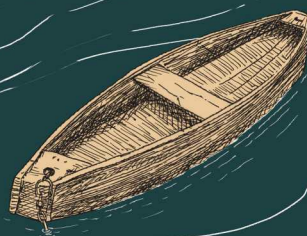


INTERLUDE



Annual Report 2022

Information System about Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia -SIADDDH-



PROGRAMA SOMOS DEFENSORES
PROGRAMA NO GOBIERNAMENTAL DE PROTECCIÓN A DEFENSORES DE DERECHOS HUMANOS



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2023

The Somos Defensores (We Are Defenders) Program, 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 program is formed by:



This edition was made by the Somos Defensores Program, under the direction of the MINGA Association

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Embajada de Noruega

La gente
cambia
el mundo

Diakonia

The work of the Somos Defensores Program is possible in 2022 thanks to the economic and political support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the cooperation agencies Misereor, Diakonia, International Amnesty and Bread for the World.

Introduction

Colombia could well be seen as a piece of music, a composition with many tones, but in essence melancholic and full of uncertainty. The music never stops playing, but there is almost never a change in the melody. The year 2022 was a particular year for the country, because finally, after years of listening to the same tones, a new piece of music was heard, it was an **interlude**, an intersection towards a new composition that seemed different and more hopeful.

The arrival of a new government in August became a possibility of transformation for the country, so that communities and people who for decades have been on the margins could finally be considered and an opportunity to make way for the transformation of security conditions in the regions so that the civilian population and, particularly, human rights defenders and social leaders could carry out their work with all the guarantees.

That is why our annual report 2022 is entitled **interlude**, which is the state in which we consider we are at present, a moment of change between the usual melody and a new piece, what will the new work sound like? We still don't know for sure, but we cling to the hope that it may be different, although so far, we see a complex reality of the strengthening of illegal armed groups, the continuity of disputes for the control of territory

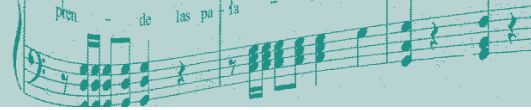
and the persistence of selective violence.

During 2022, human rights defenders and social leaders were victims of 840 aggressions, a fairly high record that evidences the risks faced by those who defend human rights in the country and the repertoire of forms of violence to which they are exposed in this context. In this period the murder of 197 defenders was verified, which means an increase of 42% compared to the year 2021, a number that almost equals the figure of 2020 when 199 murders were recorded, the highest number of defenders killed in one year confirmed by our information system.

In this way, this report aims to show the melody of political transition, on the one hand, there is hope for the possibilities of achieving guarantees for the lives of communities and human rights defenders and, on the other hand, the reality of change that is slow, full of stumbles and that is taking place in a highly conflictive context.

These issues are addressed in three chapters. The first chapter, entitled **Change of partiture**, highlights aspects that are part of the new political bet, especially two of the major issues that have been proposed by the new government. On the one hand, the Total Peace Law, an ambitious initiative that has made progress but not





without stumbles and difficulties; on the other hand, the emergency plan for the protection of human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories, which includes very important elements for the construction of public policies of guarantees, which for its formulation had the active participation of human rights organizations, among other important aspects, but which at the same time has shortcomings in its implementation. In addition, it should be noted that these initiatives occur in the midst of a complex context of reconfiguration of the armed conflict and marked by 9 territorial conflict hotspots, as Indepaz points out.

The second chapter, entitled **Adagio**, shows that despite the changes that the government is trying to implement, this dynamic has not been transferred to the control and investigation bodies, which continue to be in debt with human rights defenders and social leaders. On the one hand, the Attorney General's Office, which does not present sufficient progress in the investigation of cases of human rights defenders' murders and other types of aggressions such as threats, causing the persistence of impunity. It is also noted that other bodies, such as the Attorney General's Office, also continue to be indebted to the situation and if there are results, it is impossible to demonstrate them due to their limited responses to the rights of petition. Finally, it is noted with concern the high number of Early Warnings issued in 2022 by the Ombudsman's Office and, despite this, the consummation of the risks manifested in the deficient state response.

The third chapter, entitled **Dissonance**, presents an analysis of the cases of aggressions documented and confirmed during 2022 by our Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia -SIADDHH-. In this way, a trend of persistence of selective violence in the country is exposed, with the confirmation of 840 aggressions of different types, which shows the diversity of violent acts faced by social leaders and human rights defenders. It is recognized that all forms of violence are serious and generate affectations to the lives of those who defend rights, however, a particular concern is highlighted about lethal aggressions such as murder, due to the significant increase in this type of violent act of which 197 cases were confirmed in 2022, which means an increase of 42% in relation to the previous year. The fact that this type of cases continues to increase is of concern because dozens of people continue to be murdered each year and the social processes of which they were part are seriously affected without effective measures to curb this situation. It is also considered that the territorial factor is a determining element in the behavior of violence, and for this reason this chapter focuses on the territories with the highest concentration of murders, with the acknowledgement that in order to understand the aggressions against defenders it is essential to observe the geography of violence.

