

Annual Results Report

2025

Colombia

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, Colombia experienced a marked decline in its internal security situation as armed violence intensified across several regions. Large-group internal displacement rose by 85 per cent and confinement increased by 68 per cent compared to 2024. From January to December, UNHCR verified 248 humanitarian emergencies – 142 large-scale displacements and 106 confinements – leading to 296,088 new internally displaced people. At the same time, more than 192,000 people remained confined, unable to move safely or access essential services. Confinement has become one of the least visible but most severe impacts of the crisis, leaving thousands of families, trapped without basic services or minimum protection.

The expansion and fragmentation of non-State armed groups drove greater violence and territorial control, affecting more than 400 municipalities. The crisis also spread to new regions, including the Caribbean and the Amazon, while long-standing emergencies continued in Catatumbo, the Pacific and the north-west. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities remained disproportionately affected. Catatumbo -bordering Venezuela- faced its largest displacement in ten years, with more than 100,000 people affected, and 11 active emergencies declared by the National Ombudsman's Office. Climate-related events further strained rural and peri-urban areas hosting displaced people. Rising electoral tensions heightened concerns ahead of the 2026 presidential elections.

Mixed movements shifted. Migration Colombia reported that 3,000 people crossed the Darién from Colombia to Panama during 2025, compared to 270,000 the previous year, while 20,500 people travelled from Panama into Colombia. By the year's end, Colombia hosted 7.1 million internally displaced people, one of the world's largest displaced populations. With more than 2.8 million Venezuelans in need of international protection, the country remained a major host of forcibly displaced people in the region.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless people access a fair and efficient protection system, in line with universal and regional standards, that guarantees their rights.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.30%	4.33%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, Colombia made tangible progress in strengthening access to asylum, supported by stronger national capacity and renewed government commitments under the Global Compact on Refugees. With UNHCR's support, the national asylum body completed 540 full assessments and increased its processing capacity by 50 per cent. This improvement reduced waiting times and accelerated the backlog reduction strategy. Around 15 per cent of decisions resulted in refugee status recognition, enabling people to obtain identity documents, residence permits and travel documents. These outcomes created concrete improvements in people's lives by opening pathways to lawful employment, safe mobility and greater stability.

UNHCR supported the digitalization of asylum files and the transition to a new data system by providing human resources and infrastructure. As a result, more than 90 per cent of pending 2023 applications were registered, and registration for 2024 and 2025 was completed. This improved the reliability of asylum information and enhanced tools for decision-making.

The implementation of the Special Stay Permit for Tutors (PEP Tutor) created a targeted regularization pathway for Venezuelan parents and guardians facing long-standing documentation barriers. Thousands secured or renew temporary permits, helping families remain together and access health care, education and employment. For many, this reduced exposure to exploitation and supported long-term inclusion.

Access to rights also advanced through Constitutional Court decisions that clarified State obligations and reinforced due process. UNHCR's legal opinions informed rulings such as T-156/25, which reaffirmed safeguards against refoulement, promoted an intersectional approach, and enabled children at risk of statelessness to obtain Colombian nationality without discriminatory requirements. Other judgments overturned the cessation of refugee status where due process had been violated and ordered timely reassessment of claims.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless people effectively meet their immediate and specific basic protection needs with a human right, age, gender and diversity and environmental approaches.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.91%	48.09%

Data from the national statistical authority shows that Venezuelans in Colombia face multidimensional poverty at more than twice the rate of the general population, while the national registry reports similarly high levels among internally displaced people (IDPs). To help meet urgent needs, UNHCR complemented the State-led response with financial assistance. Monitoring consistently showed that the cash allowed people to cover essential expenses and prevent further deterioration in living conditions, especially in households with low income or repeated displacement. Women led financial decision-making in 91 per cent of supported households, underscoring positive impacts on women's empowerment. In addition, 97 per cent of recipients reported improved family relations and reduced tensions, contributing to safer and more equitable decision-making at home.

Adjustments to the inter-agency coordination architecture under the humanitarian reset strengthened localisation, creating integrated spaces that better reflected the realities of each context. Despite shrinking resources and fewer actors in the field, local structures helped maintain the quality and reach of interventions. This shift also improved the integration of protection and risk analysis across sectors, reinforcing the capacity of local actors to anticipate needs and respond more quickly to emerging emergencies.

During its follow-up session on the situation in Catatumbo, the Constitutional Court reiterated the urgent need to reinforce territorial coordination. The Court highlighted persistent protection risks—particularly large-scale displacement and widespread confinement amid escalating violence—and called for stronger prevention measures supported by a more coherent institutional presence.

Access to health services also improved. In 2025, 111,000 Venezuelans were enrolled in the national health system, gaining access to subsidised care.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

People under UNHCR's mandate and communities effectively exercise their right to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives with a human rights-based and an age, gender, and diversity approach.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.75%	74.31%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
IDPs	77.45%	84.43%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.32%	82.27%

Through participatory assessments, communities identified key risks such as economic precarity, discrimination and conflict-related threats, shaping UNHCR's priorities. Refugees and community-led organisations consolidated their role as influential actors, remaining engaged despite threats to local leadership in contexts of escalating violence. Stronger internal structures helped enhance advocacy skills and reinforce community cohesion. Many organisations participated for the first time in regional and global protection platforms, including exchanges linked to the Cartagena Process and engagement in the Global Refugee Forum Progress Review 2025.

Afro-Colombian and Indigenous organizations strengthened their advocacy for implementing the Ethnic Chapter of the 2016 Peace Agreement, while cross-border Indigenous communities improved access to rights through collaboration with the Ombudsperson's Office. Women's leadership catalysed action on gender-based violence prevention and response. Communities also led transformative local initiatives that empowered women, Indigenous peoples, LGBTIQ+ individuals and youth as agents of change. These empowerment processes contributed directly to progress towards durable solutions, including community inputs into the national CONPES Strategy on Durable Solutions for internally displaced people.

