmet humanitarian needs.⁴ Sida's initial humanitarian allocation for 2026 is SEK 70 million, focusing on supporting a multisectoral and protection-centred response.

¹ ICRC, *Colombia 2025: a humanitarian crisis beyond numbers*. (May 2026)

² OCHA, *Colombia: Global Humanitarian Overview*. (December 2025)

³ Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, *Global Report on Internal Displacement*. (May 2026)

⁴ R4V, *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2026* (December 2025)

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

The Humanitarian Response Plan for Community Priorities (HNRP) of 2026 estimates that 10.4 million people in Colombia require humanitarian assistance, including 2.6 million people facing life-threatening needs (severity level 4 or higher) across 130 municipalities severely affected by conflict and natural hazards. Additionally, 3.5 million refugees, migrants and host communities continue to experience unmet humanitarian needs. Humanitarian needs are concentrated along the Pacific Coast (Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño), Northwest Colombia and the Venezuelan border regions (Magdalena Medio, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, and Arauca), and the Amazon region (Caquetá, Putumayo, and Guaviare), which are also the areas with very scarce or no state presence.⁵ An addendum to the HRP was launched in August 2026 to respond to the recent earthquake, indicating 1,2 million people in need due to the earthquake, targeting 671 thousand people in 15 departments and 472 municipalities and requesting an additional budget of USD 82,2 million.

Across all sectors; Food Security, Nutrition, Shelter, Health, Protection (including gender-based violence (GBV) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), needs have risen sharply at the same time as assistance and availability of services decrease due to unprecedented funding gaps. Afro-descendant and Indigenous people are disproportionately affected by the crisis, and women, girls and boys continue to bear the greatest burden. Increased clashes and presence by armed groups in communities lead to increased protection risks and cases including GBV, especially affecting women and children.

Armed violence remains the most significant threat to safety and the driver of humanitarian needs. Between January and October 2025, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded approximately 190,000, newly forcibly displaced people and approximately 125,000 confined; trapped in active conflict and cut off from essential services.⁶ The use of explosive devices, including drones deploying thrown explosives, has escalated sharply with an increase in casualties from explosive devices by 145 per cent in 2025 compared to 2024.⁷ Child recruitment has also surged, with approximately 100 verified cases between January and March 2025, mainly affecting indigenous, afro-descendant, migrant and refugee children.⁸ This is believed to only be the tip of the iceberg, with real numbers being much higher.

Climate-related events and other natural hazards continue to intensify vulnerabilities. The HNRP 2026 reports 2 million people affected by natural disasters, including severe floods linked to El Niño and La Niña in Chocó and Vichada, areas already burdened by conflict and mixed migration flows.⁹ On 10 August, a magnitude 7.4 earthquake struck western Colombia, further increasing humanitarian needs in already fragile areas such as Chocó and Valle del Cauca. The earthquake caused significant devastation, with direct humanitarian and economic impacts for almost 400,000 people, raising the overall people-in-need figure by nearly 1.2 million. This situation intersects with

⁵ OCHA, *Colombia: Global Humanitarian Overview*. (December 2025)

⁶ OCHA, *Colombia: report on humanitarian trends and impact*. (October 2025)

⁷ ICRC, *Update of the Humanitarian Situation in Colombia*. (May 2025)

⁸ UNICEF, *Monitoring and Follow up Mechanism for Colombia of the UN Resolution 1612*.

⁹ OCHA, *Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia 2026*. (unpublished).

an already deteriorating humanitarian context marked by increasing clashes between armed groups, particularly affecting rural communities and ethnic minorities, including Afro-descendant and Indigenous people.

The humanitarian situation of migrants and refugees has also deteriorated due to major policy shifts across the Americas, strained US–Venezuela geopolitical relations and stalled integration efforts caused by insufficient funding. Northbound crossings through the Darién Gap are estimated to have decreased by 98 per cent during 2025, whilst a reverse flow has emerged during 2026. The people on the move face extreme humanitarian needs and protection risks from armed groups.¹⁰ There is a risk that political developments in the United States, Venezuela, and Colombia could generate new, large-scale movements with severe humanitarian consequences and additional pressure on already overstretched local services.

3. The humanitarian response

The global freeze and scale-back of US funding announced in January 2025 has had major consequences given that the US contributed more than 68 per cent of the funding for humanitarian response in Colombia during 2024. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has drafted a reset plan until the end of 2026 and adopted a hyper-prioritisation approach, targeting only people with severity level 4 or higher and made efforts to streamline the humanitarian architecture. The HNRP 2026 aims to assist 2.6 million people through two objectives: i) saving lives by addressing

urgent needs caused by conflict and disasters and ii) strengthening protective environments for at-risk and affected populations in massive emergencies.¹¹ In parallel, the Interagency Group for Mixed Migratory Flows (GIFMM), which is part of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), targets 550,000 refugees, migrants and host communities through multisectoral assistance with focus on Norte de Santander and major urban centres such as Bogotá and Medellín.¹²

The HNRP prioritises 130 municipalities in 16 departments for which local coordination teams were established, merging coordination spaces between the GIFMM with those of the HCT to improve coherence and efficiency.¹³ Of concern is that some emerging conflict zones, such as Huila and parts of the Amazon region (Vaupés and some areas of Meta and Caquetá), remain outside the prioritised areas.