In conclusion, this report is an invitation to continue reflecting and calling for action on the behavior of selective violence against human rights





defenders in Colombia, understanding that the aggressions committed against them have a structural and multidimensional origin, in addition to the fact that they depend on the state response or, in the case of Colombia, the precarious state response. We also want to recognize that behind every figure in this report there is a human rights defender and that the violence they receive has an impact on multiple levels, as it also affects their families, organizations and communities, destroys processes and affects us as a society by seriously wounding democracy.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to thank all the organizations and individuals who are always present in the process of the Somos Defensores Program to produce the periodic publications. Our sincere thanks to all those organizations and individuals who provided us with inputs for the preparation of this report: Early Warning System -SAT- of the Ombudsman's Office; Office in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca; Development and Peace Foundation -FUNDEPAZ; Per-

manent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Risaralda; Yariagués Corporation; Territories for a Dignified Life; ORIPAP; CINEP; Sumapaz Foundation; Joel Sierra Human Rights Foundation; Campaign for Life, Integrity, Dignity and Autonomy of Social and Popular Organizations Soacha; Corporation for Education and Citizen Self-management -CEAC-; Colombia Diversa; Sisma Mujer and the Cordoba Controversial Social Foundation -CORDOBERXIA-. Thank you for your trust and your conviction in the importance of the work carried out from our information system.

We would also like to thank the cooperation agencies and organizations that support us in our daily work and encourage us to continue with it, such as Bread for the World, Misereor, Global Witness, Amnesty International and Front Line Defenders, and especially the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Colombia and Diakonia Sweden, for their constant support has boosted the work of the Somos Defensores Program and the production of periodical publications to make visible the risk situation faced by human rights defenders and social leaders in Colombia.



IN MEMORY OF THE MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

During 2022 violence took the lives of 197 social leaders and human rights defenders in Colombia, who from their processes in different territories, worked for their communities to build a more equitable and peaceful country. Here we remember the names and profiles of the people assassinated in the second half of 2022, so that their memories will live on and to demand that their murders do not go unpunished.

JULY 2, 2022

WILSON NIXON MELÓN ROBLES

**Founder of the Fishermen's Association
of Fortul
Fortul, Arauca**

Wilson Nixon Melón Robles, 52, was the founder of the Fortul Fishermen's Association, of which he was an active member.

On July 2 he was killed with a firearm by members of the National Liberation Army -ELN-, in the Caranal sector, on the road from Tame to Fortul.

Alleged responsible: ELN



July 3, 2022

JUAN ORLANDO MOREANO

**Alternate Governor of the Awá Inda
Sabaleta Reservation
Tumaco, Nariño**

Juan Orlando Moreano, 35 years old, was the alternate governor of the Awá Inda Sabaleta reservation, located in the municipality of Tumaco, Nariño; he was also an advisor to the indigenous guard and worked to strengthen the autonomy and self-protection of his reservation. He was murdered on July 3 around noon when he was leaving a meeting of the Indigenous Unit of the Awá People -UNIPA- and several people intercepted him and shot him. The indigenous guards who accompanied him, Carlos José García and John Faber Nastacuás, were also killed during the same incident, while other people who were at the meeting were injured.

**Alleged responsible: post-peace
agreement groups**



July 3, 2022

CARLOS JOSÉ GARCÍA

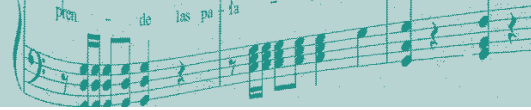
**Indigenous guard of the Awá Inda
Sabaleta indigenous reservation**

JOHN FABER NASTACUÁS BISBICÚS

**Indigenous guard of the Awá Inda
Sabaleta indigenous reservation
Tumaco, Nariño**

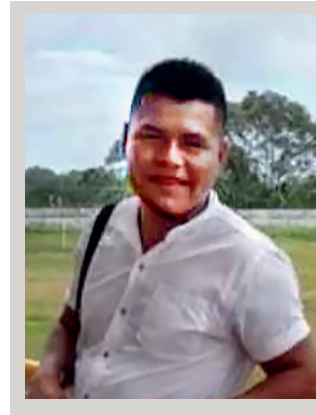
Jhon Nastacuás, 26 years old, and Carlos García, 29 years old, were indigenous guards of the Inda Sabaleta reservation of the Awá people. They





were killed on July 3 around noon when they were leaving a meeting of the Indigenous Unity of the Awá People -UNIPA-, an event in which they were escorting the alternate governor Juan Orlando Moreano. A group of people, apparently belonging to a post-peace agreement group, entered the reservation, intercepted them and shot at them.

Alleged responsible: post-peace agreement groups



July 11, 2022

NOLBERTO CARDONA VALENCIA

**Member of the Diverse Board
of Chigorodó
Chigorodó, Antioquia**

Nolberto Cardona Valencia, 27 years old, was a member of the cultural group Son Candela, a participant in the Diverse Board of Chigorodó and a member of the Alma de Colores (Colored Soul) Corporation. He was recognized for his work with the diverse communities of Chigorodó.

