

# IN EVIL HOUR



PROGRAMA  
SOMOS DEFENSORES  
PROGRAMA NO GOBIERNAL DE PROTECCION  
DEFENSORES DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

## Annual Report 2020

Information System about Aggression against Human  
Rights Defenders in Colombia - ISAAHRD





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2021

The Somos Defensores (We Are Defenders) Programme, is a protection area that seeks to develop a comprehensive proposal to prevent aggression and protect the lives of people at risk due to their work as human rights defenders, when they protect the interests of social groups and communities affected by violence in Colombia. The Somos Defensores Programme is formed by:



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# Introduction

**2020** will go down in history as the year that changed our daily lives, the way we relate to each other on a global scale and plunged us into a tunnel of lonely uncertainty from which we have yet to emerge. Everything happened in a surprising and unexpected way due to the COVID-19 virus that spread to every corner of the planet and was declared a global pandemic.

Colombia was embraced by this new and disconcerting reality under conditions of inequity, social injustice and democratic weakness, thus pushing millions of citizens into poverty and misery. Before the pandemic was declared in March, and the subsequent isolation and quarantine, the year had begun with a bad omen, as violence against human rights defenders did not let up. Just at the beginning of 2020, in just 5 days (between January 7 and 11), 7 human rights defenders were

murdered, three of them women. Although aggressions against social leaders are no longer surprising given the increasing trend in recent years since 2017, the high rates of aggression are contrary to the 7 % decrease in homicides overall compared to 2019, according to the preliminary report of forensic medicine<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately, homicides against defenders increased by 60.4 % compared to 2019, with the aggravating factor that the victimization of women grew significantly. That is, despite last year's quarantine, it did not help those who defend human rights to take refuge in their homes, because the lethality of violence found them there.

However, Colombia not only faced the SARS-CoV-2 virus and violence in 2020. Its democratic health, which has never been in optimal condition, suffered a serious deterioration due to the authoritarian attitude of the national government, leading the

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<sup>1</sup> Infobae. January 25, 2021. *During 2020, there were 21,602 violent deaths, 51 % of which were homicides.* Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2021/01/25/durante-el-2020-se-produjeron-21602-muertes-violentas-51-de-ellas-fueron-homicidios/>

country to a moment that we can call *In Evil Hour*, in correspondence with the similarities that we live with the narration of the literary work of Gabriel García Márquez.

As in the novel *In Evil Hour*, Colombia, instead of moving towards an post-conflict, is going through a delicate context, with serious deterioration of human rights, attacks on the independence of justice by the national government, co-optation of the State's control and investigation bodies by the governing party and total non-compliance with the Final Peace Agreement.

This evil hour of democracy leaves us with the winter of violence against social leaders that characterized 2020 and that for the We Are Defenders Programme constitutes the highest record of aggressions since the existence of the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders -SIADDHH-. A trail of unprecedented murders, a serenade of lead<sup>2</sup> (i.e. bullets) despite the restrictions on the curfew, very similar to what the imaginary town in the novel *In Evil Hour* experienced, with the difference that

we are not talking about fiction but facing reality.

This report, *In Evil Hour*, is composed of three synergistic chapters in order to continue to draw the attention of the international community, to contribute to raising the awareness of Colombian society about this never-ending human tragedy and, above all, to demand that the National Government and the Colombian State fulfill their obligations and stop this critical situation. The first chapter, *The Mirage of Democracy*, which contains a general framework on the meaning of democracy in Colombia as intended by the constituents of 1991 with the Social State of Law, the main attacks against it in these 30 years of existence and the validity of the Human Rights approach contained in the Constitution, despite the accelerated deterioration of democracy and how this favors criminality against human rights defenders.

The second section, entitled *The Winter of Violence*, presents an analysis of the context of the year 2020 with the main elements that show the deterioration of democracy, i.e.,

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<sup>2</sup> Term used in the novel: «Last night there was a serenade,» he said. - Of lead,» Mina confirmed. This refers to the material that bullets are made of. P. 200. Norma Edition, 1996.

In Evil Hour that the country is going through in many ways, when in fact it should be going through a period of post-conflict with the former FARC-EP, where the implementation of the Peace Agreement would be at the center of public policy. Ending, perhaps, a process with the ELN and resolving the submission to justice of other illegal armed groups. In this way, the different aspects on which In Evil Hour has fallen: fundamental rights, justice, autonomy of the public powers and peace, are raised here.

The third chapter, composed of the usual analysis of the data and figures on aggressions against human rights defenders registered in 2020 by the SIADDHH, shows in detail the characterization of the phenomenon, its behavior in the territories, the increase in violence against social leaders, the presumed responsibilities, the most affected sectors, among others. This reading of the violence poses an increasingly complex scenario for defending human rights in Colombia, with a number of aggressions that is positioned as the highest in the last 11 years and which shows that the risk is real and continues to increase.

Finally, the report presents some conclusions and recommendations addressed to the National

Government and the Colombian State, urgently inviting them to put an end to such a painful reality.

It is also important to mention the difficult conditions in which the monitoring of the situation of violence against human rights defenders was carried out, due to the social isolation and quarantine measures that prevented on-site verifications, hindered direct communication with the victims and social organizations, and which online communication does not contribute to solve, given the sensitivity of the information and natural distrust, caused by the situations of insecurity in the territories.

As always, our heartfelt thanks to each and every one of the social and human rights organizations, as well as to the people who contributed to the construction of this report, without their generosity and support it would not have been possible, especially the Early Warning System -SAT- of the Ombudsman's Office, the Office in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, CINEP, Coordinación Colombia-Europe-United States, Association of Indigenous Chapters of Northern Cauca, Territories for a Dignified Life, Civic Committee for Human

Rights of Meta, Cordobexia Social Foundation, Indigenous Organization of Antioquia, Human Rights Workers Space, Sumapaz Foundation, OBSURDH, Colombia Diversa, CREDHOS, Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and Development and Peace Foundation – FUNDEPAZ –.

Our special thanks to the Royal Norwegian Embassy for their constant

support to this periodic effort of information. Also to the international cooperation agencies that make possible the daily work of the We Are Defenders Program in favor of guarantees for human rights defenders in Colombia: Diakonia Sweden, Misereor, Bread for the World Germany and Amnesty International.



# In Memory of the Murdered Human Rights Defenders

**2020** was the most violent year for human rights defenders in Colombia. 199 people working for life, territory or peace were killed. Violence took these leaderships away from Colombia forever, but their voices will remain present in

the struggles they have left as a legacy. Here we remember the 95 people who were assassinated during the second semester of 2020, we recall them so that their memories will live on and demand that their assassinations do not remain in impunity.



July 3, 2020

**Yordan Educardo Alemeza Papamija**

JAC member of the Cabaña village  
Puerto Asís, Putumayo

Yordan Educardo Alemeza Papamija, 56 years old, had community and peasant leader, he was a member of the community action board of the Cabaña village in Puerto Asis, Putumayo. He was murdered on July 3 by members of the Public Force, in the middle of a forced eradication of illicit crops, which generated protests by the peasants and their demand for guarantees and compliance with the Peace Agreement, particularly with regard to the voluntary and autonomous substitution of crops.

The event occurred in the Caucasia village, when around 400 peasants were carrying out a humanitarian siege to prevent forced eradication. In the middle of dialogues between peasants and the Public Force, the anti-narcotics police shot at the demonstrators. As a result, Yordan died and three other farmers were injured

**Alleged responsible: Public Force**



July 4, 2020

## Gentil Pasos Lizcano

JAC President, El Puente Village

Algeciras, Huila

Gentil Pasos was president of the Community Action Board (JAC) of the El Puente village and a defender of peasant rights. His assassination took place on the night of July 4, when the leader was in a commercial establishment near his home. There, he was approached by unknown assailants who shot at him several times. Relatives of the victim indicated that Gentil had not received any threats.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 4, 2020

**Mateo López Mejía**

LGBTI Activist

Circasia, Quindío

Mateo López Mejía, 25 years old, was a defender of the LGBTI community and community leader. He supported different processes in the defense of human rights and carried out activities for the benefit of the community in Circasia. Since the beginning of 2020, he led a project in low-income neighborhoods.

He was murdered on a soccer field in the La Esmeralda neighborhood in the middle of a community meeting with residents of the sector. An unknown person approached him and opened fire on him several times, which caused his immediate death.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 4, 2020

## Rubilio Papelito Limón

Community leader and teacher at the Santa María

Birrancho institution

Bajo Baudó, Chocó

Rubilio Papelito was a recognized community leader in the Emberá Río Purricha indigenous reservation, municipality of



Bajo Baudó, where he worked as a teacher at the Santa María Birrancho School.

He was murdered in his place of residence on July 4 during the morning hours, where he was approached by unknown persons who shot against him, thus causing his death. Apparently, he had not received any previous threats.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 4, 2020

**Zury Saday Varela**

LGBTI community leader  
Roldanillo, Valle del Cauca

Zury Saday Varela, 39 years old, was a defender of the LGBTI community. She had Venezuelan nationality, but had been living in the municipality of Roldanillo for about 20 years. She was murdered on July 4 in the Omar Torrijos neighborhood. While she was at a birthday party, unknown persons approached her and fired several shots at her.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

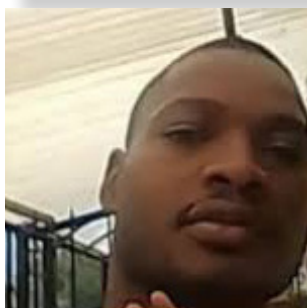


July 5, 2020

**Paola del Carmen Mena Ortiz**

## Armando Suarez Rodriguez

Members of the Afro Renacer del Cañón del Micay  
Community Council  
El Tambo, Cauca



Paola del Carmen and Armando Suárez were members of the Afro Renacer del Micay Community Council, they promoted welfare and progress processes for the community of the Betania village and other surrounding areas. They were murdered on the same day near the Betania village, in two different events. Paola was missing for two days and her body was found with clear signs of cruelty. Armando, on the other hand, was killed with a firearm.

### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents



July 5, 2020

**Víctor Alonso Calvo Guevara**

Member of the Peasant Association of Huisitó  
El Tambo, Cauca

Víctor Alonso Calvo Guevara was a peasant leader; he was member of the Peasant Association of Huisitó. He was murdered in the village of San Juan de Micay de El Tambo. There is information that he had received threats.

**Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**

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July 5, 2020

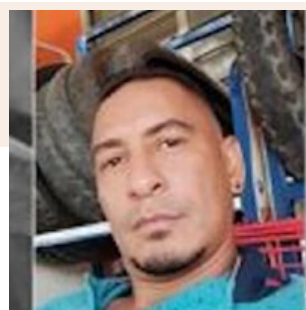
**Edwin García Agudelo**

Treasurer of the Sintragasolina Sub-Directorate  
Tibú, Norte de Santander

Edwin García, a 44-year-old union leader, was treasurer of the sub-directorate of the Gasoline Workers Union -Sintragasolina- in Tibú. He also worked in an automobile mechanic shop. He was killed by an unknown person who shot him several times while he was in a public establishment located in the Largo neighborhood of the Tibú municipality.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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July 7, 2020

**James Andrés Montaña Esterilla**

Member of the Nueva Esperanza Community Council.  
Member of ASOCCAFRAIN  
Ipiales, Nariño

Afro-descendant leader James Andrés Montaña Esterilla, 30 years old, was a peace signatory. He was a member of the Nueva Esperanza Community Council in the village of Cofanía Jardines de Sucumbios.

James disappeared on July 2, while traveling on a boat through the San Miguel River. His remains were found five days later



on the banks of the river in an area known as Limoncito, in the municipality of Valle del Guamuez, Putumayo.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



July 9, 2020

**Rodrigo Salazar Quiñones**

Deputy Governor, Awá indigenous reservation of Piguambí Palangala  
Tumaco, Nariño

Rodrigo Salazar, a 44-year-old indigenous leader, was a zone councilor of the UNIPA Indigenous Guard for the municipality of Tumaco, and at the time of his assassination, he was deputy governor of the Awá indigenous reservation of Piguambí Palangala. He had received death threats because of his work.

On July 9 in the morning, he was approached by armed men who shot him several times. The incident occurred while he was on his way to a virtual hearing, attended by other indigenous authorities, organized by the Ombudsman's Office for Ethnic Affairs and aimed at following up on the Ethnic Chapter of the Peace Agreement signed in 2016.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 9, 2020

**Florentino Toconás Mensa**

Teacher of the indigenous reservation Canoas  
Santander de Quilichao, Cauca

Florentino Toconás worked as a teacher at the Quilichao Set Educational Institution and was also a community leader in the Canoas indigenous reservation in Santander de Quilichao. His murder took place on July 9 when he was riding a motorcycle in the Domingullo sector, where he was approached by unknown gunmen who opened fire against him several times. Although he was taken to a medical center, he died hours later due to the severity of his wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 13, 2020

**Mauricio Sandoval Lara**

President, Association of Agricultural Producers of  
Baraya  
Baraya, Huila



Mauricio Sandoval was a farmer leader, president of the Association of Agricultural Producers of Baraya -ASOAGROPERLA-; he was also a member of the board of the Departmental Peasant Association. In his leadership he managed resources for the sector of fruit producers and participated in spaces for the defense of the peasants' rights.

His murder occurred at his place of residence, in the village of Las Perlas; armed persons entered the place and repeatedly shot him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 18, 2020

**Sigifredo Gutierrez**

JAC President, San Isidro district  
Morales, Cauca



Sigifredo Gutiérrez, 57 years old, was president of the Community Action Board of the San Isidro district. He also had the role of coordinator of the control post for the prevention of the coronavirus propagation and he led the farmers' markets. He was well known by the community for promoting different communitarian processes.

He was murdered on the night of July 18 at his home, where armed men arrived and proceeded to shoot him.

### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents





July 18, 2020

**Ernesto Aguilar Barreras**

Member of the Rural Committee of ASCAMCAT and of the Totumito Village Community Action Board.  
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander

Ernesto Aguilar Barreras was a 34-year-old peasant leader, farmer and member of the Rural Committee of the Catatumbo Campesino Association -ASCAMCAT- and of the Totumito village Community Action Board. During the morning of July 18, while he was traveling on a vehicle, he was stopped by several men who took him to the upper part of the Totumito village, where he was assassinated.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



July 26, 2020

**José Gustavo Arcila Rivera**

Member of the Peasant Guard and the Land Committee of ASTRAZONAC  
Corinto, Cauca

José Gustavo Arcila, peasant leader and member of the Peasant Guard and the Land Committee of the Association of Peasant Workers of the Peasant Reserve Zone of the municipality of Corinto -ASTRAZONAC-; a member of the United Agricultural and Cattle Union Federation -FENSUAGRO-, the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones -ANZORC-, the Process of Popular Unity of Southwestern Colombia -PUPSOC-, and the Social and Political Coordination Patriotic March Cauca.

On Sunday, July 26, while he was at his farm in the village of La Cominera, an armed man entered and shot him several times. The leader was helped by his family and neighbors, and transported to the city of Cali, however, he died on the way there due to the severity of his wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





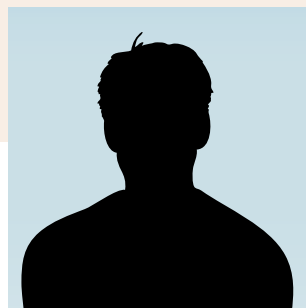
July 28, 2020

**Fabio Alfonso Guanga Garcia**

Former Governor of the community of San Francisco  
Barbacoas, Nariño

Fabio Alfonso Guanga García, 33 years old, was governor of the Awá community of San Francisco in the Nambi Piedra Verde reservation, municipality of Barbacoas. The murder of the leader occurred on July 28 at night; an armed group entered his house and forcibly dragged him out, when he was a few meters away from his house they shot him. The same assailants then shot and threw grenades at another house. As a result, a woman died and three adults and two minors were wounded.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



July 30, 2020

**Luis Carlos Gómez**

JAC President, Aterrado Village  
Cimitarra, Norte de Santander

Luis Carlos Gómez, 50 years old, was president of the Aterrado village Community Action Board and was also recognized for his community leadership. His body was found with no vital signs, displaying gunshot wounds, near the Cajibío battalion, in the village of Puerto Olaya. Apparently, he was attacked when he was leaving his work. There were no known threats against him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 3, 2020

**Luisa Ávila Henao**

LGBTI community defender  
Buga, Valle del Cauca

Luisa Ávila, 23 years old, had been an activist for 10 years in defense of the rights of the LGBTI community. She also collaborated with the Women's Office of the Buga municipality.





She went missing for eight days. On August 3, her body was found down on a drain canal near the Judicial District prison in the municipality of Buga, with obvious signs of torture. The available information reveals that the leader had not received any threats prior to her murder.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 4, 2020

**Álvaro Menza Peña**

Former JAC president, La Laguna district  
Pitalito, Huila

Álvaro Menza was a community leader, former president of the Community Action Board of the La Laguna district in the municipality of Pitalito, a role from where he promoted social works for the community.

He was murdered on the night of August 4 along with his 28 year-old daughter in the farm where they lived, when armed men arrived to the place and shot them.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 5, 2020

**Mauricio Pérez Martínez**

Governor of the La Vorágine reservation of the Hitnü  
People  
Araucuita, Arauca

Mauricio Pérez Martínez was governor of the La Vorágine reservation in the La Ilusión community of the Hitnü people. He was part of the process of strengthening and accompaniment of the Autonomous Government that the reservation was carrying out together with the Ombudsman's Office and the Regional Procurator's Office.

The leader was killed on August 5 by armed men who arrived at the reservation and identified themselves as members of the Tenth Martin Villa Front of the FARC-EP. After the murder, the perpetrators left a pamphlet threatening the collective rights

of the entire reservation. The leader leaves behind a wife and five underage children.

### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents

August 6, 2020

# Libardo Rosero Delgado

Community leader. Former councilman  
Piamonte, Cauca



Libardo Rosero was a community leader and former councilman of the municipality of Piamonte, Cauca. The community affirms that Libardo, 42 years old, promoted the welfare of the people of Las Palmeras and opposed criminal gangs dedicated to drug trafficking and illegal mining.

His murder occurred when he was intercepted by armed men who, after approaching him, fired several shots at him. His body was left in the waters of the Inchiyaco River on the borders of Cauca, Caquetá and Putumayo.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**

August 7, 2020

## Hernando José Molina

Peace signatory and member of the Miners' Association  
Montecristo, Bolivar



Hernando José Molina was a peace signatory and member of the Montecristo Miners Association, human rights defender and peace builder. He was murdered when he was hanging out with friends in Minapiojo, a rural area of the municipality of Montecristo, Bolivar. The leader was 60 years old, originally from Santa Ana, Magdalena.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**



August 10, 2020

**Héctor Afranio Quilismal Cuaical**

Member of the El Gran Cumbal indigenous reservation  
Ipiales, Nariño

Héctor Afranio Quilismal was an indigenous leader who belonged to the El Gran Cumbal reservation, of the Pastos People, and worked for the protection of the environment.

He had been missing since December 14, 2019, when in the company of some hikers, he entered the Palacios hill, located in the town of Llorente, and since then, there had been no news of his whereabouts.

On January 21, 2020, some skeletal remains were found in the village of Jardines de Sucumbíos, jurisdiction of the municipality of Ipiales, which after several months of analysis were determined to correspond to the indigenous leader. In August 2020 they were handed over to his relatives. In this case, investigations are being carried out for the crimes of homicide and forced disappearance.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 11, 2020

**Patrocinio Bonilla**

Founder of the indigenous movement Asokinchas  
Alto Baudó, Chocó

Patrocinio Bonilla, founder of the indigenous movement Asokinchas, member of the Congress of the Peoples and the National Agrarian Coordinator -CNA-. He was a peasant, indigenous and community leader who was especially recognized for his Afro-descendant leadership.

On August 11, he was murdered in the Santa Rita community in the Alto Baudó municipality. While he was cutting wood on the banks of the Emparaidá stream, members of a paramilitary group retained him along with 15 other people. After a while, the armed men released everyone except Patronicio, who was subsequently assassinated.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**

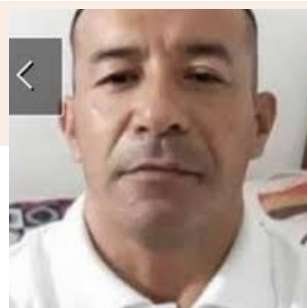


August 13, 2020

**Uberney Muñoz**

Member of ASCAMTA

Argelia, Cauca



Uberney Muñoz was a member of the Peasant Workers Association of Argelia ASCAMTA, peasant, community and political leader of the Popular Peasant Movement. He also stood out due to his support to different social processes in the municipality.

His murder occurred while he was traveling in a pickup truck, on the road between Argelia and Balboa in the south of the department of Cauca. Armed men stopped the vehicle and proceeded to shoot the leader and another peasant who accompanied him, also a member of ASCAMTA.

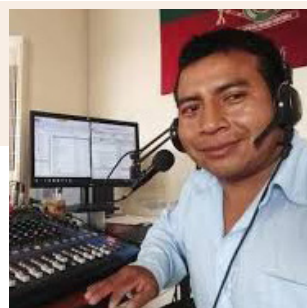
**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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August 13, 2020

**Abelardo Liz Cuetia**

Journalist of the Nasa people  
Corinto, Cauca



Abelardo Liz Cuetia was a 34-year-old journalist who worked for the community radio station Nación Nasa (*Nasa Nation*). He was a communicator for the Corinto town council for 5 years and a defender of territory and indigenous rights. On August 13, in the middle of a process of «Mother Earth Liberation» in the village of El Barranco de Corinto, demonstrations seeking the recovery of ancestral lands that are currently in the hands of private individuals and companies, a group of soldiers opened fire on the indigenous people while trying to evict them. The bullets hit Abelardo, who was covering the mobilization- The journalist did not perish immediately, but while being transported to a hospital. A community member also died in the same incident.

**Alleged responsible: Public Force**

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August 18, 2020

**Jaime Eduardo Monge Hamman**

Founder of the ASOCAMPESINA organization and member of the Pachamama Foundation.  
Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca

Jaime Eduardo Monge Hamman, 62 years old, was recognized as a defender of the environment, founder of the organization ASOCAMPESINA and member of the Pachamama Foundation, he was also a defender of the Farallones de Cali National Natural Park. He was murdered while he was at his home in the village of Villacarmelo, rural area of Cali. Unknown persons shot him several times. According to witnesses, one of the perpetrators was injured, but managed to flee.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 19, 2020

**Fabio Andrés Gómez Grande**

President of the JAC, La Cristalina village  
Argelia, Cauca

Fabio Andrés Gómez was president of the Community Action Board of the La Cristalina village. He worked in the agricultural sector and actively participated in community activities; he was also pastor of a Christian church in Argelia. He was from Caquetá but had been living in the municipality for several years.

On August 19, while he was at his home in La Angostura village, armed men arrived and shot at him several times.

**Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**



August 21, 2020

**Jesús Casanova Canticús**

Indigenous leader, UNIPA  
Tumaco, Nariño

Jesús Casanova Canticús was a leader of the Indigenous Unit of the AWÁ People -UNIPA- in the Pulgande Campo Alegre de Tumaco reservation, he was part of the Indigenous Guard

between 2018 and 2019 and lately he was leading community processes.

He was assassinated along with five other indigenous people in the village of La Guayacana in the municipality of Tumaco, in midst of a massacre perpetrated on August 21. In the early hours of the morning, a group of armed men arrived at the place, took several people out of their homes and then shot them. Among them was the 37-year-old leader. After the event, inhabitants of the village received threats.

### **Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**

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August 24, 2020

#### **Edis Manuel Caré Pérez**

Leader of the Community Council of La Larga and Tumaradó -COCOLATU- and of the Community Council of Curbaradó  
Riosucio, Chocó



Edis Manuel Caré, 65 years old, was president of the Local Council of the community of Despensa Media, of the Community Council of Curbaradó and member of the Community Council of the La Larga and Tumaradó rivers COCOLATU.

Edis Manuel was killed on the night of August 24 in his place of residence where he was with his wife and his five children. Unidentified individuals arrived at the place, in the community of Villa Nueva, municipality of Riosucio and shot him several times causing his death. The defender had received threats prior to his murder.

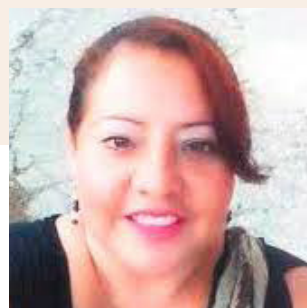
### **Alleged responsible: unknown**

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August 25, 2020

#### **Rita Rubiela Bayona Alfonso**

JAC Vice-President, Once de Noviembre Neighborhood  
Santa Marta, Magdalena



Rita Rubiela Bayona Alfonso was vice-president of the Community Action Board of the Once de Noviembre neighborhood in Santa Marta, Magdalena. She had received death threats, which she reported before the Attorney General's Office, for which



she had a protection measure from the Metropolitan Police. The leader, 45 years old, was murdered when she was in a parking lot in the Monterrey neighborhood. Two men on a motorcycle arrived there and after identifying her, they shot her several times.

### **Alleged responsible: unknown**



August 28, 2020

### **Jorge Iván Ramos Camacho**

Member of the Comunes political party  
Santa Rosa de Lima, Bolívar

Jorge Iván Ramos Camacho was 60 years old, a peace signatory, member of the Comunes party, member of the Magdalena Medio Territorial Political Council and member of the PNIS strategic direction board where he worked on the implementation and referencing of land for the reparation of victims. He also offered advice to peasant and mining communities in the south of Bolívar.

On August 28, while he was traveling with the head of his security detail, near the village of Palmachica in the municipality of Santa Rosa, armed men intercepted him and asked him to identify himself, then separated him from the other person and shot him.

### **Alleged responsible: ELN**



August 29, 2020

### **Fernando de Jesús Gaviria García**

JAC President, San Juan Alto and Comunes party member  
**Omaira Alcaraz**

JAC Prosecutor, San Juan Alto and member of  
Comunes Party  
San Pablo, Bolívar



Fernando and Omaira lived in the village of Cerro Azul, San Juan Alto, municipality of San Pablo, south of Bolívar. Fernando was recognized for his work in the land restitution process, he was a member of the Agrarian-Mining Families Association of Southern Bolívar and Antioquia (AFASBA), the Peoples' Congress and the CNA, and he was also the president of the

Community Action Board of the San Juan Alto hamlet. Omaira was a member of the Community Action Board of San Juan Alto and a member of the Comunes party.

