

INFORMATION FOR ACTION

EXTENDED HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN CATATUMBO REGION The Importance of a Nexus Approach: Crisis Response and Sustained Action NORTE DE SANTANDER - COLOMBIA

AUGUST 2025

This document aims to:

- To present the results of the monitoring of the humanitarian situation triggered by the massive displacements and confinements that have occurred in the municipalities of Tibú, Ocaña and Cúcuta since January 2025. Analysis generated from information collected by the Action Against Hunger (ACF) field team that continues to respond to the emergency in coordination with other governmental and humanitarian entities.
- To generate evidence in order to tailor the humanitarian response. In the *Humanitarian Analysis* section, key indicators for measuring food security, water security, and the health and nutrition of the affected population are discussed.

• CONTEXT •

Catatumbo, a key border corridor between Colombia and Venezuela, has historically been the epicenter of disputes between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) since the 1970s and is currently facing unprecedented massive consequences of the armed conflict; between January and May 2025 alone, more than 66,000 people were directly affected¹.

The concentration of natural resources, such as oil and coal, together with a complex geography marked by the Eastern Cordillera and the Serranía de los Motilones, with the axis of the Catatumbo River as the main fluvial connection, added to a weak institutional presence, high rates of rural poverty² and its consolidation as the country's main coca enclave since 2020, has led to the intensification of control actions and confrontations between different NSAGs³.

In 2025, the 11 municipalities that make up the subregion⁴ (Map 1) registered the simultaneous presence of multiple armed actors. Since January 2025, the humanitarian crisis was unleashed, due to the tensions caused by the armed groups' failure to comply with the peace pacts, a risk that had already been warned by the Ombudsman's Office in the early alert 026 of November 15, 2024 and which resulted in the massive displacement, confinement and restrictions to the mobility of thousands of people in the region and an increase in the forms of violence against the civilian population. Only during the first 6 months of the year, the number of people affected by these victimizing events has quadrupled (482% increase) compared to the accumulated year 2024, which had shown a slight reduction in the number of reported armed conflict-related affectations in Catatumbo (Graph 1).

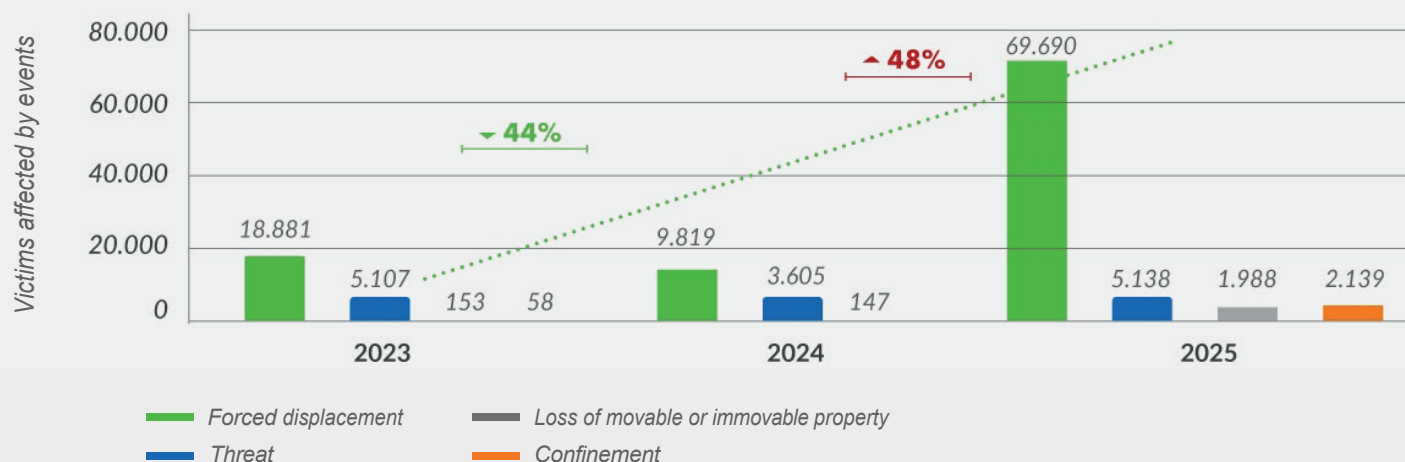
¹ UARIV. Report of victims by victimizing event by year, June 30, 2025. Number of Persons per Occurrence (person affected by a victimizing event in the territory) available at: Open Data Publication | Unidad para las Víctimas.

² According to DANE data, in 2024 the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the population centers and dispersed rural areas of Norte de Santander reaches 41.1%, placing the department as the sixth with the highest level of multidimensional poverty at the national level.

