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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2025





UNICEF supported over 5,000 children affected by the Catatumbo displacement emergency to access or remain in school, including through the delivery of school kits in Ocaña. Every child has the right to

Colombia

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 1.5 million people have been affected by emergencies in Colombia during the first half of 2025. This represents a 333 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2024, with armed conflict as the main driver, along with disasters and restricted humanitarian access.¹
- Colombia now ranks as the country with the highest number of conflict-related displacements in the Americas and the third globally, after Sudan and Syria.
- Over 1 million people were unable to access essential services due to 200 incidents of humanitarian access restrictions.
- Extreme weather events caused over 67 disasters in Colombia in early 2025, impacting more than 632,000 people.
- UNICEF is prioritizing US\$ 31.9 million out of the US\$ 97 million HAC appeal to reach 166,700 people. To date, only 30% has been funded, leaving a US\$ 22.3 million gap for urgent needs, while overall just 11% of the appeal is covered.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Health	Health services	16%
	Nutrition	screened for wasting	26%
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	psychosocial support	5%
	WASH	Water Access	5%

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



4,171,800
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²



13,355,700
People in need of humanitarian assistance³

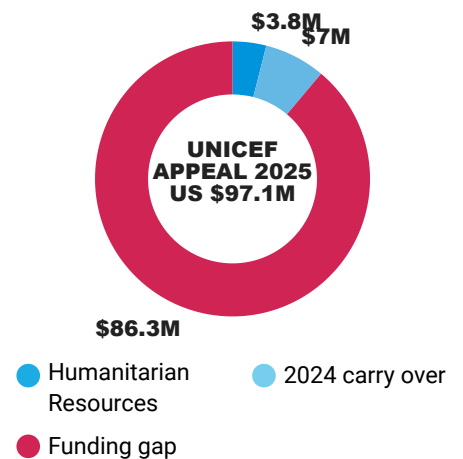


200
Humanitarian access incidents⁴



1,450,000
People affected by conflict-related violence.⁵

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2025, UNICEF launched a Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$ 97.1 million to address the urgent needs of 760,000 people, including 600,000 children and adolescents, affected by migration, internal displacement, armed conflict, and climate-related emergencies in Colombia. This represents a significant increase compared to the US\$ 68.7 million requested in 2024 under the regional Children on the Move appeal.

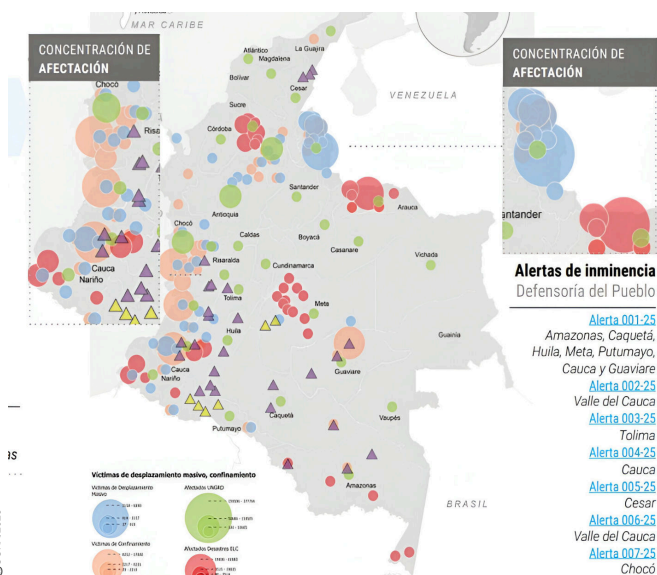
Following the prioritization exercise, UNICEF identified US\$ 31.9 million as the most urgent requirements to deliver life-saving assistance in the most severely affected areas, targeting 166,700 people, including 124,400 children. As of mid-year, only US\$ 3.8 million has been received, with an additional US\$ 7 million carried over from 2024. This gap puts at serious risk the delivery of critical, integrated services.

In response to rising violence, displacement, and climate-related shocks, UNICEF Colombia joined the HCT and the Resident Coordinator's Office in a joint prioritization exercise, focusing on life-saving, multisectoral interventions in severity 5 areas with limited state presence.

Flexible and timely funding remains critical to enabling UNICEF and partners to deliver cross-sectoral humanitarian assistance, strengthen preparedness, and ensure continuity of essential services. Without sufficient resources, the needs of children affected by conflict and displacement risk being overlooked or underfunded.

UNICEF is grateful for the support received so far from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Canada, Sweden (SIDA), Norway, the Government of Navarra, Poland, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, the United States, and multilateral mechanisms such as CERF and Education Cannot Wait (ECW). Through UNICEF National Committees, UNICEF also acknowledges the solidarity of the peoples of Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and Colombia.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



Map illustrating the concentration of humanitarian impacts across Colombia, including mass displacement (blue circles), confinement (green circles), disasters (red circles).

Over the past six months, humanitarian needs in Colombia have escalated dramatically, driven by intensifying armed conflict, forced displacement, climate-related disasters, growing irregular migration

dynamics, and sharply restricted humanitarian access. The country now faces one of the most complex and underfunded crises in the region, with compounding risks that are increasingly regional in scale.

Conflict-related violence surged to unprecedented levels, with nearly 1.45 million people affected between January and June 2025. This represents a 333% increase compared to the same period in 2024, positioning Colombia as the country with the highest number of conflict-induced displacements in the Americas and the third globally after Sudan and Syria⁶. The subregion of Catatumbo, along the Venezuelan border, saw a sharp deterioration, with over 93,000 people affected in just the first quarter, more than half of them children.⁷

Mass displacement and forced confinement are becoming normalized in conflict-affected areas. A mass displacement occurred every three days, while more than one hundred thousand people were forcibly confined each day. The Pacific region remains the most affected, followed by the northwestern corridor and border zones. In 55% of Colombia's municipalities, state presence is severely limited or nonexistent, leaving over 9.3 million people exposed to protection risks associated with the expansion of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs), including child recruitment, gender-based violence, and landmine contamination⁸.