3.8 mn	\$855 mn	47.3%(HNRP) 10.7% (RMRP)
2.6 million people targeted (HNRP 2026), 551,000 in the RMRP (2026) and 671,000 targeted for the earthquake response (Addendum to the HNRP 2026)	USD 620 million required to reach the target of the HNRP 2026 and the addendum for the earthquake response and 235 million of the RMRP 2026,	Of the funding secured for the HNRP and RMRP for 2026

¹⁰ R4V. *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2026. Colombia chapter.* (December 2025)

¹¹ OCHA *Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia 2026.*

¹² R4V. *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2026. Colombia chapter.* (December 2025)

¹³ OCHA *Humanitarian Response Plan for Colombia 2026.*

In these areas, the plan is that assistance will be delivered through localised rapid response mechanisms supported by multiple funding streams, including the Colombia Humanitarian Fund (CHF). The HCT also developed nine territorial plans in the most critical departments (Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Córdoba, Chocó, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo) and prioritised five Local Coordination Teams (ELCs) to reinforce rapid response capacities in remote and highly affected areas.¹⁴ Despite the efforts of merging migration and OCHA humanitarian coordination spaces, information-management gaps persist as the two platforms continue to operate under separate response plans during 2026. Furthermore, OCHA has alerted on a reduction of approximately 60 per cent in overall information-management capacity.¹⁵

The cluster architecture was reduced from 10 clusters to 6, accompanied by a redesign of functions to better align with existing capacities. Funding shortages have significantly reduced territorial presence, pushing organisations to refocus on frontline assistance such as Food Security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and physical Health. The shift has led to increased gaps in Protection, particularly in GBV services, legal assistance and MHPSS.

Moreover, access constraints are severe, hampered by the fragmentation of armed groups. Newly emerging non-state actors, driven primarily by control of illegal economies, show decreased compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), heightening risks for communities and humanitarian personnel.

The HNRP seeks to increase the role of national authorities in the humanitarian architecture and response through a gradual transition towards government ownership. However, coordination challenges persist, and national-level responses often remain untimely and insufficient. Local authorities show strong political will but limited response capacities, constrained by structural issues such as insufficient funding and bureaucratic hurdles.

Local actors play a critical role as first responders, particularly where international organisations have reduced presence. Several initiatives have supported the strengthening of locally-led humanitarian action including the implementation of OCHA's Flagship Initiative and its capacity strengthening of local humanitarian actors, the CHF being exclusively for local actors, and the establishment of a shared leadership and coordination model within the new humanitarian architecture involving local organisations. In addition, local actors hold leadership roles in the MIRE intersectoral Rapid Response Mechanisms funded primarily by the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and are integrated into the local humanitarian coordination spaces.

The so-called Good Humanitarian Donorship Group (HGDG) remains the primary platform for donor coordination. Active donors include ECHO, Sweden, the US, Switzerland, Canada, and Spain, with more limited participation from Norway, Germany, France, and Ireland. Donors exchange information on priorities and funding and coordinate their support.

¹⁴ OCHA. *Colombia: Global Humanitarian Overview*. (December 2025)

¹⁵ This refers to an internal communication by OCHA to the HCT

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida's humanitarian allocation for Colombia initially amounted to SEK 70 million and focus on addressing the most acute and severe needs in areas prioritised by the HNRP. In September 2026, in light of evolving needs, Sida is allocating an additional SEK 29 million to Colombia. The allocation will focus on the earthquake response and protection assistance in the areas affected by the earthquake and armed conflict. In addition, the allocation aims to support the ongoing reset process by supporting key functions in the humanitarian architecture, including the advancement of locally-led humanitarian action.

Through its 2026 allocation, Sida will prioritise the actors best positioned to deliver needs-based, multi-sector humanitarian assistance in the hardest-to-reach areas. Partners have been selected based on several parameters, including sectoral focus and operational capacity. Priority was given to actors with strong protection focus; both through specialised and mainstreamed thematic focus. In support of the reset and transition of the humanitarian architecture, priority was given to actors with clear mandates and leadership roles, particularly in the Protection sector, to strengthen coordination, ensure effectiveness, and support compliance with IHL. In addition, the selection reflects partners with an established presence and sufficient capacity to operate in the HNRP prioritised geographic areas. Preference was given to actors demonstrating high levels of flexibility and cost-efficiency, enabling them to adapt services to changing needs and an increasingly volatile context.

Building on significant progress in locally-led humanitarian action in Colombia, the inclusion of at least one partnership supporting community and refugee-led humanitarian action is planned for the first half of 2026. The partnership aims to strengthen locally-led humanitarian action in a gradual manner, particularly in underserved geographic areas where humanitarian presence has declined in the last year.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action against Hunger (ACF)	8,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	22,000,000
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)	12,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	18,000,000
TOTAL	70,000,000

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ¹⁶	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	3 000 000	5,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2 490 000	-
Swedish Civic Defence and Resilience Agency (MCF)	3 500 000	-
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	-	12 000 000
OCHA Field Coordination ¹⁷	1 300 000	-
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	-	7 000 000
2 local organisations (appraisals are in process)	-	5 000 000
UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) AA	12,090,900	-
TOTAL	22,380,900	29,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 mid-year 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.

ⁱⁱ Sida's mid-year allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries that were included in the initial allocation for 2026 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs, based on available data. For more information please see Mid-year Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Colombia, the sources are: HNRP, HNRP Addendum and 4RV RMRP

¹⁶ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.

¹⁷ Sida provides flexible funding to OCHA's field coordination, and this preliminary allocation is therefore subject to change.