³ ELN (National Liberation Army) and dissidents of the extinct FARC-EP, specifically the 33rd Front. The escalation of the armed conflict in the region in 2025 was attributed to these two NSAGs. The Ombudsman's Office in its report *El Catatumbo en crisis: Desafíos en derechos humanos y Derecho Internacional Humanitario* (2025), recognizes the presence of multiple armed actors in Catatumbo, including the ELN, the self-styled Ejército Gaitanista de Colombia (EGC) - formerly Clan del Golfo, the EPL and some groups of the extinct FARC-EP (Frente 33) and the Danilo García Command of the Segunda Marquetalia.

⁴ Ocaña, El Carmen, Convención, Teorama, San Calixto, Hacarí, La Playa, El Tarra, Tibú, Sardinata. Additionally, for this analysis, the Motilón-Barí and Catalaura indigenous reserves are included, as well as Cúcuta, which has received a high volume of displaced population.

PERSONS AFFECTED BY VICTIMIZING EVENT IN NORTE DE SANTANDER 2023 - 2025 (AS OF JUNE 2025)



Graph 1: Prepared by the Information and Knowledge Management Unit (UGI+G) of Action Against Hunger based on the Single Registry of Victims, UARIV (June 2025).

INCREASE IN CONFRONTATION BETWEEN NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS (NSAG) IN THE REGION

According to the Ombudsman's Office, more than 8 early warnings⁵ and monitoring reports have been issued for the region in municipalities such as San Calixto, El Tarra, Hacarí and La Playa, where since 2021 the reconfiguration of the armed conflict was evident and warned of the risk scenario due to territorial disputes between different NSAGs⁶ and the expansion of new armed actors, increasing the exposure of communities to human rights violations⁷.

The humanitarian impacts of the emergency have been characterized by a triple impact: **massive displacements to municipal capitals, confinements and restrictions on mobility in rural areas**. The escalation of the armed conflict affected more than 58,000 people in the municipalities of Tibú, Teorama, San Calixto, El Tarra, Ábrego and Cúcuta, and it is estimated that 25% of the region's population living in dispersed rural areas and populated centers was affected, including significantly peasant and indigenous communities of the Motilón-Barí and Catalaura reservations⁸. This emergency has represented more than 89% of the total number of displaced persons at the national level during 2025⁹.



⁵Early Warnings: No. 025 of 2021, No. 050 of 2020, No. 009 of 2023, No. 021 of 2024, No. 026 of 2024, No. 027 of 2024. Follow-up reports on imminence alerts: No. 014 of 2022, No. 04 of 2024. Source: Early Warning System (SAT), Ombudsman's Office.

⁶Ombudsman's Office. *El Catatumbo in crisis: challenges in human rights and international humanitarian law*, 2025.

⁷Human Rights Watch. *Colombia: armed groups plague border region*, 2025.

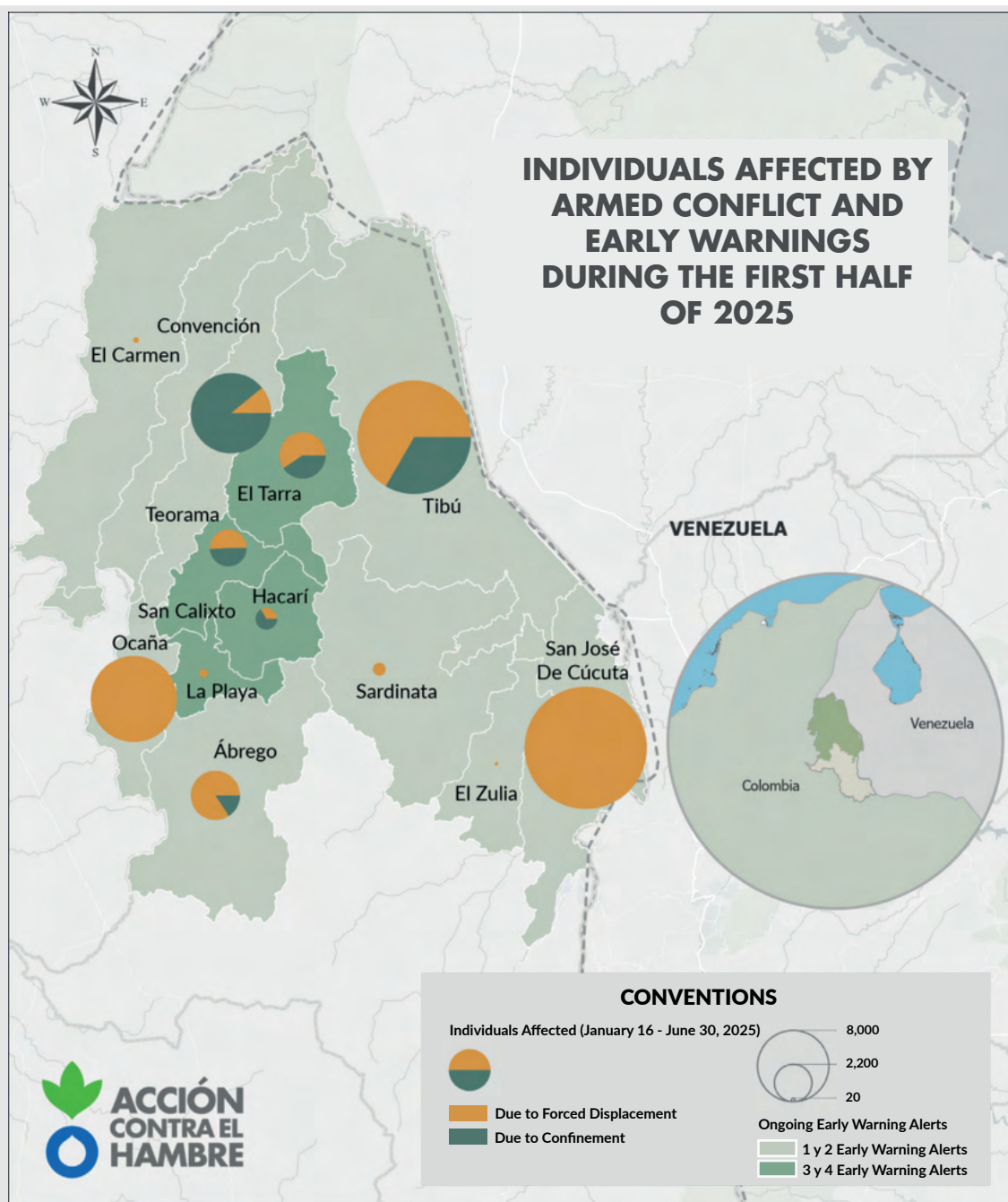
⁸OCHA: *OCHA Monitor*, 2025.