The impact on children is particularly devastating. Over 578 cases of child recruitment were reported in the first half of 2025, three times higher than the same period in 2024, with Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities disproportionately affected⁹. 52 schools have been attacked, militarized, or closed due to nearby hostilities, depriving children of a protective learning environment and exposing them to long-term harm¹⁰.

The humanitarian crisis in Catatumbo, particularly in Cúcuta, Tibú, and Ocaña, has reached critical levels. More than 93,000 people have been affected by mass displacement and confinement in 2025, including 46,500 children. Shelters are overcrowded, unsafe, and often lack minimum conditions. Unaccompanied children, women, and persons with disabilities face acute protection risks¹¹.

A growing number of families have returned prematurely to unsafe areas, driven by fear of land loss or the absence of viable alternatives, only to be displaced again. Others have resorted to setting up community shelters in rural zones, unsupported and exposed to renewed hostilities. Fragmentation of families, rising psychosocial distress, and loss of educational access are reported across affected municipalities¹².

Climate-related emergencies continued to deepen needs across the country. Colombia recorded 67 such events in the first half of 2025, including floods, landslides, and droughts, affecting more than 620,000 people. These shocks often strike the same communities already affected by conflict¹³.

In La Mojana, flooding from the Cauca River displaced thousands and wiped out agricultural livelihoods. In La Guajira, Atlántico, Arauca, and the Orinoquia, prolonged droughts disrupted water access, collapsed school operations, and worsened food insecurity. Nearly one million people reside in areas with high drought susceptibility, while 84,000 households lack access to potable water. Over 1,200 schools are at risk of closure due to water shortages, undermining education continuity¹⁴.

These climate events are no longer isolated episodes. They overlap with insecurity, displacing families multiple times, eroding coping capacities, and overwhelming local infrastructure.

Migration flows through Colombia have undergone a significant shift in 2025. Following stricter migration controls implemented by North and Central American countries, irregular crossings through the

Darién Gap dropped by 98% between January and March compared to the same period in 2024¹⁵. However, these restrictions have prompted an increase in reverse migration, with over 9,000 people returning to Colombia from Panama, Costa Rica, and Mexico in the first half of the year¹⁶.

Most returnees, including Venezuelan nationals and individuals from countries such as Afghanistan, India, and Ecuador, arrive in precarious conditions, exhausted, injured, and facing acute protection risks. Nearly one in five are children and adolescents, many of whom are traveling unaccompanied or have been separated from their families. The combination of high psychosocial distress, physical exhaustion, and poor access to health services heightens their vulnerability¹⁷.

In regions such as Catatumbo, Antioquia, Nariño, and Arauca, which serve as key migration corridors, these population movements intersect with dynamics of armed conflict, limited state presence, and strengthened control by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). These conditions not only hinder the safe return and integration of migrants but also expose them to risks such as extortion, sexual violence, forced recruitment, and trafficking. Reports confirm that adolescents, particularly Venezuelan boys and girls, are increasingly targeted for exploitation by armed actors¹⁸.

Despite the decrease in overall migration figures, new routes and evolving dynamics have made monitoring and targeting extremely difficult. Humanitarian access remains limited, particularly in rural and border areas. As a result, data gaps hinder the timely identification and assistance of at-risk populations, while formal protection mechanisms remain under-resourced¹⁹.

Host communities, already overwhelmed by ongoing armed violence, recurrent disasters, and multidimensional poverty, face mounting challenges to accommodate new arrivals. Reverse migration flows are increasing tensions and deepening humanitarian needs, particularly in informal settlements and transit municipalities like Acandí, Turbo, Necoclí, and Cúcuta²⁰.

Meanwhile, Colombian nationals face a growing risk of deportation. Over 1,400 Colombians were expelled from the United States during the first quarter of 2025. Many of these returnees reported degrading treatment during detention and transfer, including gender-based violence, medical neglect, and xenophobic abuse²¹.

Access to affected communities continues to deteriorate. Over one million people were denied humanitarian assistance due to armed blockades, insecurity, and access prohibitions imposed by NSAGs. At least 14 departments have reported formal bans on humanitarian entry, and more than 200 incidents affecting aid workers and logistics were documented in the first half of 2025²².

Despite significant efforts by the humanitarian community, response capacity remains critically constrained. The Humanitarian Country Team (EHP) has been unable to meet the scale of needs arising from armed conflict and climate-related disasters. During the reporting period, only 14% of mass displacement emergencies, 10% of confinement cases, and 25% of disasters requiring complementary response were addressed. The Community Priorities Response Plan (PRPC) remains severely underfunded, with just 16% of its requirements covered as of June 2025. As a result, at least 1.4 million people are at risk of being left without essential humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian operations are further challenged by limited access to rural areas, lack of sustained state presence, and overstretched local capacities, underscoring the urgent need to scale up funding, coordination, and protection-centered interventions²³.

Without timely, flexible, and predictable resources, Colombia's humanitarian response will remain severely constrained, unable to match the growing scale and complexity of needs. Children and

adolescents, particularly in areas affected by conflict and forced displacement, face heightened risks to their survival, protection, and development.

Colombia is at risk of becoming a silent emergency. The progressive weakening of humanitarian coordination mechanisms and field capacities threatens to reduce visibility, limit operational reach, and erode the ability to deliver principled, lifesaving assistance.

Recognizing Colombia as a strategic humanitarian context is essential to prevent further deterioration, safeguard humanitarian access, and protect the most vulnerable populations at the heart of this protracted crisis.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health (including public health emergencies)



UNICEF Colombia/2025/Arauca

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination in Arauca, on the border with Venezuela. Vaccines save lives, strengthen the immune system, and help prevent the spread of diseases in emergency settings.