During the night of August 29, unknown armed men entered Omaira's house and tied her and her family up, then they went to the store where Fernando worked located in the center of the village, there they ordered the leader to go to Omaira's house, to which he refused and tried to flee, in response the men shot him; later they returned to Omaira's house and killed her.

### Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

August 29, 2020

**Julio César Sogamoso**

President of the JAC, Barranco Colorado Village  
Puerto Rico, Meta

Julio Cesar Sogamoso served as president of the Community Action Board of the Barranco Colorado village in the municipality of Puerto Rico and was a member of the Peasant Association of Small and Medium Producers of the Cafre River -AGROCAFRE-. He was murdered on Saturday, August 29 with a firearm.



### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents

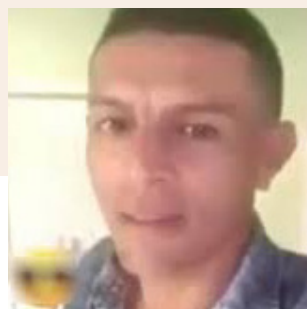
August 31, 2020

## Jhon Montero

Vice-president of the Parents' Association of the Sinai  
Educational Institution.  
Algolia, Cauca

Jhon Montero was a farmer and community leader; he served as vice president of the Parents Association of the Sinai village Educational Institution. From his position, he undertook solidarity campaigns, such as the delivery of food kits to the families of the students during the period of the COVID pandemic.

Several men on board a car kidnapped Montero in the village of Desiderio Zapata, then he was driven to La Leona village





where he was executed. Later, his body was found in the El Cedro village.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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September 1, 2020

**Sandra Banda Meneses**

JAC President, El Paraíso neighborhood  
Tarazá, Antioquia

Sandra Banda has been president of the El Paraíso Neighborhood Community Action Board in the La Caucana district of Tarazá for 8 years. She promoted several agricultural projects to generate employment for the women of the neighborhood. The body of the 48-year-old leader and mother of five children was found in a sector of the village known as La 90; apparently, an illegal armed group approached her when she was moving around the sector.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**

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September 2, 2020

**Franklin Velázquez**

Community leader  
San Miguel, Putumayo

Franklin Velázquez dedicated his life to community work. In previous years, he had worked at the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar - ICBF*) in the municipality of San Miguel. He was also a member of the Polo Democrático Alternativo party.

Armed men broke into his home located in the Central neighborhood on the banks of the La Dorada stream in the municipality of San Miguel, where they shot him 5 times; the leader died immediately due to the severity of his wounds.

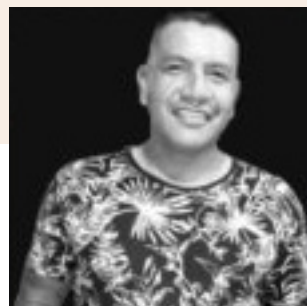
**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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September 3, 2020

**Juan Pablo Prado Bolaños**

Teacher, Piguambí Palangala reservation  
Tumaco, Nariño



31-year-old Juan Pablo Prado Bolaños was originally from the Konukono people, but had long been an advocate for the Awá people. He dedicated part of his life to being a counselor for primary school children and to supporting ethnic education processes. For 12 years he had been a teacher in the Piguambí Palangala reservation, Tumaco, and was also an Indigenous Guard.

On the evening of September 3, when he was leaving the educational institution, he was approached by several people who shot at him. He was wounded and was taken to a medical center, but died on the way due to the seriousness of his wounds. The leader had reported threats against his life.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

September 6, 2020

**José Nelson Tapic Caizamo**

Indigenous Governor, Villa Blanca Dubasita community  
Medio Baudó, Chocó



José Nelson Tapia Caizamo was an indigenous leader, governor of the community of Villa Blanca Dubasita in the municipality of Medio Baudó, Chocó. He was assassinated on September 6 when he was at his place of residence. Armed men arrived, forced him to leave and shot him a few meters from his house. This event caused the displacement of several families from the community to the Alto Baudó municipality.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

September 11, 2020

**Cristóbal José Ramos Ayazo**

JAC President, Villa Clemen neighborhood  
Montelíbano, Córdoba



Cristóbal José Ramos was president of the Community Action Board of the Villa Clemen neighborhood in Montelíbano,

Córdoba. He had been a candidate for the Montelíbano Council and was a member of the Development and Peace Corporation of Córdoba and Urabá, where he promoted activities for the well-being of communities that were victims of violence.

On the night of September 11, while he was talking with a friend, two men on a motorcycle approached him and opened fire on him and his companion. The latter died at the scene, while the 50-year-old community leader got injured and was taken to the hospital, where he passed away due to the severe nature of his wounds.

### **Alleged responsible: unknown**



September 11, 2020

### **Oliverio Conejo**

Coordinator of the health program of the Totoroez people.  
Totoró, Cauca

Oliverio Conejo was an ancestral wise man and coordinator of the health program of the Totoroez people. From this position, he led initiatives to protect his community from COVID-19. In addition, he was dedicated to strengthening and implementing his people's own health system.

The leader was killed along with his daughter Emily Conejo Angucho on September 11, while they were traveling in a car to a spiritual ceremony, on the road that connects the municipalities of Inzá and Totoró, where they were intercepted by people who shot at them from a motorcycle.

### **Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**



September 12, 2020

### **Simón Ochoa**

JAC member, Caño Claro village  
El Castillo, Meta

Simón Ochoa was a farmer and member of the Community Action Board of the Caño Claro village; in the past, he was president of the same JAC.

He was murdered on the afternoon of September 12, when he was at his home in the Medellín del Ariari village, El Castillo municipality. Armed men on a motorcycle arrived to the territory, went to the house of another member of the Community Action Board and killed him; after that, they headed towards Simon's house and shot him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

September 20, 2020

**Alba Alexandra Pizanda Cuestas**

Spokeswoman of the indigenous chapter of the Santa Cruz Great Mallama  
Mallama, Nariño

Alba Alexandra Pizanda was a spokesperson for the indigenous chapter of Gran Mallama de Santa Cruz, a territory of Los Pastos. While she was traveling in a public service vehicle in the village of Puspued, Mallama municipality, men on a motorcycle intercepted the car forcing them to stop, intimidated the passengers and forcefully disembarked the 37-year-old leader, after which they shot her several times.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



September 22, 2020

**Santo Manuel Baltazar Peña**

Indigenous Guard, Nueva Ilusión Chapter  
San José de Uré, Córdoba

Santo Manuel Baltazar, a 66-year-old indigenous leader, was part of the Indigenous Guard of the Nueva Ilusión Chapter of the Mayor Zenú del Alto San Jorge reservation, located in the Versailles district of San José de Uré. He was murdered together with a 44 year-old farmer in the Batatalito village, where they found their lifeless bodies, both of them with evidence of gunshot wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





September 28, 2020

**Jorge Luis Quintero Villada**

JAC President, Sabanitas Village  
Dosquebradas, Risaralda

Jorge Luis Quintero was president of the Community Action Board of the Sabanitas neighborhood, he was also a forest ranger in the department of Risaralda. On September 28, when he was traveling in a vehicle to his place of residence, he was approached by two men who shot him several times. Although the leader was taken to a medical center, he unfortunately died.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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October 1, 2020

**Campo Elías Galindo**

Community Leader  
Medellín, Antioquia

Campo Elías Galindo, 69 years old, was a community and union leader, historian, intellectual and member of the Colombia Humana political movement; he dedicated much of his life to university teaching. He was part of the Frente Amplio por la Paz (Broad Front for Peace), which sought in Medellín and Antioquia an alliance and convergence of left wing and democratic political forces in favor of the Peace Accords.

His assassination on October 1 took place at his place of residence in the city of Medellín, where his body was found with several stab wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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October 3, 2020

**Jayder Esteven Quintana Salinas**

Member of the United Agricultural and Cattle Trade  
Union Federation  
Cajibío, Cauca

Jayder Esteven Quintana was a young 18-year-old union leader, member of the United Agricultural and Cattle Union Federation. He was also a member of the National Association of

Peasant Reserve Zones, of the Process of Popular Unity of the Southwest of Colombia and of the Social and Political Coordination of the Patriotic March (Marcha Patriótica) in the department of Cauca.

On Saturday night, October 3, while he was riding his motorcycle in the municipality of Cajibío, the young leader was approached by several men who forced him to stop, forced him on the ground and shot him repeatedly. He was taken to a medical center where he arrived with no vital signs.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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October 3, 2020

**Ana Lucía Bisbicús**

Leader, Awá Pipalta Palví Yaguapí Reservation  
Barbacoas, Nariño

Ana Lucía Bisbicús, leader of the Awá Pipalta Palví Yaguapí reservation, accompanied social and organizational processes in her community, located in the municipality of Barbacoas.

On October 3, Ana Lucía, 50 years old, was at a memorial service when armed men arrived at the place, forced her to leave and shot her. There are strong rumors of threats against the leader's family, since one of her sons was assassinated months ago.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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October 7, 2020

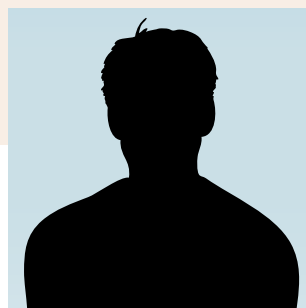
**Aces Euloquio Pascal Rodriguez**

Indigenous guard, Awá La Brava reservation  
Tumaco, Nariño

Ases Euloquio Pascal was 42 years old, a member of the Indigenous Guard of the Awá La Brava reservation, located in the village of La Espiella, municipality of Tumaco. He was killed when he was returning home after taking a bath in a stream. Armed men who were waiting for him on the road ambushed him and shot him, although the community tried to help him, the leader died on the spot.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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October 10, 2020

**Oswaldo Rojas**

Community leader

Carmen del Darién, Chocó

Oswaldo Rojas, 65 years old, was a community leader and farmer who lived in the community of Gengadó Medio. On October 10 in the afternoon, while he was working, armed men in civilian clothes came to the place and took him away, tied him up for several minutes and then shot him. No authorities were present to carry out the removal of the body, so his family was forced to transport him on their own to the municipality of Mutatá.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



October 12, 2020

**Fredy Güetio Zambrano**

Ex-governor of the Nasa reservation Cerro Tijeras

Suarez, Cauca

Fredy Güetio Zambrano, 56, was an indigenous leader, former governor of the Nasa Cerro Tijeras indigenous reservation and former president of the Community Action Board of the Agua Clara village.

The leader and his wife were killed on October 12 in the afternoon, after leaving their work in the village Agua Clara and while they were traveling to their place of residence, when unknown assailants opened fire against them.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



October 13, 2020

**Nelson Ramos Barrera**

Member of ASITRACAMPIC

Piamonte, Cauca

Nelson Ramos was a 27-year-old peasant leader, member of the Municipal Association of Peasant Workers of Piamonte Cauca -ASIMTRACAMPIC-; he was also recognized due to his work for the youth of the territory. He lived in the village of Yapurá, in the municipality of Piamonte. His murder



occurred on October 13, when an unknown armed group arrived in the village and forced the inhabitants to gather in the sports center. Members of the group tried to take the leader away, but the community resisted, after which they shot him in front of everyone.

ASITRACAMPIC states that illegal armed groups present in the area have declared them a military target.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



October 13, 2020

**Mary Luz Pérez Camaño**

Member of the Mujeres Siembra (Sowing Women) program  
El Bagre, Antioquia



Mary Luz Pérez, a member of the Mujeres Siembra Program, an initiative that supports the construction of productive projects, promotes alimentary security and women's economic autonomy. The 48-year-old leader, mother of five children, was dedicated to growing vegetables and raising chickens. She was murdered with a firearm while entering her home in the El Bagre's neighborhood, El Progreso. Apparently she was returning to her home after delivering an order of chickens requested by a nearby store.

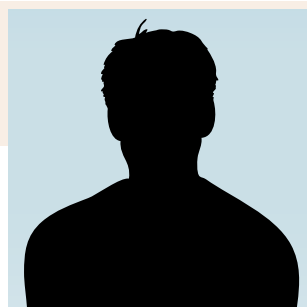
### Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



October 14, 2020

**Erlin Forastero Undagama**

Emberá indigenous governor, Tierra Alta community  
Alto Baudó, Chocó



Erlin Forastero, teacher and indigenous governor of the Emberá people in the Tierra Alta community.

His murder occurred in the head of the municipality of Alto Baudó, when the 30-year-old leader was with other members of the reservation collecting an economic benefit from the government. While he was waiting in line at an establishment to carry out this procedure, Erlin was violently taken away by



armed men dressed in civilian clothes; minutes later, a couple of blocks away from the place, he was repeatedly shot.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



October 16, 2020

**Juan de Jesús Monroy Ayala**

Peace signatory  
La Uribe, Meta

Juan de Jesús Monroy Ayala was a peace signatory and community leader. He led the reincorporation of former combatants of the demobilized FARC-EP guerrillas in the department of Meta through a productive project. He was also a member of the leadership of the Comunes party.

Unidentified individuals who attacked him with firearms, when riding a motorcycle, with a bodyguard assigned by the National Protection Unit -UN-, who was also a peace signatory, killed the leader and his bodyguard in the El Planchón village, in the municipality of La Uribe. Both men died at the scene. In previous months, Jesús Monroy denounced before the Special Justice for Peace -JEP- the presence and threats of paramilitary groups in Meta.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



October 17, 2020

**Jhon Jairo Guzmán Pulgarín**

JAC Vice President, Tesorito Village  
Tarazá, Antioquia

Jhon Jairo Guzmán, farmer and vice-president of the Community Action Board of the Tesorito village. He was murdered in the village of Barro Blanco de Tarazá; several men entered his house and butchered him with cutting weapons and firearms, thus causing his death.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



October 19, 2020

## Eduardo Alarcón Córdoba

President of the Agricultural Association of Putumayo  
Campoalegre, Huila



Eduardo Alarcon Córdoba, a 72-year-old farmer, was president of the Agricultural Association of Putumayo, member and founder of Acción Campesina Colombiana, promoter of the Peasant Women's Committee and was also a councilman of the municipality of Campoalegre. The community remembers him for his active participation in the improvement of roads and the construction of bridges for access to the villages.

The murder of the leader occurred on October 19 in Las Vueltas, municipality of Campoalegre, Huila, when he was attacked by two men who broke into his place of residence with firearms and murdered him. It is reported that the leader had not received any threats in recent years.

### Alleged responsible: unknown



October 20, 2020

**Gustavo Herrera Gutierrez**

Community Leader  
Popayán, Cauca



Gustavo Herrera Gutiérrez, 56 years old, was a community leader, lawyer, psychologist and businessman. He was recognized for his willingness to make social issues visible. He was a militant of Colombia Humana and manager of the Cauca presidential campaign of this movement in 2018, in Cauca.

He was killed in La Cabrera, on the road leading from Popayán to Coconuco; he was attacked by armed men when he was getting out of his vehicle. Although he survived being transported to a medical center, he died while receiving medical attention.

### Alleged responsible: unknown





October 21, 2020

**Franco Ojeda Delgado**

Sports promoter

Pasto, Nariño

Franco Ojeda, community leader and sports promoter. Since 2011, he worked at the Municipal Institute for Recreation and Sports, Pasto Deporte; from this role, he promoted sports activities in the rural area of the municipality. In his youth, he was an outstanding semi-professional soccer player and was part of different teams.

He was murdered during the morning of October 21. Armed men fired against him when he was in the Mariluz neighborhood of the city of Pasto.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



October 26, 2020

**Carlos Navia**

Founder of the Community Action Board Association of Argelia. Member of the National Agrarian Coordinator and the Congress of the Peoples.

Argelia, Cauca

Carlos Navia, founder and prosecutor of the Association of Community Action Boards of Argelia, promoter of the Pro-roads Committee of the municipality, member of the National Agrarian Coordinator and of the Congress of the Peoples. He worked with the communities of the Cañón del Micay, Cauca, in the defense of their rights.

His murder occurred on October 26 in the village of La Hacienda, El Plateado Township, on the border between the municipalities of Argelia and El Tambo, Cauca. Unidentified gunmen shot him there. This event occurred a few days before the start of a humanitarian caravan in the Cañón del Micay, organized to highlight the situation of risk faced by communities and human rights defenders in the territory.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



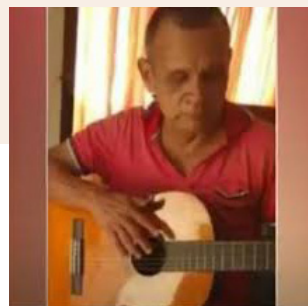
October 29, 2020

## Pompilio Narváez

Traditional Medical Doctor  
Argelia, Cauca

Pompilio Narváez, was a musician, traditional doctor and ancestral expert, highly esteemed for his vocation and dedication to the health of the people of El Plateado village, in the municipality of Argelia. He was murdered on October 29 when members of an illegal armed group wearing armbands which identified them as members of the Carlos Patiño front of the FARC dissidents, arrived at a hotel he owned in the village where he lived, forcibly took him out and then opened fire on him. The incident occurred in the context of confrontations between members of illegal armed groups fighting over control in the area of the Cañón del Micay.

### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents



October 29, 2020

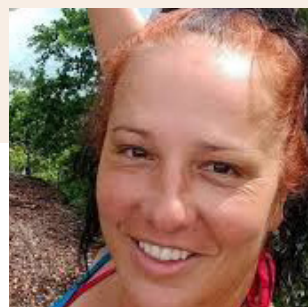
**Juana Maria Perea Plata**

Environmental leader  
Nuquí, Chocó

Juana María Perea, environmental advocate in the municipality of Nuquí. She helped create the Costurero Golfo de Tribugá, which trained women from the community in the tailoring industry. In addition, she actively opposed the construction of the Tribugá port in that region of the Pacific due to the environmental risk to the territory. In the last months before her assassination, she worked on protection issues and biosecurity protocols for ecotourism lodges in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. She had denounced illicit activities by illegal armed groups in the municipality that were damaging ecotourism.

On October 29, the Colombian-Spanish leader was taken from her home in the village of Termales by armed men who dragged her on a boat to the Nuquí River, where they shot her and threw her into the water. Her body was found on the shore of the municipality.

### Alleged responsible: paramilitaries





November 1, 2020

**Audberto Riascos**

Ethnic authority of the Community Council of El Playón  
López de Micay, Cauca

Audberto Riascos, 60 years old, was an Afro-descendant leader, member of the Community Council of El Playón. As an ethnic authority, he mediated in the resolution of community conflicts, advocated for the protection of territories and the preservation of cultural values.

On November 1, Riascos was murdered by armed men in the Santa Cruz village; in this incident another person was also injured. His murder is believed to be related to the intention of the armed group that killed him, to gain territorial control in the area.

**Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**



November 3, 2020

**Jorge Luis Solano Vega**

Member of Redepaz. Member of the Territorial Board of  
Victims.

Ocaña, Norte de Santander

Jorge Luis Solano, 56 years old, was a victims' leader, member of Redepaz, director of Tierra y Vida and member of the Ocaña Territorial Table of Victims. He was recognized in the region for his leadership and for his very active role in denouncing corruption in the municipality.

He was killed at his place of residence in Ocaña, he was shot several times by unknown perpetrators. Friends and family went to the scene to move him to a medical center, but unfortunately, he arrived with no vital signs. Days before his assassination, the leader recorded a video in which he expressed that his life was at risk, and held an official of the Emiro Quintero Cañizares Hospital responsible for any incident against his life that could happen to him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



November 3, 2020

**Luis Gonzalo Hincapié**

JAC President, La Cristalina Village  
El Peñol, Antioquia



Luis Gonzalo Hincapié, was president of the Community Action Board of the vereda La Cristalina since 2012. On Tuesday, November 3, he was murdered in his farm located in the same village. Armed men arrived at the place and attacked him with firearms. His son was wounded during the incident.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



November 7, 2020

**Pastor Cardona Bolivar**

JAC Prosecutor, vereda La Uribe  
Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá



Pastor Cardona, prosecutor of the Community Action Board of La Uribe, was also part of the Pro-roads Committee and president of the Parents' Association of Núcleo Nueve. He had been working for 17 years defending the rights of the community.

On the morning of November 7, when he was at his parents' house in the Antioquia neighborhood of the municipality of Cartagena del Chairá, the leader was repeatedly attacked with firearms by unknown gunmen who came to the place.

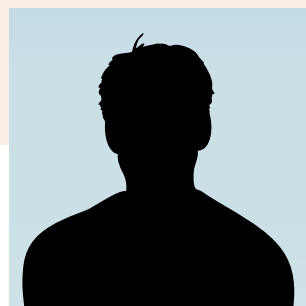
**Alleged responsible: unknown**



November 8, 2020

**Ever Edwuardo Velásquez Cuellar**

JAC member, José María district  
Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo



Ever Edwuardo Velásquez, member of the Community Action Board of José María. His murder occurred on November 8 when three men carrying firearms came to the village, entered several houses of peasant families to intimidate them, searched for the leader and executed him.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**





November 15, 2020

**Genaro Isabare Forastero**

Teacher and indigenous leader, Ankozó Catrú and Dubasa reservation  
Alto Baudó, Chocó

Genaro Isabare, indigenous leader of the Ankozó Catrú and Dubasa reservation of the Emberá Dobida people. He was recognized for his community leadership. Although in previous years he worked as a teacher in 2020, he interrupted his work due to threats he received from an armed group.

On November 12, he was kidnapped in his ancestral territory; armed men came to the place and seized him. Two days later the community found his lifeless body with obvious signs of torture in an area near the reservation.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



November 15, 2020

**Eneriet Penna**

Community leader  
Puerto Guzman, Putumayo

Eneriet Penna was a community leader, councilwoman of the municipality of Puerto Guzman in the department of Putumayo, she worked hard for the development of the municipality. She had been president of the Community Action Board of the Galilea village.

On November 15, the Conservative Party councilwoman lost her life along with her husband when three armed men broke into their house in the Galilea de Puerto Guzmán village and attacked them; the leaders' two children were wounded.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





November 19, 2020

**Jonny Walter Castro**

Representative of the Municipal Victims' Board  
Linares, Nariño



Jonny Walter Castro, 40 years old, was recognized for his leadership with the victims of the armed conflict and for promoting social causes for the benefit of people living in poverty. He was a member of the Effective Participation Table of Victims for the disability approach in Linares, Nariño. He had been leading community causes for ten years.

His murder occurred on November 19 at his place of residence. A man entered and fired against him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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November 21, 2020

**Libio Chilito**

JAC Prosecutor JAC Prosecutor, El Mango Township  
Argelia, Cauca



Libio Chilito, prosecutor of the Community Action Board of El Mango Township. He worked for the community, especially for the rights of children and youth.

His murder occurred in the context of a massacre on November 21. Around 11:30 p.m., armed men entered a public establishment in the El Mango Township of the Argelia municipality, where the leader was located, and shot indiscriminately at all the people. Five people were killed and several more came out injured.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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November 23, 2020

**Bayron Alirio Revelo Insuasty**

Member of the SIMANA Union  
Tumaco, Nariño



Bayron Alirio Revelo, teacher and secretary of environment, housing and social development of the Nariño Magistrate Union (Sindicato del Magisterio de Nariño -SIMANA-). He was known



for defending human rights and for denouncing situations of political violence against other defenders.

On November 13, when he was in Tumaco on a union mission together with the treasurer of SIMANA, both men were kidnapped. The treasurer was released, but Bayron remained captive. 10 days later, the community found the body of the teacher in a rural area of Tumaco with visible signs of torture.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



November 23, 2020

**Edgar Hernandez**

Member of the Peasant Workers Association of Alto Mekaya -ATCAM-.

Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo

Edgar Hernández, member of the Association of Peasant Workers of Alto Mekaya -ATCAM, member of Fensuagro and of the Coordination of the Patriotic March in the municipality of Puerto Caicedo, was also former president of the Community Action Board of the La Independencia village.

He was murdered on November 23 along with a peasant farmer who belonged to the National Comprehensive Crop Substitution Program -PNIS-. The events occurred in the afternoon when they were riding a motorcycle through the El Coqueteo village, where unknown attackers shot them several times, until they were slaughtered.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



November 30, 2020

**Harlin David Rivas Ospina**

Member of the National Youth Environment Network Quibdó, Chocó

Harlin David Rivas, youth and environmental leader. The 20-year-old young man was studying Environmental Engineering at the Technological University of Chocó. He participated in the Edupazcífico project in 2017 of the Manos Visibles (*Visible Hands*) Social Organization and was part of the National

Network of Environmental Youth, a program that promotes actions for environmental management at the national level.

He was murdered at his workplace in the Yesca Grande neighborhood of Quibdó, during the morning of November 30, when armed men on a motorcycle arrived at the place and fired at him.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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November 30, 2020

**Omar Bisbicús**

Member of the Awá de Ricaurte Major Chapter  
Ricaurte, Nariño

Omar Bisbicús, 25 years old, was a member of the Awá de Ricaurte Major Chapter CAMAWARI and a member of the Indigenous Guard of the La Esperanza reservation.

His murder occurred on November 30 on the road that connects Tumaco with the city of Pasto. Armed men attacked the leader with firearms when he was riding his motorcycle through the El Pinde village, shot him several times and stripped him of his belongings.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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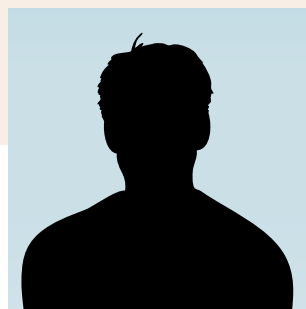
December 3, 2020

**Javier Francisco Parra**

Member of CORMACARENA  
La Macarena, Meta

Javier Francisco Parra, an environmental leader who for approximately three years had been the regional coordinator of the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Special Management Area for La Macarena -CORMACARENA-, a place where he had been working for twenty years in the defense of different ecosystems and especially Caño Cristales.

On the morning of December 3, when he was in front of CORMACARENA's office, two men on a motorcycle shot him several times. He was injured and was taken to the local hospital,



where he died while being prepared to be transferred by air to a medical center in Villavicencio.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 3, 2020

**Miguel Tapi Rito**

Indigenous leader, communities of El Brazo and  
Bakuru Purru  
Bahía Solano, Chocó

Miguel Tapi' Rito, 70, was an indigenous leader of the Emberá Dobida people, former governor and spokesman for the indigenous communities of El Brazo and Bakuru Purru.