⁹Ibid.

During April 2025, there were complaints from the Bari people of recruitment, use and use of children and adolescents, as well as contamination with explosive devices (MAP/MUSE/AEI)*, people injured by the use of drones in El Tarra, kidnappings in San José de Cúcuta, displacements to Ocaña and Bogotá, and the forced return of Venezuelan migrants to their country of origin¹⁰. This intensification of the armed conflict has been accentuated since April 15, when the bilateral ceasefire between the Government and the Central Command of the FARC-EP expired¹¹, without the presence of the FARC-EP.

effective negotiation was achieved. This was compounded by the breakdown of the dialogue with the ELN in January of the same year¹².

Finally, in June, the fighting between NSAGs in the urban center of Ocaña and in municipalities such as Ábrego, where new incidents with explosives were recorded¹³, led to the displacement of more than 1,000 people to Ocaña, while 1,043 people remained confined in six villages of this municipality¹⁴.



Elaborated by the UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the data of humanitarian affectations reported by the Local Coordination Team (ELC) of Norte de Santander (2025) and the Early Warning Report of the Ombudsman's Office of 2025.

* MAP: Antipersonnel Mine - UXO: Unexploded Ordnance - IED: Improvised Explosive Device.

¹⁰Ombudsman's Office. *El Catatumbo en crisis: desafíos en derechos humanos y derecho internacional humanitario*, 2025.

¹¹Ceasefire is a temporary measure agreed between the parties in conflict, in which the use of armed force is suspended unilaterally or bilaterally, with the objective of reducing violence and creating conditions for dialogue and negotiations.

¹²El País. *La contra ofensiva de las disidencias de las FARC reaviva la crisis en el Catatumbo*, 2025.

¹³El Tiempo. *Maximum tension in Catatumbo: deputy manager of the banking entity was allegedly planted with an explosive belt*, 2025.

INTERMITTENT RETURN PROCESSES

The fear of losing their livelihoods and the prolonged stay in the shelters has led to the voluntary return of the displaced population to their villages of origin. However, the dialogues held with the communities assisted by Acción contra el Hambre report multiple barriers to return, such as the suspicion of the presence of explosive devices, the absence of security guarantees and the continuity of the confrontations in their territories¹⁵.

As part of the coping strategies adopted after the massive displacement, children and adolescents have been placed in educational boarding schools; this is the case of the Hogar Juvenil Campesino of the Barí community, where the Action Against Hunger team identified this strategy after the displacement to the municipal capital of Tibú, in order to protect them from the risk of recruitment, use and utilization by NSAGs and minimize exposure to threats as IEDs in their territories of origin.

Likewise, in El Tarra-Tibú, the Action Against Hunger team has observed a dynamic of pendular livelihoods, where during the day, household members return to their villages to tend and care for their animals, crops and homes.

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND MONITORING OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

According to the Ombudsman's Office, information gaps and under-registration of victims have made it difficult to respond to and monitor the humanitarian situation. By March 2025, only 10,021 people had been included in the Single Registry of Victims (RUV) for events that occurred in the Catatumbo region, which represents about one-sixth of the population actually affected.