Health services provided included vaccination programs, treatment of common childhood illnesses such as diarrhea and influenza, detection and treatment of malaria and dengue, as well as capacity building for healthcare personnel. In the departments of La Guajira, Arauca, Chocó, and Norte de Santander, 5,450 people received the minimum package of vaccines according to their age, and 1,575 were vaccinated against measles. Regarding vector-borne disease screening, 463 tests for dengue and 931 tests for malaria were conducted.

A total of 63 healthcare workers—including doctors, nurses, nutritionists, and nursing assistants—received training on Resolution 2350 (Guidelines for the Integrated Management of Malnutrition) and Resolution 2465 (Adoption of Anthropometric Indicators, Reference Standards, and Cut-off Points for Nutritional Status Classification). These training events were conducted within first-level public Social State Enterprises and authorized healthcare providers in the respective territories.

At a general level, it is important to highlight that the delivery of health and nutrition services in emergency contexts continues to face significant challenges in achieving universal coverage for the affected population. These challenges are primarily linked to funding gaps for healthcare services, both for the migrant population and for host communities, particularly in areas characterized by high geographic dispersion and those impacted by armed conflict, where

the health system's response capacity remains limited.

Nutrition



Provision of services for the identification and care of children with malnutrition in Vichada, a department on the border with Venezuela.

Currently, a significant number of children under five years old, along with pregnant and lactating women, continue to face vulnerability due to emergencies that restrict their access to essential health and nutrition services. This situation has led to persistently high rates of deficiency-related malnutrition, as reflected in key sector indicators such as risk of undernutrition, moderate and severe acute malnutrition, mortality from malnutrition and associated causes, and low birth weight. Impact analysis has identified priority municipalities and departments for emergency response, focusing on areas where populations encounter the greatest barriers to health and nutrition services, challenges largely attributed to the compounded and overlapping crises affecting these regions.

As part of the Primary Health Care strategy, extramural brigades composed of doctors, nursing assistants, and community health workers have provided services to 19,725 children under five and pregnant women in the departments of Chocó, La Guajira, Arauca, and Norte de Santander. In Norte de Santander, efforts have focused on expanding health and nutrition services to populations affected by the armed conflict, particularly in the Catatumbo region.

In the first half of the year, 11,332 children under five years of age were screened in the three departments where nutrition interventions were implemented for nutritional deficiencies. Among those screened, 98.2% (11,124 children) were Colombian. Regarding nutritional status, 723 children were identified as having moderate acute malnutrition or being at risk of malnutrition, while 11 cases of severe acute malnutrition were detected. All 734 children diagnosed with nutritional disorders received treatment with ready-to-use therapeutic food, followed by nutritional monitoring to assess weight gain and improvement in their nutritional condition. Additionally, as part of these nutrition actions, anemia screening was conducted among children under five, resulting in the provision of powdered micronutrient supplements to 728 children to address micronutrient deficiencies.

In total, 652 pregnant women were screened, and 82 were identified as underweight for gestational age. These women received therapeutic food to support adequate weight gain. Additionally, 127 pregnant women were provided with preventive iron-based nutritional supplements.

A key component of the implemented nutrition interventions is the follow-up of children under five and pregnant women identified with nutritional deficiencies, to monitor weight gain. Records show that

59.63% of the monitored cases have been classified as successful, having reached a nutritional status within normal parameters. Meanwhile, 9.76% of the cases remain under nutritional follow-up, showing improvements in their nutritional condition, although they have not yet reached normal ranges.

In terms of group interventions, 4,100 caregivers of children under five have been sensitized on topics related to infant and young child feeding, essential hygiene practices such as handwashing, and the importance of preventing malnutrition.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



Access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation is a fundamental right, especially in displacement and confinement contexts. UNICEF brings these essential services to children where they are most needed.

So far in 2025, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in Colombia have reached communities in vulnerable conditions, located in areas heavily affected by armed conflict, disasters, migration crises, and structural barriers to basic services. These interventions were implemented using a people-centered approach and a territorial strategy, enabling the response to be tailored to the specific needs of each community and ensuring inclusive, differentiated coverage based on age, gender, and social conditions.

In total, 15,815 people gained access to essential hygiene supplies and activities promoting key life-saving practices in municipalities such as Necoclí, Maicao, Riohacha, and Tame. This intervention included the distribution of personal and family hygiene kits, benefiting 3,888 boys, 4,298 girls, 4,550 women, and 3,079 men. Kit distribution was accompanied by activities promoting healthy habits, addressing topics such as handwashing, menstrual hygiene, and safe water management, using participatory methods tailored to each population group. These actions not only supported physical wellbeing but also reinforced dignity and a sense of protection in contexts of human mobility and temporary settlements.

Additionally, 6,807 people improved their access to sanitation services through the rehabilitation and upgrading of bathrooms and toilets adapted to emergency settings, benefiting 2,022 girls, 2,254 boys, 1,278 women, and 1,253 men. These interventions were primarily concentrated in the departments of Arauca, Atlántico, Chocó, La Guajira, and Norte de Santander. The implementation of these solutions significantly improved sanitation conditions, helping to reduce public health risks associated with preventable diseases in early childhood, such as Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADD) and vector-borne illnesses linked to inadequate sanitation. Furthermore, these actions strengthened protection for women, girls, and people with disabilities.

In rural and peri-urban areas of the departments of Chocó, La

Guajira, and Norte de Santander, 5,174 people gained access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and other household needs. This was achieved through the installation of storage tanks, hydration points, water distribution by tanker trucks, jerry cans, and bottled water, as well as improvements to existing water supply systems. The intervention benefited 1,513 girls, 1,304 women, 1,278 boys, and 1,079 men. These actions were particularly important in communities where water collection poses daily risks for women and girls and contributed to strengthening resilience to extreme weather events or interruptions in supply networks.

In educational settings, WASH conditions were significantly improved, benefiting a total of 1,972 children (1,136 boys and 836 girls) through the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved access to safe drinking water, and upgraded sanitation services. These interventions advanced the creation of safer, more hygienic school environments, especially in areas such as Arauca, Nariño, and Norte de Santander, supporting basic conditions for personal hygiene and dignified access to essential services.