Data also shows improvement in access to primary education, surpassing 80 per cent for refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

People who have been forced to flee find the most appropriate solution to their situation with effective enjoyment of their rights achieving full inclusion.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,248	1,492

Colombia advanced the socioeconomic inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless people, with concrete improvements in livelihood opportunities and stability. Increased engagement with private sector partners, together with national institutions such as the Ministry of Labour and SENA, expanded access to skills training and formal employment. These partnerships enabled individuals to obtain qualifications, secure jobs and strengthen their families' economic resilience.

Resettlement remained a vital, life-saving pathway for refugees with urgent protection needs. Pilot programmes that linked training with labour opportunities in third countries, though small in scale, opened new solution avenues. Eight candidates secured international job offers in Canada, and 25 people with urgent protection needs departed for Italy. These public–private collaborations expanded prospects for long-term protection and stability by creating safe, predictable and dignified pathways for people who could not remain where they were.

A significant national milestone was the adoption of the National Policy on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, marking a shift towards development oriented and peacebuilding approaches. The creation of a ten-year CONPES framework further anchored State commitment to sustainable, whole-of-government solutions.

Area-based legalisation of informal settlements hosting internally displaced people and refugees also supported territorial stabilisation and local development. Nearly 30,000 people participated in community centred legalisation processes across 39 settlements. In La Guajira, Venezuelan Temporary Protection Permit holders were included for the first time in land titling processes, expanding access to security of tenure and strengthening inclusion in one of the country's most affected border regions.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Colombia confronted severe protection challenges for forcibly displaced and stateless people, as intensified conflict dynamics and a fluid regional environment reshaped displacement trends. Renewed hostilities in several territories drove further internal displacement.

The State's response lacked sufficient predictable financing for humanitarian and recovery initiatives. Local authorities were unable to deliver services as they had limited resources and technical limitations. Regional instability and mixed cross-border movements added strain to systems already responding to considerable humanitarian demands.

Efforts to expand documentation and protection for Venezuelan nationals advanced unevenly. While new regularisation pathways were introduced, stricter eligibility requirements and administrative hurdles limited their effective reach for 500,000 Venezuelans who remain in an irregular situation hampering their ability to exercise rights and access services.

Reforms to the asylum system progressed gradually, and the absence of official disaggregated data limited opportunities for more targeted improvements. Various assessments noted that people without valid refugee documentation, beneficiaries of temporary protection measures, and asylum-seekers sometimes encountered obstacles in accessing services. Targeted initiatives to support women advanced, yet gender gaps persisted in several areas

A sharp reduction in humanitarian funding weakened capacities in the field to respond to growing humanitarian needs. As a result, many forcibly displaced people struggled to access immediate relief, social protection and essential services.

Efforts to promote socioeconomic inclusion also encountered challenges. Many displaced individuals continued to face barriers related to skills recognition, vocational training, and financial inclusion. As a result of funding shortfalls, direct livelihood support decreased, and opportunities for seed capital and technical assistance for entrepreneurs became scarce.

These protection, assistance, and long-term inclusion gaps made it more difficult to advance sustainable solutions for the millions of people affected by displacement across the country.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR advanced strategic engagement with the Government of Colombia by signing a new 2025–2028 workplan. Collaboration with national and local key institutions was key to progress.

The rollout of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2024–2026) guided joint UN action. UNHCR played an active role in its implementation, co-leading both the Total Peace, Human Security and Transitional Justice pillar and actively contributing to the Social Protection and Socio-Economic Inclusion for Vulnerable Persons, including refugees and migrants.

The Office facilitated the integration of the refugee and migrant response (RMRP/R4V) into the national Humanitarian Country Team as part of the adjustment of the inter-agency coordination architecture. UNHCR worked with partners to ensure an effective response to the national humanitarian situation. As co-lead of the Interagency Group on Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM), the national R4V response structure, and co-lead 16 Local Coordination Teams within the inter-agency coordination architecture, UNHCR helped strengthen joint action in high-risk areas.

To advance the Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, UNHCR led inter-agency coordination efforts and worked closely with IOM, UNDP and UNHabitat to drive policy design and promote area-based approaches that strengthened support for affected communities.

UNICEF and UNHCR designed the education component of the Conexión Catatumbo, a Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Peace initiative. It aims to expand safe access to education, prevent recruitment, use and exploitation of children, develop life skills and strengthen pathways to higher education for adolescents in a high-risk region.

UNHCR's Together for Inclusion strategy engaged development actors, the private sector, as well as key government partners to boost socioeconomic inclusion. These partnerships supported progress on Global Refugee Forum pledges and contributed to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals focused on the local integration of forcibly displaced persons through strengthened institutions and private sector engagement.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

People who have been forced to flee can access the territory without being returned.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	98.69%	100.00%	99.41%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.79%	72.00%	61.12%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	98.70%	99.00%	95.92%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.73%	82.00%	43.39%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37,261	
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
IDPs	48	
Others of Concern	0	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11,513	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR strengthened efforts to prevent refoulement in Colombia, particularly in airport settings where people are most vulnerable to rapid removal. A new standard operating procedure under development will provide specific guidance for airports, establishing clear safeguards for individuals who may face risks if returned to their countries of origin. Advocacy also focused on ensuring that these safeguards are reflected in the broader reform of Colombia's asylum system, building on Constitutional Court Judgment T-060 of 2025, which reaffirmed that people arriving at airports must have access to protection measures when facing potential harm upon return.

