DANE's Experience in Colombia: Challenges and Strengths in the Implementation of International Recommendations

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   ***RUV: Unique Victims Registry**
   GEIH: Grate Integrated Household Survey

Descriptive analysis of the ethnic population victim of the armed conflict

Link between CNPV 2018 and RUV

Considerations and limitations of the study

The link between the CNPV 2018 and the RUV (02/01/2019) was carried out, and 5,695,664 victims and 2,738,043 households with at least one victim of the armed conflict were obtained. This crossing allows, for the first time in history, to obtain the characteristics of the victim population at a given moment.

Only an approximation can be achieved since the RUV does not include all the victims, and the crossing of the RUV with the CNPV 2018 was not effective for all the victims of the RUV. However, the database of the cross between RUV and CNPV 2018 has a wide potential for the production of valuable information on the victims of the conflict.
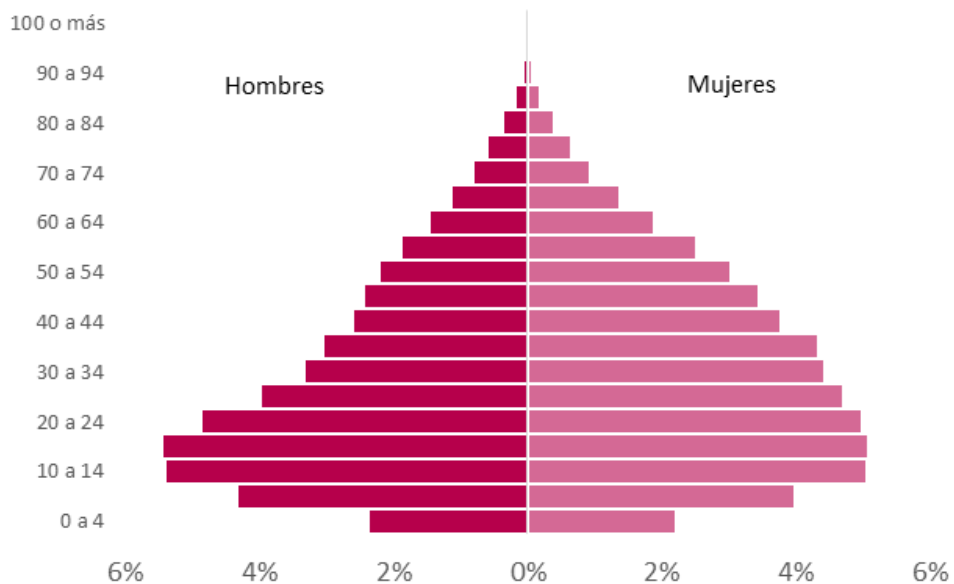
The RUV has underreporting and information quality problems. The subregistration obeys:
1) internal causes: the responsibility of officials in the way in which the forms are filled out, how the questions are asked, and possible deficiencies in the instrument to capture the information
2) external causes: personal, family, cultural conditions, and social preconceptions, which influence a misstatement of information by the interviewees (UARIV, 2013).