The leader was murdered on December 3 in the Alto del Río Valle reservation in Bahía Solano, when a paramilitary group arrived at his place of residence, forcibly carried him to the river and killed him. After the event, approximately 900 indigenous people from the Posa Mansa, El Brazo, Bakuru Purru and Boroboro communities massively moved to the head of El Valle village, in Bahía Solano.

### Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



December 5, 2020

**Gildon Solis Ambuila**

Munchique community leader  
Buenos Aires, Cauca

Guildon Solís, Afro-descendant leader who fought for the rights of victims of the Munchique community. He was murdered on December 5 while he was accompanying the process of victims of massacres that occurred in 2020 in the municipality of Buenos Aires. His corpse was found in the village of Honduras, in the same municipality, displaying several bullet wounds. It is said that the leader had reported previous threats.

### Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents

December 5, 2020

**Carlos Escué**

Member of the reservation Munchique Los Tigres  
Santander de Quilichao, Cauca, Colombia.

Carlos Escué, indigenous leader of the reservation Munchique Los Tigres, local coordinator of youth organizations and musician.

He was killed in a massacre in Santander de Quilichao on December 5, when two unknown individuals arrived at an establishment in the village of San Pedro, in the Gualanday area, where several people, including Carlos Escué, were having a party. The perpetrators fired indiscriminately, thus murdering four people and injuring three more.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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December 6, 2020

**Joaquín Antonio Ramírez**

Member of the Pacific Community Council Cimarrones  
Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca

Joaquín Antonio Ramírez, 69 years old, was a community leader, member of the Pacific Cimarrones Community Council in the village of El Cedro, Cisneros.

On December 6 at night, unknown persons on a motorcycle killed him with a firearm while he was sharing with family members in front of his place of residence.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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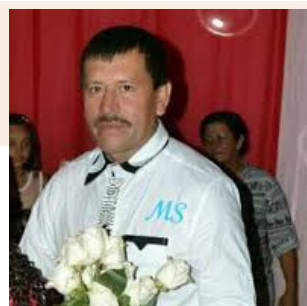


December 7, 2020

**Julio Velásquez**

JAC President, Paso Cusiana Village  
Tauramena, Casanare

Julio Velásquez, president of the Community Action Board of the Paso Cusiana village. He was murdered in his welding workshop while he was talking with two neighbors; unidentified persons approached the place to ask for the owner of the



establishment and once they identified him, they repeatedly shot him. He was taken to the hospital in Tauramena, where he died.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 8, 2020

**Elkin David Martelo Chacón**

Defender of the LGBTI community  
El Bagre, Antioquia

Elkin David Martelo Chacón, 24, known as Danny Chacón, was a defender of the LGBTI community. He was part of the Diverse Board and worked as a hairdresser.

On the evening of Tuesday, December 8, while he was spending time with his family at the entrance of his house in the La Vega neighborhood, the young man was killed by hitmen. One of his nephews was wounded.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



December 9, 2020

**Darwin Rene Bisbicus Guanga**

Indigenous guard of the reservation Inda Sabaleta  
Ricaurte, Nariño

Darwin Rene Bisbicus was part of the Indigenous Guard of the Awá community of the Inda Sabaleta reservation, in the village of Llorente, Tumaco, for two years.

The 17-year-old young man was kidnapped on December 5 by a group of unknown people who were driving a vehicle in La Viña, in the jurisdiction of La Guayacana. That day Darwin was riding a motorcycle and was on his way to Ricaurte to visit his family. During the trip, he was intercepted and taken to an unknown destination.

Upon learning about the kidnapping, The Awá community organized a search committee. On December 9, the guards found his lifeless body buried in a mass grave, in a rural area near where he was kidnapped.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 11, 2020

**Elizabeth Betancur**

Member of the National Network of Communal Women  
of Colombia

Yolombó, Antioquia



Elizabeth Betancur belonged to the National Network of Communal Women of Colombia; she was the coordinator of Communal Training of the Yolombó Chapter.

The crime of the 25 year old occurred on December 11, in the El Atajo sector of the Las Margaritas village, 40 minutes from the urban center of the municipality of Yolombó. The leader was attacked with a firearm.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

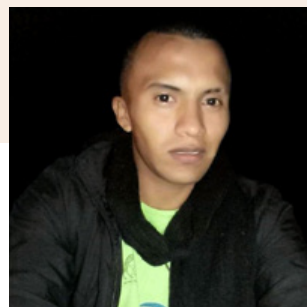
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December 13, 2020

**Freiner Lemus**

Indigenous guard, Togoima reservation

Páez, Cauca



Freiner Lemus, indigenous guard of the Nasa people in the Togoima reservation, located in the village of Guadualejo, municipality of Páez, Cauca. He was once an ancestral authority and was also an athlete.

Heavily armed men took the life of the 22-year-old defender on the night of December 13, when they arrived in the territory, identified Freiner and shot him repeatedly.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

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December 16, 2020

**María Adriana Díaz León**

Community leader

Buenos Aires, Cauca



Community leader María Adriana Díaz León, 38 years old, was murdered on December 16 in the afternoon. When she was traveling on the road that connects Santander de Quilichao with the village of La Balsa in the municipality of Buenos Aires, Cauca, unknown assailants approached her and shot her.

The motive for the murder was ruled out as robbery, since all her belongings were found at the scene, including the motorcycle she was riding.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 17, 2020

**Alirio de Jesús Serna Sierra**

Community Leader  
Andes, Antioquia

Alirio de Jesús Serna, a 55-year-old community leader, was a recognized manager of social projects. He was the husband of the president of the Community Action Board of the village of La Esperanza, San José, municipality of Andes. Alirio and his wife led social projects for the welfare of the community, among these actions is the demand for access to potable water for peasant families in the municipality of Andes.

The events in which the leader was murdered occurred on December 17, when armed men broke into his house and shot him. During the attack, an elder was wounded.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 18, 2020

**Franco Nativel Salamanca Hoyos**

Member of the Association of Peasant Workers of  
San Sebastián  
Timbío, Cauca

Franco Nativel Salamanca, recognized social and political leader. Councilman of San Sebastián; member of the Association of Peasant Workers of San Sebastián; of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Unity Process of Southwestern Colombia -PUPSOC; of the Patriotic March and representative of the Peasant Movement of Coca, Poppy and Marijuana Growers -COCCAM-.

He was killed in El Arado sector in the municipality of Timbío, on December 18. Around 3:00 a.m. on the Panamerican highway, the leader was traveling in a ladder-type vehicle he



owned towards the village of El Rosal in the municipality of San Sebastián in southern Cauca, when men on a motorcycle intercepted him, forced him out of the vehicle and shot him. By the moment of the attack, there was an exchange of gunshots with members of the police. One of the people responsible for the murder and a uniformed officer were wounded.

### **Alleged responsible: unknown**

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December 22, 2020

**Luis Alberto Anay Ruiz**

Educator

Tumaco, Nariño

38-year-old educator and Afro-descendant leader. He stood out for his efforts to bring education to the rural areas of Tumaco, motivated by the dream of improving the future of the children of the municipality.

Luis Alberto was reported missing on December 22 in the village of El Chontal, municipality of Tumaco; on the morning of that day he went fishing on a boat he owned, but was never heard from again. The boat turned up days later without an occupant. The community searched tirelessly for the victim, whose lifeless body was finally found on December 27, with signs of torture.

### **Alleged responsible: unknown**

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December 23, 2020

**Fablio Armando Guanga Quistial**

Member of the El Gran Rosario reservation

Tumaco, Nariño

Fablio Armando Guanga, a member of the Awá Gran Rosario indigenous reservation, was leading projects for victims of the armed conflict in the region.

Armed individuals kidnapped the 20-year-old indigenous leader on December 23, taking him from his home in the village of



La Guayacana in Tumaco. On the 27th of the same month, the young man's murder was confirmed.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 27, 2020

**Rosa María Mendoza**

Member of the women's cooperative ASOVISBOL  
Montecristo, Bolívar

Rosa María Mendoza, 25 years old, was a peace signatory. She was a community leader, recognized for the tasks she carried out in the framework of reincorporation in the territory, work for which she received threats from illegal armed groups present in the area. Founder of the Women's Cooperative ASOVISBOL, Agrarian Housing Association, which promotes access to decent housing for indigenous and peasant farmers.

On December 27, she was assassinated in the middle of a massacre in the village of Quebrada Honda, on the border of the municipality of Montecristo and Santa Rosa del Sur, Bolívar. Unknown gunmen shot at members of the same family; five people were killed, among them the leader and her minor daughter.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



December 28, 2020

**Omar Moreno Ibagué**

Member of the union of independent agricultural workers of Meta.  
Tumaco, Nariño

Omar Moreno, recognized peasant leader, member of the union of independent agricultural workers of Meta. He was a survivor of the genocide committed against the Patriotic Union.

On December 28, when Omar was traveling in an intermunicipal cab from the town of Llorente, Tumaco, to Pasto in the department of Nariño, he was intercepted by individuals on two motorcycles, who pulled him out of the vehicle and kidnapped him. The leader was tortured and killed.

**Alleged responsible: FARC dissidents**



December 30, 2020

**Norbey Antonio Rivera**

Member of the Peasant Association in Argelia  
Popayán, Cauca

Norbey Antonio Rivera, 40 years old, was a member of the Peasant Association in Argelia. The leader was the partner of Argelia councilwoman Nancy Santacruz, who in August 2020 reported threats against her life by armed groups, so the couple had to move to Popayán.

The leader was killed in this city in the sector known as La Ladera. He was attacked by armed men when he was in his vehicle. He received four shots that caused his death.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



# THE MIRAGE OF DEMOCRACY

NUEVA CONSTITUCION POLITICA DE COLOMBIA

JULIO 24 DE 1991

autoridades por infringir la Constitución y las leyes. Los servicios públicos lo son por la misma causa y por omisión o extralimitación en el ejercicio de sus funciones.

Artículo 7°. El Estado reconoce y protege la diversidad étnica y cultural de la Nación colombiana.

Artículo 8°. Es obligación del Estado y de las personas proteger las riquezas culturales y naturales de la Nación.

Artículo 9°. Las relaciones exteriores del Estado se fundamentan en la soberanía nacional, en el respeto a la autodeterminación de los pueblos y en el reconocimiento de los principios del derecho internacional aceptados por Colombia.

De igual manera, la política exterior de Colombia se orientará a la integración latinoamericana y del Caribe.

Artículo 10. El castellano es el idioma oficial de Colombia. Las lenguas y dialectos de los grupos étnicos son también oficiales en sus territorios. La enseñanza que se imparta en las comunidades con tradiciones lingüísticas propias será bilingüe.

TITULO II  
DE LOS DERECHOS, LAS GARANTIAS Y LOS DEBERES



**T**he year 2021 marks the 30th anniversary of the Political Constitution of Colombia. A Charter that somehow tried to provide a little remedy to so much violence experienced in this country and sought to steer it towards democracy, taking away some power from the traditional political class, entrenched in it, under the protection of the 1886 Constitution.

A Constitution that attempted a pause in Colombia's painful history, a pause at least like the one experienced in Gabriel García Márquez's *La Mala Hora* (*In Evil Hour*). In the novel, as described by the author himself «...there are no killings. The critical period of violence has practically passed, but what is seen in the book is that this pause is mended with cobwebs and that violence will return, that it is a kind of constant, that it has not ended because its causes have not been eliminated»<sup>3</sup>.

In Colombia, with the 1991 Constitution, although the massacres did not stop, a constitutional and regulatory framework was created to try to affect some of the causes that fueled them. However, 30 years later we see how, just as in the book, the mayor has a pathological obsession for power and does the impossible to keep it, while in the country, the traditional political classes did not allow the development of the Charter in an attempt to avoid losing their privileges and powers, thus catapulting the direction of violence.

This Constitution is the product of an unprecedented pact in the history of the country, which mobilized sectors of the traditional political class to defend their privileges and prevent structural reforms, as well as leftist movements and parties, important groups of citizens, organized society, opinion leaders, churches, students, academics, trade unionists, among others, to modify the

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<sup>3</sup> Gabo Foundation. November 13, 2020. *La Mala Hora* (*In Evil Hour*) in 8 comments by Gabriel García Márquez. Available at: <https://centrogabo.org/gabo/contemos-gabo/la-mala-hora-en-8-comentarios-de-gabriel-garcia-marquez>

inequity and exclusion of the 1886 Constitution. It was a political and social process that sought to respond to the country's institutional crisis, given that the State was not addressing the serious problems of violence, social and economic issues, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorist actions.

It is also the result of the, by then, recently signed Peace Accord with the M-19 guerrilla group. This constituent process later integrated other demobilized guerrillas such as the EPL, the PRT and the Quintín Lame. It is true and regrettable that the FARC and ELN guerrillas did not join this pact, which meant that it did not become the definitive peace pact for the end of the armed conflict in Colombia; moreover, because it did not aim at structural changes that would lead to the elimination of the causes that generated the armed conflict which, by the way, was not, neither has it been, the interest of the traditional parties, among them, the territorial reorganization and the economic model. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to consider it a pact of peace for several reasons: it gathered the opinion and participation of ex-guerrilla groups, it recognized and included historically marginalized sectors of the political and social spectrum such as indigenous and

afro-descendants, in short, it opened the dykes to diversity. It recognized that after 200 years of republican life, Colombia is a multiethnic and multicultural country, where the exclusion that fueled the emergence of the armed conflict should end and all the political and social diversity could then dispute the rise to power on equal terms.

It also stated in its preamble and first article that Colombia is a Social State under the rule of law. This scope marked a substantive difference with the Constitution of 1886. In other words, it went from being a State that, in addition to protecting its fellow citizens with laws and regulations, had to do so on the basis of all rights: civil, political, economic, social and cultural, but, above all, on the basis of solidarity and social inclusion. This qualitative leap allowed it, in part, to pave the way towards overcoming inequality, injustice; imbalance and inequity, if that is where the country's rulers were focusing their efforts on.

So important is the approach to rights in the Constitution that 20 percent of its articles are dedicated to human rights, that is, of the 380 articles that make up its corpus, 82 are dedicated to them, located in the first four chapters. Without a



doubt, all the rights known as first, second and third generation rights were incorporated: Fundamental Rights (Chapter 1, Articles 11 to 41), Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (Chapter 2, Articles 42 to 77) and Collective and Environmental Rights (Chapter 4, Articles 78 to 82); as well as the legal mechanisms to enforce them: Protection and Enforcement of Rights (Chapter 4, Articles 83 to 94).

This rights guaranteeing approach is complemented by the decision of the constituents to incorporate international treaties on Human Rights, thus allowing the commitments made by the Colombian State in this area to have a constitutional and prevalent character, hence resulting in the commonly known block of constitutionality.

Likewise, it incorporated the enforcement and the group actions within the judicial mechanisms, to enforce the rights of the protection action (*known as «Tutela» in Spanish*). All of them were of the utmost relevance and, if you will, revolutionary, to the extent that they gave the most excluded and violated citizens the possibility of enforcing their fundamental rights. However, the Tutela

became the decisive armor in this path; hence, the many attempts to reform it and even dismantle it<sup>4</sup>.

With this navigation chart that enunciated the deepening of democracy Colombia ended the twentieth century, with hope placed on it by many democratic sectors that, despite the clarity that key aspects of economic policy for the redistribution of wealth were not transformed, or even affected, knew that it was an important and renewing bill of rights.

However, the same members of the traditional parties and of those gammon classes that have exercised hegemony and control over the Colombian State did not allow the development of the Charter. On the contrary, they deepened the neo-liberal model and went down the path of reducing the size and role of the Social State to the minimum expression, privatizing profitable State enterprises. Likewise, they allowed and supported the unusual growth of paramilitarism with its immense trail of violence against the defenseless population and covered all types of corruption with the mantle of the armed conflict, which

<sup>4</sup> García, V., Uprimny, Y., Rodrigo. 2005

they themselves promoted, because it was functional to their interests.

Thus, the following years were a path of constitutional counter-reform to limit the social, political and rights scope of the Constitution, but, above all, a path marked by violence exacerbated by all the actors involved in the confrontation: paramilitaries, public forces and guerrillas, and inspired by the economic and social sectors that were not willing to give up some of their power and privileges. In December 1991, that is, just a few months after the promulgation of the Carta Magna, 21 Nasa Indians from northern Cauca were executed by the National Police and armed civilians in what became known as the Nilo massacre. From then on, the killing did not stop. According to the report of the National Center for Historical Memory, Basta Ya, between 1995 and 2004, the paramilitaries were the biggest perpetrators of massacres.<sup>5</sup> The most painful year in this regard was 1999, with 402 massacres, most of them committed by these groups, with 1,863 victims, according to figures established by the Ombudsman's Office<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to the countless massacres, there have been selective murders, forced displacements, sexual violence and forced disappearances, among other types of violence.

In other words, while the formal country was implementing the new institutional framework created by the Constitution, such as the Ombudsman's Office to protect the rights of the most vulnerable sectors, the Constitutional Court was protecting rights with rulings in line with the Social State and the Tutela action, which was the most expeditious mechanism for enforcing fundamental rights; the real or de facto powers, responsible for administering the machine of terror and violence against communities, social sectors, leaders and leftist political movements, exercised their power in the territories with the consent, complacency and complicity of the political, trade union and business classes that opposed the new Constitution.

But complicity with criminal groups was not only surreptitious. It is enough to look at the many

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<sup>5</sup> National Center of Historical Memory. 2013. Enough is enough. Colombia: memories of war and dignity. National Press.

<sup>6</sup> El Tiempo Newspaper. December 30, 1999. *In 1999 the massacres increased*. Available at: <https://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-961617>

accusations made against the Attorney General at the time, Luis Camilo Osorio, who during his administration between 2001 and 2005 allegedly favored politicians and paramilitaries with investigations that were archived<sup>7</sup>, but also pursued all prosecutors who acted in accordance with human rights. Added to this is the whole strategy called «parapolitics» that guaranteed alliances between politicians and paramilitary structures to reach the Congress of the Republic, win governorships and mayorships, and control public institutions such as the Administrative Department of Security (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad - DAS). It was an orchestrated strategy that took over a large part of the Colombian State, which legitimized and naturalized the actions of corruption and violence, with consequences that are still in force today.

In this way, the meaning and enunciation of the Social State of Law as proposed by the Political Constitution was dismantled. Parallel to this, the technocratic ministers from all the governments after 1991, disciplinedly incorporated the

recommendations of the multilateral financial and economic organizations, such as the IDB and IMF, and dismantled what little remained of the era of developmentalism, privatized public companies, the health system, put an end to industrial and peasant development, in short, they managed to dismantle whatever little of the Social State existed and which the Constitution attempted to deepen.

The Caguán dialogues between the national government of Andrés Pastrana and the FARC guerrillas between 1998 and 2002 were also an opportunity to move towards the end of the armed conflict and the deepening of democracy. Nevertheless, and without dwelling on the traumatic rupture, the parties took advantage of those years, that is to say, they instrumentalized the process, to strengthen their war bets and therefore their military mechanisms. While the national government advanced in the implementation of Plan Colombia and Plan Patriota, with its consequences of humanitarian crisis, especially in the south of the country, the FARC did the same

<sup>7</sup> Verdad Abierta (*Open Truth*). 2013. Former Public Prosecutor Luis Camilo Osorio, again under the spotlight. Available at: <https://verdadabierta.com/ex-fiscal-luis-camilo-osorio-de-nuevo-bajo-la-lupa/>

to accumulate forces and expand its power of territorial control.

During both Álvaro Uribe Vélez's government periods, the dismantling of the Social Rule of Law continued. With the development plan «Towards a Community State», the false idea was created that if society collaborated efficiently with government policies, particularly with security policies, the country would stop criminality and terrorism, based on complaints from people, even if they were close neighbors and relatives, on mere suspicion and without any basis whatsoever. The idea of the Communitarian State was to demonstrate that if we were all on the same side and attacked the *bad guys*, from a government hegemonism, the country would advance in the required pacification. This proposal was part of the Democratic Security policy and its central axes: the hyper-militarization and securitization of society; practical derivations such as the Informants Network, which facilitated the prosecution of hundreds of innocent territorial leaders and communities; and the payment of incentives to the military for casualties in combat that ultimately ended in at least 6,402 extrajudicial executions, known as Falsos Positivos (*false positives*), according to recent reports

of the JEP (Judicial Investigation and Prosecution Board). This approach was maintained throughout both mandates and in this way, it broke with fundamental principles of the Political Constitution such as human dignity and solidarity, but also with fundamental rights such as the right to life, to physical integrity and to a good name. In the case of arbitrary executions, given the denunciations and national and international pressure, the processes continue, with a high degree of impunity for the officers who gave the orders. In relation to the hundreds of judicial set-ups carried out during the governments of Álvaro Uribe, the victims have still not received reparations from the State for all the suffered damages and moral and economic losses.

Another of the most important statements of the Constitution was the political and administrative decentralization to allow territorial entities autonomy in their decisions and budget management, as well as to fracture the omnipotent power of politicians of the Liberal and Conservative parties, who could exercise several functions at the same time, for example, a senator could be appointed minister, ambassador, governor and mayor, and at the same time be elected Councilor

and Deputy<sup>8</sup>. The consequences of the political decentralization embodied in the 91 Constitution also opened the doors to movements other than the Liberal and Conservative parties, which until then had concentrated all the political, economic and social power at the national and territorial levels. Undoubtedly, such changes would significantly affect local power, especially to the local lords and electoral houses, who saw the rise of «upstart» sectors, therefore they needed to stop such plurality dynamics in the electoral spectrum, turning to the paramilitary groups, by then with a lot of accumulated power, product of the systematic violence against communities, to neutralize the leftist parties or other emerging ones and, at the same time, to strengthen their voting power<sup>9</sup>.

Without elaborating on all the negative impacts against the sense of the Social State and the rights-based approach of the Constitution, parapolitics was one of its greatest strokes with devastating consequences for the attempt to advance in democracy. This shameful episode in

Colombia's history coincided with the process of demobilization of paramilitary groups, in an attempt to legalize the long tradition of violence supported by the State.

At the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, Álvaro Uribe, still with a very strong political power, managed to decide the 2010 presidential elections with his former Minister of Defense Juan Manuel Santos, to what a large part of the country considered as the continuation of the Democratic Security policy. To his surprise, the new president had up his sleeve the proposal to negotiate peace with the FARC, a process that opened another chapter in the history of the country, which restored the hope of leading it on the path of peace building and with it, returning some of the values lost during two decades of seeking to advance in the spirit of the Constitution of 1991.

*The Final Agreement for the termination of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace*, in point 2, *Political Participation: Democratic opening to build peace*, sought

<sup>8</sup> Sevillano, O. 2016. *Parapolitics: a national scandal called parapolitics*. Peace and Reconciliation Foundation. Available at: <https://pares.com.co/2016/02/02/un-escandalo-nacional-llamado-parapolitica/>

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

precisely to reopen the paths enunciated by the Constitution, which in practice the traditional political class has prevented by resorting to all kinds of violence and corruption. Point 1 of the same Agreement, *Integral Rural Reform with a territorial approach*, attempted to heal some of the agrarian debt that the Colombian State has with the peasantry; however, the same political elites prevented such reforms from being carried out at all costs. Even so, hopes from the peace process grew, so it is hard to understand how the same population could have said no to peace with the negative result of the plebiscite of October 2, 2016, and two days later, that same population went out massively to the streets to shout fiercely *no to war*, recalling the same collective shock felt by the people of *La Mala Hora* («*In Evil Hour*») when the inhabitant César Moreno murders Pastor, the popular singer of the town, believing he is his wife's lover, and then they sense the irremediable return of war.

Today, four years after the signing of the Peace Agreement, former president Álvaro Uribe and like-minded sectors grouped in the Democratic Center are doing everything possible from the national government and the Colombian State to hinder the progress of its implementation, especially the transitional justice that would lead to know part of the truth of those who encouraged, financed and profited from the armed conflict and violence. Added to this is the strong return of violence in the territories.

It is true that bad times are a constant in the history of Colombia. However, at some moments, we have been able to dream of the possibility of building another reality, sustained by the immense value of life, coexistence and social equity, such as the Constituent Assembly of 1991 and the Peace Agreement of 2016, and despite this new bad time, the dynamos of hope do not stop moving.



THE  
WINTER  
OF  
VIOLENCE

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**A**s described in the previous chapter, the promulgation of the 91 Constitution broke with the tradition of the pacts of elites that historically marked the disruptions in the political violence which has characterized the country; it sought to deepen into democracy, introducing changes that would have an impact on the institutional functioning. However, these did not achieve a substantial transformation that would allow the overcoming of the internal armed conflict, as a manifest expression of a political, social and economic exclusion with deep historical roots.

Twenty-five years later, the Final Peace Agreement - framed within the parameters of the 91 Constitution - sought to take the definitive step towards a democratic transition that would make it possible to eradicate violence in the exercise of politics and to adopt reforms that would make it possible to advance along this path with a view to non-repetition.

At the beginning of the third decade of the 21st century, these purposes continue to be blurred in practice; on the one hand, because the heirs of the old power elites, to whom the road to democratic transition is uncomfortable and dangerous, turned the implementation of the Peace Agreement into a new scenario of political dispute, where the visceral nature of arguments seeks to impose itself over the meaning of ideas. On the other hand, because the lack of a substantive and integral implementation of the Peace Agreement, added to the insufficient state presence in goods and services in regions of the country historically marginalized and previously controlled by the extinct FARC, has made possible the expansion and strengthening of old and new illegal armed structures, configuring emerging scenarios of violence in the territories, in which the progressive increase in the assassinations of defenders, social leaders and former combatants, as well as the growing number of massacres following the signing of the Peace Accord, particularly since 2018, are indicators that Colombian

democracy, far from being strengthened, is languishing.