In rural areas, these limitations increase. Between February and May 2025 more than 27,000 people in Catatumbo were affected by mobility restrictions¹⁶, including 23 communities belonging to the Barí people, making it difficult for populations to access humanitarian assistance.

EXTENDED EMERGENCY

Following the emergency, the National Government has extended the transitory and exceptional measures until July¹⁷ due to the overflow of institutional capacities. These measures seek to mitigate the consequences of the emergency, especially those associated with the uprooting and effects on the rural population, by addressing issues such as: the reestablishment and stabilization of agricultural activities, the restoration and conservation of agri-food systems, access to Potable Water and Basic Sanitation (APSB) and the settlement or temporary or permanent relocation of the displaced and confined population. However, the implementation of these actions has been limited: the Constitutional Court has declared that these provisions respond to historical structural problems in Catatumbo, which require broader and more articulated efforts.

At the local level, the overcoming of the 90-day emergency phase has led to the closure of accommodation spaces: in Ocaña the shelter located in the Coliseo remains with less operational capacity, and in Tibú the 5 shelters have been closed; the population has moved to the homes of relatives or friends. Additionally, in April, the installation of intermediate humanitarian shelters was documented in the rural area of Tibú, specifically in Bertrania, in order to promote a gradual return of the displaced population in Cúcuta¹⁸.



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¹⁴La Opinión. Ocaña: more forced displacements due to bloody fighting, 2025.

¹⁵La Opinión. External pressures are forcing the return to Catatumbo, 2025.

¹⁶ELC: Norte de Santander, retrieved from Dashboard Emergencia en el Catatumbo, nuevas afectaciones, 2025.

¹⁷Presidency of the Republic: Decree No. 467 of 2025 whereby the state of internal commotion is lifted in the Catatumbo region [...] and the validity of some provisions is extended, 2025.

•HUMANITARIAN ANALYSIS

According to data from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in 2025, 30% of the population of Catatumbo, equivalent to 113,318 people, will be in need (PiN). This figure is 13% higher than the national average¹⁹.

In a context where the dynamics of the armed conflict, added to structural vulnerabilities, further aggravate the living conditions of the population, the Action Against Hunger team identified the main needs.

The humanitarian impacts occur in a generalized scenario of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Between January and June 2025, 85 crimes against freedom and integrity have been registered that disproportionately affect women, girls and adolescents, in turn, during the first half of the year, Norte de Santander was one of the 12 departments with an increase in the incidence of GBV and intrafamily violence, which reached 2,808 cases; and since 2024 had been showing an increase in femicides in relation to previous years (more than 300% increase)²⁰.

Municipalities such as Ocaña, El Tarra, Teorama and Convención, which are part of the Catatumbo sub-region, showed a GBV rate per 100,000 inhabitants higher than the national rate (262.3 per 100,000). From the beginning of January 2025 to the end of June, the Victims Unit²¹ reported that in Catatumbo there are 32,753 women victims of the armed conflict, of whom 1,272 are nursing mothers and 14,007 are self-identified peasant women.

In Catatumbo, 113,318 persons (30%) are in need (PiN).



FOOD INSECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

Based on the information gathered by Acción contra el Hambre for the food security baseline of the emergency response in Catatumbo²² it was identified that 98% of the population assisted had had to resort to some coping strategy during the last 7 days, such as reducing the number of meals per day, reducing the size of portions or consuming less preferred foods, among others. A more detailed analysis shows the food crises accentuated by the emergency.

During the first two months following the emergency (February and March), 40% of the total households analyzed had exhausted most of their resources, which led to the use of coping strategies that are considered emergency or more severe, such as spending days without food, begging for food and selling essential assets for survival (land, livestock, etc.).

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Although for the second quarter (April to June) the use of these emergency coping strategies decreased, food security continues to be compromised in a state of crisis for 44.31% of households, due to the adoption of coping strategies such as having to skip meals on a regular basis, consuming food of low nutritional value or selling productive assets (Graph 2). This shows the impacts of the dynamics of the armed conflict in the medium and long term, and the resilience of the affected population.

¹⁸Santander Alert. Displaced persons set up humanitarian shelter in the Catatumbo area, 2025.

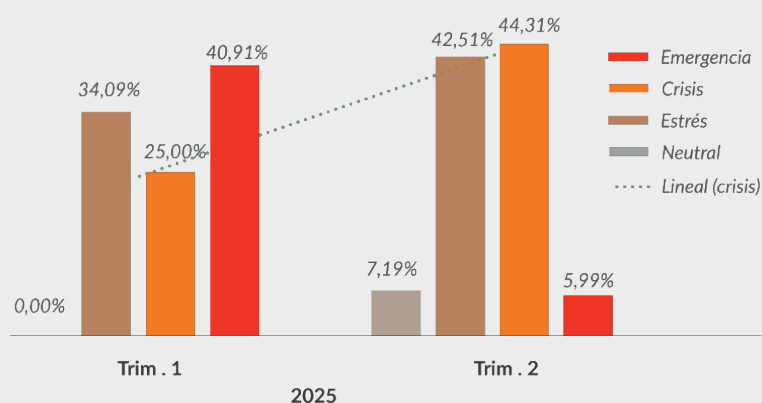
¹⁹OCHA. People in Need, 2025.