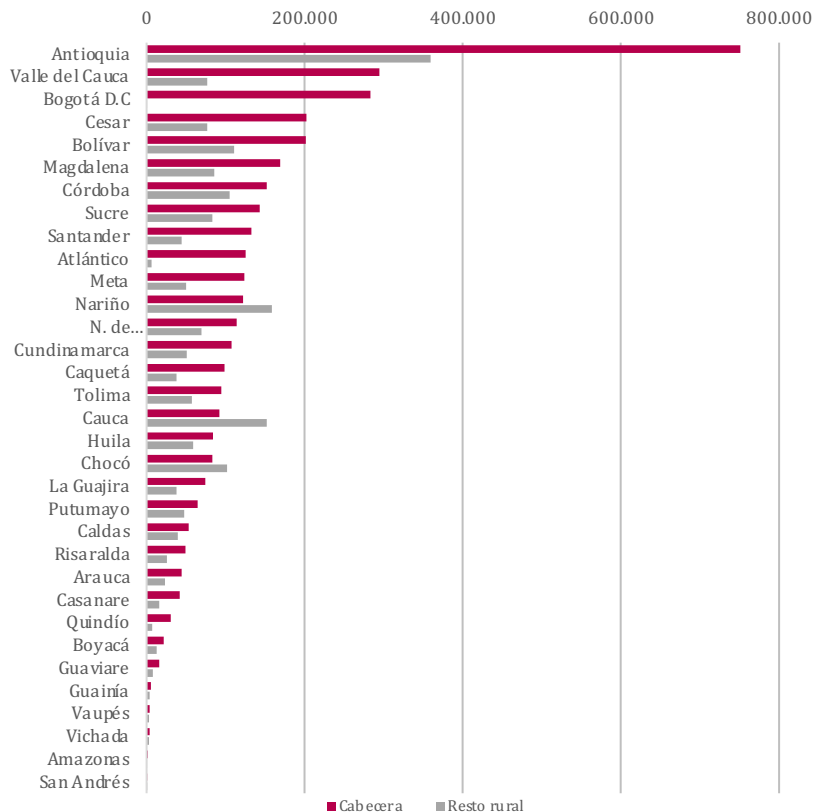# Sociodemographic characteristics of the victim population

Desegregation by age and sex

The victim population is largely concentrated in economically active (or productive) ages: 69.7% are between the ages of 15 and 64. In addition, the age pyramid reveals a high proportion of women, mainly in the age groups from 15 to 64 years. In fact, in the general total, of the 5,695,664 victims, 53.4% are women.
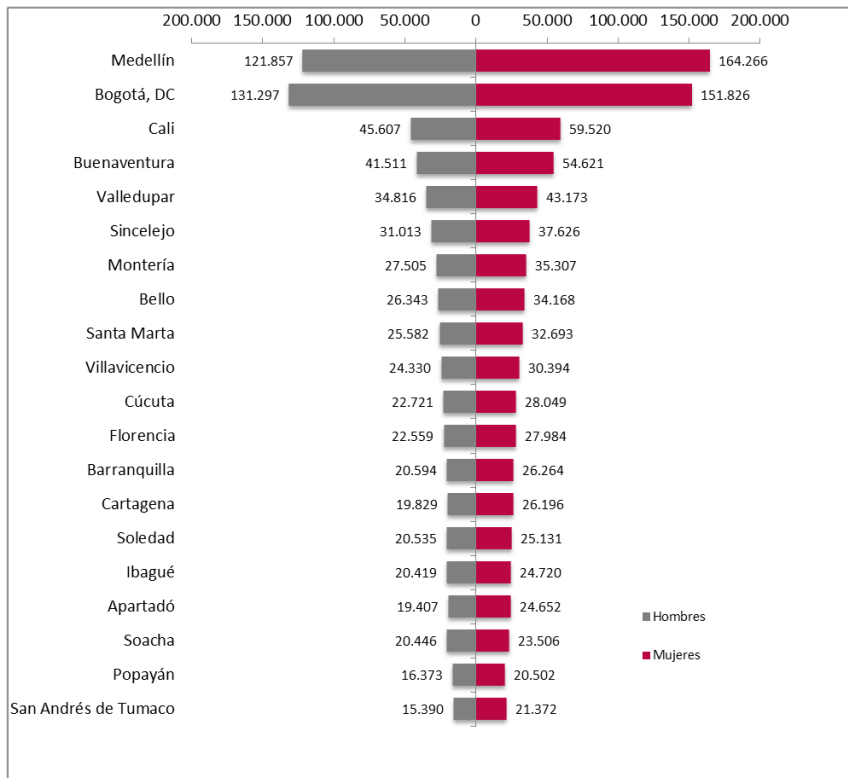
Geographical desagregation distribution

Ten departments – all with more than 200,000 victims – concentrate 63.5% of the population that is victims of the armed conflict: Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Bolívar, Bogotá, Nariño, Cesar, Córdoba, Magdalena, Cauca and Sucre. However, it is important to consider that in departments where the State has little institutional presence, the underreporting of victims in the RUV may be greater.