In terms of community participation, 1,403 people accessed accountability and feedback mechanisms that fostered transparency and local empowerment. Implemented in municipalities, these mechanisms allow the community members to share their opinions, raise concerns, and actively contribute to improving humanitarian interventions. Additionally, 3,221 people took part in awareness workshops on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), in the same territories. These workshops had a tangible impact on communities, leading to a significant increase in knowledge and self-protection skills among children and adults, with sustained benefits over time. Participants also demonstrated a greater readiness to act, recognizing and reporting risk situations early. These collective interventions not only empowered vulnerable populations but also reinforced community surveillance and support networks, contributing to real prevention, early detection, and effective protection.

Additionally, 1,732 people gained access to multiple channels for reporting situations of sexual exploitation and abuse, adapted to local contexts. These channels included mailboxes, telephone hotlines, web platforms and posters.

Education



All children and adolescents have the right to learn and develop fully. Ensuring educational continuity in contexts of armed conflict and displacement has been a top priority.

During the first half of 2025, the UNICEF Colombia Education team intensified its efforts to address the multiple challenges facing the education sector, driven by the ongoing armed conflict, the impacts of climate change, and increased human mobility. These factors

have significantly affected access to education, school retention, and the quality of learning, particularly in regions with high levels of vulnerability and repeated emergencies.

In response, UNICEF has implemented a comprehensive education in emergencies strategy, aimed at ensuring the right to inclusive, equitable, and quality education for children and adolescents affected by humanitarian crises. This strategy is built around three core pillars: emergency preparedness and response, learning recovery, and the strengthening of institutional and community capacities.

One of the main achievements during this period has been the expansion of access to educational opportunities for children and adolescents in areas affected by emergencies. Through partnerships with local authorities, community-based organizations, and implementing partners, 5,545 children and adolescents were able to access formal and non-formal education programs. These interventions focused on departments prioritized due to their high exposure to risks and the impacts of various emergencies.

The programs included flexible education modalities, temporary classrooms, safe learning spaces, and academic leveling strategies, all adapted to the specific needs of each territory. These actions not only ensured continuity of education but also contributed to creating protective and resilient environments for students.

To strengthen teaching and learning processes, educational materials were distributed to 2,538 children and adolescents, who received school kits, learning guides, and teaching resources adapted to emergency contexts. This distribution was essential in reducing the material barriers faced by many vulnerable families and enabling students' active participation in educational programs.

Recognizing the critical role of education personnel in crisis settings, UNICEF Colombia has promoted training and technical support for teachers and school administrators. During the first half of the year, 2,538 educators participated in capacity-building activities covering topics such as education in emergencies and school risk management, pedagogical strategies for learning recovery, psychosocial support tools and emotional wellbeing promotion in the classroom, educational inclusion and attention to diversity, as well as the use of active methodologies and educational resources in low-connectivity contexts.

These actions have helped strengthen the education system's capacity to respond in a timely and effective manner to emergency situations, while also ensuring a more relevant and inclusive education focused on the overall wellbeing of students. Aligned with the recognition of education as a life-saving sector in emergency contexts, interventions were carried out to promote mental health and psychosocial support within school environments. These included workshops with students, teachers, and families; play and recreational activities; and the implementation of psychosocial care protocols in schools affected by emergencies. The psychosocial component has been especially important in communities impacted by forced displacement, armed violence, or natural disasters, where the emotional wellbeing of children and adolescents is critical to supporting their educational development.

Similarly, UNICEF has supported educational institutions in updating and strengthening their Comprehensive School Risk Management Plans (PGIRE), promoting a culture of prevention and emergency preparedness. This process has involved training school management teams, conducting drills, identifying local risks, and developing evacuation routes and action protocols. Strengthening the PGIRE has enhanced schools' capacity to respond to adverse events, reducing interruptions to education and safeguarding the physical and emotional wellbeing of the educational community.

To reduce school dropout rates and uphold the right to education for

all children and adolescents, active search initiatives have been implemented in communities with high levels of non-attendance and dropout. These strategies have included home visits, awareness campaigns, coordination with social services, and providing personalised support to families. As a result of these efforts, a significant number of out-of-school children were identified and reintegrated, thereby contributing to the closing of gaps in access and school retention.

During the first half of 2025, UNICEF Colombia has made significant progress in implementing its education in emergencies strategy, directly benefiting thousands of children, adolescents, and teachers in highly vulnerable contexts. The results achieved – 5,545 children and adolescents with access to educational programs, 2,538 receiving educational materials, and 2,538 teachers trained – reflect the commitment to upholding the right to education in crises.

These outcomes are the result of coordinated efforts with government actors, civil society organizations, educational communities, and international partners. However, significant challenges remain, and it is essential to continue strengthening the education system's capacity to respond in a comprehensive, sustainable, and child rights-centered manner.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA



All children have the right to grow up free from all forms of violence. In contexts of armed conflict, UNICEF works to create safe spaces for vulnerable children and adolescents.

In Colombia, children and adolescents continue to face the devastating consequences of armed conflict. The persistence of violence, the presence of non-state armed groups, and widespread insecurity in rural and border regions have placed thousands of children at risk of recruitment, use, and exploitation. UNICEF's response is anchored in the rights of the child and framed within the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs), with a specific emphasis on the most grave violations, including recruitment and use, conflict-related sexual violence, and exposure to landmines and explosive remnants of war.

UNICEF Colombia is working in close partnership with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Office of the Ombudsman, local authorities and local civil society to identify and support in coordination with them, children who have been affected by the armed conflict, in the reporting period 170 children (102 girls and 68 boys) who have experienced violence were identified and reached by health, social work or justice services.