On July 11, he was found dead and with several gunshot wounds in the village of Los Venados in the municipality of Chigorodó.

Alleged responsible: unknown



July 12, 2022

JAIME FLORIANO LOSADA

**Member of the conciliatory committee
JAC Costa Nueva Village
Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo**

Jaime Floriano was a member of the conciliation committee of the Costa Nueva Community Action Board in the municipality of Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo.

The leader had been missing since July 8 and four days later his body was found on the banks of the Sevilla River in Puerto Guzmán.

Alleged responsible: unknown



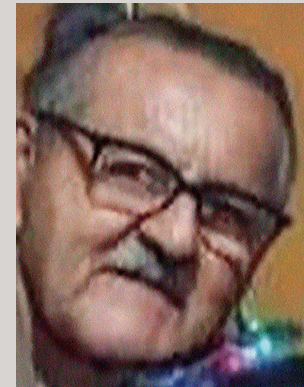
July 12, 2022

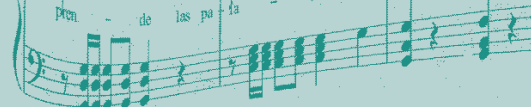
JULIO CÉSAR BUITRAGO HERNÁNDEZ

**JAC President, La Florida Village
Líbano, Tolima**

Julio César Buitrago, 72 years old, was president of the La Florida Community Action Board (JAC). He was known in his community for his role in the development of the villages of Líbano and for his work in the Committee of Tolima Coffee Growers, of which he was a member some time ago.

He was murdered on the night of July 12, presumably by the criminal gang Los Pechuga. Some members of this





structure arrived at his farm located in the Tierradentro village in the municipality of Líbano, Tolima and shot him on several occasions. While they were leaving the place they set fire to a vehicle owned by the leader.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

July 16, 2022

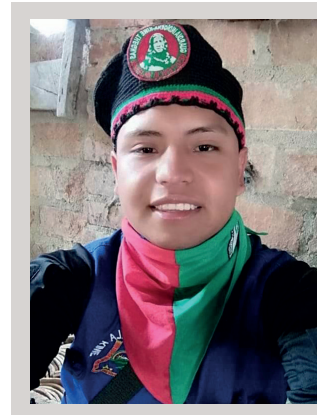
JORGE ELIÉCER MEJÍA

Indigenous guard of the La Concepción reservation

Santander de Quilichao, Cauca

Jorge Eliécer Mejía, 25 years old, was an indigenous guard of the La Concepción reservation of the Nasa people. He was recognized for his commitment to the defense of the territory and the promotion of the indigenous movement.

On July 16 at night, when he was in a public establishment in the village of Mondomo, Santander de Quilichao, he was approached by unknown persons who forced him to leave the place and once outside, they opened fire on him



Alleged responsible: unknown



July 17, 2022

JOSÉ EDILSON VARGAS MONROY

**JAC Secretary, Villanueva Village
Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo**

José Edilson Vargas was secretary of the Community Action Board of the Villanueva village, he was also a member of the Association of Peasant Workers of Alto Mecaya and representative of the Alto Mecaya Nucleus.

He was killed on July 17, apparently by members of the criminal alliance Comandos de la Frontera, who arrived at his home and shot him.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances



July 19, 2022

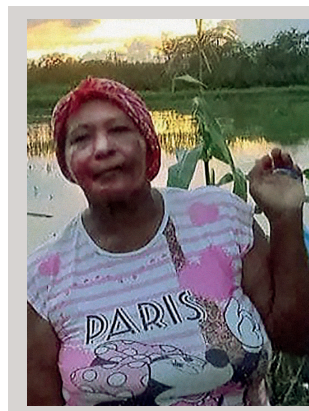
MARÍA PIEDAD AGUIRRE

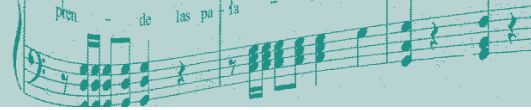
**Member of the Caminos de Mujer
(Women's Pathways) Corporation
Tumaco, Nariño**

María Piedad Aguirre, 65 years old, was a member of the Women's Pathways Corporation and the Black Communities Process -PCN-. She was a defender of the rights of Afro-descendant communities, their culture, and black women in the Colombian Pacific.

On the afternoon of July 19, her lifeless body was found by her grandson inside her farm located in the Los Angeles California neighborhood, in the municipality of Tumaco, with signs of having been attacked with a machete.

Alleged responsible: unknown





JULY 21, 2022

LARRY REINOSO SÁNCHEZ

Legal representative of ASOCORDILLERA Suárez, Cauca

Larry Reinoso Sánchez was the legal representative and founder of the Association of the Cordillera Peasant Workers -ASOCORDILLERA-, an affiliate of the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones, of the Colombian Southwest Popular Unity Process and of the Political and Social Coordination Marcha Patriótica (Patriotic March).



On July 18, 2022, the leader was in the communal hut of the El Hormiguero village, located in the township of Los Robles in Suarez, Cauca, when armed men arrived in a pickup truck, called him out and took him away. On July 21, his body was found with gunshot wounds in the Los Pinos sector of the El Amparo village in La Betulia township.