The victim population is mainly concentrated in urban contexts: 66.4% reside in the municipal capitals

Victim population in municipal capitals by sex, in the 20 municipalities with the highest number of victims, 2018

These 20 municipalities account for 27.9% of the total number of victims. They are characterized by being large and medium-sized cities, which in several cases are located near places of high intensity of the conflict. These municipalities are also poles of attraction for those forcibly displaced by the conflict.

Victimizing fact

victimizing fact	Victim population	
	Total	%
Forced displacement	4.923.731	86,4%
Homicide	407.487	7,2%
Threat	160.679	2,8%
Enforced disappearance	64.275	1,1%
Loss of movable or immovable property	49.442	0,9%
Terrorist act, attacks, combats, clashes, harassment	40.518	0,7%
Confinement	9.662	0,2%
Crimes against freedom and sexual integrity during the armed conflict	9.698	0,2%
Kidnapping	13.239	0,2%
Abandonment or forced dispossession of land	3.276	0,1%
Antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive device	582	0,0%
Physical personal injury	1.918	0,0%
Psychological personal injury	95	0,0%
No information	476	0,0%
Torture	2.726	0,0%
Involvement of children and adolescents in activities related to armed groups	2.593	0,0%
Total	**5.695.635**	**100%**

The three most frequent victimizing acts are Forced Displacement (86.4%), Homicide (7.2%) and Threat (2.8%)

Ethnicity

Ethnic self-recognition	Victim Population			National Total	
	People	%	% grup	People	%
Black, mulatto, Afro-descendant, Afro-Colombian	803.111	14,1%	27,2%	2.950.072	6,7%
Indigenous	306.957	5,4%	16,1%	1.905.617	4,3%
No ethnicity information	60.574	1,1%	10,2%	595.586	1,4%
Gypsy or Rom	774	0,0%	29,2%	2.649	0,0%
Raizal of the Archipelago of San Andrés Providencia and Santa Catalina	595	0,0%	2,3%	25.515	0,1%
Palenquero of San Basilio	1.647	0,0%	24,8%	6.637	0,0%
No ethnic group	4.522.006	79,4%	11,7%	38.678.341	87,6%
Total	5.695.664	100,0%	12,9%	44.164.417	100,0%

There is a greater representation in the victim population of the Afrocolombian group, but they also represent 27.2% of the total population that self-recognized as part of that group.

Distribution of the population victim of the armed conflict and of the total population, by class and ethnic self-identification
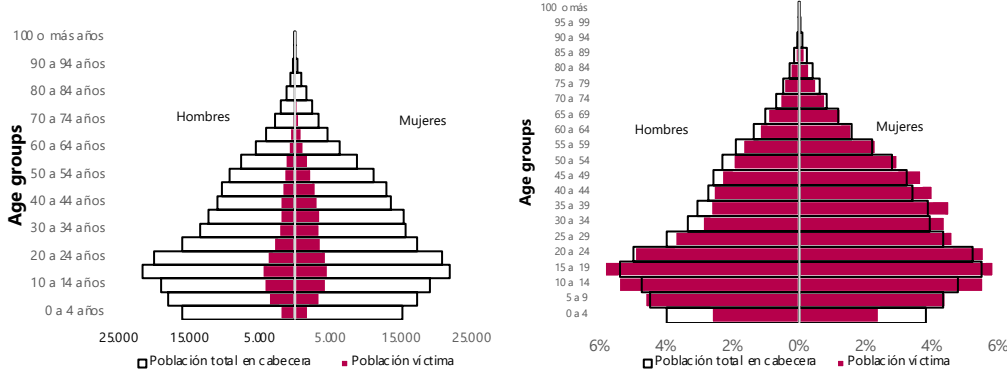
| Ethnic self-recognition | Municipal head | | | | Dispersed populated and rural center | | | | Victim Population | CNPV 2018 |
| | Población Víctima | | CNPV 2018 | | Población Víctima | | CNPV 2018 | | | |
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	Total
Indigenous	79.944	**2,1%**	400.087	1,2%	227.013	11,9%	1.505.530	15,0%	306.957	5,4%
Raizal of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina	419	0,0%	13.545	0,0%	176	0,0%	1.197	0,0%	595	0,0%
Palenquero of San Basilio	533	0,0%	3.682	0,0%	1.114	0,1%	2.955	0,0%	1.647	0,0%
Black, Mulatto, Afro-descendant, Afro-Colombian	498.507	**13,2%**	1.973.520	5,8%	304.604	**15,9%**	976.552	9,7%	803.111	14,1%
No ethnic group	3.167.529	83,7%	31.252.067	91,6%	1.354.477	70,9%	7.426.274	73,8%	4.522.006	79,4%
Does not inform	36.358	1,0%	461.736	1,4%	24.216	1,3%	13.385	0,1%	60.574	1,1%
Total	**3.784.014**	**100,0%**	**34.107.027**	**100,0%**	**1.911.650**	**100,0%**	**10.057.390**	**100,0%**	**5.695.664**	**100,0%**