The current context of the country, as well as the fictional context of the town in which *La mala hora* takes place, is marked by an apparent peace, the result of a pact between the political elites, in which the dynamics of violence and arbitrariness of authority are maintained:

«There was an order to search the house», continued the mayor, searching for him with a glance, behind the orbit of light. «There were precise instructions to find arms and ammunition and documents with the details of a national conspiracy». He fixed his still wet eyes on the dentist and added, «I thought that I was right to disobey the order, but I was wrong. Now things are changing, the opposition has guarantees and everyone lives in peace, and you are still thinking like a conspirator.» The dentist dried the cushion of the chair with his sleeve and put it on the side that had not been destroyed.»<sup>10</sup>

The context of Colombia during 2020 also felt the harshness of *In Evil Hour*. Colombian democracy is going through another bad moment, to which the pandemic also

contributes, both because of the devastating contagion and the instrumentalization of it by the national government through the abuse of the extraordinary powers granted to the President of the Republic to issue an excessive number of decrees (162), which ended up legislating at the expense of weakening the parliamentary power and its possibilities for an effective political control, also thanks to the exclusive adoption of virtuality as operating method for the Congress of the Republic.

The somber atmosphere in which *In Evil Hour* takes place, between the oppressive heat and a harsh winter that leaves some of the town's inhabitants in extremely vulnerable conditions and forces them to abandon it, resembles that of the country in times of pandemic, where expressions of direct violence intersect with the economic and social violence that a large part of the Colombian population endures during this period.

It is not our intention to deal in this report with the universe of elements that could be considered in an in-depth analysis of the progressive deterioration of Colombian democracy, but rather to draw attention to

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<sup>10</sup> Márquez, G. G. 2003. *In Evil Hour*. Norma Publishing Group. Page 70.

some events of 2020 that we consider significant features of that other evil hour, and that have a negative impact on the horizon of peace building: In Evil Hour of Fundamental Rights, In Evil Hour of the independence of public powers, In Evil Hour of justice, In Evil Hour of peace.

In order to move forward along these lines, it is worth recalling the elements that the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights pointed out in 2002 as essential for a democracy:

- **Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms**
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of expression and opinion
- Access to and exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law
- The holding of periodic, free and fair elections by universal suffrage and secret ballot, as an expression of the will of the population.
- A pluralistic system of political parties and organizations
- **Separation of powers**
- **The independence of the Judicial Branch**

- Transparency and accountability in public administration
- Free, independent and pluralistic news media<sup>11</sup>.

(Highlighted outside of text)

## **In Evil Hour of Fundamental Rights**

The first element to consider is the significant increase in violent actions such as massacres and massive population displacements, reminiscent of the dark times experienced during the decade of the 90's and the first years of the new century, which made Colombia sadly famous worldwide for its high number and persistence.

According to the 2020 report on Colombia by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the increase in massacres has been constant since 2018, registering in 2020 the highest figure since 2014: 76 documented massacres and 5 more in the process of verification that left 292 victims, including 24 children and 23 women, which is equivalent to an average of one massacre every four days. 62 % of these events were focused in 4 departments: Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño and Norte

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Democracy and Human Rights*. Available at: <https://www.un.org/es/events/democracyday/2008/pdf/DEMOCRACIAYDERECHOSHUMANOS-DEFINITIVO.pdf>

de Santander.<sup>12</sup> Regarding Cauca, Antioquia and Nariño, it is worth noting that, according to our Information System, these territories occupy the first places in number

of murders of people with social leadership, in all of them with a considerable increase during 2020 compared to 2019.

Departments	Murdered Leaders		
	2018	2019	2020
Cauca	28	34	52
Antioquia	26	16	23
Nariño	8	9	22

Source: SIADDHH, We Are Defenders Programme

The very High Commissioner’s report refers to 94 acts of mass displacement, which affected the permanence in their homes and territories of more than 25,000 people, especially in Antioquia, Chocó and Nariño<sup>13</sup>. Along the same lines, a report presented in August 2020 by a multi-party group of congressmen on the implementation of the Peace Accord, points out how the

increase in forced displacement throughout the year is over 96 % and 226 % in the number of confined persons<sup>14</sup>. According to the director of Codhes, Marcos Romero, approximately 150,000 people have been displaced since the signing of the Peace Agreement<sup>15</sup>.

Equally worrying is the progressive increase in the number of murders

<sup>12</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. February 23, 2021. *Situation on Human Rights in Colombia*. Available at: <https://www.hchr.org.co/index.php/informes-y-documentos/informes-anuales/9547-informe-de-la-alta-comisionada-de-las-naciones-unidas-para-los-derechos-humanos-sobre-la-situacion-de-derechos-humanos-en-colombia-durante-el-ano-2020>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> El Tiempo Newspaper. August 12, 2020. *Displacement increased by 96% this year according to report*. Available at: <https://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/informe-sobre-desplazamiento-e-implementacion-del-acuerdo-de-paz-en-2020-530232>

<sup>15</sup> Infobae. February 13, 2021. In 2020, more than 32,000 Colombians were victims of displacement: CODHES. Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2021/02/13/en-2020-mas-de-32000-colombianos-fueron-victimas-de-desplazamiento-codhes/>

of former FARC combatants. According to the High Commissioner's report, since the signing of the Peace Agreement until December 31, 2020, the figure rises to 248 murders, 73 of them during the last year; in other words, about 30 % of them occurred during 2020. This entire humanitarian situation inevitably leads us to think that we are living a reedition of the extermination policy against the Patriotic Union, which occurred after the FARC negotiations with the then president Belisario Betancur, and which is currently awaiting a ruling by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Additionally, the data on the aggressions committed against social protest are not encouraging either. According to the information provided by the Defend Freedom, Everyone's Business Campaign, which is in charge of carrying out permanent monitoring and verification of those, from August 2018 to September 2020 there have been 2,854 arrests, 72 deaths and 326 aggressions against social protests. In a similar sense, the 2020 report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights also refers to the aggressions committed by the National Police in Bogota on September 9 and 10 in response to the protest for the murder at the hands of uniformed officers

of Javier Ordoñez. In these events, 11 people were killed, 581 injured, 10 people duly identified as human rights defenders were temporarily detained; 6 journalists were physically assaulted and, allegedly, two cases of sexual violence were committed in the Comandos de Acción Inmediata -CAI- (*Immediate Action Commands*) during the days of the protests.

The connection between democracy and human rights is indissoluble and is one of the characteristics of a modern democracy; therefore, it is insufficient to hold periodic elections through universal suffrage to believe that the State is democratic. Unrestricted respect, protection and guarantee of human rights are necessary. At the same time, democracy provides the natural scenario for the protection and integral enforcement of human rights, and its protection consolidates democracy. In Colombia, this would be achieved if the Social Rule of Law, so vilified as in *In Evil Hour* itself, were to be resumed.

### **In Evil Hour for justice**

The independence and balance between public powers: executive, legislative and judicial, arose in the 18th century as a response to absolutism, derived from the concentration of power in the head of a reigning

monarchy. In this way, it seeks to avoid abuses of power by dividing it into different institutions, with different functions performed independently, but with controls with each other, thus constituting a guarantee for citizens.

Within this framework, respect for the decisions of the judiciary is a substantial element for the functioning of a democratic state. As established by the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the judiciary, judges shall decide matters before them impartially on the basis of the facts and in accordance with the law, without any restrictions and without undue influence, inducement, pressure, threats or interference, direct or indirect, from any quarter or for any reason whatsoever (Principle No. 2)<sup>16</sup>.

In this context, we are interested in highlighting, by way of illustration, some events that took place in 2020

that show how the independence of justice is going through an evil hour.

The first of them is related to the criticisms and attacks on the judiciary branch coming from the governing party and high-ranking officials, in response to the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice to order the preventive house arrest of former president and former senator Álvaro Uribe Vélez in the framework of the investigation, that at that time was being conducted by such court on procedural fraud and witness tampering. The reaction to the judicial decision of the High Court was of such magnitude that even the President of the Republic himself, in a presidential speech, advocated for the release of the former president in an open defiance of the judicial decision, as reported by the Spanish newspaper *El País*<sup>17</sup>.

In his speech, the president said, «As a citizen and believer in institutions, I hope that the judicial channels operate and that there are full

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<sup>16</sup> United Nations Human Rights. *Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary*. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sp/professionalinterest/pages/independence-judiciary.aspx>

<sup>17</sup> El País Newspaper. August 5, 2020. Iván Duque takes a gamble with the defense of Álvaro Uribe, his political mentor. Available at: <https://elpais.com/internacional/2020-08-05/ivan-duque-se-la-juega-con-la-defensa-de-alvaro-uribe-su-mentor-politico.html>



guarantees for an integral human being to fully exercise his defense in freedom»<sup>18</sup>.

On the other hand, and in rejection towards the decision, the government party withdrew from the plenary session of the Congress of the Republic and proposed a referendum to abolish the High Courts and establish a single body.

In the same line, although the objections raised by the government to the Statutory Law of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace -JEP- did not prosper, the questionings and initiatives around modifying or ending the JEP by the governing party headed by its maximum leader Álvaro Uribe, were maintained throughout 2020. Even, President Duque and his communications advisor have sought to generate opinion effects by relating the existing imbalance, expressed in the fact that while the former president was detained, the former FARC guerrillas were free and in Congress, thus maintaining their media attack on the Peace Accord.

This atmosphere of tension regarding the actions and decisions of the High Courts and the threat to reform them as a response from the government and its political party is not new. During the two mandates of former President Álvaro Uribe Vélez, under the democratic security policy, there were constant confrontations and several initiatives that pointed in the same direction. By then, it became common to hear of the so-called «train wreck» between the executive and the High Courts. Members of the government coalition also proposed the creation of a Special Court to investigate high-level State dignitaries as a response to the investigations of the so-called *parapolitics*, thus seeking to strip the CSJ of its powers<sup>19</sup>.

### **In Evil Hour for the public authorities' autonomy**

In the novel *La Mala Hora* (*In Evil Hour*), the character of Arcadio, the judge of the imaginary town, could well embody the loss of autonomy of the control entities, which instead of fulfilling their function are oriented rather to favor the interests

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> For more information on the attacks against the independence of the Judiciary Branch under the presidency of Álvaro Uribe Vélez, see Javier Revelo, *The Independence of the Judiciary Branch during Uribe's time*, June 2008, at: [http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0122-44092008000100003](http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0122-44092008000100003)

of the government of the day. In an illustrative passage of the novel, the mayor asks Judge Arcadio:

Well, this is what I want you to look up in your books: because of the floods, the people of the lower neighborhood moved their houses to the land behind the cemetery, which is my property. What should I do in this case? The judge smiled. We didn't need to come to the office for that, - he said - It is the simplest thing in the world: the municipality awards the land to the settlers and pays the corresponding compensation to whoever proves to possess it with just title. (...).

Then the judge recommends the mayor to appoint the experts for the corresponding appraisal<sup>20</sup>.

The practice of the current government to appoint individuals related to its party or close to President Iván Duque to lead the State control and investigation entities, has been and continues to be a matter of concern and questioning, due to the distrust it generates. It began with the appointment of Comptroller General Carlos Felipe Córdoba, continued with the election of

the Attorney General of the Nation, Francisco Barbosa and followed by the appointment of Jaime Camargo as Ombudsman and Margarita Cabello as Attorney General of the Nation in 2020.

This worrisome behavior from the governing party has already been analyzed by the We Are Defenders Programme in its biannual report 2020: *The Virus of Violence*, therefore, here it is only interesting to highlight it once again as another expression of *In Evil Hour* that democracy is going through, as a fundamental element of the political context of 2020 and, above all, as a guideline for continuity for 2021.

By the way, it is worthwhile to take up again what Professor Juan Gabriel Gómez said:

[I]f the head of the control entities and also of the Attorney General's Office -which is a body that belongs to the judicial branch- remains in the hands of the Government party, these entities will have very little incentive to control it. Thus, knowing that it will have no control, the temptation of the Government to use power, going beyond the

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<sup>20</sup> Márquez, G. G. 2003. *In Evil Hour*. Norma Publishing Group. Page 118.

limits of the Constitution and the law, will be stronger.<sup>21</sup>

The fact that all State control and investigative bodies are in the hands of officials who are close to the governing party is problematic, questionable and antidemocratic, as it breaks the formula of checks and balances. However, of the current officials who occupy these positions, the one who generates the most questioning and distrust for the human rights movement is Attorney General Francisco Barbosa, given his known tendency to manipulate figures and minimize humanitarian situations<sup>22</sup>.

Also causing concern and rejection are the scarce results in investigations such as Neñepolítica or others, related to the connections of regional political cartels or corruption scandals such as Hidroituan-go, Odebrecht or Reficar; the lack of progress related to the countless records of Justice and Peace on

individuals involved in the financing of paramilitarism<sup>23</sup>.

The aforementioned, without considering, as it has been addressed in previous reports, the worrying lack of clarity in the information provided by the Attorney General's Office on the progress of investigations into the murders of social leaders, and the lack of information on the intellectual authors and identified motivations in relation to this criminal practice.

### In Evil Hour for peace

The different studies that give an account of the state of the art of the implementation of the Peace Agreement during the Duque administration, from the most optimistic to the most critical, show that significant progress is far from being made, or the existing ones may not be in correspondence with what was defined in the Final Agreement, but in line with the government's policies of «Peace with legality». To this extent, the necessary implementation of the

<sup>21</sup> UN Digital newspaper. September 11, 2020. *In the face of the concentration of power, democracy is in danger*. Available at: <https://unperiodico.unal.edu.co/pages/detail/ante-la-concentracion-de-poder-la-democracia-esta-en-peligro/>

<sup>22</sup> Uprimny, R. 2021. Barbosa's falsified figures. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/opinion/las-cifras-falseadas-de-barbosa/>

<sup>23</sup> For more information see: Colombia-Europe-United States Coordination. February 15, 2020. *One year of Barbosa's administration: A Prosecutor's Office subordinated to the government*. Available at <https://coeuropea.org.co/un-ano-de-la-gestion-de-barbosa/>

Agreement in its entirety is increasingly blurred.

The very use of the language imposed by the current government to address the issue is illustrative of the intention to simulate the implementation that implies the will to break with the text of the Final Agreement, coining for this purpose the term «peace with legality». Behind it hides the profound illegality of fragmenting its fulfillment in order to align it with its policies and, in this way, reduce its potential for action towards a democratic deepening in a participatory approach and substantive reforms for social transformation<sup>24</sup>.

To the abovementioned must be added the reduction in funding, taking as a point of reference what was initially established in the Framework Implementation Plan and now reinforced with the justificatory argument of the need to commit resources to respond to the social and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Some of the data contained in the multi-party report entitled: «*How is peace progressing two years into the Duque administration?*» presented in August 2020, illustrate the precarious status of its implementation:

- In relation to the regulatory developments for the implementation of rural reform, 21 regulations are yet to be issued; 15 have already been issued.
- In terms of financing, the 2021 budget shows significant reductions in investment resources for key entities involved in integrated rural development: the National Land Agency (14.1 %), the Rural Development Agency (45.2 %) and the Land Renewal Agency (3.8 %).
- Regarding the PDETs, it is estimated that only 1.52 % of what is required to comply with the Peace Agreement is being executed. Additionally, of the 16 roadmaps for each of the PDET subregions, as an instrument defined by the current government for the articulation of the different tools derived from the Agreement, only the one for Catatumbo is ready.

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<sup>24</sup> Estrada, J. September 2020. *The implementation of the Final Agreement in critical state but in Dispute, The Apprentice's misgovernment, Authoritarianism, War and Pandemic, Balance of the Second Year of Iván Duque's Government*. Available at: [https://coeupora.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Libro\\_El-Desgobierno-del-Aprendiz.pdf](https://coeupora.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Libro_El-Desgobierno-del-Aprendiz.pdf)

- In terms of land formalization, 386,705 hectares have been formalized during the current administration. However, to meet the goal of the Agreement it is necessary to formalize 700 thousand hectares per year.
- No bill has been filed by the government to comply with the 16 chairs for victims.
- As of July 2020, 71.3 % of the ex-combatants were not part of a productive project with resources from the National Government.
- As for the PNIS, only 2.1 % of the families have a productive project; at this rate, it would take 139 years for the total number of families with individual agreements to have one.
- 40 % of the measures for the implementation of the gender approach have not been initiated<sup>25</sup>.

This brief overview of events shows how Colombian democracy is, once again, going through an evil hour, which worsened during 2020 and which, at the beginning of 2021, is likely to deteriorate even further due to the start of the electoral campaigns, with a view to the elections scheduled for 2022, and which will require citizens to raise their voices and mobilize in defense of democracy and peace.

Looking out of the window at the dark river, the doctor of the village where the novel *In Evil Hour* takes place says: *I wonder to what extent (...) It doesn't feel like something that God would do, to strive for so many years to cover the instinct of the people with a shield, being fully aware that underneath, everything remains the same*<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Goebertus Juanita and others. August 2020. *How is peace progressing two years into the Duque's administration, multipartisan reports*. Available at: [https://ce932178-d58f4b70-96e7-c85e87224772.filesusr.com/ugd/883ff8\\_e5b209fa-605445b0acc47dab072168fa.pdf](https://ce932178-d58f4b70-96e7-c85e87224772.filesusr.com/ugd/883ff8_e5b209fa-605445b0acc47dab072168fa.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Márquez, G. G. 2003. *In Evil Hour*. Norma Publishing Group. Page 181.



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# ANNUAL REPORT 2020

INFORMATION SYSTEM ON  
AGGRESSIONS AGAINST HUMAN  
RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN COLOMBIA  
-ISAAHRD-







**2020** has been the most violent year in the last 11 years for human rights defenders in Colombia. The Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia -SIADDHH- of the We Are Defenders Programme, registered **969** individual aggressions against **942** people, who through their activities exercise different types of leadership in the regions. Thus, human rights defenders, indigenous, peasant, communal, community, victims, environmental, LGBTI, youth, women's, and academic leaders suffered violence in different actions. This translates into an increase of **15 %** in relation to 2019, represented in **125** events, which, in addition to threatening the life and integrity of individuals, hindered the performance of leadership and defense of human rights, affecting social and community processes and thus the health of Colombian democracy.

With the figures mentioned above, 2020 is consolidated as a disastrous year for the exercise of the defense of human rights, with an average of **2.64**

aggressions per day, which is even more worrying if one takes into account that during a good part of the year, the country was subjected to the social isolation measures decreed to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. In this order of ideas, multiple questions arise regarding the capacity of the authorities to comply with their constitutional mandate of providing general protection in several regions of the country (Article 2 of the Colombian Political Constitution).

The months with the highest number of attacks against human rights defenders are: October (118 cases), July (104 cases) and December (95 cases). Thus, the last quarter of the year, October - December, saw the highest number of attacks with **294**, followed by January - March with **251**, April - June with **230** and, finally, July - September with **193** acts of aggression.

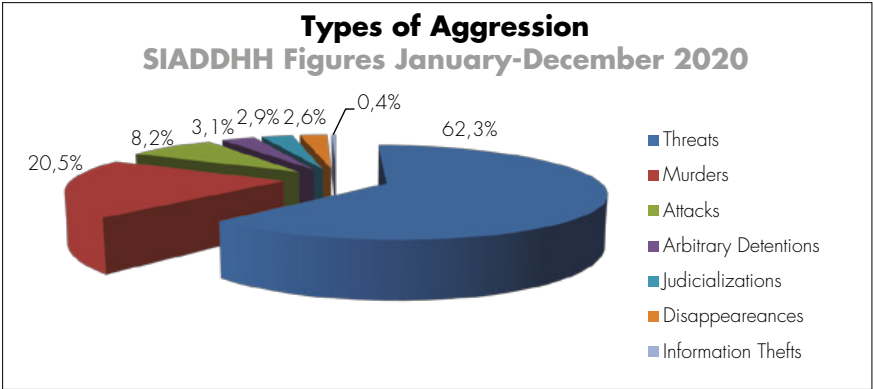
Of the total number of aggressions registered during 2020, 62.3 % were threats, 20.5 % murders, 8.2 % attacks, 3.1 % arbitrary detentions, 2.9 %

Types of individual aggressions	2019	2020
Threats	628	604
Murders	124	199
Attacks	52	79
Arbitrary detentions	29	30
Judicializations	1	28
Disappearances	3	25
Information theft	7	4
<b>Total aggressions</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>969</b>

judicializations, 2.6 % disappearances and 0.4 % information thefts. The greatest concern is focused on murders, which registered in 2020 the highest figure in 11 years, with a considerable increase of 60.4 % in relation to 2019. In a similar situation are the attacks, with an increase of 52 %, a serious matter if one considers that all these cases are attempted murders that for different factors failed to materialize. With these last two figures, there should be concern regarding the fact that there is

a significant increase in actions that seek to take the lives of those who defend human rights.

Also concerning are the aggressions against the integrity and freedom of persons: arbitrary detentions increased by 3 %; and prosecutions, which in many cases are related to arbitrary detentions, went from 1 to 28 cases, i.e., there was an increase of 2,700 %. This last figure is worrying because it is the highest record of this type of violence in the



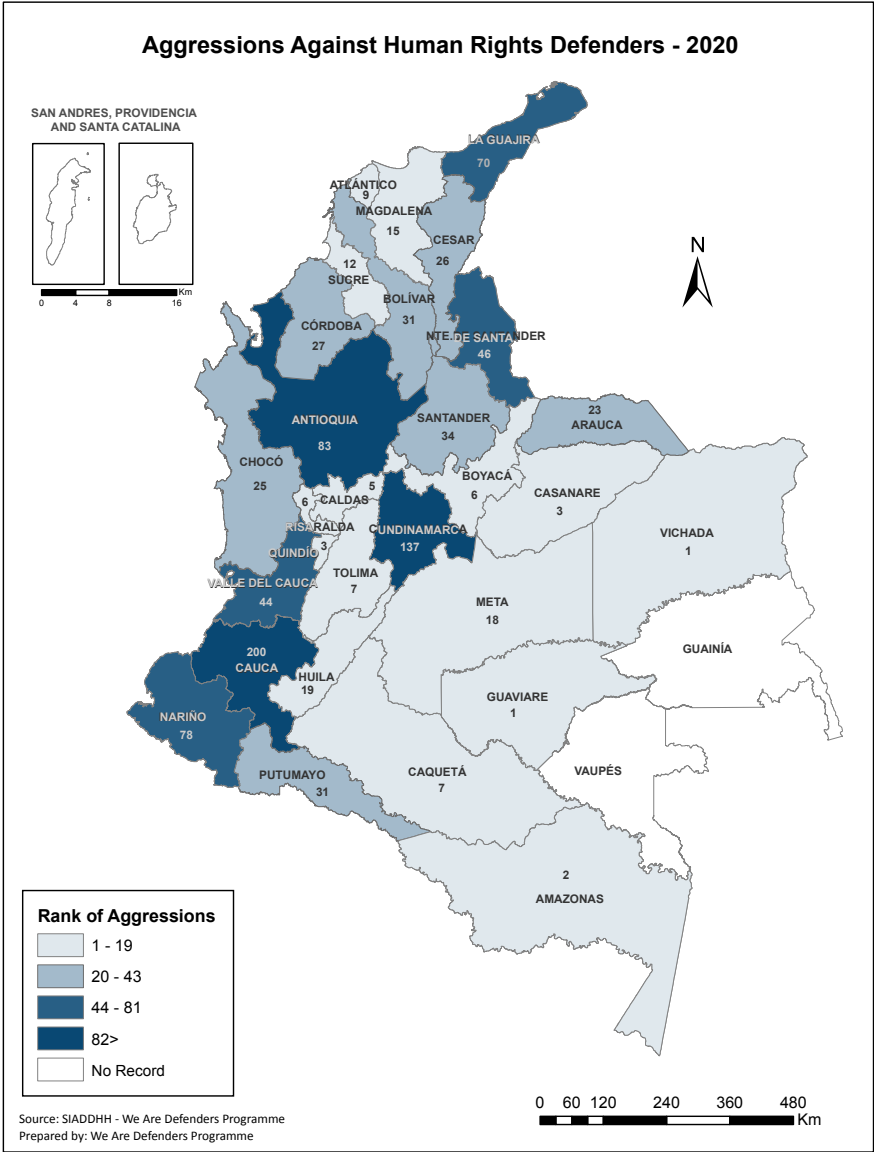
last 11 years, also because it is evidence of the growing persecution and criminalization of human rights defenders by the State. Disappearances were also a highly used type of aggression in 2020, with an increase of 733 %.

In relation to threats, although they show a slight decrease of 4 % with 24 less incidents than the previous year, which could have an explanation in the increase of direct actions against the right to live, it continues to be the most used aggression due to its effectiveness to intimidate and silence processes of defense of rights. Thus, the increase in aggressions makes 2020 surpass 2019, which at the time was considered the most violent of the last decade.

### **Areas of Aggression**

The highest number of aggressions continued to occur in areas where the former FARC - EP guerrilla exercised control prior to the process of surrendering weapons. Places with a precarious presence of the State and which also face a low implementation of the Peace Agreement, which shows that the communities and especially the people who exercise leadership in specific processes, have had to face alone the increase in violence and the deterioration of the human rights situation in the

territories. In several of the departments where the risk situation is worsening, the Government of Iván Duque is advancing its strategy of «Transformation of the Territories with Legality, Entrepreneurship and Equity» through the so-called Future Zones, presented as Strategic Zones of Integral Intervention -ZEII-. These zones have meant an unusual increase in the number of troops in places affected by crime, which has not been effective in providing security to the populations who, on the contrary, have seen their risks increase. The Pacific region of Nariño, for example, where the Future Zones were launched on August 8, 2019, continues to face a serious humanitarian crisis. During 2020 there was an increase in displacements resulting from confrontations between the different armed actors present in the territory such as the ELN, FARC-EP dissidents ( Joint Command of the West, Franco Benavides Mobile Column, Oliver Sinisterra Front, United Guerrillas of the Pacific, Alfonso Cano Block - Second Marquetalia Unit) and paramilitaries (Los Contadores, Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia). For this reason, the Ombudsman's Office, through the Early Warning System -SAT-, issued the first alert of the year (001 of 2020), due to the imminent risk faced by the communities in this



area where the Joint Stabilization and Consolidation Task Force Hercules, with 9,800 troops, is located<sup>27</sup>.