In 2025, UNHCR intervened in two cases involving Venezuelan nationals, successfully preventing refoulement despite initial entry restrictions linked to severely deteriorated travel documents. Coordination with Migración Colombia at El Dorado International Airport remained essential, and efforts are underway to expand engagement with other international airports to strengthen prevention measures at points of entry nationwide.

The proportion of Venezuelan children under five whose births were registered continued to rise in 2025, reducing the risk of statelessness. This progress is largely linked to the extension of the "Primero la Niñez" measure until August 2027, which grants Colombian nationality to children born in the country to Venezuelan parents. UNHCR's advocacy, including an evidence-based report on persistent documentation gaps, contributed to the measure's continuation, particularly in light of limited Venezuelan civil registration for newborns.

To promote regular stay and preserve family unity for Venezuelans, UNHCR supported the regulation of the Special Stay Permit for Tutors (PEP Tutor). The measure is critical for almost 300,000 parents in an irregular situation whose children hold a Temporary Protection Permit. UNHCR provided recommendations to improve access and supplied Migration Colombia with 100,000 identification cards to facilitate issuance.

A strengthened partnership between UNHCR, and the Public Ministry improved protection monitoring in border areas and helped identify individuals in need of international protection or at risk of refoulement. More than 2,700 people received legal guidance from the Ombudsperson's Office to claim their rights, including access to documentation and asylum procedures. Collaboration with local Personerías expanded outreach to victims of internal displacement. As a result, the proportion of internally displaced children under five with birth registration increased from 98.7 to 99.4 per cent, and documentation coverage among internally displaced people remained high at 95.9 per cent.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Registration, documentation, and asylum processes, as well as temporary protection permit status are effective and accessible to people in need of international protection.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,345.00	689.00	1,096.00

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The national asylum authority registered more than 10,000 asylum claims in 2025, ensuring access to protection for people seeking safety. UNHCR strengthened national capacities by training officials from six cities and leading complementary sessions with key institutions, reaching 1,254 staff on international protection, statelessness and child-friendly procedures. These efforts improved quality and consistency

within the asylum system. Training for 28 migration officers supported a new triage mechanism with clearer criteria to classify and prioritise profiles, accelerating processing and reinforcing due process.

The approval of Decree 1015 will strengthen national asylum governance by creating a new Vice-Ministry for Migration, Consular Affairs and International Protection. The reform will support better decision-making and more accessible review mechanisms. UNHCR contributed through targeted advice and documentation to ensure alignment with international and regional standards.

UNHCR also supported the Refugee Status Determination Internal Working Group (GIT Refugio) to improve case tracking and workflows. GIT Refugio managed more than 9,100 cases and scheduled interviews for applications from 2019–2024, prioritising high-risk regions. The CONARE issued 540 decisions in 2025—up from 118 in 2024—demonstrating gains in efficiency and access to protection. Average processing time fell from 1,345 days to 1,096, supported by additional resources and UNHCR’s technical assistance. Training for institutions, including child protection authorities and the Ombudsperson’s Office, strengthened coordination and procedural quality.

UNHCR prioritised the Protection and Orientation Centres (PAO) strategy to ensure asylum seekers could access information near borders and major cities. Despite a reduced footprint, 18 fixed PAOs and six mobile units provided 53,900 people with guidance on rights, regular stay and procedures. A further 6,407 households received tailored support to navigate complex processes and address protection gaps.

UNHCR also supported the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelans (TPS) through 35 registration points nationwide. Parallel efforts reinforced protection for victims of the armed conflict. With UNHCR’s technical advice, and in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Ombudsperson’s Office and the Ministry of Interior, the Inspector General’s Office issued Directive 002/25. The measure requires authorities to guarantee access to the victims’ registry and humanitarian assistance regardless of nationality—critical in a context where many Venezuelans have faced internal displacement, confinement, recruitment and other serious violations.

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.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR intensified its activities aiming at the protection of people affected by confinement due to armed conflict. Sustained advocacy with the Constitutional Court and national institutions translated into the adoption of Decree 525/25, the first regulating the State's response to these situations. Together with the Protection Cluster and authorities, UNHCR supported its early implementation. Also, the UNHCR exhibition Paraísos Confinados brought to national attention the scale of the crisis and the urgent need for tailored responses.

Following the return in adverse-conditions of the community Bajo Calima, which affected 700 Afro-Colombian people, UNHCR advocated with oversight bodies to monitor and ensure compliance with protection standards. As a result, the Constitutional Court committed to monitor the situation and the Government's measures to assist affected people, reinforcing institutional accountability.

National jurisprudence and policymaking on internal displacement received UNHCR inputs. The Office provided analysis on confinement, low-tide lands and evolving displacement patterns to the Court, for its refined oversight and the Government adjusted responses.

UNHCR accompanied the Ministry of Interior in the application of Comprehensive Prevention Plans, enabling authorities to better identify risks and take early action. Although the adoption of a comprehensive legal framework on climate-related displacement is still pending, Congress passed a bill to create a national registry of forced displacement linked to climate adverse effects. This initiative follows UNHCR's recommendations in 2023.

Although some safeguards are not explicitly stated in Law 2332/23, Colombia's ratification of both the 1954 and the 1961 Statelessness Conventions reinforces compliance. The "Children First" measure further strengthens protection by granting nationality to children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents who would otherwise be stateless.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

The risks of gender-based violence are reduced and gender-based violence survivors have adequate, timely and quality access to multisectoral services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	Data not available	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	100.00%	92.68%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Host Community	2,171
IDPs	367
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	876

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced survivor-centred protection from gender-based violence for 400 survivors, who received specialized case management, protection measures, risk mitigation and comprehensive care. This support allowed for continuity of lifesaving services and strengthened their ability to recover from violence.