Alleged responsible: unknown

JULY 24, 2022

LUIS CARLOS QUICENO LONDOÑO

Leader of the Mamalú community project La Dorada, Caldas

Luis Carlos Quiceno Londoño was the leader of the Mamalú tourism project in the municipality of La Dorada, Caldas. He was known in his community for his environmental work and his project, which has been in the terri-



tory for nearly 100 years and was initiated by his grandparents.

He was murdered on July 24 during morning hours, when he was sailing in a boat on the La Miel river. An unknown person hiding in the trees shot him seven times causing his death.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators

July 24, 2022

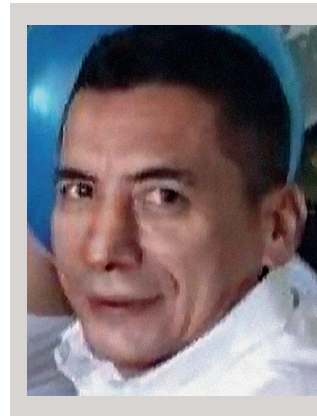
OLIMPO CASTILLO SASTOQUE

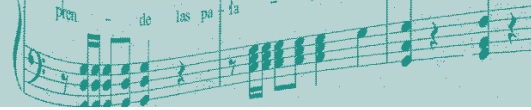
**Legal representative of ASDESAN
San Martín, Meta**

Olimpo Castillo, 53 years old, was the legal representative of the San Martín Victims' Association -ASDESAN- and a member of the municipal Victims' Board. He was recognized for his struggle in the defense of victims' rights.

He was murdered in the Pedro Daza neighborhood. While he was with his son on a public road, two unknown persons on a motorcycle approached him and fired three shots at him.

Alleged responsible: unknown





JULY 24, 2022

HELBERT MOSQUERA HURTADO

Community Leader

San José del Guaviare, Guaviare

Helbert Mosquera Hurtado was a temporary teacher at the educational institution Mocuare Araquato, located in the rural area of San José del Guaviare. He was a native of the municipality of Nuquí, Chocó. He was killed in the village of Mocuare when he was returning from school to his residence and a person, apparently a member of a post-peace agreement group, shot him multiple times.



Alleged responsible: post-peace agreement groups

JULY 26, 2022

JEISON ANDRÉS VÁSQUEZ BORJA

LGBTIQ+ Leader

Medellín, Antioquia

Jeison Andrés Vásquez Borja, 29 years old, was a social communicator and LGBTIQ+ leader, a role in which he became known due to his struggle for the elimination of violence against people with diverse sexual and gender orientations.



His lifeless body with three gunshot wounds was found in the early morning of July 26 by the police in Comuna 13, in a sector known as La Luz del Mundo.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators



July 26, 2022

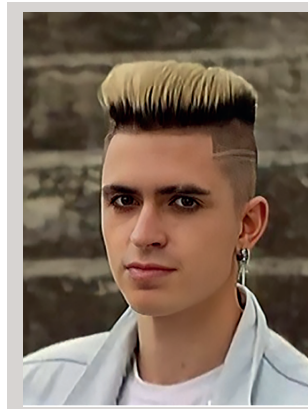
ANYELO MATEO SÁNCHEZ CASTRILLÓN

Municipal Youth Council

Sonsón, Antioquia

Anyelo Mateo Sánchez, 16 years old, was a member of the Municipal Youth Council in the municipality of Sonsón, Antioquia-CMJ-. He was murdered on July 26 in the afternoon. He was in the El Trigal neighborhood of Sonsón when two people approached him and shot him.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



July 31, 2022

MARÍA VERÓNICA PAI CABEZA

Secretary of the Piguambí Palangala

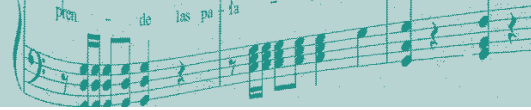
resguardo of the Awá people

Llorente, Nariño

María Verónica Pai Cabeza was secretary of the Piguambí Palangala reservation of the Awá people. On July 31 she was killed with a firearm by unknown persons on a public road in the village of Vaquerío, township of Llorente. The leader was six months pregnant at the time of her murder.

Alleged responsible: unknown





JULY 31, 2022

DAIRON SERAFÍN CHACÓN PAI

**Indigenous Guard of the Nulpe Medio Alto
Río San Juan reservation, Awá people
Barbacoas, Nariño**

Dairon Serafín Chacón Pai, 21 years old, was an indigenous guard of the Nulpe Medio Alto Río San Juan reservation of the Awá people, where he was carrying out territorial defense processes. He was killed on July 31 in the middle of a massacre, when a group of people, presumably belonging to the National Liberation Army, arrived at a commercial establishment in the community La Primavera located in the Altaquer township, municipality of Barbacoas, and shot at members of the indigenous community who were having a conversation there. In this context, Dairon Chacón was killed along with three other people, and two members of the community were wounded.