²⁰Protection Cluster Colombia. Análisis de situación de las mujeres víctimas de desplazamiento forzado de la Subregión del Catatumbo (Norte de Santander), February 2025.

²¹Unidad para las Víctimas. Data Viewer - Humanitarian Emergency in Catatumbo. 2025. (<https://datos.paz.unidadvictimas.gov.co/>).

²²Acción contra el Hambre conducted baseline assessments between February and June 2025 in the reception points of displaced population and prioritized communities of Catatumbo to provide emergency food assistance and prioritized communities of Catatumbo to provide emergency food assistance.

STAGES OF FOOD INSECURITY ACCORDING TO THE REDUCED COPING STRATEGIES INDEX (RCSI) CATATUMBO 2025



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In several areas, they cannot work because they are prohibited from entering their plots or because they simply have to move and abandon them.

Graph 2: Elaborated by UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the Food Security and Livelihoods baseline.

This is compounded by the complete loss of livelihoods. In the context of the returns, the communities have reported the disappearance of their livestock and other essential food inputs for food preparation, which severely limits their ability to sustain and recover, even more so, considering that **23% of the population of Catatumbo faces urgent food security and nutrition needs**²³.

The loss of livelihoods has not only been caused by the theft of belongings, but also by land dispossession. During the displacements to the shelters, massive land abandonment was recorded, particularly in Tibú. This abandonment was not only a consequence of forced displacement, but also of the context of constant threats by GANE in the region²⁴.

Local economic dynamics have been strongly affected due to the closure of businesses and road blockades that prevent the transport of goods, food and people, causing losses in small and medium-sized crops, such as palm, fruits and vegetables, as well as the interruption of labor-intensive activities, such as mining.

23%

of the population of Catatumbo face urgent needs in Food Security and Nutrition.



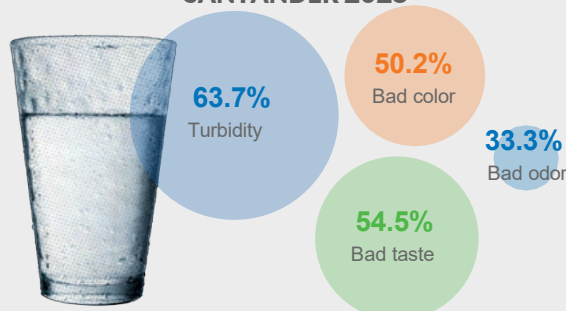
† LIMITATION ON ACCESS TO WATER

Baseline data for the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector collected during the first quarter of 2025 in Cúcuta and Tibú as part of the emergency response, reveals gaps in access and quality of basic services, which especially impacts the displaced and confined population.

In March, after the emergency, 26% of households reported that children under 5 years of age had suffered stomach pain, diarrhea, skin rashes or vomiting in the last month. This is associated with the population's perception that the water is not safe: 24% reported that the water has undesirable characteristics, such as turbidity (63.7%), bad taste (27.9%) and bad odor (19.82%) (Figure 3).

In rural areas and informal settlements, the insufficiency and lack of continuity of water service, reported by 50.44% of the population, has had an impact on both human consumption and agricultural production.

PERCEPTION OF WATER QUALITY IN NORTE DE SANTANDER 2025



Graph 3: Elaborated by the UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the baseline of the WASH sector.

²³Humanitarian Data Exchange. Humanitarian Needs People in Need and Severity, 2025.

²⁴El Espectador. The other wars in Catatumbo: the map of land dispossession and abandonment, 2025.



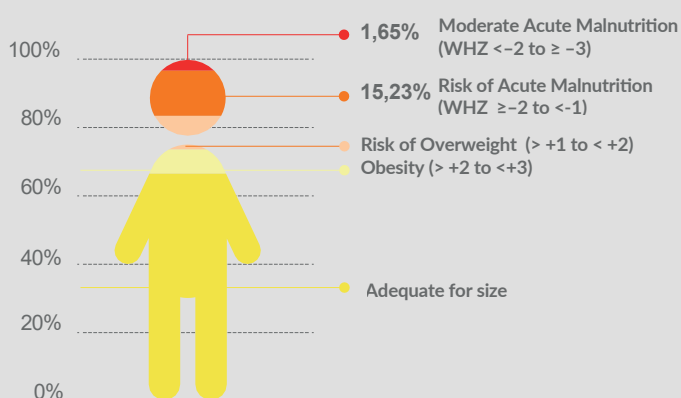
There is a history of situations with this population, where sometimes they have water once a day and sometimes at certain times, {...} Let's say that the connections have been very rudimentary".