Prevention efforts are community-centered and designed to interrupt violence and recruitment by enhancing protective environments in schools and neighborhoods. This includes adolescents and youth

engagement programs, life skills training, and coordinated efforts with education in high-risk territories such as Cauca, Nariño, Chocó, and Catatumbo. At the same time, support for affected children is multidimensional, encompassing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal accompaniment, and pathways to education and livelihood opportunities. During the reporting period, 4,421 children (2,173 girls and 2,248 boys) and caregivers (910 women and 258 men) accessed community-based mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF also strengthens the capacities of local actors –including educators, social workers, and community leaders– to detect early warning signs and apply protection protocols in a timely and culturally appropriate manner.

Addressing the threat posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance and other explosive ordnance is another critical component of UNICEF's work in Colombia. Children are especially vulnerable to these hazards due to a lack of awareness and exposure during daily activities. In coordination with national mine action authorities and specialized organizations, UNICEF implements explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) targeting children, teachers and caregivers. In the reporting period, 4,779 children (2,406 girls and 2,373 boys) and 2,642 adults (1,566 women and 1,076 men) were trained. These efforts were complemented by the integration of EORE into the formal education system and child-friendly materials adapted for diverse linguistic and cultural contexts, particularly in indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Survivors of explosive accidents, many of whom are children, receive case management support, including medical referrals, psychosocial counseling, and follow-up services. UNICEF also advocates at the national level to improve policies and resource allocation for victim assistance and inclusive education for children with disabilities caused by conflict.

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), particularly against girls, remains a pervasive yet underreported threat in conflict-affected areas. The intersection of gender inequality, armed violence, and social stigma makes it extremely difficult for survivors –especially children and adolescents– to access support. UNICEF's response involves a comprehensive approach that combines prevention, survivor-centered services, and community mobilization. Safe spaces for girls provide structured psychosocial support, life skills, and information on rights and services. In parallel, UNICEF trains healthcare providers, teachers, and protection officers on how to respond to GBV disclosures with sensitivity and confidentiality, ensuring timely access to medical, legal, and psychosocial support. Efforts are also made to engage men and boys in promoting gender equality and challenging harmful social norms that perpetuate violence. In the reporting period, 81 women, 721 children (649 girls and 72 boys) accessed gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/response interventions.

These three areas of work—child recruitment, EORE, and sexual violence—are deeply interconnected. UNICEF Colombia's strategy recognizes the need for holistic, multi-sectoral responses that address the root causes of violence and offer children safe pathways to recovery and development. Programs are designed with strong community participation, ensuring that interventions are context-specific and responsive to the evolving needs of children and adolescents. Adolescents themselves are engaged as peer educators and advocates, amplifying their voices and leadership within their communities.

In terms of implementation, UNICEF leverages its role as co-lead of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) to coordinate with humanitarian and development actors, ensure complementarity of actions, and share good practices. Data collection and analysis are strengthened through regular field monitoring, participatory assessments, and collaboration with academic institutions. This evidence base informs strategic decisions and allows for real-time adjustments to program design and delivery. Furthermore, UNICEF

invests in strengthening institutional capacities at local and national levels. This includes technical support to government agencies in policy implementation, training on child protection in emergencies, and integration of child-sensitive approaches into contingency planning. Particular attention is given to linking humanitarian interventions with longer-term development initiatives, ensuring sustainability and resilience within the child protection system.

Resource mobilization remains a critical enabler of the program. UNICEF actively engages with donors, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Peacebuilding Fund, and bilateral partners to secure the funding necessary to sustain and scale up interventions. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that financial support translates directly into meaningful impact for children—through safe learning spaces, trained social workers, and expanded access to survivor services.

UNICEF ensures that Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Safeguarding are core pillars of its humanitarian response in Colombia. The organization maintains close monitoring of implementing partners to ensure adherence to these standards. Notably, UNICEF has developed a culturally sensitive approach with indigenous communities, working collaboratively to adapt and apply PSEA and safeguarding principles in line with UNICEF's protocols, while respecting traditional structures and practices. This approach strengthens accountability and promotes safer environments for children and families in some of the most vulnerable and remote areas affected by conflict and displacement. In the reporting period 4,790 people were sensitized and were provided with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse, of which 61% (2,919) are women and 39% (1,876) are men. Of these, 33% (1,584) are girls and adolescent girls, compared to 27% (1,306) of boys and adolescent boys.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)



UNICEF works with local authorities, communities, and community-based organizations to strengthen preparedness and response for children in emergencies.

During the first half of 2025, UNICEF Colombia has strengthened its cross-sectoral approach to emergency response, focusing on community engagement, localization of capacities, promotion of humanitarian principles, and improved access to life-saving information and essential services.

In coordination with the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), the Unit for Victims (UARIV), the Ombudsman's Office, the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC), the dioceses of Ocaña and Tibú, local authorities, and a wide range of community-based organizations and humanitarian actors, efforts have been made to enhance community participation in emergency

preparedness and response across territories affected by conflict and natural hazards.

Key actions have included the identification and training of community networks in humanitarian standards, emergency coordination frameworks, national norms and protocols, and practical methodologies aimed at strengthening collective response capacities at the local level. These efforts are contributing to more localized, coordinated, and informed emergency responses.

UNICEF has also supported the implementation of a pilot protocol with collective reparation groups, in partnership with UARIV, aiming to strengthen local leadership structures for self-managed recovery plans. These processes are accompanied by activities that promote access to information, psychosocial support, and essential services including health, nutrition, education, and WASH.

In departments such as La Guajira, Cauca, and Chocó, UNICEF has supported participatory review processes in collaboration with departmental risk management committees. These dialogues have focused on analyzing recent emergency responses, identifying lessons learned, and improving communication mechanisms with communities through the definition of trusted channels and context-specific key messages.

Additionally, in partnership with the Ombudsman's Office and local education actors, protocols are being developed to protect schools in crisis settings, with a focus on ensuring continuity of services before, during, and after emergencies.

In 2025, UNICEF Colombia achieved remarkable progress in advancing Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) within the humanitarian response, combining strategic technical support with meaningful field-level engagement. Throughout the year, UNICEF provided tailored guidance to implementing partners responding to the migration emergency, ensuring that feedback and complaint mechanisms were not only responsive but also inclusive and culturally sensitive to the diverse needs of affected populations. In the first semester, targeted support was extended to the Necoclí office prior to its closure, leaving a strengthened foundation for community engagement and embedding AAP principles into local operations and decision-making processes.