Alleged responsible: ELN

AUGUST 2, 2022

ROLFER RAMÍREZ LÓPEZ

**Delegate of the Ramírez neighborhood
JAC to the Association of Boards
of the Fortul municipality
Fortul, Arauca**

Rolfer Ramírez López, was a delegate of the Ramírez neighborhood JAC to the Association of Boards of the municipality of Fortul, he had also presented himself as a candidate for the



Council of the municipality for the Colombian Liberal Party in the elections of 2022. He was murdered on August 2 during morning hours; while he was traveling in a vehicle on the Fortul - Saravena road, he was intercepted by unknown persons who shot him.

Alleged responsible: unknown

AUGUST 2, 2022

JOSÉ LUIS QUIÑONES VILLAFANE

Member of CISBCSC

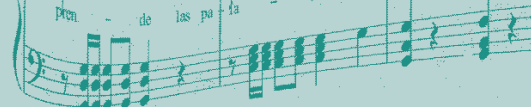
Tamalameque, Cesar

José Luis Quiñones was a member of the Southern Bolivar, Central and Southern Cesar, Southern Magdalena and Santanderes Process Interlocution Commission -CISBCSC-, he was known for his work in defense of territory, life and the environment, as well as for his participation in land recovery processes, due to this work he was receiving threats since 2021.

He was murdered on August 2 in his home. In the afternoon while he was resting in the front yard of his house, unknown men arrived on a motorcycle, approached the leader and shot him twice.

Alleged responsible: unknown





AUGUST 5, 2022

KEDINYON JEIDER GARCÍA CAÑAVERAL

Member of the Human Rights Committee of the JAC, Brisas del Yurilla village Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo

Kedinyon Jeider García Cañaverál was a member of the Community Action Board's Human Rights Committee in the village of Brisas del Yurilla in Puerto Guzmán. He was murdered in La Ceiba village, where his body was found displaying firearm wounds, by the banks of a river.



Alleged responsible: unknown

AUGUST 6, 2022

JAVIER USECHI

Director of the environmental process Posada Rural Tatayamba. El Águila, Valle del Cauca

Javier Usechi, 42 years old, was an environmentalist and animal activist, owner of the environmental process Posada Rural Tatayamba, a shelter that gave home to more than 40 animals.



He was murdered on August 6 by unknown persons, who attacked him with a firearm while he was near his place of residence in the village of El Salado, municipality of El Águila.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



August 7, 2022

SALVADOR LEÓN CAÑAS

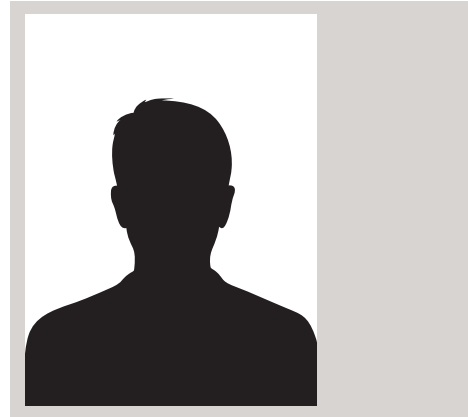
JAC Treasurer, El Morro Village

Río Viejo, Bolívar

Salvador León Cañas, 58 years old, was treasurer of El Morro Contento JAC, village of El Hatillo.

On August 7 his corpse was found on the roads of the village of Buena Vista, municipality of Arenal, Bolívar; apparently the leader was killed in the sector known as Cañohondo, municipality of Río Viejo, Bolívar and then his body was taken to Buena Vista.

Alleged responsible: unknown



August 7, 2022

FREDY LEANDRO TAPIAS

JAC member, Quebradoncita Village

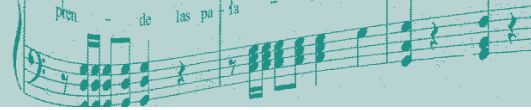
UBER ELIÉCER TAPIAS JARAMILLO

JAC President, Quebradoncita Village

Ituango, Antioquia

Fredy Leandro Tapias, 25 years old, and Huber Tapias Jaramillo, 42 years old, were member and president, respectively, of the Quebradoncita Community Action Board, and were also members of the National Program for the Integral Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS). They were killed in a rural area of the municipality of Ituango in the early morning of August 7; while they were in the middle of a par-





ty they were approached by armed people, presumably members of the paramilitary group Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, who separated them from the people present in the place and shot them repeatedly in front of the community.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

AUGUST 7, 2022

JUAN JOSÉ TRASLAVIÑA PARRA

**Leader of the project “Rap en las Lomas”
(Rap in the Hills)**

Medellín, Antioquia

Juan José Traslaviña Parra, 42 years old, was a rap singer known as “Juan Gato”, leader of the social project “Rap en las Lomas” with which he sought support and accompaniment for the work of different artists in the city, in addition, he permanently organized activities to support artists who were starting their careers. His music had social messages in which he spoke about community and youth issues. He was the father of two daughters and grandfather of one little girl.