The proportion of victims for Afrocolombian and indigenous groups is higher than the proportion for these non-victim groups.

In populated centers and dispersed rural areas, the Afrocolombian group also has a higher proportion.

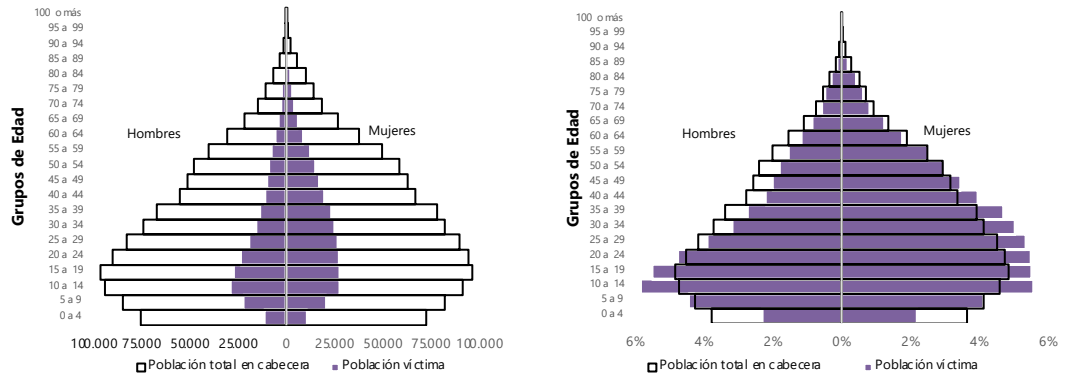# Structure by sex and age of the victim population, in municipal capitals, by ethnicity

Indigenous

The proportion of indigenous and Afrocolombian males between the ages of 14 and 24 are more represented than the population of these age groups.
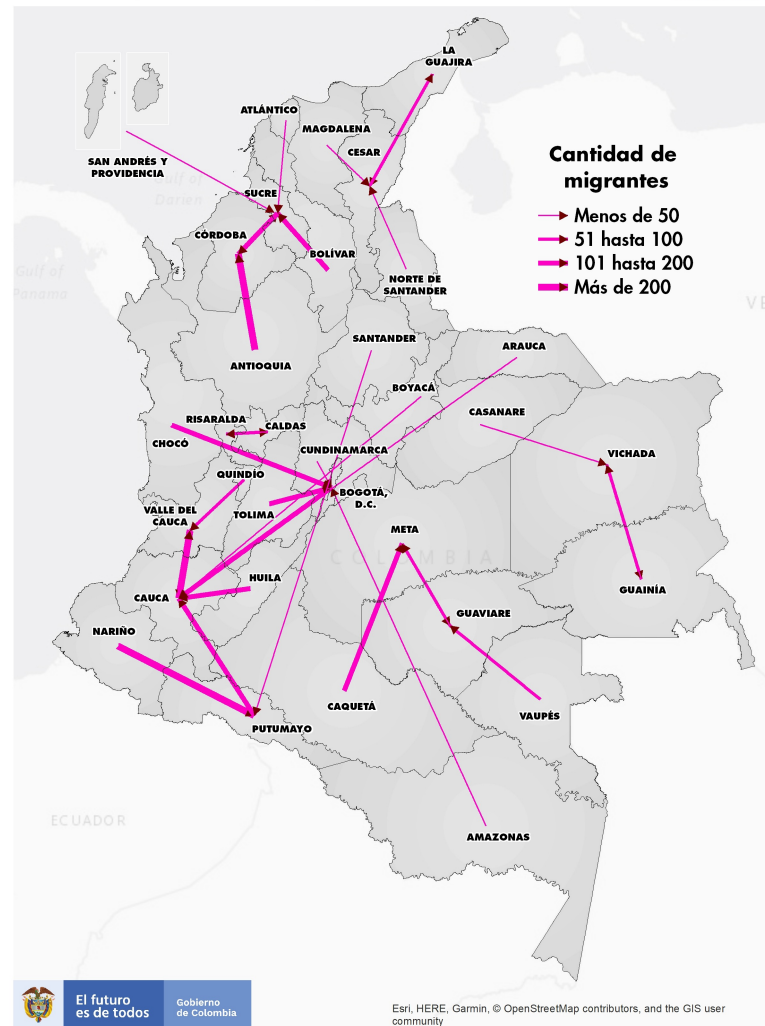
Afrocolombian