A major milestone was reached when, for the first time, all implementing partners working in emergency settings incorporated AAP indicators into their programmatic frameworks and began actively monitoring activities to guarantee the meaningful participation of communities. This shift reflected a growing commitment across the humanitarian response to place affected populations at the center of interventions.

One of the most significant achievements was facilitating the transition of the CERF interagency AAP mechanism to the Emergency Local Committee of Nariño. This handover represents a critical step towards sustainability, reinforcing local leadership and promoting genuine community ownership of accountability processes. Collectively, these efforts have contributed to embedding AAP into emergency programming and have strengthened interagency coordination for more accountable and impactful humanitarian action."

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

As part of its leadership within the National Child Protection Coordination Team, UNICEF has made significant progress in strengthening both technical and operational capacities for the prevention of and response to violations against children and adolescents.

A key achievement has been the mapping and updating of the technical capacities and programmatic offerings of 18 member organizations across the country. This information is now being used to enhance coordination and articulation of interventions, particularly in emergency settings. Additionally, a capacity-building plan was launched targeting local organizations, community actors, and territorial stakeholders. The focus is on minimum standards for child protection and the development of humanitarian response plans. The first training session took place in Norte de Santander with the participation of 24 key actors, and similar sessions are planned for Arauca, Chocó, and Cauca.

An in-depth analysis on the recruitment, use, and involvement of children in armed conflict in Colombia was completed. These provide a detailed assessment of risks and needs. UNICEF also developed and began transferring a toolkit of field-oriented methodological resources aimed at guiding practical actions to protect school environments and reduce children's exposure to conflict-related risks. This contributes to the implementation plan of the Safe Schools Declaration.

Finally, collaboration with ICBF and the Technical Secretariat of CIPRUNNA was reinforced to align national and local responses, particularly in the context of the humanitarian Reset and transition planning.

During the first half of the year, UNICEF continued to lead the coordination of the Nutrition Cluster, which brings together 15 partners. In this context, the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, co-led by UNICEF, together with the Nutrition Cluster coordinated by UNICEF, developed a technical note outlining how the transition process should be carried out within a period of no more than a year and a half, starting in July of this year.

At the territorial level, progress was made in strengthening the institutional and community capacities of the SAN Roundtables in Norte de Santander and La Guajira, in coordination with the national leadership of the SAN Cluster. In these territories, technical competencies were enhanced on key topics, including Resolution 2350 (Guidelines for the Integrated Management of Malnutrition), Resolution 2465 (Adoption of Anthropometric Indicators, Reference Standards, and Cut-off Points for the Anthropometric Classification of Nutritional Status), and the SMART survey methodology for collecting data on the nutritional status of children under five years of age.

WASH actions were strengthened in six priority departments: Antioquia, Arauca, La Guajira, Chocó, Nariño, and Norte de Santander. In Chocó, the Departmental WASH Committee was reactivated, and an early warning system was implemented across 32 municipalities, in coordination with IDEAM, CODECHOCÓ, WFP, the Red Cross, and various NGOs.

In Norte de Santander, in response to the armed conflict emergency, coordination was established with humanitarian organizations, local authorities, and communities to identify vulnerable populations and distribute hygiene supplies to displaced people in hard-to-reach areas.

Across prioritized territories, UNICEF supported coordinated response efforts aimed at strengthening local capacities and ensuring access to essential services. In departments such as Nariño, Arauca, La Guajira and Antioquia, efforts were focused on early warning systems, WASH, education and coordination with institutional partners.

In Nariño, actions in Cumbitara included joint work with the mayor's office to identify urgent needs, systematize data, generate early warning reports and map partner capacities. In Arauca, collaboration with educational authorities enabled school infrastructure

rehabilitation and the activation of student committees promoting hygiene, menstrual health, water conservation and solid waste management. These activities were complemented by data collection efforts to inform situation analysis and institutional response mapping.

In La Guajira, in the context of a hurricane season 25% more intense than the historical average, coordinated efforts with departmental and municipal risk management and health authorities facilitated the identification of critical zones and the delivery of key supplies. These included 40 water tanks (1,000 liters), 50 maternity and newborn kits, 1,100 family water filters and 500 water purification tablets, benefiting families, schools and local institutions.

In Necoclí, support to migrant populations focused on the distribution of hygiene kits and the provision of basic WASH services, including in humanitarian dining spaces.

The strategic deployment of the WASH component also involved holding extraordinary coordination sessions at the territorial level, enabling joint planning of actions with humanitarian actors and local authorities.

During the first half of 2025, the Education in Emergencies Cluster in Colombia, co-led by UNICEF, Save the Children and the Norwegian Refugee Council, continued to strengthen its technical and operational coordination role in response to multiple humanitarian crises that affected access to education across the country. The Cluster currently brings together 18 active partners, including national and international organizations and the Ministry of National Education.

The Cluster supported responses to armed conflict and natural disasters, working with Local Education Groups (LEGs) to assess needs, generate sector information, and align with authorities. In Arauca, technical support addressed disruptions that affected more than 3,000 students, while in Catatumbo a rapid response plan reached over 46,500 students with actions for educational continuity, mental health, curriculum flexibility, and distribution of school kits.

In Cauca, the escalation of armed violence led to the interruption of education services for over 1,600 children. The Cluster activated local coordination, produced a situational report on the education sector and worked with partners and authorities at local and national levels to support the response. In Chocó, heavy rains between December 2024 and January 2025 triggered a response plan that included assessments in 172 schools across 20 municipalities, school clean-up campaigns, supply deliveries and strengthening of School Risk Management Plans (PGIRE) with the support of the education secretariats. Similar efforts were carried out in La Guajira, where technical assistance was provided for assessments, school rehabilitation and PGIRE reinforcement in 18 schools across four municipalities.