-Institutional actor interviewed

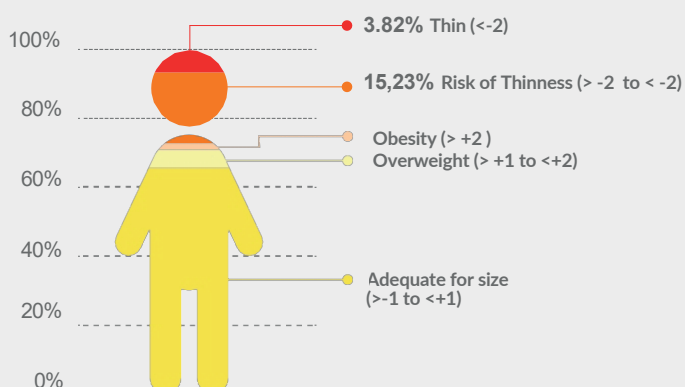
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

During 2025, based on data collected in the health and nutrition care provided by Acción contra el Hambre during and after the emergency (January-June), in the municipalities of Tibú and Cúcuta, 16.8% of children under 5 years of age attended were at risk of acute malnutrition and/or in moderate acute malnutrition. In addition, 25.4% of the children aged 5 to 11 years attended were at risk of thinness or in a state of thinness.

% NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN 0 TO 4 YEARS OF AGE



% NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN 5 TO 11 YEARS OF AGE



Forty-three percent of the children attended had an inadequate diet at the time of receiving care from the medical-nutritional team of Acción contra el Hambre²⁵. As for the women attended, approximately 2 out of every 10 pregnant women were underweight for gestational age.

To date, 21,592 health care services have been provided by 28 humanitarian organizations in Catatumbo, which, although significant, is still insufficient given the magnitude of the existing needs²⁶. In addition, hospitals in municipalities such as El Tarra and Sardinata still have serious infrastructure deficiencies, limiting their response capacity.

Similarly, gaps in access to health care have been aggravated by the persistent dynamics of the armed conflict. At the beginning of June, risks and threats to the medical mission were identified by a NSAG in the territory, in one of the checkpoints that have been imposed from San Pablo to Teorama, generating delays and interruptions of care in confined communities. In addition, the guidelines of the NSAGs do not allow them to remain in the townships for more than one day, which makes it impossible to provide continuous care in these communities.

In June 2025, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection warned about the retention of ambulances and direct threats to health personnel at the Emiro Quintero Cañizares Regional Hospital, located in Ocaña. In previous analyses, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has documented that, in high conflict areas such as Catatumbo, the turnover of health personnel increases due to this type of events, which hinders continuity and access to services.



Hardly any health service reaches as far as Trinidad. Even the health post does not belong to the Health Entity (ESE), the health post is community-based, but it received some contributions from international cooperation."

-Institutional doctor interviewed-

²⁵Inadequate diet is understood as the excess or insufficiency in calories and nutrients or irregularities in the quantity and quality of the child's diet.

²⁶ELC Norte de Santander. Dashboard Catatumbo, 2025.

TYPE OF DIET IN CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

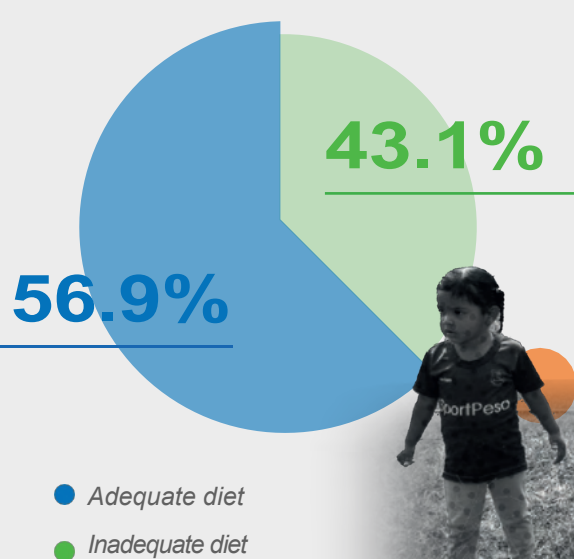


Figure 5: Elaborated by the UGI+C of Action Against Hunger from the survey on health and nutrition in children.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

The characterization of the population that received medical and nutritional care from Acción contra el Hambre during and after the emergency indicates that 16.2% of the children attended are not in school, especially in the town of La Gabarra.

Municipalities such as Ocaña, which are currently facing a new wave of massive displacements and clashes, are severely affected in the educational continuity of children and adolescents. During the crisis, inadequate physical and logistical conditions were identified in the shelters, which has prevented ensuring an environment conducive to learning and jeopardizes access to education in a context of prolonged crisis.

% SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN REACHED BY ACTION AGAINST HUNGER BY 2025



Figure 6: Prepared by UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the Child Health and Nutrition Survey.