He was murdered on August 7 in the early hours of the morning in the Aranjuez neighborhood, when he was leaving a discotheque and was shot by an unknown person. Another person who was at the scene was also killed in the incident.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 8, 2022

LISANDRO CHAVARRO

JAC Secretary, Puerta del Sol

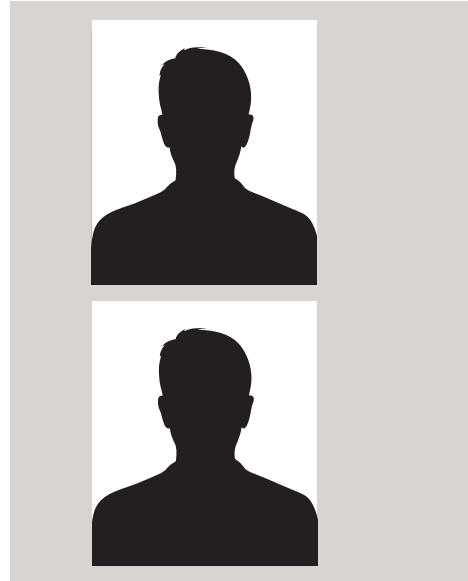
ALFREDO CHAVARRO

CAB Conciliator, Puerta del Sol

Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo

Lisandro Chavarro and Alfredo Chavarro were respectively secretary and conciliator of the Puerta del Sol Community Action Board. They were murdered on August 8; unknown persons arrived at their home and forcibly took them out to execute them near this place.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 18, 2022

MARITON JUSAYU IPUANA

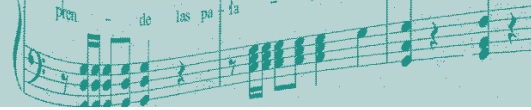
Member of the Wayúu Nation NGO

Uribia, La Guajira

Mariton Jusayu Ipuana, was a Wayúu indigenous authority member of the Wayúu Nation NGO, where he promoted processes for the defense and autonomy of the territory. He was murdered on the night of August 18. Unknown persons entered the Malirrou community where he lived and shot him in front of his wife, children and community.

Alleged responsible: unknown



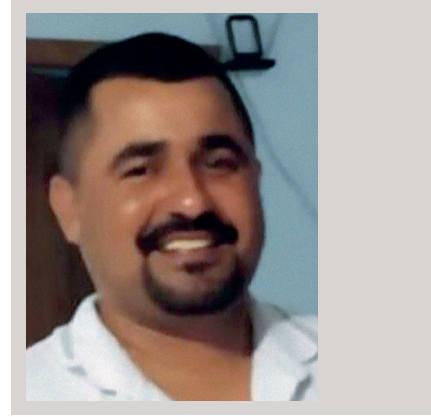


AUGUST 19, 2022

ELMER LENIN GUERRA CASTRO

**JAC community work coordinator,
El Carmen village
Segovia, Antioquia**

Elmer Guerra was the JAC community work coordinator in El Carmen village, municipality of Remedios in Antioquia. He was an active leader in denouncing the presence of armed groups in the territory and the territorial dispute that puts the communities at risk.



On August 18, while traveling on public transportation, he was detained along with his wife, apparently by members of the Colombian Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces (Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia). The next day, his body was found by the community.

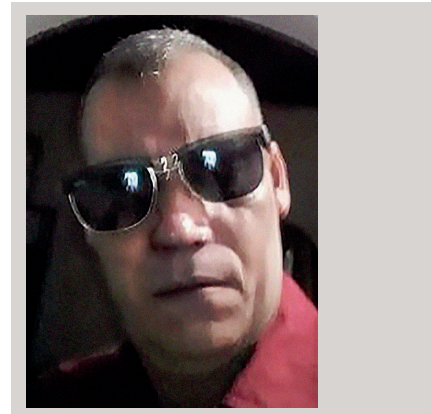
Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

AUGUST 19, 2022

CARLOS EDUARDO RINCÓN SILVA

**Member of ASOJUNTAS Puerto Wilches
Puerto Wilches, Santander**

Carlos Eduardo Rincón Silva was a member of the Puerto Wilches Association of Community Action Boards and participated in the development of projects for the benefit of the communities of Puerto Wilches.



He was murdered on August 19, presumably by the Colombian Gaitanista



Self-Defense Forces. While he was riding on a motorcycle in the Villa Pinzón neighborhood, armed persons stopped him and shot him. It is known that in spite of the multiple threats that the leader received during the last two years, one of them shortly before his murder, the UNP withdrew his protection scheme.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

AUGUST 20, 2022

ELMER CASTAÑEDA

JAC representative, Galaxia neighborhood.

Member of ASOJUNTAS commune 10

“Gutiérrez Station”.

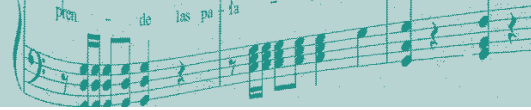
Dosquebradas, Risaralda

Elmer Castañeda, 55 years old, was a dignitary of the Galaxia neighborhood Community Action Board and member of the Association of Community Action Boards of commune 10 “Gutiérrez Station”. He was also a member of the Risk Management Directorate of the Dosquebradas Mayor’s Office and was a candidate for the Municipal Council and the Risaralda Community Action Federation.