At the policy level, the Cluster supported advocacy efforts to improve national frameworks related to education in emergencies. A key milestone was the technical assistance provided to the Ministry of National Education to update and formalize the national policy on education in emergencies and school risk management, which was officially adopted on April 1, 2025. The Cluster also supported analysis and dialogue on the situation of early childhood in emergencies, particularly in relation to natural disasters, conflict and human mobility. Within the Safe Schools framework, a national action plan was developed and a conflict-related risk index was created, allowing for the characterization of more than 56,600 school sites. Pedagogical tools were also designed to support the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration with the participation of school communities.

In line with guidance from OCHA, the Global Education Cluster and

the Humanitarian Country Team, the Cluster advanced its 2025–2026 transition plan toward a nationally led coordination mechanism. This process included four plenary sessions with active partners during the first half of the year, where progress was reviewed, transition options were discussed and collective agreements were established to guide the reconfiguration of the coordination structure for the second semester of 2025.

To respond effectively and appropriately to the emergency caused by the armed conflict in El Catatumbo, an inter-agency agreement was established under the leadership of UNICEF and in coordination with the PSEA Task Force and the Local Coordination Team of Norte de Santander. This agreement was made between UNFPA, WFP, PAHO, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF. It enabled a unified response to be implemented by the agencies, their implementing partners and service providers for the prevention and management of cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. To this aim, a national telephone helpline was set up (WFP), alongside a mobile phone line available 24/7 (UNICEF), and a field PSEA focal point was identified (UNICEF). The initiative aims to strengthen communities' dialogue and trust in reporting SEA incidents to the UN, improving case efficiency and follow-up.

Moreover, a common communication piece with unified and consistent key messages was agreed, alongside another piece targeting rural communities at risk of confinement and with mobility restrictions. These measures have ensured clear, coherent communication that is aligned with the principles of the PSEA approach towards the communities. To monitor progress, biweekly inter-agency follow-up meetings have been established. This has strengthened the territorial response in PSEA and represents a coordination model that can be adapted to other emergency contexts.

To ensure UNICEF's implementing partners involved in this response have incorporated these agreements and are actively and effectively sensitizing communities using the agreed communications pieces and messages, UNICEF has provided ongoing technical assistance and is monitoring their performance.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



In Catatumbo, thousands of children and adolescents have been forcibly displaced. UNICEF provides safe spaces, education and psychosocial support to help them rebuild their lives.

The communication strategy has focused on raising awareness of the difficult humanitarian conditions faced by children affected by armed conflict, particularly in the regions of Catatumbo and Cauca,

while highlighting UNICEF's response through the publication of testimonies, data, and concrete evidence. Communication has also served as an advocacy tool to disseminate key messages and mobilize decision-makers and opinion leaders in the search for solutions.

Emblematic dates, such as Red Hand Day, International Landmine Awareness Day, and World Refugee Day, were leveraged to draw attention to the needs of children and adolescents in emergency contexts, as well as to call for the respect and protection of their rights.

During the first half of the year, 10 web stories, life stories, and press releases were published to mobilize support for the humanitarian response for children. Notably, a press release was issued with an urgent appeal for funding to support 4.2 million children in humanitarian need, reaching an estimated audience of 14,083,002 people. Additionally, 20 media publications were featured in regional and national outlets, highlighting UNICEF's work and key messages regarding the situation of children in Colombia. The communication strategy prioritized national media with wide reach, including television, radio, print press, and digital platforms in departments such as Antioquia, Bogotá, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, and Santa Marta.

UNICEF also actively engaged in key advocacy forums to highlight the humanitarian needs of children, including the launch of the annual report of the CRIC in Cauca, which focused on the recruitment of children and adolescents, and the establishment of the Group of Friends for Children in Armed Conflict.

Additionally, the UN Secretary-General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict was used as a strategic communication tool to raise awareness about the increase in child recruitment and use in armed conflict, as well as the growing military use of schools. Drawing on this report, UNICEF reinforced its call for the adoption of concrete measures, including the implementation of the action plan associated with the Safe Schools Declaration.

Within this framework, an opinion column by the UNICEF Representative was published in the newspaper El Tiempo, calling for the adoption of concrete measures to protect children from the impacts of armed conflict. In addition, personalized interviews were conducted with strategic media outlets to report on the increase in serious violations against children and to disseminate the recommendations included in the Secretary-General's report.

In total, 18 media publications addressed the Secretary-General's report and the growing concern over child recruitment. As a complementary tool, UNICEF produced a fact sheet summarizing the report's main findings and recommendations, facilitating its understanding and dissemination among journalists and key audiences.

In terms of media reach, between January and June 30, 2025, a total of 38 media releases were recorded, reaching an estimated audience of 37,032,924 people.

Social media content has focused primarily on issues related to armed conflict, as well as the prevention of and humanitarian response to natural disasters. Throughout the year, more than 70 pieces of content were published across platforms such as TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and X, reaching diverse audience segments, including decision-makers, opinion leaders, and the general public interested in protecting the rights of children and adolescents, particularly in emergency contexts. These publications achieved an organic reach of over 700,000 people. Notably, content featuring UNICEF national ambassadors contributed to increasing visibility and amplifying the impact of key messages, such as the video with Andrés Cepeda on safe schools, which also addressed preparedness and risk mitigation in educational institutions located in

conflict-affected areas.

The use of the hashtag #UNICEFinAction has also been strengthened, serving as a tool to showcase UNICEF's immediate, on-the-ground responses across different regions. Additionally, special emphasis has been placed on mental health and psychosocial support interventions, shared through the life stories of teachers and students living with the daily impacts of armed conflict. These stories have highlighted the importance of such interventions in ensuring educational continuity.