SHELTER

Following the displacements that occurred in Ocaña during the month of June, the temporary shelters in the municipality have been reopened. However, important limitations have been identified in the reception spaces for the displaced population: the available food supply lacks the necessary diversity to guarantee adequate health and nutrition conditions; in addition, the lodging spaces present structural insecurity, overcrowding, lack of privacy, requiring adjustments in their infrastructure. In this context of armed conflict, it is urgent to strengthen these spaces, since the dynamics of displacement exert constant pressure in terms of accommodation capacity, minimum supplies and necessary logistics.

For its part, as a result of the humanitarian crisis and the continuity of events in the region, the Shelter Cluster has established recommendations for response and strategy to ensure the safety, dignity and well-being of people requiring shelter²⁷.

²⁷ Shelter Cluster: Recommendations for response and strategy for the shelter and settlement sector, 2025.

RESPONSE FROM ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

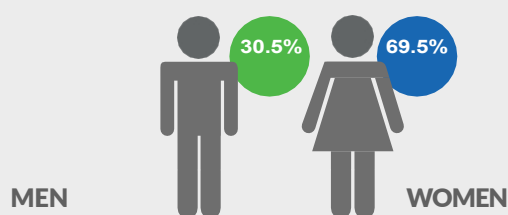
Currently, Acción contra el Hambre has a permanent base of operations in Cúcuta, being the base with the largest territorial presence at the national level. This base has a significant operational capacity to access the most vulnerable municipalities of Catatumbo such as El Tarra, Ocaña, Convención, Teorama and Tibú, with health teams specialized in maternal and child care and in the care of pregnant and lactating women. In addition, it has been one of the organizations with a sustained presence, remaining active during and after the crisis that occurred in January 2025.

The mission of identifying needs and dialogues with key actors in Catatumbo to activate a coordinated response according to the specific needs of the population during and after the armed conflict crisis allowed us to prioritize the following actions that were developed in constant coordination with Government Secretariats, Mayors' Offices, Health Entities and other humanitarian organizations, in order to guarantee attention to the most affected communities and contribute to the stabilization process of the region.

FOOD SECURITY

In 2025, during the peak of the humanitarian affection, Action Against Hunger delivered 110 food kits to the most vulnerable communities. Subsequently, 283 additional food deliveries were made in the municipalities of Cúcuta and Tibú, providing products that have contributed to the nutritional requirements and dietary diversity of the displaced population.

FOOD SECURITY SERVICES BY GENDER 2025



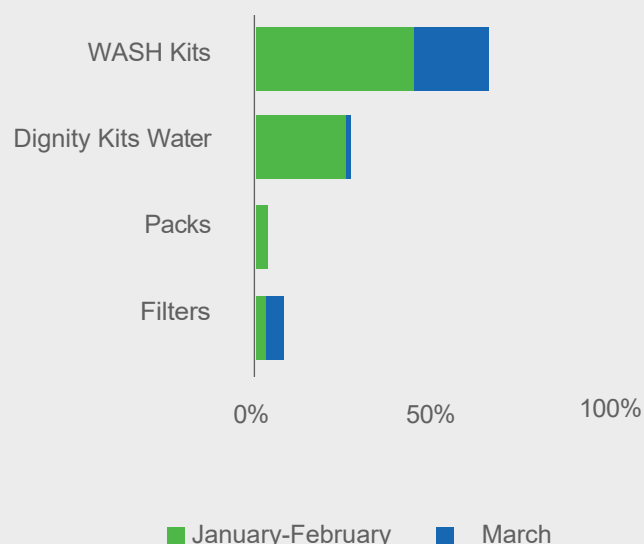
Graph 7: Prepared by the UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the multisector delivery reports.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

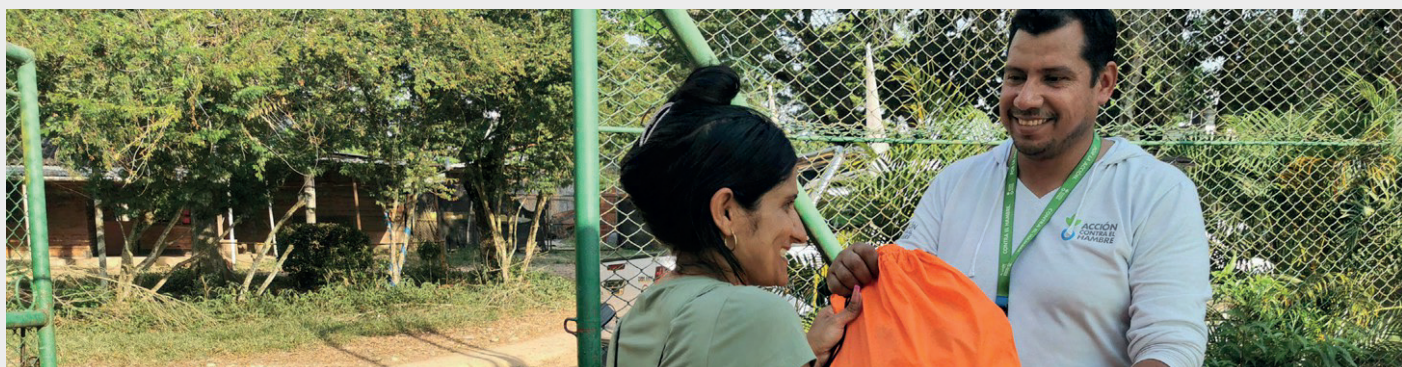
As part of the response to displacements and confinements in the region, 6 rehabilitations were carried out in educational institutions and community concentration points, where water and sanitation services were improved or reestablished in hydration points, sanitary batteries, waste management in the municipalities of Cúcuta, Ocaña, Tibú, el Tarra, and Convención. These actions were accompanied by the transmission of key WASH messages and the creation of water and sanitation committees.