He was murdered on the night of August 20 in his home, located in the Galaxia neighborhood. Apparently, in the middle of a robbery, a young man entered his house, attacked him with a knife and took several valuables.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**





AUGUST 22, 2022

JOSÉ MIGUEL LÓPEZ MESA

Youth Leader

El Bagre, Antioquia

21-year-old José Miguel López Mesa was a youth and sports leader in the municipality of El Bagre. On August 21 he was reported missing and the next day his body along with those of two other young individuals were found in a house in El Alto de la Virgen, located in the municipality of El Bagre.



Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

AUGUST 26, 2022

ADRIANA DEL ROCÍO GUERRERO TARAPUEZ

Former police inspector of the Panán reservation

ESTALIN EMILSON CALPA TUPUE

Indigenous Guard of the Panán y Chiles reservation

Cumbal, Nariño

Adriana del Rocío Guerrero Tarapuez was a former police inspector of the Panán reservation, and her husband Estalin Emilson Calpa Tupue was an indigenous guard of the Panán y Chiles reservation in the municipality of Cumbal of the Pasto people; from their work they fought for the defense of territory, life and to maintain the autonomy of their people.

They were murdered on the night of August 26 in the middle of a massacre, along with an indigenous community member. Their bodies were found on the road leading from Chiles to Mayasquer, in the sector known as La Puerta, displaying gunshot wounds.



Alleged responsible: ELN



AUGUST 28, 2022

JUAN QUIÑONES ANGULO

Member of the La Voz de los Negros (The Voice of Black People) Community Council Magüi Payán, Nariño

Juan Quiñones Angulo was a member of the Community Council La Voz de los Negros. Years ago, he had been a victim of an antipersonnel mine, which led him to be an active participant in the promotion of actions to make visible the risk of anti-personnel mines and to support other people affected by these devices.

His death occurred on August 28 in Magüi Payán, Nariño, when he accidentally stepped on an anti-personnel mine. The incident occurred during a confrontation between unknown armed actors while the leader was trying to flee the combat zone. Three more people were wounded, but the armed groups prevented the transfer of the wounded, which made it impossible for them to receive medical attention.

Alleged responsible: unknown



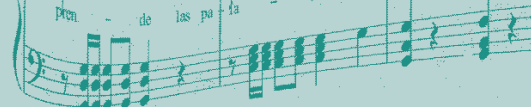
AUGUST 28, 2022

NEIBER PERTUZ

Community leader of Santa Rita Remolino, Magdalena

Neiber Pertuz, was a community leader of the Santa Rita village in Remolino, he was also a defender of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta. He had denounced on multiple occasions the irregularities of the institutions located in the municipality of Remolino,





in addition, he advanced land reclamation processes for victims of displacement who had returned to the territory.

He was murdered on the afternoon of August 28; armed persons arrived in a motorcycle to his house in the village of Santa Rita while the leader was accompanied by his family, the driver got out of the vehicle, identified Pertuz and shot him in cold blood.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

SEPTEMBER 3, 2022

WILLIAM PEDRAZA

Member of the Amazonas Oversight Network

Leticia, Amazonas

William Pedraza was 35 years old, he was a member of the Amazonas Oversight Network, he stood out for his community work by advancing processes with which he sought the welfare of the inhabitants of the Ñia Nee Mechi neighborhood. Before his assassination, he publicly denounced the community's effects on crime and micro-trafficking.

The leader worked as a motorcycle taxi driver in Leticia and at 11:00 p.m. on September 2, unknown persons asked for a service to the Ciudad Nueva neighborhood. When he arrived at the place, these people shot him. Although he was helped by the community and was taken to a medical center, he died a few hours later.



Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



SEPTEMBER 4, 2022

EDINSON RIVAS MOSQUERA

Youth leader

Cali, Valle del Cauca

Edinson Rivas was a member of the Forjar Oportunidades (Forging Opportunities) Program, which generates alternatives for vulnerable populations and supports the construction of life projects; he also accompanied processes with Afro-descendant communities and was part of the mobilizations of the National Strike in 2021.

He was killed by unknown persons who shot him while he was in the sector of Cuatro Esquinas in Cali.

Alleged responsible: unknown



SEPTEMBER 4, 2022

EDDY ALBORNOZ

Youth leader

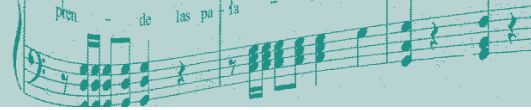
Cali, Valle del Cauca

Eddy Albornoz, 19 years old, was a member of the Forjar Oportunidades (Forging Opportunities) program, which generates alternatives for vulnerable populations and supports the construction of life projects. He was also part of the mobilizations of the National Strike in 2021.

He was murdered on September 4 by an unknown person who attacked him with a knife on multiple occasions in the Mojica neighborhood, Cali.