- [A Commitment Backed by Concrete Actions to Safeguard Childhood](#)
- [UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Andrés Cepeda advocates for children's right to live with dignity](#)
- [UNICEF calls for funding for humanitarian response](#)
- [Educating on the risk of mines and other explosive devices helps save lives](#)
- [Migration stories](#)
- [Red Hands Day: More than 1,000 children and adolescents recruited in 5 years](#)
- [Catatumbo: thousands of children and adolescents suffer the fear and insecurity of uprooting](#)
- [UNICEF addresses the most urgent needs of children in the face of escalating violence in Catatumbo](#)
- [Displaced children in Catatumbo continue their studies thanks to the School for Peace](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: FEBRUARY 2026

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	124,800	19,727	▲ 16%
	Girls	-	32,468	9,850	▲ 30%
	Boys	-	35,775	8,793	▲ 25%
	Women	-	56,555	1,084	▲ 2%
	Men	-	-	-	-
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	Total	-	3,800	1,575	▲ 41%
	Girls	-	1,748	850	▲ 49%
	Boys	-	2,051	725	▲ 35%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	43,700	11,332	▲ 26%
	Girls	-	21,718	5,579	▲ 26%
	Boys	-	21,981	5,753	▲ 26%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	3,000	11	0%
	Girls	-	1,502	7	0%
	Boys	-	1,497	4	0%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	19,200	3,850	▲ 20%
	Girls	-	-	127	-
	Boys	-	-	123	-
	Women	-	9,294	1,950	▲ 21%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Men	-	9,905	1,900	▲ 19%
	Total	-	30,700	728	▲ 2%
	Girls	-	15,457	345	▲ 2%
	Boys	-	15,242	391	▲ 3%
	Women	-	-	93	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	-	12,200	125	▲ 1%
	Girls	-	1,688	10	▲ 1%
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	10,511	117	▲ 1%
	Men	-	-	-	-
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA				
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	172,000	8,255	▲ 5%
	Girls	-	59,079	3,243	▲ 5%
	Boys	-	58,409	3,340	▲ 6%
	Women	-	28,676	1,192	▲ 4%
	Men	-	25,834	480	▲ 2%
	Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	113,500	1,485
Girls		-	44,386	536	▲ 1%
Boys		-	39,732	540	▲ 1%
Women		-	22,482	409	▲ 2%
Men		-	6,897	102	▲ 1%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations		Total	-	40,100	7,438
	Girls	-	10,025	2,432	▲ 24%
	Boys	-	10,025	2,120	▲ 21%
	Women	-	10,025	2,239	▲ 22%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Men	-	10,025	814	▲ 8%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Total	-	590	-	0%
	Girls	-	272	-	0%
	Boys	-	318	-	0%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Total	-	135,300	13,790	▲ 10%
	Girls	-	40,590	4,477	▲ 11%
	Boys	-	40,590	4,695	▲ 12%
	Women	-	27,059	2,676	▲ 10%
	Men	-	27,059	1,942	▲ 7%
Children who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice services	Total	-	930	65	▲ 7%
	Girls	-	495	41	▲ 8%
	Boys	-	434	34	▲ 8%
	Women	-	-	7	-
	Men	-	-	2	-
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	386,300	3,296	▲ 1%
	Girls	-	200,877	1,590	▲ 1%
	Boys	-	185,422	1,706	▲ 1%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	45,570	2,465	▲ 5%
	Girls	-	23,696	1,190	▲ 5%
	Boys	-	21,873	1,343	▲ 6%
	Women	-	-	4	-
	Men	-	-	1	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	13,500	1,910	▲ 14%
	Girls	-	-	3	-
	Boys	-	-	3	-
	Women	-	7,020	1,301	▲ 19%
	Men	-	6,479	609	▲ 9%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	95,800	5,174	▲ 5%
	Girls	-	15,851	1,513	▲ 10%
	Boys	-	14,580	1,278	▲ 9%
	Women	-	33,732	1,304	▲ 4%
	Men	-	31,635	1,079	▲ 3%
Children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	Total	-	35,800	1,452	▲ 4%
	Girls	-	18,686	836	▲ 4%
	Boys	-	17,113	1,136	▲ 7%
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-	-
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	112,900	17,804	▲ 16%
	Girls	-	29,734	4,689	▲ 16%
	Boys	-	27,134	4,279	▲ 16%
	Women	-	32,778	5,169	▲ 16%
	Men	-	23,253	3,667	▲ 16%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)					
Adolescents and young people who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives	Total	-	42,400	-	0%
	Girls	-	19,820	-	0%
	Boys	-	16,217	-	0%
	Women	-	3,498	-	0%
	Men	-	2,862	-	0%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	Total	-	68,000	-	0%
	Girls	-	11,104	-	0%
	Boys	-	11,104	-	0%
	Women	-	22,896	-	0%
	Men	-	22,895	-	0%
People engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	Total	-	45,900	-	0%
	Girls	-	7,344	-	0%
	Boys	-	7,344	-	0%
	Women	-	15,606	-	0%
	Men	-	5,306	-	0%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	139,900	2,127	▲ 2%
	Girls	-	54,936	634	▲ 1%
	Boys	-	52,692	492	▲ 1%
	Women	-	21,493	999	▲ 5%
	Men	-	10,777	341	▲ 3%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	11,615,000 ²⁴	120,352	954,165	10,540,481	91%
Nutrition	11,470,000	280,823	2,226,385	8,962,790	78%
Child protection	22,188,000 ²⁵	2,089,632	818,322	19,280,045	87%
Education	21,067,000	321,963	428,380	20,316,656	96%
WASH	20,171,000	534,371	818,457	18,818,171	93%
Social protection	775,000	-	67,864	707,135	91%
Cross-sectoral	9,788,000	494,879	1,663,594	7,629,525	78%
Total	97,074,000	3,842,021	6,977,171	86,254,807	89%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.

Humanitarian resources- humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.

Resources available from 2024 (carry over)- funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

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24. Priority is given to municipalities with severity levels 4 and 5, as well as those with greater inequalities in child health indicators, such as the under-five mortality rate and the infant (children under age 1) mortality rate.
25. Of the total amount in this line item, 21 per cent is for prevention and response to gender-based violence and 3 per cent is for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.