Two safe houses supported by UNHCR protected women at extreme risk of gender-based violence and their dependent children. In Riohacha, 50 women at imminent risk of femicide and 68 children accessed safe shelter, food and comprehensive services. Psychosocial and legal support helped them break cycles of violence and begin rebuilding their lives. By the end of the year, the successful transfer of the safe house to the Government of La Guajira and the District Mayor's Office ensured long-term continuity. In Cúcuta, 40 survivors accessed protection, and the handover of the safe house to the Secretariat for Women and Gender Equality of Norte de Santander secured institutional ownership, public funding and sustainability without reliance on direct assistance.

UNHCR's direct support to women's grassroots organisations strengthened prevention of gender-based violence in areas significantly impacted by conflict, including through collaboration with the PHOENIX collective in Ipiales, which reached over 1,200 people, Wounaan Indigenous Women's Organization in Chocó, and the Fundación Chiyangua in Cauca.

The collaboration with Guapi Diversa in Cauca contributed to expanded local protection for LGBTIQ+ communities. Service delivery improved in Buenaventura, including targeted outreach to Bajo Calima and the creation of the Carpa Violeta. The support to Mayor's initiative Kiosko Violeta allowed for furthered multisectoral coordination in Cali. In Riohacha, UNHCR launched a diploma on inclusive protection with the Mayor's Office and the University of La Guajira and supported the update of the local LGBTIQ+ Public Policy. These initiatives brought essential protection services closer to communities at heightened risk while promoting local leadership and coordination. These processes resulted in greater community leadership, increased capacity to influence local authorities, and the creation of community based protection networks that remain active.

In the context of the 16 Days of Activism, UNHCR amplified community advocacy through the IV Indigenous Women's Gathering of the Aburrá Valley. This allowed 100 Indigenous women to gain visibility and strengthen their collective action, promoting institutional response toward a preventive and community-based approach

The adoption of Decree 1179 established the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. UNHCR strategically advocated for the inclusion of human mobility and the recognition of the rights and protection needs of forcibly displaced and stateless women. Thus, it reinforced national commitments to safeguarding women affected by conflict and forced displacement, while also promoting their visibility and active participation as peacebuilders.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Forcibly displaced and stateless children are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, and discrimination, and have access to the child protection system and friendly procedures.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	2,619
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	369

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR promoted child-friendly procedures and measures to prevent violence, recruitment and abuse. Through the Protective Environments Strategy, developed in partnership with the Ombudsperson's Office, 4,000 children and caregivers accessed safer conditions and strengthened their support networks. Institutional capacity improved through 220 actions by the Ombudsperson's Office to safeguard children's rights. Training for 2,700 officials and 300 Family Welfare entities enhanced their ability to identify risks, provide timely protection and prevent violence. Reinforced Immediate Action Teams responded more quickly to cases of children at risk of recruitment, directly reducing their exposure to armed groups.

Collaboration with the Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) ensured the sustainability of UNHCR's nonviolence strategy and the National Participation Network, as lack of funds forced the discontinuation of work through the "Nos Mueve la Niñez" consortium. A bilateral Letter of Understanding allowed for coordinated trainings on international protection standards for 120 staff in Bogota and Cucuta. A bilateral Letter of Understanding enabled coordinated capacity-building on international protection standards for institutional staff in Bogotá and Cúcuta. Within this framework, UNHCR and ICBF conducted workshops that strengthened the capacities of 120 officials and administrative authorities on child-sensitive refugee status determination procedures and on the identification of children with international protection needs within their territories. Through this collaboration, UNHCR also advocated with ICBF for stronger institutional case management systems for unaccompanied and separated children, contributing to more consistent and protection-focused responses nationwide.

Community-based child protection expanded through the "ADN Paz methodology," which supported 1,100 children and their families to reduce recruitment risks and strengthen protective environments. UNHCR also supported Indigenous and Afro-Colombian authorities to develop recruitment-prevention proposals for submission to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, advancing intercultural, community-led protection strategies.

As part of the Task Force established under Security Council Resolution 1612, UNHCR reinforced national monitoring and advocacy on child rights violations. Inputs to the Annual Report and the Secretary General's Country Report on Children and Armed Conflict increased visibility of protection risks and informed high-level decision-making.

UNHCR contributed technical inputs to the National Strategy for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use and Sexual Violence against Children adopted in December 2025 and strengthened youth-led protection in conflict affected areas of Chocó. Through the "Jóvenes Artesanos de Paz" initiative, eight youth organisations received support. As a result, 195 young participants promoted peacebuilding and protection within their communities.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Forcibly displaced people are protected from the effects of armed conflict and other forms of violence and exploitation.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	3,748
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,339

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked hand in hand with the Victims' Unit and the Ombudsperson's Office to facilitate faster responses to internal displacement, particularly in high-risk areas. Joint action enhanced information flows and protection analysis, required for timely protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and confined communities.

UNHCR reinforced the Ombudsperson's Early Warning System (SAT), improving its ability to anticipate risks and issue actionable alerts for IDPs and confined communities. It also supported the territorial expansion of the Human Mobility Delegate of the Ombudsperson's Office. This enabled targeted actions that improved access to rights for 2,743 refugees and 2,971 IDPs. This work helped track progress towards overcoming the Unconstitutional State of Affairs (ECI) and prompted quicker, better coordinated interventions in high-risk areas. Support through Casas de Derechos, which provided protection services to 416 IDPs, facilitated accessible services in critical communities.

With UNHCR support, field missions of the Public Ministry reinforced State's presence and leadership in priority areas. Rising humanitarian risks in Magdalena Medio led to a joint assessment that identified protection gaps and improved national coordination with humanitarian actors.