In some of the 8 municipalities that are within this ZEII, the SIADDDH registered 16 aggressions in 2019 and

<sup>27</sup> Infodefensa.com. January 28, 2018. *Colombia activates 'Hercules' task force to combat drug trafficking*. Available at.: <https://www.infodefensa.com/la-tam/2018/01/28/noticia-colombiana-nota-17-es-colombia-activa-fuerza-tarea-conjunta-hercules-combatir-narcotrafico.html>

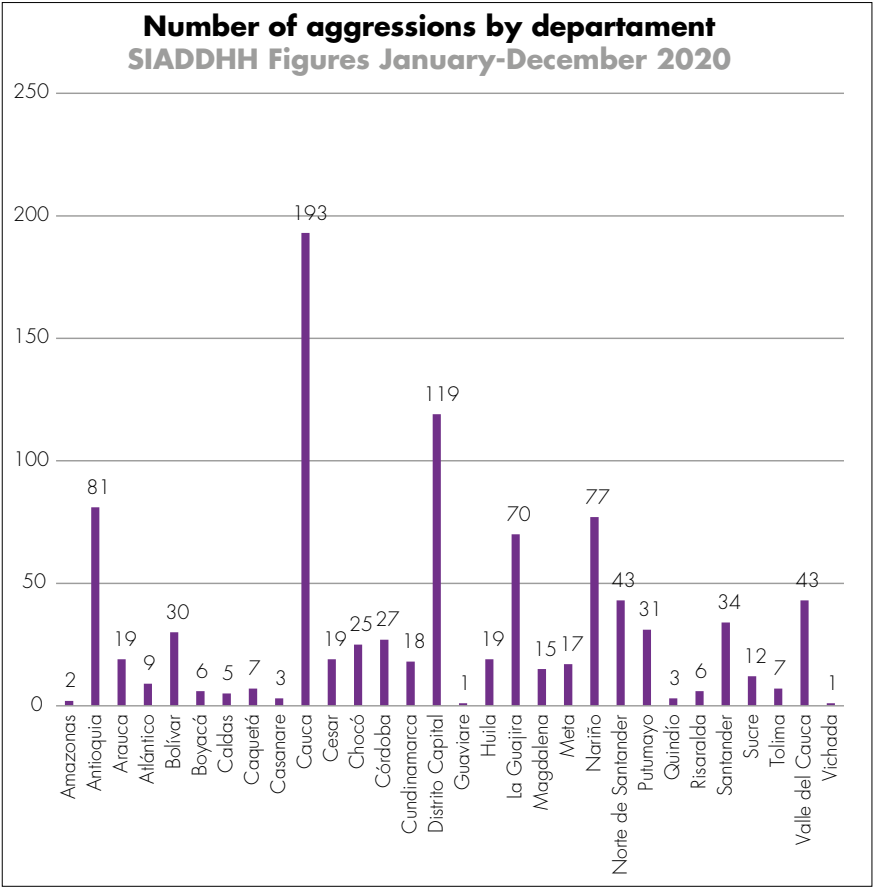
58 in 2020, in the last year these occurred in 2 municipalities, which are Tumaco and Barbacoas; these 42 more facts represent an increase of 263 % in the aggressions to the Leaderships in this zone. In other words, the security and protection mechanisms of the security forces in the Pacific region of Nariño were not able to counteract the actions and advances of the illegal armed groups, nor prevent the risk and violations of human rights.

The Catatumbo Future Zone is in a similar situation, where the actions of the security forces have focused on events related to forced eradication of illicit crops, where peasant communities are resisting and demanding compliance with point 4 of the Peace Agreement focused on voluntary substitution. In some of the 8 municipalities incorporated to this ZEII, 13 aggressions were registered in 2019 and 27 in 2020, that is, there was a 108 % increase in aggressions against social leaderships; in the last year these aggressions occurred in the municipalities of Convención, El Carmen, El Tarra, San Calixto, Sardinata and Tibú.

Two years after the implementation of the Future Zones strategy, with high economic costs, the results

obtained in terms of protection of human rights defenders do not compensate the institutional effort and should lead the government to review the expectations placed on it.

In relation to the place of occurrence of the aggressions, these took place in 30 of the country's departments, that is, in 90.9 % of the national territory. The ten departments where the SIADDHH recorded the highest number of aggressions against social leaders are: Cauca with 193 cases, a department that remains at the top of the list, followed by the Capital District with 119 cases, especially due to the occurrence of threats, more than the rest of aggressions; Antioquia (81 cases), Nariño (77 cases), La Guajira (70 cases), Norte de Santander (43 cases), Valle del Cauca (43 cases), Santander (34 cases), Putumayo (31 cases) and Bolivar (30 cases). In short, 721 aggressions were registered in these territories, corresponding to 74.4 % of the total confirmed in 2020, which shows a generalized dynamic of violence against defenders throughout the country and at the same time focused on some territories where it develops with greater intensity. In the other departments, between 1 and 27 incidents were recorded, as shown in the following chart.



In the last 3 years, some trends are maintained in terms of aggressions against leaders by department. Cauca, holds the first place with an occurrence of 153 incidents in 2018, 237 incidents in 2019 and although in 2020 there are 193 incidents, in this department the dynamics of the conflict are exacerbated in some municipalities in the west and north, where the dissidents of the FARC-EP are allegedly responsible for 42.5 % of the aggressions.

The Capital District has presented the following variation: 2018, 71 cases; 2019, 22 cases and 2020, 119 cases. This last figure places it in second place regarding the number of aggressions in 2020, of these, 114 facts correspond to threats, of which 85 were given by pamphlet and against people who because of their work in defense of human rights were in the capital. As for the other types of aggression, there were 2 murders, 1 attack, 1 arbitrary detention and 1 theft of information.



The 10 departments with the highest number of aggressions in 2020 and that remain with a constant increase during the last 3 years are: Antioquia, with 57 cases in 2018, 60 in 2019 and 81 in 2020; La Guajira with 28 cases in 2018, 41 in 2019 and 70 in 2020; Bolivar with 24 cases in 2018, 27 in 2019 and 30 in 2020. But the most worrying case is Nariño, as the increase is ostensible, registering 37 cases in 2018, 21 in 2019 and 77 cases in 2020, that is, it had an increase of 267 % over the previous year. Something similar happens with Santander that presented 22 cases in 2018, 12 in 2019 and 34 in 2020, which determines an increase of 183 % in relation to the previous year; followed by Norte de Santander that presented 43 cases in 2018, 27 cases in 2019 and 43 in 2020, that is, an increase of 59 % in relation to the previous year; and Putumayo, which went from 20 facts in 2018 to 18 in 2019, to 31 in 2020, for an increase of 72 % in relation to the previous year. Valle del Cauca, which in 2018 presented 71 facts, between 2019 and 2020 presents a sustained increase by going from 42 to 43 cases.

## Aggressions by gender

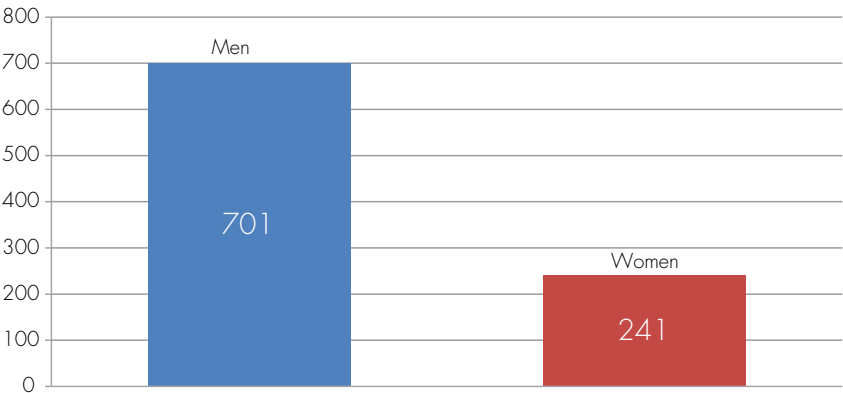
Out of the 969 aggressions registered against 942 people, the attacks were directed in 701 cases (72.3 %) against men and in 241 (24.8 %) against women. Compared to 2019, there was an increase of 15 % against men and 7 % in violent acts against women, especially femicides, which in 2020 were 3 female defenders, a situation related to the increase of gender violence in Colombia, warned about by several feminist organizations<sup>28</sup> and that in a pandemic context where isolation measures were decreed, in many cases forced women to share the same space permanently with their aggressors. A common element in the 3 cases mentioned is that the women belonged to indigenous communities where they exercised their leadership and all of them occurred in the southwest: 2 in Cauca and 1 in Putumayo; the alleged perpetrators are their husbands or permanent partners and an element other than a firearm was used. These facts confirm the worldwide trend of increasing aggressions inside homes, where the difficult socioeconomic conditions increased the risk for victims of domestic violence, a concern expressed through the United Nations

<sup>28</sup> Sisma Mujer. May 25, 2020. *In times of pandemic, it is no time to remain silent about violence against women*. Available at: <https://www.sismamujer.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/25-05-2020-Boleti%CC%81n-Sisma-Mujer-25-de-mayo-de-2020-.pdf>

Department of Global Communication on the report of UN Women, «Covid 19 and ending violence against women and girls»<sup>29</sup>, where it is said that «interpersonal violence increases in times of crisis»<sup>30</sup>. Facts such as femicides of leaders and other aggressions, also emotionally

affect children who remain confined; this was expressed by the Ombudsman's Office, which reported the attention of 1,617 facts of gender-based violence during 2020<sup>31</sup>, where there was an increase due to the pandemic.

**Number of Aggression by Gender**  
**SIADDHH Figures January-December 2020**



**Aggressions by type of leadership**

During 2020, aggressions had an impact on 13 types of leadership, which represents an increase compared to

2018 where aggressions were directed against 11 types of leadership, and against 12 in 2019. Of the 942 defenders affected in 2020, 238 were indigenous, 156 community, 152 human

<sup>29</sup> UNWOMEN.ORG. 2020. *COVID-19 and ending violence against women and girls*. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digitalLibrary/publications/2020/04/issue-brief-covid-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls>

<sup>30</sup> United Nations. Department of Global Communications. *COVID - 19 Response. Victims of domestic violence trapped during the pandemic*. Available at: <https://www.un.org/es/coronavirus/articles/un-supporting-trapped-domestic-violence-victims-during-covid-19-pandemic>

<sup>31</sup> Ombudsman's Office. January 5, 2021. *Pandemic worsened violence against women and OSIGD population*. Available at: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/destacados/9800/Pandemia-agudiz%C3%B3-violencia-contra-mujeres-y-poblaci%C3%B3n-OSIGD.htm>

rights defenders<sup>32</sup>, 114 communal, 84 peasant, 43 union, 41 victims, 35 Afro-descendants, 31 environmental, 18 LGBTI, 16 academic or student sector, 13 youth sector, and 1 women's.

The most affected leaders during 2020 were indigenous; most of these aggressions occurred in Cauca (113 cases), mainly against leaders belonging to the Nasa and Coconuco people, in the northern and eastern municipalities. In Nariño (51 cases), the attacks mainly affected the Awá people in the foothills and Pacific coast. In La Guajira (27 cases), violence was directed against leaders of the Wayuú people. In Valle del Cauca (10 cases), aggressions occurred mostly against leaders of the Nasa and Embera peoples located in the south and north of the department. In Chocó (10 cases), violence mostly affected leaders of the Emberá Dobida people located near the tributaries of the Pacific. In other departments there were between 1 and 6 cases. The places where most aggressions occurred are those historically marked by territorial disputes, with the presence of illegal and legal armed groups, where collective territories, especially protected by regulations, become an

obstacle because they are areas where indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities advocate for the care of natural resources and their use in harmony with the environment. For example, the Wayuú people with their resistance and defense of water and life, against the devastating intervention caused by the open-pit coal mining.

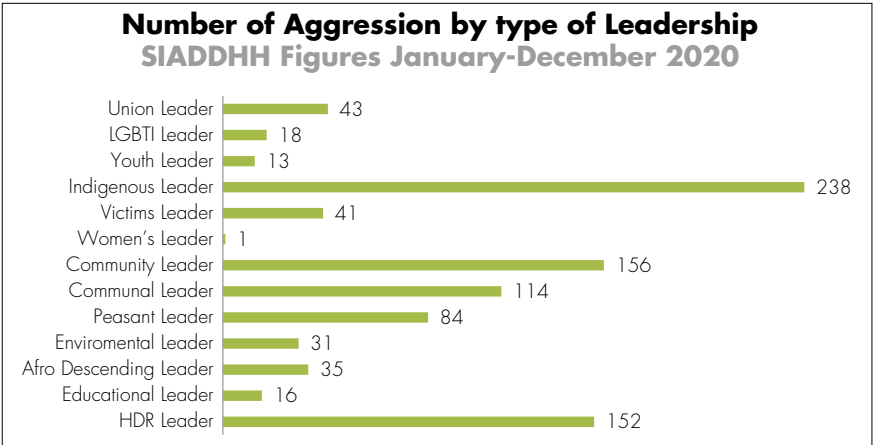
Even though the trend of previous years is maintained with respect to the types of leadership most attacked, it is necessary to highlight that several of them have registered a significant increase in the number of violent acts of which they were victims in 2020. This means that selective violence is affecting a broader spectrum of human rights defense causes and, therefore, a greater number of defenders. Compared to 2019, the increase was in union leaderships by 105 %, LGBTI by 260 %, community by 60.8 %, communal by 25 %, academic by 129 % and Human Rights defenders by 18.7 %. In the case of youth leaders, it went from having no record in 2019 to 13 cases in 2020. The increase in attacks on youth leaders is considerable and may be due to the fact that young people have been joining all kinds

<sup>32</sup> This category refers to activists who through their daily work in a human rights organization contribute to the promotion, respect and protection of human rights.

of organizational processes and raising their demands through different types of protest actions, and therefore become targets to attack.

Also surprising is the increase in aggressions against LGBTI leadership, which indicates a high degree of homophobia, increased during

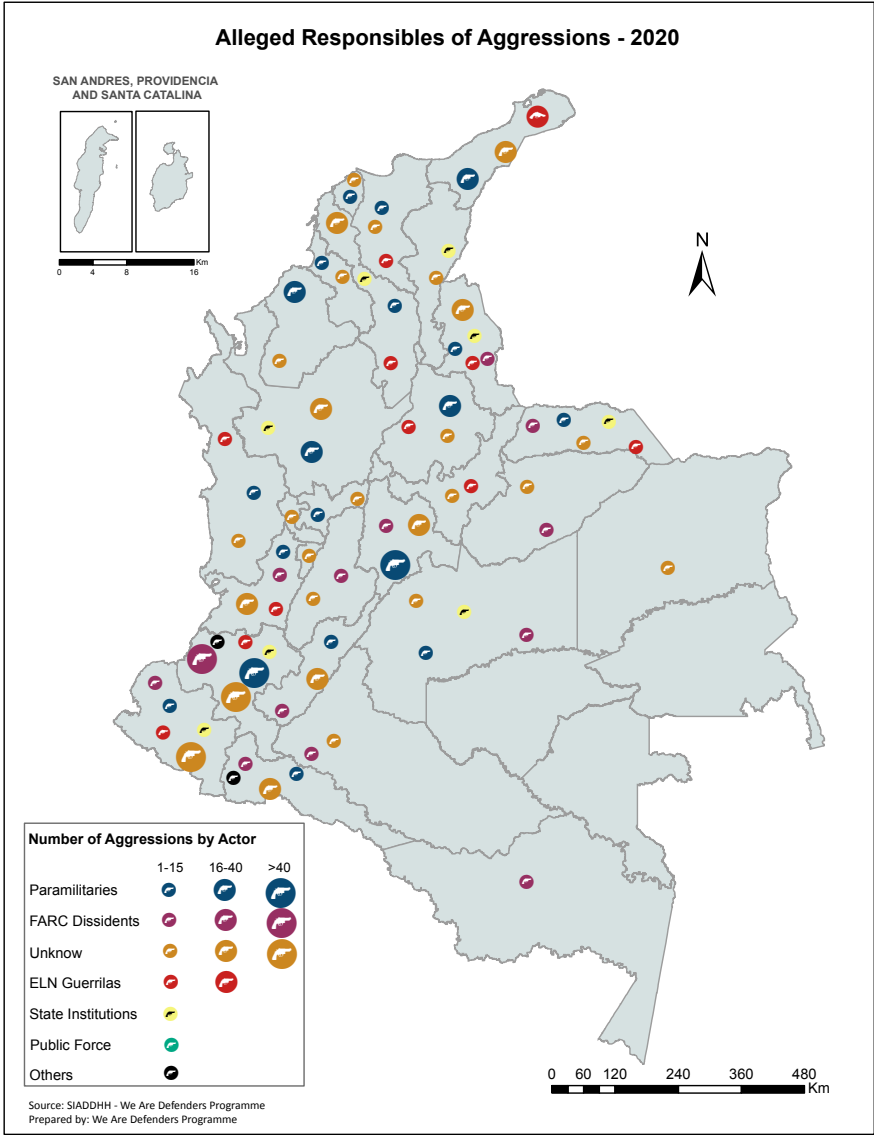
the pandemic, but also highlights the vulnerability in which they find themselves in the face of a State that does not advance in policies of specific guarantees for these people. A similar situation occurs with academics and trade unionists, community and communal members and defenders associated with NGOs.



**Alleged Responsible**

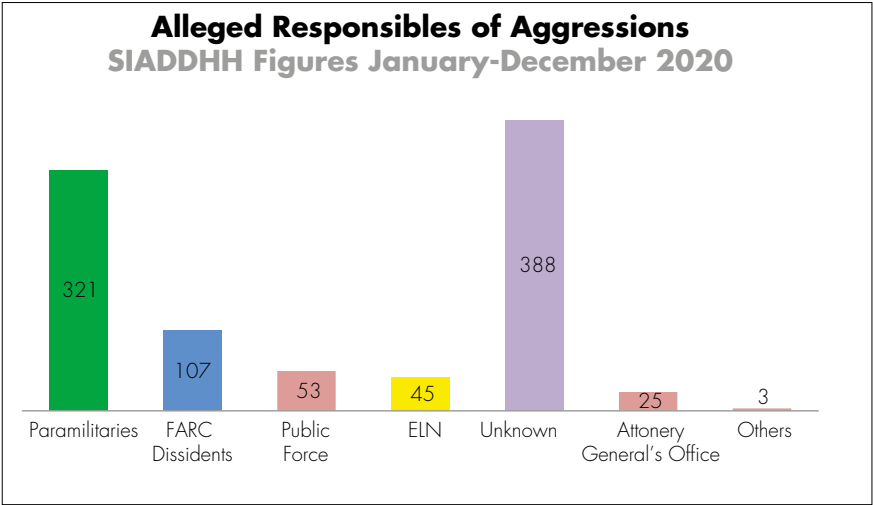
The alleged responsibility for the aggressions recorded by the SIADDHH of the We Are Defenders Programme corresponds in 41 % to unknown actors, 34 % to paramilitary groups, 11.3 % to FARC-EP dissidents, 6 % to the Public Forces, 4.7 % to the ELN guerrilla, 2.6 % to the Prosecutor's Office and 0.4 % to others, which refers to persons who are not part of armed groups and who, in this report, are held responsible for the femicides.

In 2020, the percentage of responsibility attributed to unknown actors continued to grow; with respect to 2019, there was an increase of 46 % (123 more acts). This trend may be due to several factors: on the one hand, to a kind of outsourcing used for the perpetration of acts against people with leadership through the assassination modality, which facilitates the concealment of the characteristics of a criminal group. On the other hand, it would indicate the proliferation of groups, which are not easy to identify and do not take



responsibility for their actions. Likewise, the fear of denouncing possible perpetrators as a defense mechanism against reprisals, given the high vulnerability, especially of people living in rural areas, where the aggressors exercise de facto «authority».

Finally, it is necessary to contrast this high percentage of responsibility attributed to unknown persons, with the scarce progress in the dismantling of organized crime and the formulation and implementation of a criminal policy regarding



the dismantling of criminal organizations or behaviors responsible for homicides and massacres, which attack human rights defenders, social movements or political movements, as established in the Peace Agreement and embodied in the legislative decree 154 of 2017. Although high-impact operations against leaders of organized armed groups are constantly reported in the media, the truth is that this is insufficient if it is not framed in a criminal dismantling policy that truly deactivates the organized power structures of these organizations and not only their armed expression.

Thus, in the territories, human rights defenders, as articulating actors of processes that benefit communities, that take care of the environment and natural resources, as well as

their own economies, governments and exercises of autonomy, among many other actions, continue to be targets of aggressions by a combination of legal and illegal interests, or both, which makes their presence uncomfortable. Hence, aggression is the most effective mechanism to control the territories, breaking the organizational processes and forcing the communities to continue to be subjected to the trap of illicit crops, among other things, as the only way to survive, and without guarantees from the Colombian State to be able to get out of the vicious circle.

It is worth highlighting the 25 aggressions by the Attorney General's Office that correspond to prosecutions, which are significant and worrisome, considering the increasing alignment of the Attorney General's

Office with government policies and, therefore, its interference in the investigative body, thus introducing a dangerous political bias, for what is investigated as well as for what is not.

## **Murder of Human Rights Defenders**

In terms of murders of human rights defenders, 2020 is the worst in the last 11 years. From 2010 when 32 events were recorded, it went to 199 murders in 2020, which represents an increase of 522 % (167 more cases), surpassing even 2018 which at the time presented the highest figure with 155 cases. The increase reveals the ineffectiveness of the policies to provide guarantees to leaders by the National Government, together with the COVID-19 pandemic, where communities and their leaders were left even more unprotected and exposed to violence and the manifest impunity in which cases of murder against human rights defenders remain.

In order to manage the pandemic, the National Government, through Decree 417 of March 17, 2020, declared a State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency throughout the national territory, with the

objective of implementing a series of regulations to control the contagion. Subsequently, on March 22, through Decree 457, the mandatory preventive isolation was ordered, this measure would last for 19 days as from March 25. Thereafter, a series of decrees were issued extending the mandatory preventive isolation, which later became Selective Isolation and Individual Responsible Distancing.

In this context, the highest number of murders occurred, since out of the **199** events in which the life of a human rights defender was taken, **145** occurred after March 25 in the midst of the measures adopted by the National Government. In other words, in 9 months and 7 days, 72.8 % of the murders in 2020 were registered. Undoubtedly, crime had its best ally in the context of restrictions. The government itself, admitting its inability to control the situation, acknowledged this. The Minister of the Interior at the time, Alicia Arango Olmos, in a political control debate in the Senate where she was summoned on November 24, stated: *«We cannot deny the weak presence and capacity of the State to solve these unfortunate murders, threats and risks of human rights defenders, social leaders*



and reincorporated persons»<sup>33</sup>. However, the question remains unanswered as to why in areas with a high presence of the security forces the aggressors were able to move without any difficulty whatsoever.

In relation to the 124 cases confirmed by SIADDHH in 2019, in 2020 there was a significant increase of 60.4 %, 75 more murders. Since 2017 the murders have been in permanent increase, with the exception of 2019 when a decrease was presented. As mentioned above, those who committed the murders found in the restriction measures a favorable climate to kill defenders who complied with the provisions of the National Government for the management of the pandemic, which made it easier to find them in places near or inside their residence. This increase also occurs in the midst of a context of progressive deterioration of the human rights situation in the country, which was referred to in the previous chapter. In this context, it is worth highlighting once again

how there is a coincidence between the departments where the highest number of massacres occurred, Antioquia (19), Nariño (11) and Cauca (11), Norte de Santander (6)<sup>34</sup> and those where the We Are Defenders Programme confirmed murders of human rights defenders, as we shall see below.

Most of the murders occurred when people were in their homes or in the surrounding areas carrying out daily activities, with their families and complying with the isolation measures; with these events, the people with whom they lived were subjected to high levels of intimidation and vulnerability. In addition, in some cases, the murders occurred while the people were leaving their homes to complete tasks or to stock up on provisions, which shows that the crimes had been previously followed. It is also important to point out that in two cases of murder, both of indigenous leaders in the department of Chocó, there was a collective displacement of the population, which

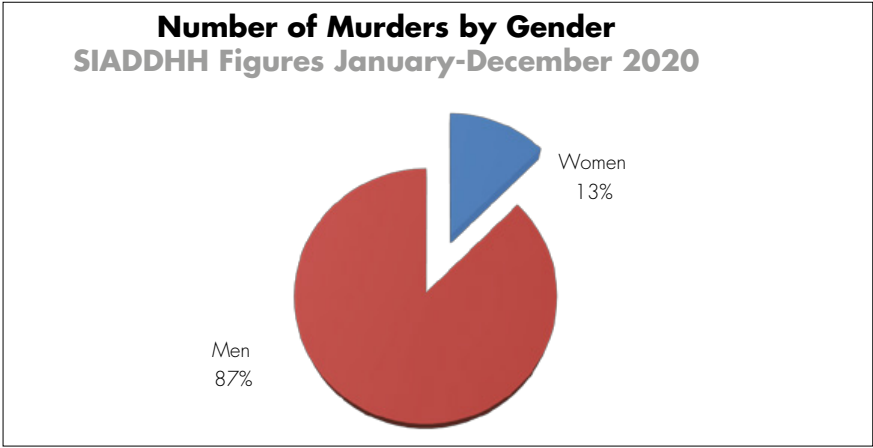
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<sup>33</sup> Infobae. November 25, 2020. *The State's capacity to resolve the murders of social leaders is weak: Alicia Arango*. Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/americas/cultura-americas/2020/11/25/la-capacidad-del-estado-para-resolver-los-asesinatos-de-lideres-sociales-es-debil-alicia-arango/>

<sup>34</sup> *Infographics on the Annual Report about Colombia in 2020*. Available at: <https://www.hchr.org.co/index.php/informes-y-documentos/documentos-relativos-a-los-informes-anuales/474-documentos-relativos-al-informe-2020/9554-infografias-sobre-el-informe-anual-sobre-colombia-en-el-2020>

shows how the murder of human rights defenders can lead to other

types of violations of the rights of the communities.



According to the number of murders (199), 57 occurred during the first quarter, 47 in the second quarter, 47 in the third quarter and 48 in the fourth quarter. The months with the highest number of murders were January (22), February (20), August (19), July (18), December (18), October (17) and June (17).