Indigenous and Afrocolombian women from 14 to 54 have a higher proportion than the general population of these groups.
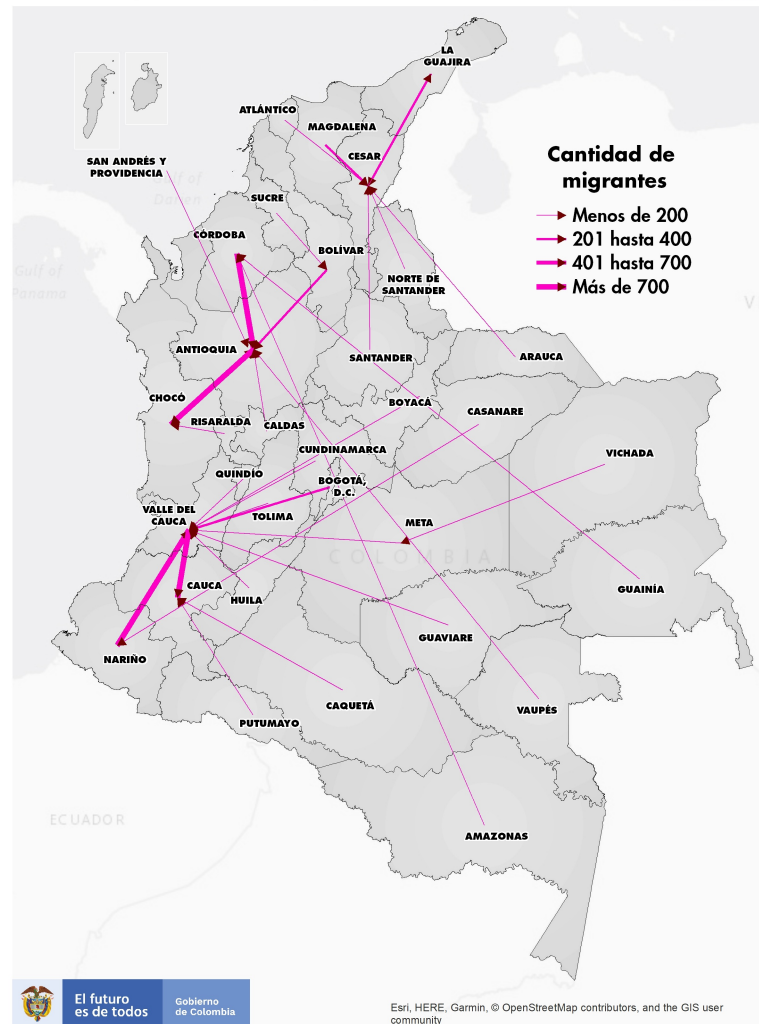
Migration Flows of Indigenous Population as Victims of Forced Displacement to the Department with the Highest Participation, during the 2013-2018 Quinquennium