Training for around 2,300 public officials and 300 institutions strengthened national and local capacity to prevent, monitor and respond to human mobility and conflict related impacts. As a result of the alliance with the National Federation of Local Ombudspersons, FENALPER, 177 municipal ombudspersons attended a diploma programme on international protection and assistance to conflict victims, with a lens on age, gender, diversity and gender-based violence. This partnership enabled 97 municipal ombudspersons and local protection services to assist 24,313 people across the country.

A network of legal clinics supported by UNHCR prioritized litigation and improved coordination with the Public Ministry and civil society. This facilitated timely legal advice, asserted rights and advanced formal procedures support for 3,558 victims of the armed conflict and 6,495 people in need of international protection.

In partnership with the Land Restitution Unit (URT), UNHCR expanded access to information on land restitution processes for victims abroad, ensuring guidance for regional authorities and public institutions to support victims reclaim their rights.

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

Civic spaces are expanded, and forcibly displaced people and communities are empowered and have strengthened self-protection mechanisms and autonomous self-management mechanisms.

Peaceful coexistence and community leadership increases integration and resilience in communities and decreases discrimination and xenophobia.

People under UNHCR's mandate access two-way communication and feedback and response channels/mechanisms with adequate and timely information about their rights.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	Data not available	73.00%	50.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	73.00%	54.04%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Host Community	175
IDPs	68
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	160
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Host Community	11
IDPs	182
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,005
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	11,769
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54,215

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's Community Mobilization Roadmap strengthened participation of forcibly displaced and stateless people and host communities in UNHCR's response across 100 locations. This helped increase community-driven advocacy on protection and solutions. Through 30 community focus groups, participants identified protection risks and barriers to accessing rights—including economic challenges and discrimination—which informed targeted follow-up actions.

The Office reinforced advocacy capacity of 25 refugee-led organizations, benefiting 1,500 people through tailored support on governance, protection competencies and public visibility.

With UNHCR's support, Refugee organizations led by or made up of Venezuelans or returning Colombians and the regional network, GARLOS, held exchanges. Refugee-led and community-based organisations participated in the Global Refugee Forum Progress Review. An Afro-Colombian leader provided recommendations on IDP participation in a dialogue with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs.

UNHCR strengthened the capacities of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous organizations CONPA, ONIC, LA COMADRE and CNOA. This furthered advocacy on the implementation of the Peace Agreement's Ethnic Chapter, ethnic provisions of the National Development Plan and collective reparation. Collaboration with the Delegate for Ethnic Peoples and the Accidental Roundtable of Borders improved access to rights for cross-border Indigenous peoples.

The "Somos" campaign fostered the visibility, advocacy and fundraising capacities of six grassroots organizations that showcased their culture, work and needs through self-produced videos.

UNHCR's digital outreach reached broad audiences, with social media products generating over 979,000 views and the updated "Help webpage" receiving more than 294,000 visits. Sustained media engagement and a series of six awareness-raising videos increased public understanding of critical protection concerns.

Feedback and response mechanisms improved with decentralization and updated disaggregated data, enabling more timely and responsive action.

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 the affected population has timely and adequate access to services and assistance.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	0.03%	1.50%	0.56%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.72%	5.00%	0.21%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Host Community	0
IDPs	505
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,647
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Host Community	120
IDPs	43,195
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,204

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Office responded to seven internal displacement, confinement and climate related emergencies, supporting 1,122 forcibly displaced people with temporary shelter in border areas and main cities. The distribution of 58,467 relief items helped address immediate needs.

UNHCR strengthened the wellbeing and coping capacities of forcibly displaced and stateless people by providing direct multipurpose cash assistance to 1,300 families (4,000 individuals) with the intention to remain in Colombia. Most recipients reported accessing the assistance safely and without barriers and prioritised its use for food (86 per cent), rent or housing (41 per cent) and health expenses (22 per cent). These results demonstrate the contribution of cash assistance to household stability and reduced protection risks.

As part of its response in the Catatumbo region, UNHCR mobilized humanitarian assistance, deployed field teams and provided technical guidance to strengthen State responses and coordinate protection efforts in the largest displacement ever recorded in Colombia. UNHCR supported 40,000 people in Cúcuta, El Tarra, Ocaña, Sardinata and Tibú, who received 42,600 relief items, including hygiene kits, mattresses and blankets. UNHCR also collaborated with local authorities developing temporary shelter strategies, including a women and children's shelter in Ocaña.

The UNHCR-led Protection Cluster contributed to the prioritization of areas for emergency response and provided technical guidance to local organizations. Three protection analysis updates deepened understanding of protection risks. These evidence-based products informed decisions and provided actionable recommendations for collective risk management.

Together with IOM, UNHCR guided the development of a Contingency Plan, enhancing preparedness for future emergencies. The plan includes context analysis, possible scenarios and the projected cross-sectoral response. It strengthens readiness across the humanitarian architecture based on capacities, preparation, triggers, and responses.

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

Government and private sector ensure access of forcibly displaced and stateless people to decent work and sustainable livelihoods, social dialogue, and social protection systems.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs	Data not available	63.00%	34.61%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.31%	85.00%	39.84%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Host Community	2,286
IDPs	2,200
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,378

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Juntos por la Inclusión served as UNHCR's main operational platform for employability and private-sector engagement, aligned with the 2024 Chile Plan of Action. The strategy combined policy advocacy, technical guidance and practical tools to reduce barriers to formal hiring and promote inclusive business practices.

Collaboration deepened with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank, where UNHCR convened financial institutions, chambers of commerce and local governments to identify scalable opportunities for the inclusion of refugees and IDPs. Engagement enabled a move from policy dialogue to

operational implementation through the IFC–UNHCR Joint Initiative. This built upon UNHCR collaboration with the World Bank, providing analytical inputs, data and peer review, for a cost-benefit study on investment in internally displaced people. Findings show evidence that early socioeconomic inclusion generates positive fiscal and macroeconomic returns.