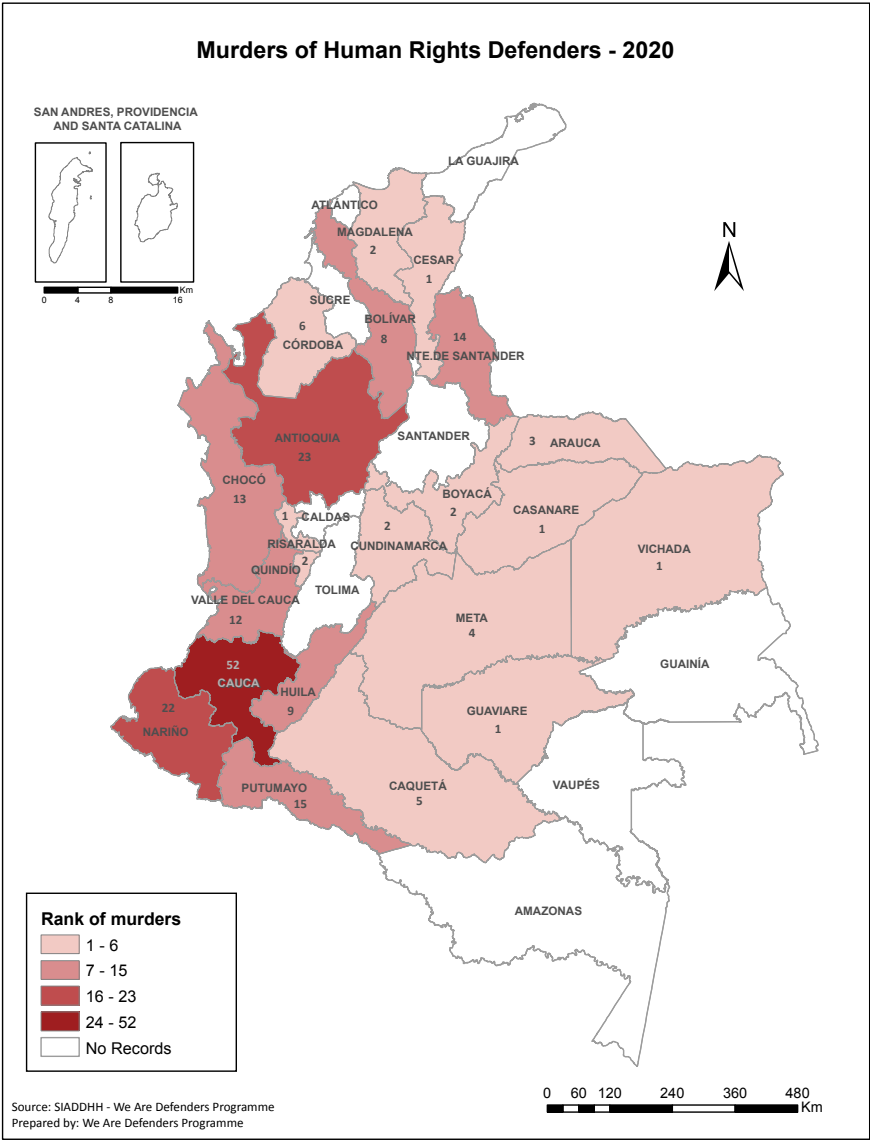
Generally, the assassination of a leader, a social leader or human rights defender is the outcome of other types of violations, and thus, in 2020, 23 cases of prior disappearance were documented. Additionally, in 16 cases the corpses showed signs of torture, 31 cases were preceded by threats, and as for cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, a

case was documented in El Tambo, Cauca, where a leader was dismembered and thrown into a river.

### Murders by department

According to the information recorded by SIADDHH, the 199 murders of human rights defenders occurred in 23 of the country's 33<sup>35</sup> departments, which represents 69.6 % of the national territory. The departments with the highest number of murders were Cauca (52) and Antioquia (23), which as in 2018 and 2019 appear in the first place. These are followed by Nariño (22), with an increase of 175 % (14 more events) in relation to 2018 and 144 % (13 more events) in relation to 2019; Putumayo (15), with an increase of

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<sup>35</sup> 32 departments and 1 Capital District.

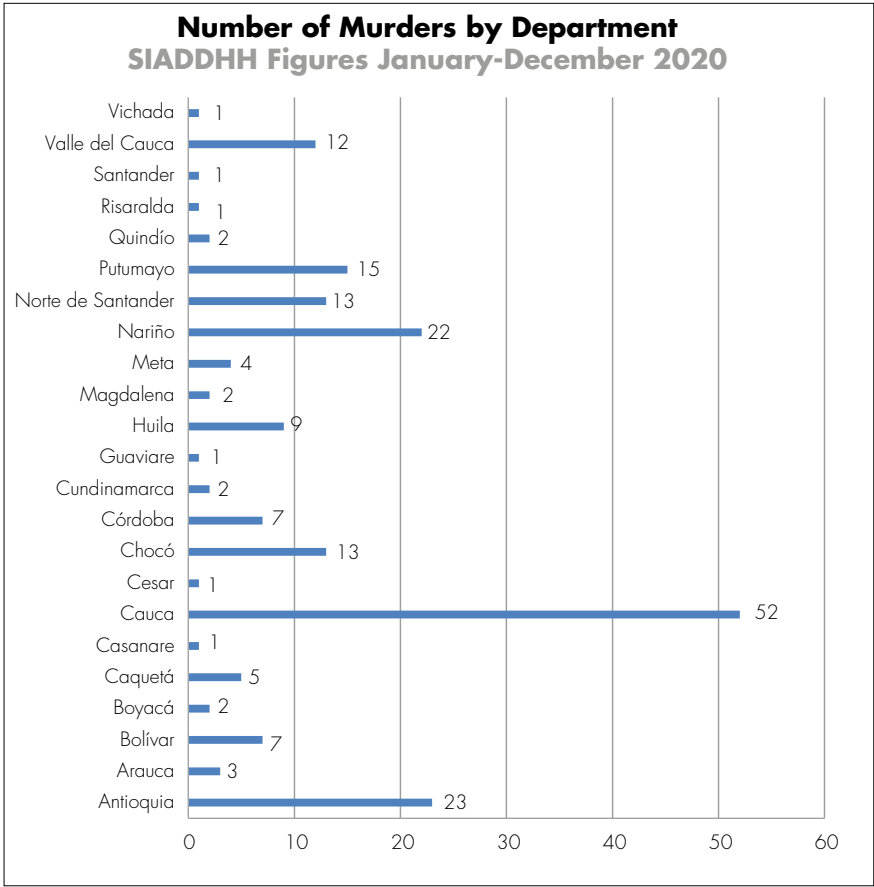


15 % (2 more events) in relation to 2018 and 650 % (13 more events) in relation to 2019. As for Norte de Santander (13), there is a slight decrease of 13 % (2 facts less) in relation to 2018 and an increase of 117 % (7

facts more) in relation to 2019. It is important to highlight that in Cauca, Antioquia, Nariño, Putumayo and Norte de Santander, the presence of the security forces is considerable, and one of the reasons given

by the National Government to justify its increase has to do with the protection of social leaders. For its part, Chocó (13) registers an increase of 160 % (8 more events) in relation to 2018 and 550 % (11 more events) in relation to 2019; and Valle del Cauca (12), with an increase of 20 % (2 more events) in relation to 2018 and 140 %

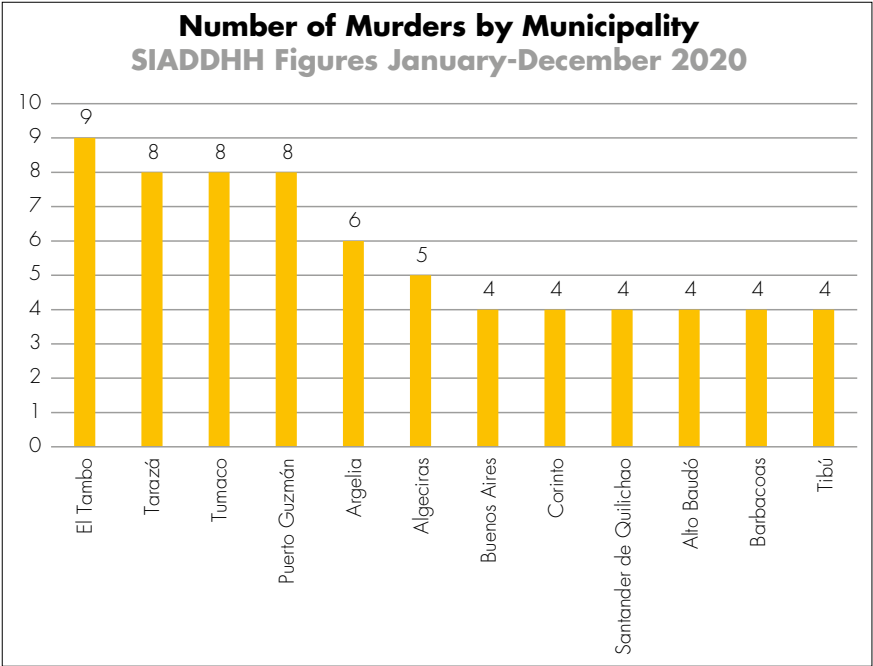
(7 more events) in relation to 2019. With these data, the southwest of Colombia (Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo) appears as the most dangerous region to exercise the work of social leadership, taking into account that it concentrated 101 of the 199 murders, that is, 50.7 % of the annual total 2020.



The municipalities where the highest number of murders are reported are: El Tambo, Cauca (9 cases); Tarazá, Antioquia (8 cases); Tumaco,

Nariño (8 cases); Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo (8 cases); Argelia, Cauca (6 cases); Algeciras, Huila (5 cases); Buenos Aires, Cauca (4 cases);

Corinto, Cauca (4 cases); Santander de Quilichao, Cauca (4 cases); Alto Baudó, Chocó (4 cases); Barbacoas, Nariño (4 cases) and Tibú, Norte de Santander (4 cases).



**Murders by type of leadership**

In relation to the leadership profile of the people murdered, members of Community Action Boards remain in first place with 50 cases, 17 more than in 2019; of these, 3 affected women, in addition, 43 exercised leadership in rural sectors and 7 in urban. In second place are community leaderships with 41 murders, 12 more than in 2019. They are followed by indigenous leaderships with 41 murders, 9 cases more than the previous year. Next are peasant

leaderships with 29 murders, an increase of 12 cases in relation to 2019. Afro-descendant leaderships, on the other hand, present an increase of 6 cases. When grouping the victims with indigenous and Afro-descendant leadership, these represent 26.1 % of the total, an indicator of the vulnerability and risk faced by ethnic minorities whose actions implicitly involve the defense of their autonomy and territory.

Murder of human rights defenders according to type of leadership	
Communal leader	50
Communitary leader	41
Indigenous leader	41
Peasant leader	29
Afro Descending leader	11
Environmental leader	7
Union leader	6

Murder of human rights defenders according to type of leadership	
LGBTI leader	5
Victims leader	3
Youth leader	3
Human Rights Defending leader	1
Academic/Educational leader	1
Women's leader	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>199</b>

### Alleged responsible for the murders

124 murders were allegedly committed by unknown persons, following 30 by paramilitaries, 25 by FARC-EP dissidents, one of which occurred at the hands of the group known as Segunda Marquetalia; 9 cases by ELN guerrillas, 8 by the Public Forces and 3 in which the alleged perpetrator, not belonging to an armed group, has been classified as «other».

Of the 199 confirmed murders, 181 involved the use of a firearm, 8 involved a knife, 2 involved a blunt object, 1 was committed by asphyxiation and in the remaining 8 cases the type of weapon or mechanism used to commit the crime is still unknown. As for the femicides, 1 was committed with a knife, 1 with a blunt object and 1 by asphyxiation by strangulation. The 3 women defenders were inside their homes when the events occurred, demonstrating that in times of pandemic,

homes did not represent safe environments for women, who in addition to being exposed to the risk derived from political violence and human rights violations must face other types of gender-based vulnerabilities.

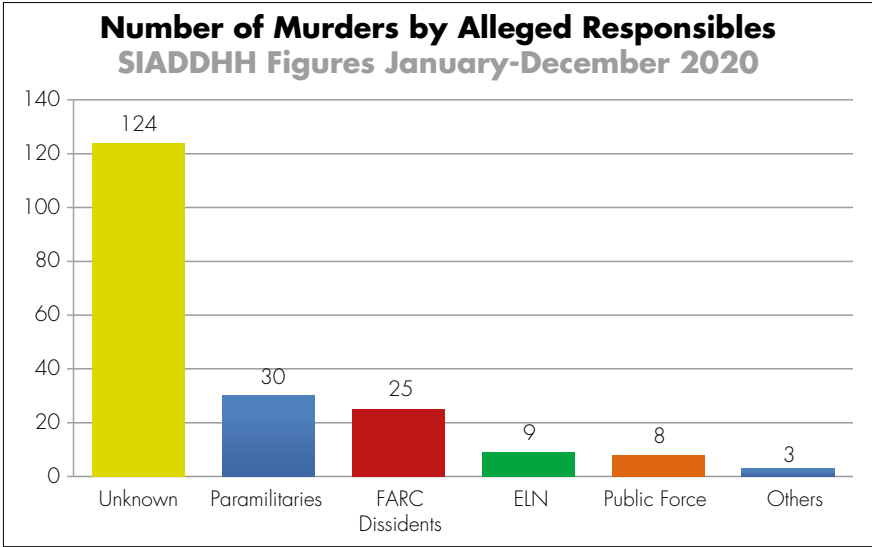
In terms of murders where the alleged perpetrator is an unknown actor, there was a 51 % increase compared to 2019. The 43 % increase compared to 2019 in murders committed by paramilitary groups had a greater occurrence in Antioquia (10 cases), where the Gaitanistas Self-Defense Forces of Colombia or Clan del Golfo and the Caparros or Caparrapos operate and there is a strong dispute between both groups; Chocó (6 cases) where the Gaitanistas Self-Defense Forces of Colombia operate; and Putumayo (4 cases), where groups such as the self-styled «Sinaloa Cartel» and «La Mafia» operate, a group that changed

its name to «Comandos de la Frontera» («Border Commandos») in September, although it substantially continues to be an alliance between members of the 48th Front of the former FARC-EP and paramilitaries of the Putumayo block. This example from Putumayo highlights the differences between FARC dissidents, between those who act imminently motivated by interests associated with illegal economies and weave alliances with paramilitary successor groups to that end, and those dissidents who claim politically motivated action, such as the Nueva Marquetalia led by Iván Márquez and Jesús Santrich.

Regarding the possible responsibility of residual groups or dissidents of the FARC-EP, there was an increase of 19 % compared to 2019, which shows their offensive strengthening. Most of the killings by these structures were committed in Cauca (82 cases), Nariño (7 cases), Putumayo (5 cases) and Valle del Cauca (3 cases). In the department of Cauca, responsibility for 42 murders is attributed to the Dagoberto Ramos Mobile Column, 23 to unspecified dissidents, 10 to the Segunda

Marquetalia, 5 to the Carlos Patiño Front and 2 to the Jaime Martínez Mobile Column.

During 2020 there were also 79 attacks, considered as failed assassination attempts, which in 25 opportunities involved physical injuries or wounds against the assaulted leaders. These attacks had an increase of 132 % in relation to 2018 when 34 cases were registered, and of 52 % in relation to 2019 where there were 52 cases which took place in 21 departments, that is, in 63.3 % of the national territory, as follows: Cauca (11 events), Nariño (10 events), Valle del Cauca (10 events), Antioquia (6 events), La Guajira (6 events), Putumayo (5 events), Chocó (4 events), Norte de Santander (4 events), Atlántico, Cesar, Magdalena, Meta and Tolima (3 events each); and Bolívar, Caldas, Casanare, Distrito Capital, Cundinamarca, Huila, Santander and Sucre with (1 event each). The significant increase in the number of attacks in 2020 denotes a clear intention not to neutralize, but to eliminate social leaders who work within the communities or in a very specific way in a certain place of the territory.



### **The reality of the clarification offered by the Attorney General's Office regarding murders**

According to data provided by the Attorney General's Office on investigations for the murder of social leaders that occurred between January 1, 2016 to March 10, 2021, 417 have been advanced in the ordinary jurisdiction, 11 by the special indigenous jurisdiction and 7 by the criminal justice, for a total of 435 cases. Out of the 417 cases in charge of the ordinary justice system, 102 are in trial, which represents 24.4 %.

With regards to the cases with convictions as an indicator of clarification, both for the determination of the material and intellectual perpetrators, as well as the motives of the act, the Attorney General's Office reports 67 cases<sup>36</sup> that are equivalent to only 16 % of the 417 cases in the ordinary justice system, without specifying whether they are all convictions, nor whether they refer only to material authorship or material and intellectual authorship. Thus, the information reported is far from corresponding with the data that the Attorney General of the

<sup>36</sup> Office of the Attorney General of the Nation. Official Communication No. DVGN-2000- 03/26/2021. Response, right of petition of the We Are Defenders Programme.



Nation reports to the media, stating that the degree of clarification is 63.52 %<sup>37</sup>.

This demonstrates how the Attorney General Francisco Barbosa continues, as he did in the past when he served as Presidential Advisor for Human Rights, to manipulate the homicide figures against social leaders. This is one of the reasons why human rights organizations in general and the We Are Defenders Programme in particular, have strongly rejected the announcement made by the President of the Republic Iván Duque, on February 3<sup>rd</sup>, to set up an Intersectoral Roundtable for the unification of information on the murders of social leaders under the direction of the Attorney General's Office. In this regard, the Coordination Colombia - Europe - United States expressed: «it should be recalled the inadequate and dubious management of the Attorney General Barbosa on the figures and statistics on attacks against social leadership when he served as Presidential Advisor for Human Rights, in which he

manipulated and distorted the methodology of the Office in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present alleged reductions in attacks, based on documented cases and omitting the cases under study»<sup>38</sup>. Also recalling the misinterpretation of clarification made by the Attorney General's Office by including as clarification any type of procedural progress, a situation to which the We Are Defenders Programme has also mentioned in previous reports.

### Individual Threats

During 2020, the SIADDHH recorded **604 individual threats**, which places this item as the most used type of aggression during the year with an occurrence of 62.3 %, although compared to 2019 there was a decrease of 4 % (24 fewer cases), their recurrence and persistence is still worrying and denotes the interest in weakening social and community processes through the use of anxiety and fear.

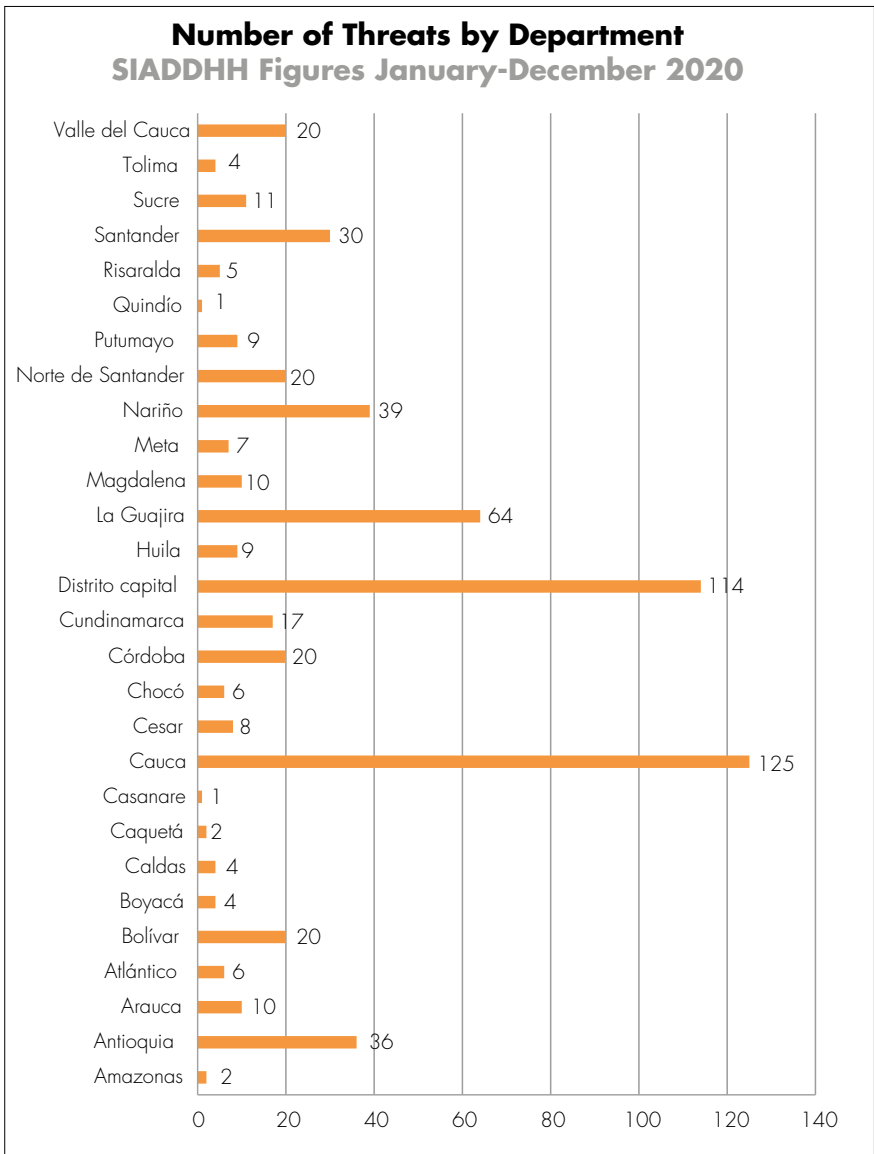
<sup>37</sup> Office of the Attorney General of the Nation. February 3, 2021. *Attorney General's Office joins inter-institutional strategy to unify information on crimes against human rights defenders*. Available at: <https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/fiscal-general-de-la-nacion/fiscalia-se-vincula-a-estrategia-interinstitucional-de-unificacion-de-informacion-sobre-crime-nes-de-defensores-de-derechos-humanos/>

<sup>38</sup> Coordination Colombia Europe United States. February 3, 2021. *Rejection of the unification of figures on homicides of social leaders*. Available at: <https://coeuropa.org.co/rechazo-unificacion-cifras-lideres-fiscalia/>

### Threats by department

Threats occurred in 27 departments and in the Capital District, in each place with characteristics in accordance with the dynamics of the actors who make them or according to the impact they are intended to

generate. The departments where the highest number of cases occurred are: Cauca (125), the Capital District (114), La Guajira (64), Nariño (39), Antioquia (36), Santander (30), Norte de Santander (20), Córdoba (20), Bolívar (20) and Valle del



Cauca (20). This gives a grand total of 488 cases of threats against human rights defenders. Indigenous leaders continue to be the most affected with 164 threats, followed by human rights activists or defenders with 139, community leaders with 101, victims' leaders with 35, community leaders with 34, peasants with 31, union leaders with 28, environmental leaders with 23, Afro-descendants with 18, academics with 14, youth leaders with 10 and finally LGBTI leaders with 7 cases.

### Types of Threat

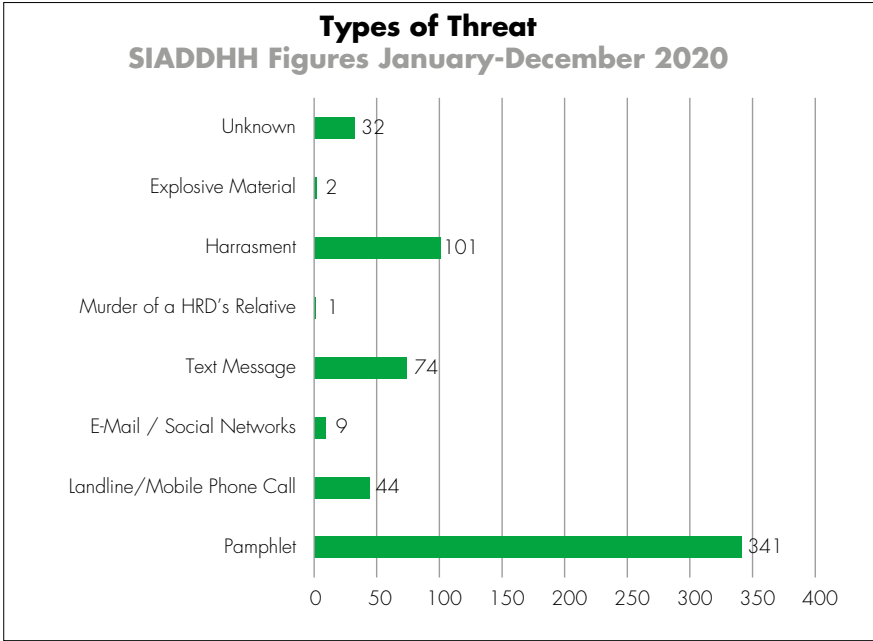
The 604 threats against social leaders recorded by the SIADHH were produced through various methods and occurred as follows: through pamphlets (341), harassment (101), calls to landline or cell phone (44), unidentified type (32), text messages (74), email - social networks (9), explosive material (2) and murder of a family member of a human rights defender (1). It should be noted that in 22 of the threats made through harassment, mortuary elements such as funeral wreaths, candles, suffrages, mutilated dolls or animal corpses were used.

Pamphlets continue to be the most frequent form of intimidation targeting human rights defenders, used in a selective manner as they are

directed against specific individuals, recognized for their leadership actions and in which written and symbolic content, they announce serious consequences.

When the information recorded in the SIADHH is analyzed in terms of the presumed perpetrators, figures appear as follows: paramilitary groups, 234; FARC-EP dissidents, 57; ELN, 31; and unknown, 19. Of the 234 with responsibility of paramilitary groups, in 100 the «Águilas Negras» (*Black Eagles*) were responsible; in 46 the Gaitanistas Self-Defense Forces of Colombia; in 53 the «Águilas Negras - Capital Block»; in 18 the «Águilas Negras - Magdalena Medio Block» and in 17 «Paramilitary» groups without identifying the structure. With respect to the 57 threats through pamphlets by FARC-EP dissidents, in 39 cases the «Dagoberto Ramos Mobile Column» was allegedly responsible; in 9, the «Second Marquetalia»; in 7, groups of «Dissidents of the FARC-EP»; and in 2, the «Jaime Martínez Mobile Column».

These types of threats, in addition to being directed against social leaders, sometimes also target organizations and sectors to which the defenders belong, or mention other sectors of the population such as sex workers,



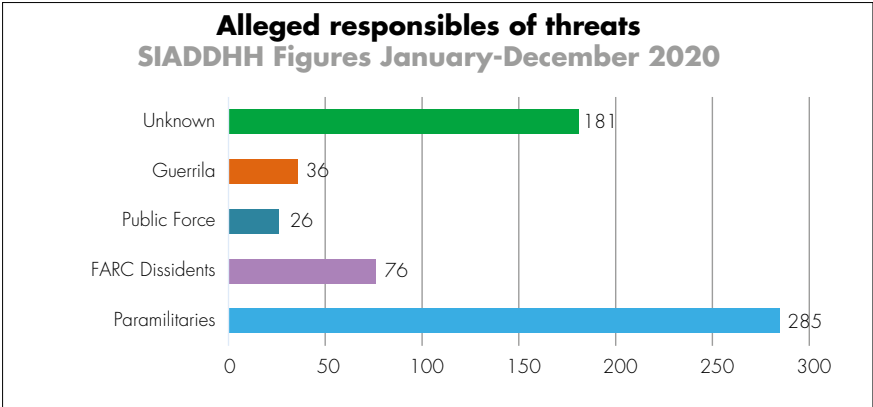
users of psychoactive substances and young people who go out at night, among others. This can be interpreted as a way of demonstrating the ability to exercise control over the population and to act against those sectors of the population that the armed actors consider disturbing or annoying.