Cantidad de migrantes

Menos de 50
51 hasta 100
101 hasta 200
Más de 200

El futuro es de todos   Gobierno de Colombia

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Migration Flows of Afrocolombian Population as Victims of Forced Displacement to the Department with the Highest Participation, during the 2013-2018 Quinquennium
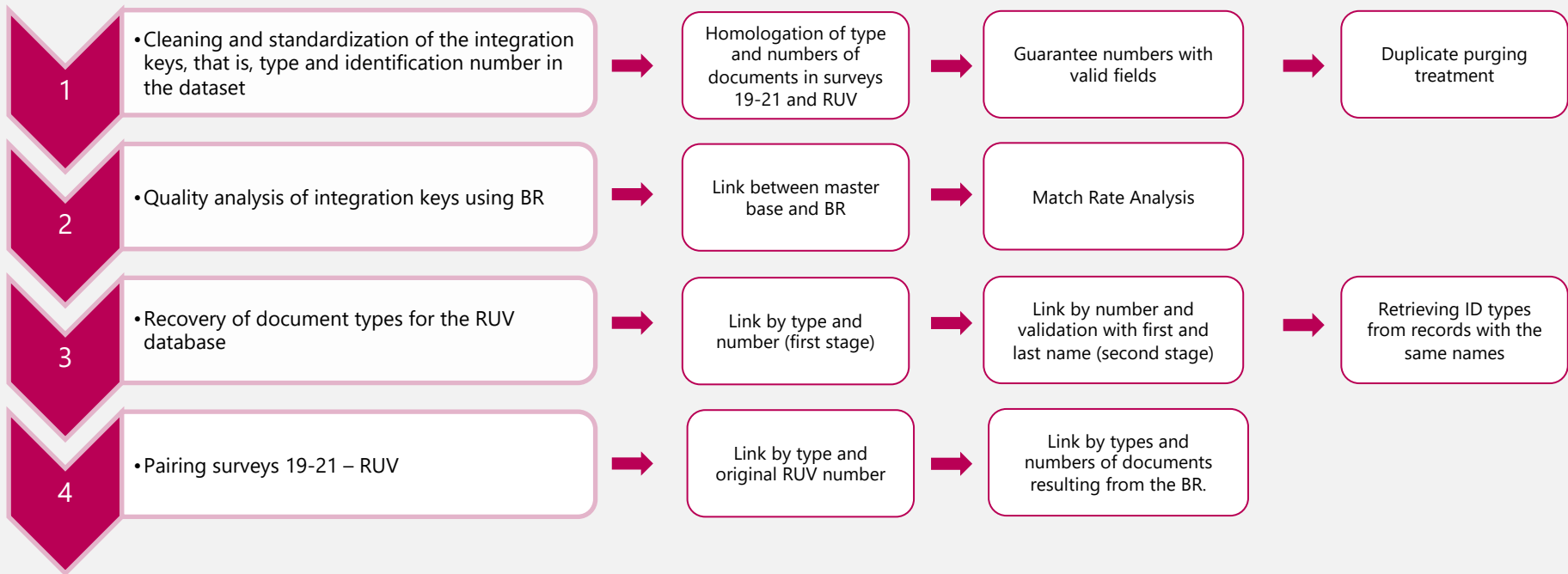

Cantidad de migrantes
- Menos de 200
- 201 hasta 400
- 401 hasta 700
- Más de 700

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Monetary poverty of the victim population RUV-GEIH, 2021

GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA

Link protocol of integration of RUV – GEIH

1
- Cleaning and standardization of the integration keys, that is, type and identification number in the dataset

→ Homologation of type and numbers of documents in surveys 19-21 and RUV

→ Guarantee numbers with valid fields

→ Duplicate purging treatment

2
- Quality analysis of integration keys using BR

→ Link between master base and BR

→ Match Rate Analysis

3
- Recovery of document types for the RUV database

→ Link by type and number (first stage)

→ Link by number and validation with first and last name (second stage)

→ Retrieving ID types from records with the same names

4
- Pairing surveys 19-21 – RUV

→ Link by type and original RUV number

→ Link by types and numbers of documents resulting from the BR.