Institutional and private-sector engagement translated into concrete socioeconomic gains. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour and the Public Employment Service, more than 150 companies received awareness raising and technical assistance. As a result, the Office released a practical hiring guide for Venezuelan refugees and migrants, and 50 Venezuelans found a job in Bogotá in the second half of 2025 as a result of this initiative. Besides, 30 forcibly displaced persons accessed private-sector-supported technical training with guaranteed employment linkage.

In Bogotá, Soacha and Villavicencio, around 2,200 refugees and IDPs benefited from livelihoods and inclusion interventions, including 1,000 participants in employability pathways and 1,200 in productive strengthening routes, contributing to 80 effective job placements. Financial inclusion also improved, with 300 people accessing formal financial products. In Arauca, engagement with 25 employers strengthened inclusive hiring practices and supported 40 refugee-led enterprises.

In Antioquia, the Graduation Model enabled 66 families to surpass the extreme poverty line, while 70 improved food security and 70 generated incomes. Of the total, 28% accessed formal employment. An additional 800 families (1,000 individuals) received cash for consumption support linked to employability pathways and the Graduation Model, reinforcing progress toward self-reliance.

In Cali, 100 predominantly female-headed forcibly displaced households were enrolled in the Graduation Model, all receiving consumption-support to lay the foundation for income generation. At systems level, mandatory use of the Labour Vulnerability Index strengthened targeting and increased the likelihood of sustained socioeconomic integration.

Through the DAFI Scholarship Programme, 20 refugee and internally displaced students received cash assistance to cover essential needs, enabling them to continue their studies and advance their integration trajectories

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Durable solutions are accessible to people in need of international protection with specific protection needs who cannot locally integrate in Colombia.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,897	36,000	171

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As resettlement slots plunged, UNHCR in Colombia promoted resettlement as a key protection tool, reinforcing partnerships with implementing and operational actors to improve the identification of cases facing acute risks. The Office strengthened actions with partners to relieve pressure on host communities and secure protection and durable solutions for refugees in need of resettlement. Efforts focused on closer coordination with resettlement States, streamlined case processing and tailored pre-departure support.

As a result, 1,492 people with urgent protection needs departed for resettlement in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the United States. Women and girls represented 54% of all submissions, while one third were children and 5% were aged 60+. Cases reflected predominant risks in Colombia. Six out of ten had legal or physical protection needs, while 27% were survivors of violence and torture. At least 11% were women and girls experiencing risks for their safety. These trends highlight the life-saving role of resettlement for refugees facing violence, multiple forced displacement and barriers to essential services.

Quality and safeguards improved across the casework cycle. UNHCR developed an in-house pre-assessment and needs-assessment tool using PRIMES Forms, strengthening efficiency, confidentiality, data protection and traceability. Targeted training for field staff enhanced capacities on identification, exclusion considerations, normative frameworks and accountability, resulting in more consistent, timely workflows.

In parallel, UNHCR advanced complementary pathways, with a particular focus on international labour mobility. The Office conducted labour-force profiling, expanded partnerships and outreach to ensure transparency and prevent fraud. In collaboration with UNHCR in Italy, the Office launched a first pilot of Italy's Labour Mobility Programme for Refugees. As a result, 25 refugees received job offers as airport ground crew in Rome. Following technical, language and civic preparation they will travel in early 2026.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Forcibly displaced people and host communities in urban and rural contexts have access to solutions process through an area-based approach.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	19.48%	45.00%	22.78%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.53%	25.00%	1.56%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's technical support to the Government translated in a new National Economic and Social Policy 4180 (CONPES) on durable solutions for internally displaced persons. This public policy document includes concrete actions to improve coordination and to integrate area-based interventions aimed at solutions to

internal displacement through targeted protection and development measures. Its participatory design, involving IDP-led organizations, local authorities and academia, contributed to a more inclusive and accountable framework that reflects the priorities of affected communities. The CONPES set the ground to address longstanding gaps in land, housing, livelihoods, health, education, and social cohesion.

UNHCR furthered the alliance with the Ministry of Housing to legalize informal settlements and to implement the Peace Neighbourhoods programme. This collaboration laid the groundwork for sustained housing and land-related solutions in 2026.

UNHCR prioritised support to 34 land and legalisation processes, including eight focused on ensuring the effective enjoyment of land rights by ethnic communities. UNHCR's interventions benefited more than 63,000 people through the legalisation of five informal settlements and the delivery of 356 land titles—10 per cent of which were granted to Venezuelans living in Colombia. Access to formal land titles marked a transformative step for Venezuelan families, providing legal security, strengthening their ability to invest in their homes and reducing the risk of eviction. These area-based efforts deepened collaboration with municipal authorities and the Ministry of Housing, improving living conditions for entire communities and reinforcing UNHCR's territorial presence and community engagement in priority zones.

In Buenaventura, UNHCR organized a forum on planning alternatives for low-tide lands, territories heavily affected by climate change and largely inhabited by IDPs. The event raised visibility and promoted coordinated institutional responses based on the Constitutional Court Judgment 105/25 for interventions in such areas.

UNHCR's analysis of challenges faced by IDPs contributed to the national dialogue on durable solutions. The Office delivered reports to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and to the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court invited UNHCR to participate in a session on persisting gaps to overcome the Unconstitutional State of Affairs. These evidence-based contributions informed judicial oversight and policy direction.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	144
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,255

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR's intersectional approach advanced equality and strengthened protection for diverse groups. Out of 46,500 people registered in ProGres, the UNHCR's Case Registration and Management System. 56 per cent were women and 44 per cent were men. Enhanced protection reached 2,300 children, of whom 362 were unaccompanied or separated. Attention targeted 880 women at risk, 900 people with disabilities, 315 older persons and 488 survivors of violence. The Office advanced gender parity, with women holding 50 per cent of staff positions.