At the family level, the delivery of water packages, hygiene kits with elements such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, among others, with a gender focus, and water filters guaranteed hygiene conditions and safe water consumption.

ATTENTION IN WASH, 2025



Graph 8: Prepared by the UGI+C of Action Against Hunger based on the multisector delivery reports.



SHELTER

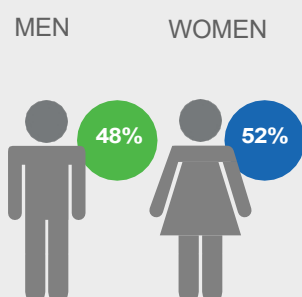
After the emergency, 299 lanterns, pillows and sheets have been delivered to people in the city of Cúcuta, in order to provide basic supplies in temporary housing spaces.

HEALTH

Our services since the emergency have included medical and nutritional assessments to 557 children from 0 to 11 years of age, 53 pregnant women and 57 nursing mothers, as well as sexual and reproductive health care to 210 women. For each assessment, medicines, prenatal kits or nutritional supplements have been delivered according to the particular needs of each participant. Psychosocial support and mental health care was provided to 93 people.

In addition, our interventions have been carried out in coordination with the Departmental Health Institute (IDS), and include awareness-raising activities for community watchers²⁸ on malnutrition modules in children under 5 years of age, as well as participation in the sessions given by the IDS to targeted community organizations.

DELIVERY OF POST-EMERGENCY SHELTER KITS POST-EMERGENCY



IN COORDINATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Action Against Hunger participated in the operational coordination tables of the ELC in Cúcuta, both in Ocaña and Tibú, in order to coordinate humanitarian assistance. In addition, information management tools were designed for the Tibú municipal crisis room to monitor the flow of displaced and confined persons in shelters and rural areas, strengthening the generation of evidence and follow-up products such as the Situation Report and participation in the MIRA (Multi-cluster/sectoral Initial and Rapid Assessment).

TOWARDS A SUSTAINED AND ARTICULATED RESPONSE IN CATATUMBO

In addition to the prolonged emergency, the Catatumbo region is the scene of interventions for post-conflict stabilization and development: covered by the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach - PDET, the region concentrates more than 500 projects with an investment of more than 1,100 billion COP from the OCAD Peace, Works for Taxes, Colombia in Peace Fund, General Regalías System, among others⁽²⁹⁾, focused on promoting endogenous development based on the potential of the region's potential. 1.1 billion COP from the OCAD Peace, Works for Taxes, Colombia in Peace Fund, General Royalties System, among others⁽²⁹⁾ focused on promoting endogenous development based on the potential and visions of social actors, as well as mitigating the effects of extractivist development and the armed conflict in the region. However, instability and repeated emergencies continue to make a transition to development sector interventions impossible³⁰.

The region is also home to one of the Temporary Location Zones (ZUT), as a result of the peace talks between the Front for Peace (Frente 33 of the Estado Mayor del Bloque y Frente (EMBF) of the FARC-EP Dissidences and the National Government, as "The May 3 agreement of Catatumbo" and is the first to be projected in the framework of the Total Peace law.

Action Against Hunger has identified the need to implement actions in crisis and in sustained response to accompany processes that accelerate and promote the stabilization of household livelihoods, the reestablishment of basic services and that strengthen, in parallel, the social fabric of communities and their local capacities to prevent their further deterioration and the confrontation of new crises.


**UNIT
MANAGEMENT**
**INFORMATION
AND KNOWLEDGE**
2025

²⁸The community watchers are part of the IDS community-based surveillance strategies, which have the obligation to report health events at the community level to the institute in order to activate the appropriate routes.

²⁹Territorial Renewal Agency (ART). Regionalized investment. Available at: <https://centralpdet.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/inversion-subregional/>.

³⁰ART. Regional Documents. Report 16 Catatumbo.