Between January and December 2020, SIADDHH documented one case of murder of a human rights defender's family member, also considered as a threat because, depending on the circumstances, the attack is aimed at sending a clear message to the person exercising leadership. Two incidents were also recorded where the threat consisted

of sending or leaving envelopes or packages containing explosive material.

Regarding other types of threats, the SIADDHH has documented that the presumed responsibility of paramilitary groups is 47.1 % (285 cases), of FARC-EP dissidents 12.6 % (76 cases), of ELN guerrillas 6 % (36 cases), of the security forces 4.3 % (26 cases) and of unknown persons 30 % (181 cases).

It is noteworthy that, in the midst of the difficulties for the exercise of the defense of human rights in the regions, the acts of intimidation also involve other types of aggressions that make evident the wide repertoire of violence faced by social



leaders. Of these acts, SIADDHH has registered 10 cases where after the threat, the leaders were displaced to other places to preserve their lives; in 2 cases, at the moment of receiving the threat, the aggressors used blunt objects with which they

caused injuries; and 1 case where at the moment in which the leader was threatened with death, he was also subjected to physical and psychological torture since his aggressors intimidated him and tied him up to beat him in an excessive manner.

Displacement	Injury	Torture
10	2	1

**The impunity of threats**

The persistence of the use of threats in a selective manner, and specifically of pamphlets, must be viewed with the high degree of impunity that has historically characterized this type of aggression. Despite the fact that the Prosecutor’s Office claims to have a strategy for the investigation and prosecution of threats, the truth is that this has

not translated into better results in terms of identification and prosecution of the material and intellectual perpetrators<sup>39</sup>. According to the data provided by the Attorney General’s Office itself to the We Are Defenders Programme, from January 1, 2015 to February 14, 2021, the Attorney General’s Office investigates 3,375 threats, of which 403 cases were dismissed due to atypical nature of

<sup>39</sup> Attorney General’s Office. Official Communication No. DVGN-2000-03/26/2021. Response to the We Are Defenders Programme’s right of petition.

the conduct, that is, 2,972 investigations are open, against which the Attorney General's Office points out as «significant procedural results» between 2018 and 2020 the following:

1. Six (6) convictions
2. Ten (10) cases in Trial
3. Seventeen (17) cases in the investigation stage, in other words, with indictments.
4. Nineteen (19) cases under investigation with arrest warrant.
5. Five (5) cases under indagation pending indictment hearing.
6. Three (3) cases with principle of opportunity by agreement between the parties.<sup>40</sup>

In other words, the significant procedural progress reported by the

Attorney General's Office has occurred in only 60 out of the 2,972 open investigations, which is 2 % of the total, and only 6 cases have resulted in convictions, which is equivalent to an effective clarification of only 0.20 %.

With regard to threats by means of pamphlets as the most recurrent modality, and specifically those attributed to the self-proclaimed Águilas Negras («Black Eagles»), which have long used this practice throughout the country, the Attorney General's Office points out that although they are prioritized in its strategy, the Office cannot provide information or preliminary conclusions on the matter<sup>41</sup>.

\* \* \*

People who defend human rights in the country face a terrifying scenario. In the last four years, aggressions have increased steadily and considerably, the forms of violence used, the actors involved, the types of leaderships attacked, the territories where the acts are committed. The hundreds of murders and thousands of aggressions continue

without alarming the institutions that have the duty to provide guarantees for the lives of defenders and their communities or collectives, but contrary to this, as has been stated in recent years, the Government continues to insist on the implementation of ineffective strategies and many of them have generated even more risks, as is the case with

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

militarization. The defense of rights continues to advance in every corner of the country in spite of the threats and the State's shortcomings, and we

continue to ask ourselves, for how long will we continue to witness the loss of lives?

# Conclusions and recommendations

**T**hirty years after the issuance of the country's Political Constitution, the product of an unprecedented political pact and the aspiration for a social rule of law and the prevalence of human rights is still in force, but truncated by dominant power relations. Undoubtedly, for the ruling elites, the advances established in the Constitutional Charter pose a threat to their interests, and the use of violence continues to be a practice. The presence and control exercised by paramilitary successor organizations in several areas of the country is an unfortunate illustration of this situation.

Colombian democracy is going through an evil hour and 2020 shows it through. The worrying setbacks, such as the increase of serious human rights violations, the undermining of the independence of justice, the co-optation of the State control and investigation bodies by the governing party against the traditional formula in democracy «weights and counterweights», the simulation of the implementation of the Peace

Agreement when in practice it has done the opposite: to destroy it.

In this context, Colombia appears as the country in the world with the highest number of murders committed against human rights defenders. 199 cases registered by the We Are Defenders Programme in 2020 are evidence of this. It is the highest record since the existence of the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders -SIADHH-.

Social leaders in rural and remote areas in the center of the country are the main victims of violence. That is, community, peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders.

The exponential growth of aggressions against female human rights defenders and social leaders is evidence of the Colombian government's lack of interest in implementing the existing Comprehensive Program to protect female human rights defenders, as well as implementing the gender measures set forth in the Peace Agreement and assuming the



international recommendations on this matter.

Aggressions that also affect the right to life such as attacks and forced disappearances had a significant increase in 2020 without the Colombian authorities paying due attention to this situation. Even the Attorney General's Office does not report any investigations in this regard. Threats continue to be the most used type of aggression and pamphlets the most recurrent, which objective is to generate fear and anxiety in order to deactivate social and community processes. Undoubtedly, this is an effective method to immobilize the exercise of the defense of human rights, in the face of the passivity of the Colombian State.

The high number of aggressions reported during 2020, despite the fact that most of the year the country was subjected to physical isolation measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, highlights two situations: one, the increased risk that the measures decreed to address the pandemic context have generated for the exercise of the work of defending human rights. Two, the inability or unwillingness of the State to provide guarantees for human rights defenders, even in exceptional

times when mobility has been severely restricted.

In the midst of this panorama, the militarization of the territories became the most concrete expression of the governmental strategy materialized in the Timely Action Plan -PAO- and the Strategic Zones of Integral Intervention -ZEII- to confront aggressions against people who defend human rights. However, the high number of aggressions, many of them committed in highly militarized zones, exposes the ineffectiveness of this measure.

The impunity that characterizes the aggressions committed against human rights defenders in general, and homicides in particular, continues to be very high. In spite of this, the Attorney General's Office persists in providing distorted information to public opinion, including as a homicide clarification, any procedural action in the course of the investigation, with a view to showing results that do not correspond to reality. Impunity is a determining factor in the maintenance and escalation of the violence faced by people who defend human rights. The threats issued in the form of pamphlets by groups identifying themselves as «Black Eagles», which have persisted for more than a decade in the

country, is an example of the lack of interest of the Attorney General's Office in investigating who may be behind these threats.

Given this scenario and the probable increase in risk during 2021 due to the presidential and congressional elections to be held in 2022, the We Are Defenders Programme would like to recommend:

### **1. To the President of the Republic:**

- Given the precarious results of the Timely Action Plan -PAO- and the ZEIs to protect human rights defenders and social leaders, the public policy framework established in point 3.4 of the Peace Agreement should be given clearance.
- To comply with the original mandate of the National Commission of Security Guarantees, which orders the creation of a public policy for the dismantling of the successor organizations of paramilitarism and, in general, of organized crime.
- To put into permanent operation, also with its original mandate, the High Instance of the Integral System for the Exercise of Politics, established in the Peace Agreement and the decree that develops it.
- To respect the independence of the State's control and investigation bodies and, in this context, to desist from its proposal to unify the figures on the murder of human rights defenders under the leadership of the Attorney General's Office, which undoubtedly seeks to minimize the problem.

### **2. To the Ministry of the Interior:**

- To submit a report to the petitioning organizations on the status of compliance with the tutela (protection) orders that are part of the ruling from May 11, 2020 of the Superior Court of Bogotá, related to the right to defend human rights.
- To convene the Research, Protection and Gender subgroups within the framework of the process of the National Roundtable on Guarantees, and to comply with their provisions.
- To inform the Human Rights platforms, within the framework of the National Board of Guarantees, on the status of the implementation of the Integral Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories.
- To inform women's platforms, within the framework of the National Board of Guarantees, on the

status of the implementation of the Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for female human rights defenders.

- To respond efficiently and effectively, as the entity responsible for CIPRAT's inter-institutional coordination, to early warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office.

### **3. To governors and mayors:**

- To commit to the periodic operation and compliance with the agreements established in the Territorial Boards of Guarantees.
- To incorporate in their government plans, the generation of capabilities to fulfill their obligations as first responders in the terms established by Decree 2252 of 2017.

### **4. To the Ombudsman's Office:**

- To guarantee the autonomy of the Ombudsman's Office, particularly the Early Warning System (*Sistema de Alertas Tempranas -SAT-*).
- To support the SAT's monitoring of aggressions against social leaders, its independence, free of any interference, and the inclusion of their data in their reports.
- To contribute to an adequate and agile implementation of security

and protection plans for communities and organizations.

- To consider the need to carry out risk analyses derived from the beginning of the electoral campaigns.
- To appoint people with proven suitability in the different national and regional positions and responsibilities, in such a way that they can fulfill the mandate of defending the Human Rights of the population, which is their constitutional purpose.

### **5. To the Attorney General's Office:**

- To provide accurate and clear information on the progress made in the investigations of murders of social leaders, specifying the modalities of the charges against the alleged perpetrators and the stages they are in, and to refrain from manipulating the figures to show effectiveness.
- To promote the development of investigations for all types of aggressions committed against social leaders, mainly those that threaten the right to life, such as forced disappearances, attacks and threats, considering their generalized nature.

## **6. To the Procurator General's Office of the Nation:**

- To provide results on disciplinary investigations against members of the security forces linked to aggressions against social leaders.
- To act effectively in the investigation and discipline of state agents who, by action or omission, contribute to violence against human rights defenders.

## **7. To the international community:**

- To maintain the actions of recognition, accompaniment and support to human rights defenders.
- To urge the Government and the Colombian State to the necessary review of its strategy of prevention and protection of human rights defenders, in the framework of compliance with the orders of the Tutela on the right to defend human rights, the full implementation of the Peace Agreement, as well as the initiation of dialogues and negotiations with the ELN.

DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDH-							
No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
1	1/7/20	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Gloria Isabel Ocampo	Secretary of the Community Action Board of the La Estrella village. Leader of substitution of crops for illicit use.	Peasant Leader	FARC Dissidents
2	1/7/20	Cauca	Páez	Virginia Silva	Traditional medic of the Belalcázar indigenous reservation in Páez.	Indigenous leader	FARC Dissidents
3	1/8/20	Huila	Algeciras	Mireya Hernández Guevara	Former treasurer of the Community Action Board of the 20 de Julio neighborhood.	Community leader	Unknown
4	08/01/2020	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Óscar Quintero Valencia	Leader of programs for voluntary substitution of illicit crops.	Community leader	Paramilitary groups
5	1/8/20	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Gentil Hernández Jiménez	Leader of voluntary substitution programs for crops of illicit use.	Peasant Leader	Paramilitary groups
6	1/9/20	Chocó	Nuquí	Anuar Rojas Isarama	Indigenous guard of the Emberá Dobidá people, Agua Blanca community	Indigenous leader	Unknown
7	1/10/20	Cauca	Inzá	Nelson Enrique Meneses Quiles	Member of the Peasant Association of Inzá Tierradentro -ACIT- affiliate of the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones -ANZORC-, organization that articulates the Process of Popular Unity of the Colombian Southwest -PUPSOC- and the Social and Political Coordination of the Cauca Patriotic March.	Peasant leader	Unknown
8	11/01/2020	Caquetá	Puerto Rico	John Fredy Guacheta	Treasurer of the Community Action Board, Allo Aguillilla village.	Communal leader	Unknown
9	1/11/20	Huila	Algeciras	Jonh Fredy Alvarez Quinaya	President of the Association of Peasant Workers -ASTRACAL- and member of the Patriotic March.	Peasant Leader	Unknown
10	1/13/20	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Tulio César Sandoval Chía	Coordinator of the Peasant Association of Catatumbo -ASCAMCAT-, member of the Coordinator of Coca and Marijuana Growers -COCCAM- and member of the Patriotic March.	Peasant Leader	Unknown
11	1/13/20	Córdoba	Montelíbano	Jorge Luis Belancourt	Peasant leader and sports coordinator of the Community Action Board of the San Francisco del Ryo district, Montelíbano.	Peasant leader	Paramilitary groups
12	1/15/20	Chocó	Nóvita	Samuel Federico Peñalosa	Member of the Board of Directors of the Nóvita Major Community Council.	Afro-descendant Leader	ELN
13	1/16/20	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Neivan Yordan Tovar	Director of the Border Farmworkers Union of Putumayo -SINICAFROMAYO- and member of the Patriotic March.	Union leader	Unknown

**DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDHH-**

No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
14	1/17/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	Wilmar Alexander Sanpedro Posada	Member of the Community Action Board of the Guaimaro village in Tarazá, and member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Communal Leader	Paramilitary groups
15	1/17/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	Carlos Andrés Chavaría	Member of the Community Action Board of the Guaimaro village in Tarazá, and member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Communal Leader	Paramilitary groups
16	1/17/20	Córdoba	Tierralta	Luis Darío Rodríguez	Member of the Union of Displaced and Vulnerable Families of Tierra Association -UFADESUVUL- and of the Human Rights Network of Southern Córdoba.	Peasant leader	Unknown
17	1/21/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	Jaime José Vanegas Urueta	He promoted processes of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS- in the Buenos Aires area.	Peasant leader	Unknown
18	1/21/20	Antioquia	Sonsón	Hernando Herrera Arango	Community leader of the El Brasil village.	Community leader	Unknown
19	1/23/20	North of Santander	Convención	Fernando Quintero Mena	President of the Community Action Board of the Guasiles village. President of the Association of Boards of La Trinidad village. Delegate to the infrastructure table of the Development Plan with a Territorial Focus (PDET). Member of the Social Integration Committee of Catatumba.	Communal leader	Unknown
20	1/25/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Juan Antonio Riascos	Member of the Afrorenacer del Micay Community Council	Afro-descendant leader	Public Force
21	1/28/20	Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Bayron Rueda Ruiz	Member of the Community Action Board of the El Azul village in the municipality of Puerto Asís in Putumayo and former president of the Community Action Board of La 18 in Sucumbios, Ecuador.	Communal leader	Unknown
22	1/30/20	Valle del Cauca	Candelaria	Iván Giraldo	Citizen overseer. Former candidate to the Council of Candelaria.	Community leader	Unknown
23	2/2/20	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Javier Girón Triviño	Guard of the Nasa people in the KiweTeh-kksxa'wpo reservation.	Indigenous leader	FARC Dissidents
24	2/2/20	Arauca	Araquita	José Antonio Mendoza	President in charge of the Community Action Board of the Pueblo Nuevo village. Vice-president of the Board for the period 2016-2020.	Communal leader	Unknown
25	2/4/20	Boyacá	Cocuy	Libardo Arciniegas	Treasurer of the Community Action Board of Pachacual.	Communal leader	EIN

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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership Alleged responsible
26	2/6/20	Boyacá	Güicán	Yamid Alonso Silva	Environmental defender. Official of the El Cocuy National Natural Park.	Environmental Leader EIN
27	2/8/20	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Efrén de Jesús Ospina Velásquez	Vice President of the Community Action Board of the Totumito-Carboñeras village. Member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS.	Communal Leader Unknown
28	2/9/20	Caquetá	Belén de los Andes	Pedro Angucho Yunda	Traditional medic. Ancestral authority of the Misak People in the El Aguila reservation.	Indigenous Leader Unknown
29	2/9/20	Caquetá	Belén de los Andes	Felipe Angucho Yunda	Ancestral authority of the Misak people in the El Aguila reservation.	Indigenous Leader Unknown
30	09/02/2020	Caquetá	Puerto Rico	Pablo Emilio Gaona Campos	Treasurer of the Community Action Board, Etiópia village.	Communal leader Unknown
31	2/9/20	Córdoba	Pueblo Nuevo	Rafael Manotas	Member of the Community Action Board of the El Poblado district and community leader.	Communal Leader Unknown
32	2/10/20	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Luis Alberto Parra	Prosecutor of the Community Action Board of the Villa Fatima village.	Communal Leader Paramilitary groups
33	2/10/20	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Jader Alberto Parra	Coordinator of the Works Commission for the Community Action Board of the Villa Fatima village.	Communal Leader Paramilitary groups
34	2/16/20	Cauca	Miranda	Albeiro Silva Mosquera	Member of the Peasant Guard, of the Community Action Board of the La Morena village and of the Association for the Constitution of the Peasant Reserve Zone -ASPROZONAC.	Peasant leader Unknown
35	2/16/20	Cauca	Miranda	Luis Hugo Silva Mosquera	Member of the Peasant Guard, of the Community Action Board of the La Morena village and of the Association for the Constitution of the Peasant Reserve Zone -ASPROZONAC.	Peasant leader Unknown
36	2/17/20	Antioquia	Medellín	Miguel Ángel Castellanos Marín	Member of the Casa Morada Cultural Collective.	Youth leader Unknown
37	2/18/20	Nariño	Cumbal	Jorge Humberto Alpala	Indigenous leader of the Los Pastos community.	Indigenous leader Unknown
38	21/02/2020	Huila	Algeciras	Esder Pineda Peña	Peace signatory. Community leader and vice-president of the board of directors of the Multiactive Agricultural Cooperative for Peace - COOAGROPAP.	Community leader Unknown
39	21/02/2020	Antioquia	Segovia	Yuri Ortiz Moreno	Youth and Peace leader.	Youth leader Unknown

**DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDHH-**

No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
40	2/22/20	Cauca	Puerto Tejada	Luis Mario Talaga Wallis	Union leader of the National Union of Workers in the Agricultural Industry -SINTRAINAGRO-. Municipal delegate of the Florida subdirectorate, in Valle del Cauca. Founder of the National Union of Sugarcanne Cutlers -SINAI-CORTEROS-.	Union Leader	Unknown
41	2/29/20	Antioquia	Campamento	Dilan Arley Agudelo	Member of the Community Action Board of the La Frisoleria Village.	Communal Leader	Unknown
42	2/29/20	Antioquia	San José de Apartado	Amado Torres	Treasurer of the Community Action Board of the La Victoria village.	Communal Leader	Paramilitary groups
43	3/2/20	Huila	Campo Alegre	Julio Gutiérrez Avilés	Founder of the Association of Campoalegre Workers -ATC-. Member of the El Esmero Association Group. President of the Community Action Board of the El Esmero village.	Communal Leader	Unknown
44	3/3/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	William Ramiro Montoya	Vice-president of the Communal Action Board of Puerto Antioquia. Member of the Association of Fishermen and Farmers of Puerto Antioquia -APAF-.	Communal Leader	Unknown
45	3/7/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Jorge Macana	Member of the Departmental Board of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Peasant Leader	ELN
46	3/8/20	Cauca	Guachené	Edwin Alexis Vergara	Delegate before the Union Assembly of La Cabaña Sugar Mills -SINTRAINCABAÑA-.	Union Leader	Unknown
47	3/11/20	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Cristian Adrián Angulo	Social manager in the llanoverde neighborhood, Cali.	Community Leader	Unknown
48	3/15/20	Cundinamarca	Bogotá	Luis Eladio Mecha	Member of the Woumann chapter in Bogotá.	Indigenous Leader	Unknown
49	3/19/20	Antioquia	San Francisco	Ángel Ovidio Quintero	Member of the association of artisanal miners and president of the council of the San Francisco municipality.	Community Leader	Unknown
50	3/19/20	Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Marco Leopoldo Rivadeneira	President of the Peasant Association of Puerto Asís -ASOPEUERTOASÍS-. Member of the National Board of the National Agrarian Coordinator -CNA-. Member of the Peoples Congress. Speaker of the National Operating Committee of the Colombia Europe United States Coordination -CCEEU-. Regional spokesman of the National Process of Guarantees.	Peasant Leader	FARC Dissidents
51	3/19/20	Norte de Santander	Puerto Santander	Ivo Humberto Bracamonte Quiroz	Director of the virtual community news «NPS».	Community Leader	Paramilitary groups



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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
52	3/23/20	Valle del Cauca	Bolivar	Omar Guasiruma Nacabera	Indigenous guard of the Emberá people.	Indigenous Leader	ELN
53	3/23/20	Valle del Cauca	Bolivar	Ernesto Guasiruma Nacabera	Indigenous guard of the Emberá people.	Indigenous Leader	ELN
54	3/24/20	Bolivar	San Pablo de Cimarra	Carlota Isabel Salinas Pérez	Member of the Female Popular Organization -OFFP. Member of the Civil Defense in the San Pablo municipality.	Community Leader	Unknown
55	3/26/20	Norte de Santander	Sardinata	Alejandro Carvajal	Promoter of substitution of crops for illicit use. Treasurer of the Community Action Board of the Santa Teresita village. Member of the Sardinata Sugarcane and Panela producers' association -ASOCAPASAR.	Peasant Leader	Public Force
56	3/26/20	Nariño	Barbacoas	Wilder García	Indigenous Awá leader of the Tortugaña Telembí Reservation.	Indigenous Leader	Unknown
57	3/27/20	Cauca	Totoró	Marlylly Fernanda Quina Campo	Paniquitá indigenous Chapter.	Peasant Leader	Spouse
58	08/04/2020	Valle Del Cauca	Jamundí	Miguel Santiago Gómez	Community leader.	Community leader	Unknown
59	4/13/20	Cundinamarca	Bogotá	Jairo Beltrán Becerra	Defender of the rights of the LGBTI community in the district of La Candelaria, Bogotá. Member of the Community Action Board.	LGBTI Leader	Unknown
60	4/17/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Teodomiro Sotelo Anacona	Member of the Afrorenacer del Micay Community Council, the National Agrarian Coordinator (CNA) and the Peoples' Congress (CP).	Afro-descendant Leader	FARC Dissidents
61	4/19/20	Cauca	Buenos Aires	Mario Chilhuoso	Member of the Association of Peasant Workers and Small Agricultural Producers of the Buenos Aires Municipality in Cauca -ASTCAP-, of the Process of Popular Unity of Southwestern Colombia -PUPSOC- and of the Patriotic March Social and Political Coordination.	Peasant Leader	FARC Dissidents
62	4/22/20	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Hugo de Jesús Giraldo López	Defender of the rights of victims of the armed conflict and land claimants. Vice-President of the Association of Peasant Workers and Small Agricultural Producers of the Municipality of Buenos Aires Cauca -ASTCAP-, of the Process of Popular Unity of Southwestern Colombia -PUPSOC- and of the Patriotic March Social and Political Coordination of Cauca.	Peasant Leader	FARC Dissidents
63	4/22/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Jesús Albeiro Riascos Riascos	Member of the Renacer del Micay Afro Community Council.	Community Leader	FARC Dissidents

DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDH-

No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
64	4/22/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Sabino Angulo Advincula	Member of the Renacer del Micay Afro Community Council.	Community Leader	FARC Dissidents
65	4/24/20	Cauca	Almaguer	Floro Samboni Gómez	President of the Community Action Board of the Loma Larga Bajo village.	Communal Leader	Unknown
66	4/25/20	Magdalena	Santa María	Alejandro Llinás Suárez	Founder of the Calabazo village's Community Action Board.	Environmental Leader	Paramilitary groups
67	4/27/20	Antioquia	Cáceres	Carlos Mario Cañaveral	Integrante de la Junta de Acción Comunal de la vereda Tacuyarca.	Communal Leader	Unknown
68	4/27/20	Antioquia	Abejorral	Jairo de Jesús Jiménez Isaza	Principal of the Rural Educational Institution «Zoila Duque Baena». Member of the USIDEA union.	Educational Leader	Unknown
69	4/29/20	Cauca	Mercaderes	Álvaro Narváez Daza	President of the Community Action Board and member of the Palenque La Torre Community Council.	Communal Leader	FARC Dissidents
70	4/30/20	Cauca	Mercaderes	Uben Guerrero	Former President of the Community Action Board and Community Leader of the Curacas village.	Community Leader	Unknown
71	4/30/20	Arauca	Arauca	Pedro Elías Calderón	Treasurer of the Community Action Board of the Santa Fe neighborhood. Delegate of the Association of Community Action Boards of Arauca.	Communal Leader	Unknown
72	5/4/20	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Carlos Andrés Sánchez Villa	Vice President of the Community Action Board of the Cayo Raya village and member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Communal Leader	Unknown
73	06/05/2020	Nariño	Barbacoas	Deiro Alexander Pérez Bisbicus	Leader, Indigenous Unit of the AWA People -UNIPA-.	Indigenous leader	EIN
74	5/13/20	Antioquia	Cáceres	Taylor Cruz Gil	President of the Community Action Board of La Cantaleta neighborhood.	Communal Leader	Paramilitary groups
75	5/13/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	Julio César Hernández Salcedo	Member of the Community Action Board of the San Antonio village in San José de Uré, of the Association of Peasants of Bajo Cauca -ASOCBAC- and of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Communal Leader	Paramilitary groups
76	5/15/20	Valle del Cauca	Argelia	Javier García Guaguarabe	Indigenous guard in the Baniá Chami reservation of the Emberá people.	Indigenous Leader	Unknown
77	5/16/20	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Jorge Enrique Oramas	Environmental defender and leader of the Biocanto del Milenio project to promote food security	Environmental Leader	Unknown

DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDH-							
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78	5/16/20	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Freddy Angarita Martínez	Leader of human settlements in Cúcuta	Community leader	Unknown
79	5/18/20	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Emérito Digno Buendía Martínez	Member of the Catumbao Peasant Association -ASCAMCAT, of the Community Action Board of the Tatunito village and of the National Coordinator of Coca, Poppy and Marijuana Growers -COCCAM-.	Peasant leader	Public Force
80	5/19/20	Cesar	Becerril	Aramis Arenas Bayona	President of the Community Action Board of the Canada Village, Estados Unidos township.	Communal leader	Unknown
81	5/21/20	Vichada	Cumaribo	Olga Lucía Hernández	Former president of the Community Action Board of the Puerto Nariño inspection and Community leader.	Community leader	Unknown
82	5/26/20	Huila	Algeciras	Saúl Rojas González	President of the Community Action Board of the San Juanito neighborhood.	Communal leader	Unknown
83	5/26/20	Bolívar	Tiquisio	Edwin Emiro Acosta Ochoa	Member of the Commission of Interlocution of Southern Bolívar; Central and Southern Cesar -CISBSC-, of the Agricultural Association of Tiquisio and shareholder of the Society of Mixed Agricultural and Mining Economy SEMAAM SAS.	Community leader	Paramilitary groups
84	5/28/20	Cauca	Corinto	María Nelly Cuetia Dagua	Traditional medic in the Nasa Los Andes indigenous community, Corinto municipality.	Peasant leader	FARC Dissidents
85	5/28/20	Cauca	Corinto	Pedro Ángel María Tróchez	Traditional medic in the Nasa Los Andes indigenous community, Corinto municipality.	Indigenous leader	FARC Dissidents
86	5/31/20	Norte de Santander	Chitagá	Joel Aguablanca Villamizar	Director of the Association of Traditional Authorities and U'was Chapters, -ASOUWA-: Indigenous Nation Education Coordinator.	Indigenous leader	Public Force
87	5/31/20	Valle del Cauca	Florida	Hermes Loaiza Montoya	Secretary of the Pueblo Nuevo Community Action Board.	Communal leader	Unknown
88	6/1/20	Córdoba	Puerto Libertador	Arcángel Pantoja	Founder and member of the Peasant Association of Southern Córdoba -ASCUCUCOR-.	Peasant leader	Paramilitary groups
89	6/1/20	Córdoba	Puerto Libertador	Omar Agudelo	Founder and member of the Peasant Association of Southern Córdoba -ASCUCUCOR-: Member of the Community Action Board of the Río Sucto village.	Communal leader	Paramilitary groups
90	02/06/2020	Quindío	Amenia	Rosalía Álvarez Monsalve	Vice President of the Community Action Board, Patio Bonito Alto neighborhood	Communal leader	Unknown

**DATABASE OF MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020 -SIADDDHH-**

No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
91	6/3/20	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Julio Humberto Moreno Ace	President of the International Organ Human Rights Foundation. Member of the Southwest Minga and the Peoples Congress.	Community Leader	Unknown
92	6/8/20	Putumayo	San Miguel	Edison León Pérez	President of the Community Action Board of the San Juan del Bosco village.	Communal Leader	Unknown
93	6/9/20	Putumayo	Orito	Leidy Viviana Trampela	Indigenous guard of the Nasa Kuesh Kiwe Chapter in the Bellavista village. Member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS-.	Peasant Leader	Spouse
94	6/15/20	Antioquia	Tarazá	Edier Adán Lopera	Coordinator of the Conciliation Committee of the Uriales Community Action Board. Member of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use -PNIS- and of the Peasant Association of Bajo Cauca -ASOCBAC-.	Peasant Leader	Paramilitary groups
95	6/16/20	Nariño	Samaniego	José Ernesto Córdoba Rodríguez	President of the Paola Isabel Neighborhood Community Action Board.	Communal Leader	Unknown
96	6/18/20	Cauca	Guapi	Gracelio Micolta	Spokesperson for the Alto Guapi Community Council.	Afro-descendant Leader	Unknown
97	6/23/20	Norte de Santander	Convención	Carmen Angel Avendaño Yarudo	President of the El Hoyo village Community Action Board.	Communal Leader	Unknown
98	6/26/20	Cauca	Páez	Luz Miriam Vargas Castaño	Member of the Avirama Reservation and the Nasa Chhāxpha Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities. She led the «PazAdentro» productive project.	Peasant Leader	Spouse
99	6/27/20	Cauca	Morales	Antonio Cuero	Guard at territorial control checkpoint.	Peasant Leader	Unknown
100	6/27/20	Cauca	El Tambo	Agustín Imbachí Gómez	Peasant Leader de la vereda Cañadas, corregimiento de Huilito.	Peasant Leader	FARC Dissidents
101	6/27/20	Cauca	Morales	Rosalbina Becoche Yandi	Guard at territorial control checkpoint and leader of the Familias en Acción (Families in Action) program.	Peasant Leader	Unknown
102	6/27/20	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Yanny Yaffer Vanegas	Member of the Association of Peasant Workers and Producers of the Guayabero River -ASTRACAGUA-.	Community Leader	Public Force
103	6/28/20	Chocó	Pizarro	José Javier Uragama Chamorro	Indigenous Governor of the Emberá People in the Agua Clara community.	Indigenous Leader	Unknown
104	29/06/2020	Nariño	Pasto	Luis Juvenicio Gómez	Leader of the cab drivers union. Member of the Departmental Strike Committee.	Human Rights Defending leader	Unknown

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105	03/07/2020	Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Eduardo Alemeza Papamija	Member of the Community Action Board of the Cabaña village.	Communal leader	Public Force
106	04/07/2020	Huila	Algeciras	Gentil Posos Lizcano	Member of the Community Action Board of the El Puente village.	Communal leader	Unknown
107	04/07/2020	Quindío	Circasia	Mateo López Mejía	LGBTI Activist.	LGBTI leader	Unknown
108	04/07/2020	Chocó	Bajo Baudó	Rubilio Papelito Limón	Educator and Community leader in the Emberá Río Puricha indigenous reservation.	Community leader	Unknown
109	04/07/2020	Valle del Cauca	Roldanillo	Zury Saday Varela	Leader of LGBTI community processes.	LGBTI leader	Unknown
110	05/07/2020	Cauca	El Tambo	Paola del Carmen Mena Ortiz	Member of the Community Council Afro Renacer of the Mityc Canyon.	Afro-descendant Leader	FARC dissidents
111	05/07/2020	Cauca	El Tambo	Victor Alfonso Calvo Guevara	Member of the Peasant Association of Huisitó.	Peasant leader	FARC dissidents
112	05/07/2020	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Edwin García Agudelo	Treasurer of the sub-directorate of the Gasoline Workers Union -Sintragasolina	Community leader	Unknown
113	06/07/2020	Cauca	El Tambo	Armando Suárez Rodríguez	Member of the Community Council Afro Renacer of the Mityc Canyon.	Afro-descendant Leader	FARC dissidents
114	07/07/2020	Nariño	Ipiales	James Andrés Montaña Esterilla	Spokesperson of the Nueva Esperanza Community Council, Cofanía Jardines de Sucumbios township. Association of Afro-Amazonian Community Councils of the San Miguel River banks -ASOCCAFRAIN.	Afro-descendant leader	Paramilitary groups
115	09/07/2020	Nariño	Llorente	Rodrigo Salazar Quiñonez	Deputy Governor of the Awá de Piguambi Palangala Indigenous Reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
116	09/07/2020	Cauca	Santander de quilichao	Florentino Toconás Mensa	Educator of the Canoas reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
117	13/07/2020	Huila	Baraya	Mauricio Sandoval Lara	President of the Agricultural Producers Association of Baraya.	Peasant leader	Unknown
118	18/07/2020	Cauca	Morales	Sigifredo Gutiérrez	President of the Community Action Board of San Isidro township	Communal leader	FARC dissidents
119	18/07/2020	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Ernesto Aguilar Barreras	Member of the Veredal Committee of ASCAMCAT and of the Community Action Board of the Totumito village.	Peasant leader	Paramilitary groups

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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
120	26/07/2020	Cauca	Corinto	José Gustavo Arcila Rivera	Member of the Peasant Guard and of the Land Committee of the Association of Peasant Workers of the Corinto Municipality Peasant Reserve Zone - AS-TRAZONAC; an affiliate of the United Agricultural and Cattle Workers Federation -FENSUAGRO; of the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones -ANZORC; of the Process of Popular Unity of the Southwest of Colombia -PUPSOC; and of the Social and Political Coordination Patriotic March of Cauca.	Peasant leader	Unknown
121	27/07/2020	Nariño	Barbacoas	Fabio Alfonso Guanga García	Former governor of the San Francisco community.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
122	30/07/2020	Norte de Santander	Cimitarra	Luis Carlos Gómez	President of the Community Action Board of the Aterrado village.	Communal leader	Unknown
123	03/08/2020	Valle del Cauca	Buga	Luisa Avila Henao	LGBTI defender	LGBTI leader	Unknown
124	04/08/2020	Huila	Pitalito	Álvaro Menza Peña	Former President of the Community Action Board of the La Laguna township.	Community leader	Unknown
125	05/08/2020	Arauca	Araucuita	Mauricio Pérez Martínez	Governor of the La Vorágine reservation, La Ilusión community of the Hitinú people.	Indigenous leader	FARC dissidents
126	06/08/2020	Cauca	Piamonte	Libardo Rosero Delgado	Community leader and former councilman of the municipality of Piedmont.	Community leader	EIN
127	07/08/2020	Bolívar	Montecristo	Hernando José Molina	Peace signatory and member of the Montecristo Miners Association.	Community leader	EIN
128	10/08/2020	Nariño	Ipiales	Héctor Afranio Quilismal Cuatral	Member of the El Gran Cumbal indigenous reservation, Pastos people.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
129	11/08/2020	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Patrocino Bonilla	Founder of the Asokinchas indigenous movement, member of the Peoples Congress and the Agrarian National Coordinator -CNA-.	Afro-descendant leader	Paramilitary groups
130	13/08/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Uberney Muñoz	Member of the Peasant Workers Association of Algeria ASCAMTA, Peasant leader, community and political leader of the Popular Peasant Movement.	Peasant leader	Unknown
131	13/08/2020	Cauca	Corinto	Abelardo Liz Cuesta	A journalist of the Nasa people, he worked for the community radio station Nasa Nation.	Community leader	Public Force
132	18/08/2020	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Jaime Eduardo Monge Hamman	Founder of the ASOCAMPESINA organization and member of the Pachamama Foundation.	Environmental leader	Unknown

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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
133	19/08/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Fabio Andrés Gómez Grande	Presidente de la Junta de Acción Comunal de la vereda La Cristalina.	Communal leader	FARC dissidents
134	21/08/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Jesús Casanova Canticús	Leader of the Indigenous Unit of the AVÁ People -UNIPA- in the Pulgande Campo Alegre de Tumaco reservation.	Indigenous leader	FARC dissidents
135	24/08/2020	Chocó	Riosucio	Edis Manuel Caré Pérez	President of the Local Council of the community of Despensa Media in the Curbaradó Community Council and member of the Community Council of the La Larga and Tumaradó rivers COCOLATU.	Afro-descendant Leader	Unknown
136	25/08/2020	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Rita Rubiela Bayona Alfonso	Vice President of the Community Action Board of the Once de Noviembre neighborhood.	Communal leader	Unknown
137	28/08/2020	Bolívar	Santa Rosa de Lima	Jorge Iván Ramos Camacho	Peace signatory, member of the Comunes party, member of the Magdalena Medio Territorial Political Council and member of the PNIS strategic direction board.	Community leader	EIN
138	29/08/2020	Bolívar	San Pablo	Fernando de Jesús Gaviria García	President of the Community Action Board of the San Juan Alto village. Member of the Comunes party, the Peoples' Congress and the National Agrarian Coordinator -CNA-.	Peasant leader	Paramilitary groups
139	29/08/2020	Bolívar	San Pablo	Omar Alcaraz	Prosecutor of the Community Action Board of San Juan Alto and member of the Comunes party.	Communal leader	Paramilitary groups
140	29/08/2020	Meta	Puerto Rico	Julio César Sogamoso	President of the Community Action Board of Barranco Colorado and member of the Small and Medium-Sized Producers Association of the Catre River -AGROCAFRE-.	Peasant leader	FARC dissidents
141	31/08/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Jhon Montero	Vice-president of the Parents' Association of the Sinai Educational Institution.	Community leader	Unknown
142	01/09/2020	Antioquia	Tarazá	Sandra Banda Meneses	President of the Community Action Board of the El Paraiso neighborhood in La Caucana village.	Communal leader	Paramilitary groups
143	02/09/2020	Putumayo	San Miguel	Franklin Velázquez	Community leader.	Community leader	Unknown
144	03/09/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Juan Pablo Prado Bolaños	Avá indigenous guard and teacher in the Piguambi Palangala reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
145	06/09/2020	Chocó	Medio Baudó	José Nelson Tapic Caizamo	Indigenous governor of the community of Villa Blanca Dubasita in the municipality of Medio Baudó.	Indigenous leader	Unknown

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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership	Alleged responsible
146	11/09/2020	Córdoba	Montelíbano	Cristóbal José Ramos Ayazo	President of the Community Action Board of the Villa Clemen neighborhood.	Communal leader	Unknown
147	11/09/2020	Cauca	Totoró	Oliverio Conejo	Ancestral Elder and coordinator of the health program of the Totoroez people.	Indigenous leader	FARC dissidents
148	12/09/2020	Meta	El Castillo	Simón Ochoa	Member of the Community Action Board of Caño Claro.	Communal leader	Unknown
149	20/09/2020	Nariño	Mallama	Alba Alexandra Pizanda Cuestas	Spokeswoman of the indigenous council of Gran Mallama de Santa Cruz, Los Pastos territory.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
150	22/09/2020	Córdoba	San José de Uré	Santo Manuel Ballazar Peña	Indigenous guard of the Nueva Ilusión cabildo of the Alto San Jorge Zenú reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
151	28/09/2020	Risaralda	Dosquebradas	Jorge Luis Quintero Villada	President of the Community Action Board of the Sabanitas village.	Community leader	Unknown
152	01/10/2020	Antioquia	Medellín	Campo Elías Galindo	Community and union leader, historian, intellectual and member of the political movement Colombia Humana.	Community leader	Unknown
153	03/10/2020	Cauca	Cajitío	Jayder Esteven Quintana Salinas	Member of the Agricultural and Cattle Union Federation (Federación Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria). He was a member of the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones, the Process of Popular Unity of the Southwest of Colombia and the Social and Political Coordination of the Patriotic March in the department of Cauca.	Union leader	Unknown
154	03/10/2020	Nariño	Barbacoas	Ana Lucía Bisbitús	Leader of the Awá Pipalta Palví Yaguapí Indigenous Reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
155	07/10/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Ases Euloquio Pascal Rodríguez	Leader of the Awá La Brava Indigenous Reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
156	10/10/2020	Chocó	Carmen del Darién	Oswaldo Rojas	Community leader.	Community leader	Paramilitary groups
157	12/10/2020	Cauca	Suárez	Fredy Güetío Zambrano	Former governor of the Nasa Cerro Tíjeras indigenous reservation and former president of the Community Action Board of the Agua Clara village.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
158	13/10/2020	Cauca	Piamonte	Nelson Ramos Barrera	Member of the Municipal Association of Peasant Workers of Piamonte Cauca -ASMITRACAMPIC-.	Peasant leader	Unknown
159	13/10/2020	Antioquia	El Bagre	Mary Luz Pérez Camarño	Member of the Sowing Women Program.	Women's leader	Paramilitary groups

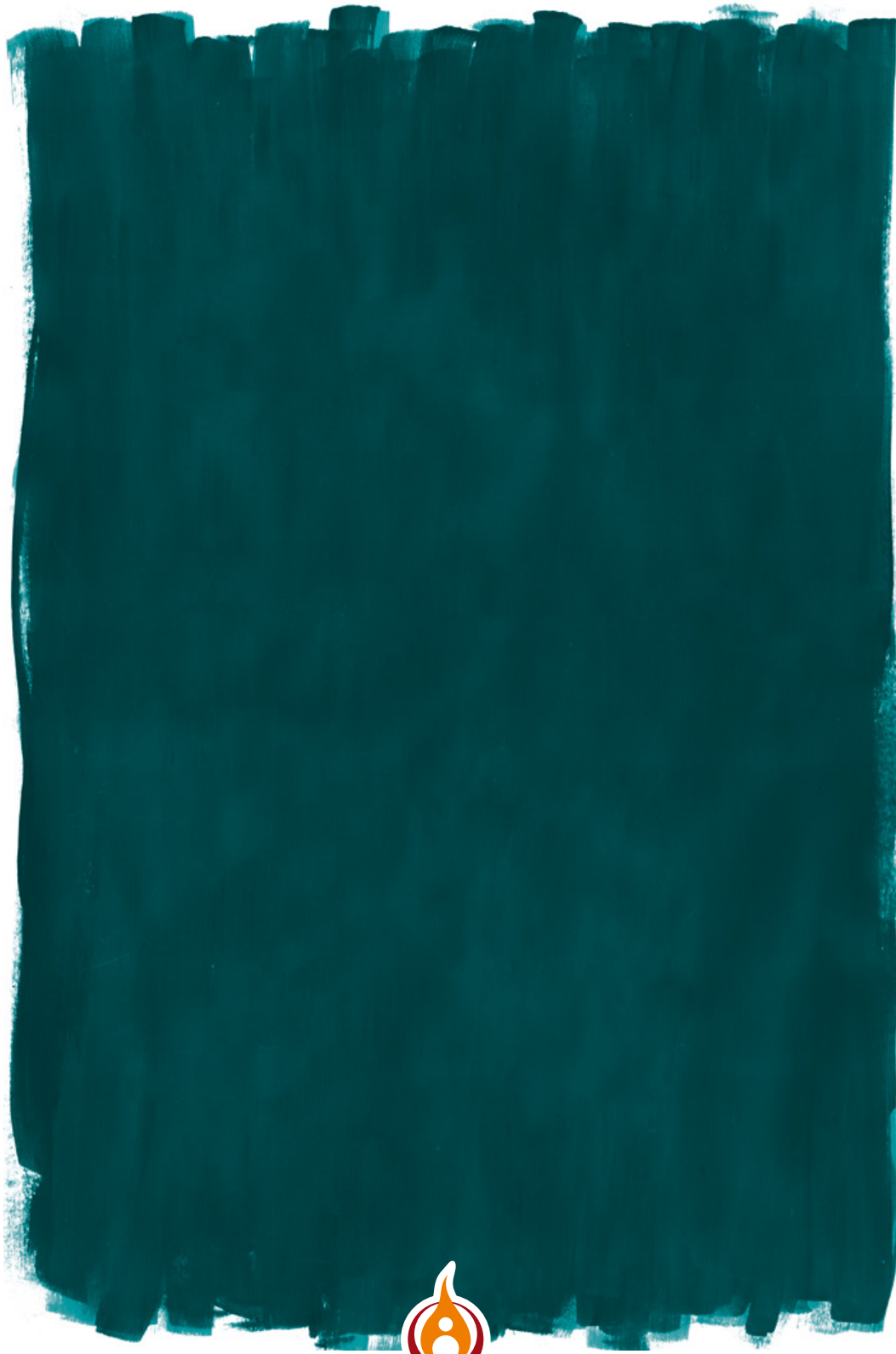


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No.	Date of incident	Department where it took place	Municipality where it took place	Victim	Organization	Type of leadership Alleged responsible
160	14/10/2020	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Erlin Forastero Undagama	Educator and indigenous governor of the Emberá people in the Tierra Alta community.	Indigenous leader Paramilitary groups
161	16/10/2020	Meta	La Uribe	Jesús Monroy Ayala	Leader of reincorporation of former FARCEP combatants.	Community leader Unknown
162	17/10/2020	Antioquia	Tarazá	Jhon Jairo Guzmán Pulgarín	Vice President of the El Tesorito Community Action Board.	Communal leader Paramilitary groups
163	19/10/2020	Huila	Campo Alegre	Eduardo Alarcón Córdoba	President of the Agricultural Association of Putumayo, member and founder of the Colombian Peasant Action and promoter of the Peasant Women's Committee.	Peasant leader Unknown
164	20/10/2020	Cauca	Popayán	Gustavo Herrera Gutiérrez	Community leader.	Community leader Unknown
165	21/10/2020	Nariño	Pasto	Franco Ojeda Delgado	Sports promoter and Community leader.	Community leader Unknown
166	26/10/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Carlos Navía	Founder of the Argelia Community Action Board Association. Member of the National Agrarian Coordinator and the Peoples' Congress.	Communal leader Unknown
167	29/10/2020	Chocó	Nuquí	Juana María Perea Plata	Environmental defender.	Environmental leader Paramilitary groups
168	29/10/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Pomplio Narvaez	Traditional medic.	Indigenous leader FARC dissidents
169	01/11/2020	Cauca	López de Micay	Audberto Riascos	Member of the El Playón Community Council.	Afro-descendant leader FARC dissidents
170	03/11/2020	Norte Santander	Ocarra	Jorge Luis Solano Vega	Member of Redepaz, director of Tierra y Vida (land & life) and member of the Territorial Board of Ocaña Victims.	Victims' leader Unknown
171	03/11/2020	Antioquia	El Peñol	Luis Gonzalo Hincapié	President of the Community Action Board of La Cristalina village.	Communal leader Unknown
172	07/11/2020	Caquetá	Cartagena del Chairá	Pastor Cardona Bolívar	Prosecutor of the Community Action Board of La Uribe village, member of the Procarreteras Committee and president of the Parents' Association of Núcleo Nueve.	Communal leader Unknown
173	08/11/2020	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Ever Eduardo Velásquez Cuellar	Member of the Community Action Board of the José María township.	Communal leader Paramilitary groups
174	15/11/2020	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Genaro Isabare Forastero	Indigenous leader of the Ankozó Carú and Dubasa reservation of the Emberá Dabida people.	Indigenous leader Paramilitary groups

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175	15/11/2020	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Eneriet Penna	Community leader, councilwoman of the Puerto Guzmán municipality.	Community leader	Unknown
176	19/11/2020	Nariño	Linares	Jonny Walter Castro	Member of the Table for Effective Participation of Victims through the disability approach in Linares, Nariño.	Victims' leader	Unknown
177	21/11/2020	Cauca	Argelia	Libio Chilito	Prosecutor of the Community Action Board of El Mango township.	Communal leader	Unknown
178	23/11/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Bayron Alirio Revelo Insuasty	Educator and secretary of environment, housing and social development of the Nariño Teachers Union –SIMANA.	Union leader	Unknown
179	23/11/2020	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Edgar Hernández	Member of the Peasant Workers Association of Alto Mekaya -ATCAM; member of Fensuagro and of the Coordination of the Patriotic March in the municipality of Puerto Caicedo.	Community leader	Unknown
180	30/11/2020	Chocó	Quibdó	Harlin David Rivas Ospina	Member of the National Network of Environmental Youth.	Environmental leader	Unknown
181	30/11/2020	Nariño	Ricaurte	Omar Bisbiciús	Member of the Major Chapter Awá Cabildo of Ricaurte CAAWAWARI and member of the Indigenous Guard of the La Esperanza Reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
182	03/12/2020	Meta	La Macarena	Javier Francisco Parra	Regional Coordinator of the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Macarena Special Management Area -CORMACARENA.	Environmental leader	Unknown
183	03/12/2020	Chocó	Bahía Solano	Miguel Tapi Rito	Indigenous leader of the Emberá Dóbida people, former governor and spokesperson for the indigenous communities of El Brazo and Bakuru Purru.	Indigenous leader	Paramilitary groups
184	05/12/2020	Cauca	Buenos Aires	Guldon Solís Ambuila	Leader of the Munchique community.	Afro-descendant leader	FARC dissidents
185	05/12/2020	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Carlos Escué	Indigenous leader of the Munchique Los Tigres reservation, local coordinator of youth organizations.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
186	06/12/2020	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Joaquín Antonio Ramírez	Member of the Pacific Cimarrones Community Council in the village of El Cedro, Cisneros township.	Community leader	Unknown
187	07/12/2020	Casanare	Tauramena	Julio Velázquez	President of the Community Action Board of the Paso Cusiana village.	Communal leader	Unknown
188	09/12/2020	Nariño	Ricaurte	Darwin Rene Bisbiciús Guanga	Indigenous guard in the Awá community of the Inda Sabaleta reservation, llorente village, Tumaco.	Indigenous leader	Unknown

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189	09/12/2020	Antioquia	El Bagre	Elkin David Martelo Chacón (Danny Chacón)	Defender of the LGBTI community. He belonged to the Diverse Board.	LGBTI leader	Paramilitary groups
190	11/12/2020	Antioquia	Yolombó	Elizabeth Betancur	National Network of Communal Women of Colombia, coordinator of Communal Training of the Yolombó Chapter.	Women's leader	Unknown
191	13/12/2020	Cauca	Páez	Freiner Lemus	Indigenous guard of the Nasa people in the Togui-ma reservation..	Indigenous leader	Unknown
192	16/12/2020	Cauca	Buenos Aires	María Adriana Díaz León	Community leader.	Communal leader	Unknown
193	17/12/2020	Antioquia	Andes	Alirio de Jesús Serna Sierra	Manager of social projects.	Community leader	Unknown
194	18/12/2020	Cauca	Timbio	Franco Nativel Salamanca Hoyos	Member of the Peasant Workers Association of San Sebastián; of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Unity Process of Southwestern Colombia (PUPSOC); of the Patriotic March and representative of the Peasant Movement of Coca, Poppy and Marijuana Growers (COCCAM).	Community leader	Unknown
195	22/12/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Luis Alberto Anay Ruiz	Educator and Afro Descending leader.	Afrodescendant Leader	Unknown
196	23/12/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Fablio Armando Guanga Quisidal	Member of the Awá Gran Rosario indigenous reservation.	Indigenous leader	Unknown
197	27/12/2020	Bolivar	Montecristo	Rosa María Mendoza	Peace signatory. Founder of the Women's Cooperative ASOVIBOL.	Community leader	Unknown
198	28/12/2020	Nariño	Tumaco	Omar Moreno Ibaqué	Member of the independent agricultural workers union of Meta.	Peasant leader	FARC dissidents
199	30/12/2020	Cauca	Popayán	Norbey Antonio Rivera	Member of the Peasant Association in Algeria.	Peasant leader	Unknown





**PROGRAMA  
SOMOS DEFENSORES**  
PROGRAMA NO GUBERNAMENTAL DE PROTECCIÓN A  
DEFENSORES DE DERECHOS HUMANOS