UNHCR fostered meaningful participation among people of all ages, genders, and diverse backgrounds. The Office strengthened the ability to advocate for protection and solutions of 25 refugee-led organizations and 100 communities. In Medellín, collaboration with Buen Comienzo and refugee-led groups improved child protection, while support to the Embera Eyábida strengthened self-protection systems. Community action in La Honda improved environmental practices and the dignity of informal recyclers. UNHCR supported the first municipal LGBTIQ+ roundtable in Rioacha. Collaboration in Acandí with COCOMASUR

reinforced ancestral protection and Afro-descendant women's and youth leadership. Sembradores de Paz strengthened youth participation in Necoclí to prevent recruitment. Women advanced leadership through the Purple and Violet Network in Bogota.

UNHCR boosted community participation in durable solutions, as the formulation of the CONPES and land access for Indigenous communities. Gender-based violence prevention and response to violence improved as women's leadership grew and access to safe housing expanded. Targeted economic inclusion programmes strengthened livelihoods and resilience for 2,300 women.

Twenty information kiosks, digital channels and a strengthened feedback and response mechanisms expanded UNHCR two-way communication with communities. Findings from nine participatory assessments with 30 focus groups guided interventions and ensured community driven, evidence-based programming.

Section 3: Resources

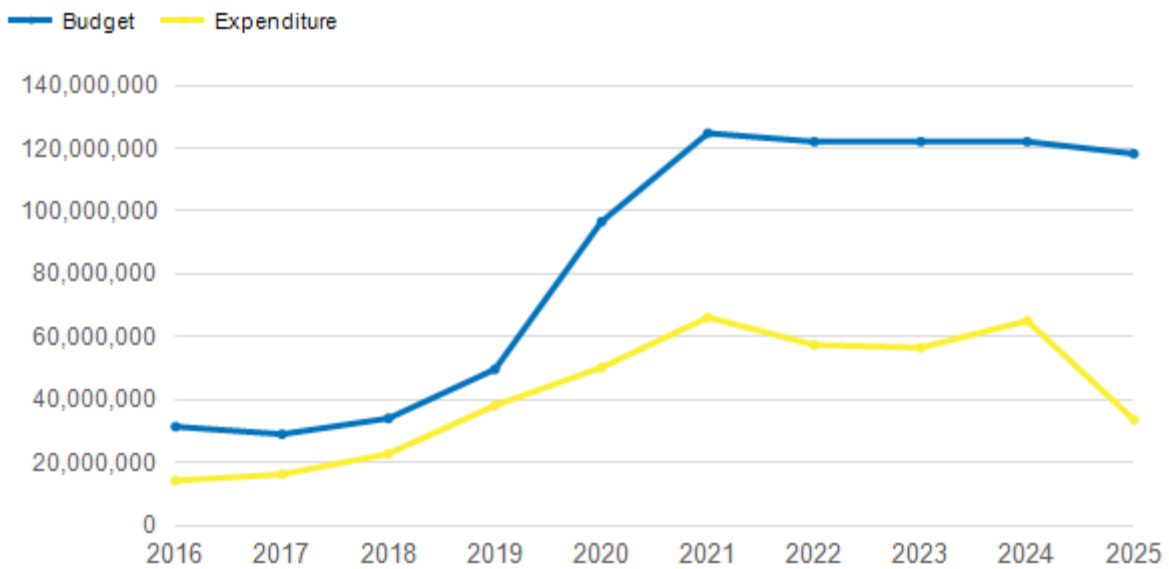
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

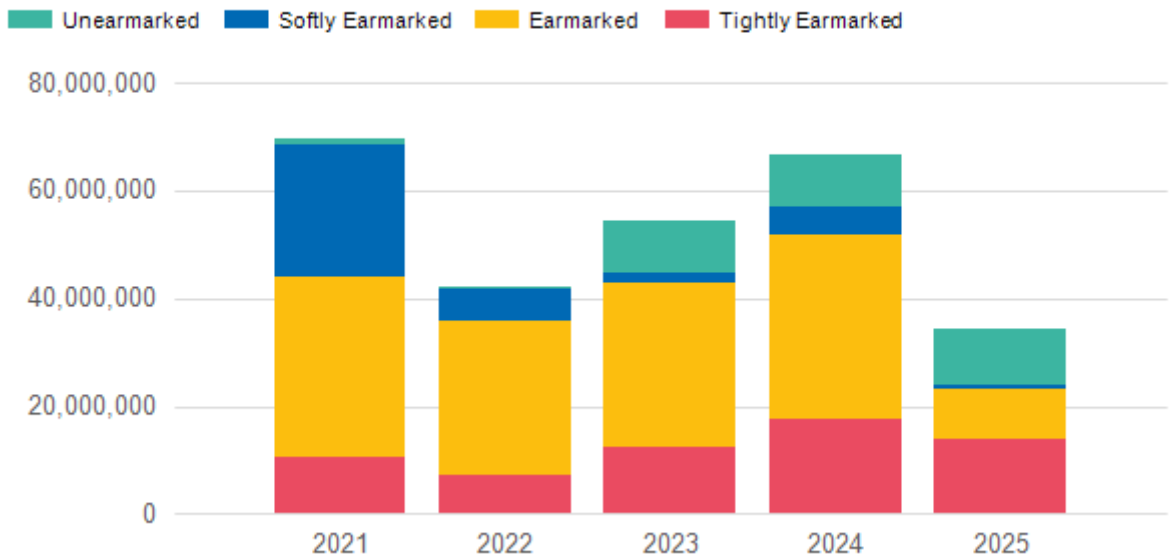
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	65,041,260	19,306,235	29.68%	18,761,677	97.18%
IA2: Respond	21,593,256	5,728,924	26.53%	5,705,450	99.59%
IA3: Empower	11,839,347	3,097,304	26.16%	3,097,304	100.00%
IA4: Solve	19,786,335	6,178,867	31.23%	6,178,867	100.00%
Total	118,260,198	34,311,329	29.01%	33,743,298	98.34%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,468,903	1,660,834	67.27%	1,660,834	100.00%
OA2: Status	17,889,326	4,581,023	25.61%	4,581,023	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	14,063,473	2,825,759	20.09%	2,319,099	82.07%
OA4: GBV	10,597,538	3,513,286	33.15%	3,513,286	100.00%
OA5: Children	7,040,868	2,233,999	31.73%	2,233,999	100.00%
OA6: Justice	12,981,152	4,491,333	34.60%	4,453,436	99.16%
OA7: Community	11,839,347	3,097,304	26.16%	3,097,304	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	21,593,256	5,728,924	26.53%	5,705,450	99.59%
OA13: Livelihood	8,174,291	2,671,018	32.68%	2,671,018	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	5,894,995	1,948,693	33.06%	1,948,693	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	5,717,050	1,559,156	27.27%	1,559,156	100.00%
Total	118,260,198	34,311,329	29.01%	33,743,298	98.34%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR secured only 28% of its 2025 financial requirements for Colombia, raising \$32 million of the \$118 million needed. This marked a sharp decline compared with the \$68 million raised in 2024. To mitigate the severe impact of funding cuts, the Office prioritized its presence in high-risk territories, reduced its workforce and was compelled to terminate several partnerships, limiting its operational reach.