Linking RUV – GEIH 2019-2021

Monetary poverty incidence rates, main geographic domains

National total	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	43,8	53,4	51,6	13,6	20,4	18,5
Total victims	42,8	51,9	50,1	13,2	19,8	17,9
National total	**35,7**	**42,5**	**39,3**	**9,6**	**15,1**	**12,2**

Municipal heads	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	39,9	57,3	53,3	9,5	20,7	17,4
Total victims	38,7	55,3	51,2	9,1	19,8	16,5
National total	**32,3**	**42,4**	**37,8**	**6,8**	**14,2**	**10,3**

Dispersed populated and rural center	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	52,4	46,1	48,6	22,3	20,1	20,6
Total victims	51,9	45,6	48,1	22,3	19,9	20,4
National total	**47,5**	**42,9**	**44,6**	**19,3**	**18,2**	**18,8**

Linking RUV – GEIH 2019-2021

Rates of incidence of monetary poverty and extreme poverty, sex of the person

Man	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	42,9	51,4	49,4	12,9	19,6	17,7
Total victims	41,8	50,1	48	12,7	19	17,2
National total	**34,9**	**41,7**	**38,2**	**9,3**	**14,6**	**11,8**

Woman	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	44,6	55,1	53,4	14,1	21,2	19,2
Total victims	43,7	53,5	51,8	13,7	20,5	18,4
National total	**36,5**	**43,4**	**40,3**	**9,9**	**15,6**	**12,7**

Linking RUV – GEIH 2019-2021

Rates of incidence of monetary poverty and extreme poverty, gender of the head of household

Man	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	42,6	49,1	47,6	12,9	17,8	15,9
Total victims	41,7	47,9	46,3	12,7	17,5	15,4
National total	**34,4**	**40,1**	**37,0**	**8,8**	**13,5**	**10,8**

Woman	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Forced displacement	46,2	60,0	57,4	14,8	24,5	22,4
Total victims	44,8	58,1	55,4	14,3	23,5	21,5
National total	**38,2**	**46,7**	**42,9**	**11,1**	**17,8**	**14,5**

Linking RUV – GEIH 2019-2021
Rates of incidence of monetary poverty and extreme poverty, age groups

Victims	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Less than 5 years	54,0	61,8	65,3	19,8*	25,3*	24,2*
Between 6 and 17 years	54,3	64,2	63,9	17,9	26,9	26,2
Between 18 and 28 years	38,2	49,4	46,1	10,7	18,1	15,7
Between 29 and 59 years	39,7	48,3	46,2	12,2	18,2	15,7
60 years and over	41,2	41,1	37,7	11,7*	12,4	10,6*
Total victims	**42,8**	**51,9**	**50,1**	**13,2**	**19,8**	**17,9**

Total	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Victimizing fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Less than 5 years	50,7	55,4	53,8	14,8	21,6	20
Between 6 and 17 years	49,6	41,6	37,5	8,0	21,4	18,7
Between 18 and 28 years	33	37,4	33,6	7,2	14,3	10,8
Between 29 and 59 years	29,6	28,4	24,6	6,1	12,8	7,7
60 years and over	24,2	42,5	39,3	9,6	8,7	6,3
Total victims	**56,6**	**55,9**	**15,5**	**21,6**	**15,1**	**12,2**

Linking RUV – GEIH 2019-2021

Rates of incidence of monetary poverty and extreme poverty, decade of the first victimizing event

Expanded relatives	Monetary poverty			Extreme poverty		
Decade of fact	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
2010 - 2021	46,3	59,2	56,8	16,2	26,7	22,2
2000 - 2009	43	51	49,7	12,9	18,3	17,4
1990 - 1999	39,6	45,1	42	11,3	14,9	13,3
< 1990	31,0*	38,7	36,9	701*	13,0*	11,1*
Total victims	**42,8**	**51,9**	**50,1**	**13,2**	**19,8**	**17,9**

Final considerations

- DANE is planning to evaluate if we can implement all the EGRISS recommendations, as well as propose new indicators

- We need more sources of information (Foreign Ministry, Colombian Migration) to measure refugees

- An inter-census count of population (2025) and a specialized survey on migration are planned: the aim is to measure internal migration (IDP) and update types and identification numbers (that alow us to have the link between registers/surveys and inter-census count)

- We are Working between State entities to standardize concepts and variables of migrants, so it makes everybody talk the same language