Despite the challenges, UNHCR maintained strong support from public donors and diversified its funding by engaging new development and private sector allies. Local fundraising—through pooled funds, private sector partnerships and an emerging individual giving campaign—helped stabilise the operation’s financial

footing. Multiyear commitments provided rare continuity. These achievements demonstrated UNHCR's ability to maintain donor confidence, expand partnerships and innovate to bridge critical funding gaps.

Flexible funding proved essential to sustain operations despite delays in some contributions. They allowed for strengthened inter-agency work and to prepare proposals for new financing windows, including those linked to peacebuilding, environmental risk and local development plans. Flexible contributions enabled an immediate response to the Catatumbo emergency, facilitating rapid deployment of specialised protection services from the onset.

Insufficient flexible funding limited UNHCR's ability to address gaps in protection, solutions and community-based interventions. Key activities—such as protection monitoring, community-based programming and broader solutions work—faced delays or reduced coverage due to operational constraints.

Throughout 2025 UNHCR Colombia's financial needs evolved in response to shifting operational priorities, increased visibility demands and new opportunities for collaboration across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. Engagement with philanthropic organisations, private foundations and diplomatic missions helped lay the groundwork for future partnerships and investments.

As the operation enters 2026, flexible and multi-year resources remain essential to meeting rising needs and ensuring rapid, principled action in face of an evolving context. Looking ahead, UNHCR anticipates growing pressure on the protection environment, requiring continued and more adaptable funding to support refugees, displaced people and host communities. The Office will redefine its 2027–2029 multiyear strategy in alignment with the High Commissioner's Directions, reaffirming UNHCR's role in international protection, life-saving assistance and durable solutions. Collaboration with the UN and coherence with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework will remain critical in a still uncertain scenario.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Marked by displacement crises, shrinking resources and rising humanitarian needs, Colombia remains a complex operational environment for UNHCR as it hosts refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people. In 2025, the country faced its most severe humanitarian situation in a decade, prompting UNHCR to recalibrate priorities and reinforce a strategy that links lifesaving protection with long-term systems strengthening. This approach bolstered local actors, supported community resilience in high-risk border areas, and ensured early engagement with decision makers to safeguard future funding and operational space.

Amid financial constraints and donor fatigue, UNHCR implemented cost-effective, community-led interventions that protected those most at risk and delivered sustainable results. Strong collaboration with the Ombudsman's Office and other national and local institutions enhanced inter-agency coordination, while maintaining and further strengthening UNHCR's presence in the territory enabled communities, institutions, and partners to jointly address protection risks. UNHCR advanced durable solutions through informal settlement regularization and area-based initiatives benefiting entire communities.

Good practices included strengthened inter-agency cooperation, capacity building for community and refugee-led organisations, and innovative approaches to maintain overlapping field presence despite reduced budgets. UNHCR supported key policy developments, including the extension of the "Children First" measure to prevent statelessness and the adoption of CONPES 4180, Colombia's new national policy on durable solutions.

Looking ahead, intersecting political, climatic and humanitarian pressures will require high-impact, low-cost initiatives centred on resilience, integration and conflict-sensitive protection. The Office will redefine its multiyear strategy for 2027–2029, which will align UNHCR's global Strategic Directions and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Colombia and the bilateral Four-year Plan signed with the Government. UNHCR will prioritize integration through solutions, protection amid conflict, and response to mixed movements to boost peacebuilding, stronger State capacity and preparedness for evolving mobility dynamics. Prioritizing amid competing priorities will require innovative and sustainable programming to strengthen resilience, community engagement, and climate adaptation.

With the UNCT, UNHCR will support pre-electoral advocacy to promote institutional ownership of UNHCR priorities for the protection and solutions of forcibly displaced and stateless persons. As 2026 marks ten years since the signing of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement, UNHCR will aim to highlight progress achieved and remaining gaps to ensure that implementation fully guarantees the rights of internally displaced people.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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