Alleged responsible: unknown





SEPTEMBER 6, 2022

SANDRA PATRICIA MONTENEGRO

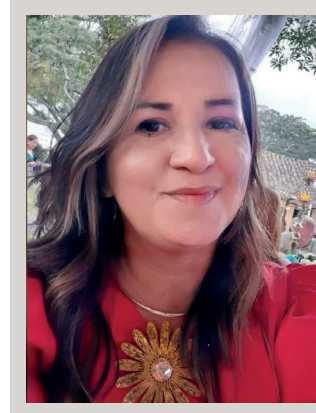
Community leader

Palmira, Valle del Cauca

Sandra Patricia Montenegro was a community leader, she worked as a teacher and instructor for the Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation of Valle del Cauca. She stood out in her community for supporting sports initiatives and being active in social activities carried out by the Community Action Board of the sector and the Community Council.

She was murdered by unknown persons who on September 3 arrived at a soccer field in Guanabanal, where she was giving classes to a group of children, and shot her 5 times. Although she was taken to a hospital, she died three days later.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



SEPTEMBER 6, 2022

LUZ ÁNGELA QUIJANO POVEDA

JAC President, Punta Betín

Bucaramanga, Santander

Luz Ángela Quijano Poveda, 46, was the president of the Punta Betín Community Action Board. She was active in denouncing the presence of criminal groups in the area and their micro-trafficking activities.



She was murdered during the morning of September 6 at the door of her house, located in the Punta Betín sector of Bucaramanga. An unidentified person arrived at the house and called her out with the excuse of asking about renting a room. When she came out, the individual shot her three times.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

SEPTEMBER 9, 2022

EVA AMAYA VIDAL

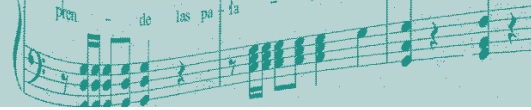
**Afro-descendant leader
Tolú, Sucre**

31-year-old Eva Amaya Vidal was an Afro-descendant leader, she led processes of ethnic-cultural strengthening, a process from which she supported the rescue of the bullerengue. She participated in the programs Strategy and Innovation, Sucre Innova and Sucre Sabe Diferente (Sucre Tastes Different), through which she became known for her entrepreneurial capacity. She was the mother of two minor children.

Her body was found by her family in her residence located in the village of El Guerrero de Tolú. In a case of femicide, she was killed with a knife by her ex-partner..

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**





SEPTEMBER 10, 2022

SIBARES LAMPREA VARGAS

**USO Secretary of Administrative Affairs
Barrancabermeja, Santander**

Sibares Lamprea, 42 years old, was secretary of administrative affairs of the Oil Industry Workers Union (USO). In addition, he worked as a security guard at Ecopetrol; he became known as a leader of this union in the company. He was also a member of the Barrancabermeja and Magdalena Medio Security Guards Association. Due to his work he had received threats on several occasions, which led him to request protection measures from the National Protection Unit, but these were denied.

He was murdered in the afternoon of September 10 when he was traveling in a vehicle near the Camilo Torres Park in Barrancabermeja, just as he was leaving the wake of his father who had passed away that same morning. Assassins on a motorcycle approached the vehicle and shot him. The leader was taken to a medical center but unfortunately, perished.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



SEPTEMBER 11, 2022

NANCER BARRERA HERRERA

**JAC President, Cerro Negro Village
Baraya, Huila**

Nancer Barrera Herrera, 49, was president of the Cerro Negro village Community Action Board. He was killed on September 11 along with his co-worker. Their bodies were found with gunshot wounds on a farm where they were responsible for milking cows, in a rural area of the municipality of Baraya.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**



SEPTEMBER 11, 2022

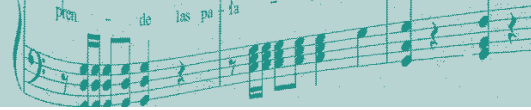
JAIME LASSO CHILITO

**JAC Prosecutor, La Muralla Village
Isnos, Huila**

Jaime Lasso Chilito, 52 years old, was a prosecutor of La Muralla Community Action Board, municipality of Isnos. He was murdered on September 11 in the morning hours, when he and his nephew arrived to milk some cows in his farm "La Chuquia"; at the moment of entering the property two unknown men came out of the bushes and shot him.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**



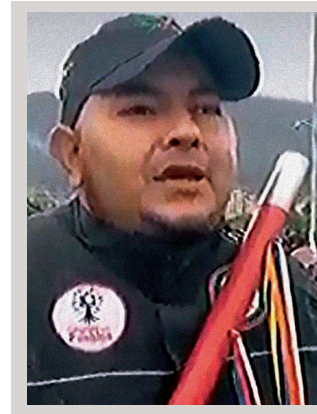


SEPTEMBER 11, 2022

FREDDY ESNEIDER RUIZ PINTO

Member of the Interethnic, Peasant and Popular Guard of the Center East Fortul, Arauca

Esneider Ruiz Pinto was a member of the Interethnic, Peasant and Popular Guard, as well as the Social and Popular Political Movement of the Masses of the Colombian East Center and a member of the National Peasant Association -ASONALCA-. He was killed on September 11 at night, in the municipality of Fortul, when he responded to a call from the sector known as Nuevo Fortul to mediate in a fight between people who were in a state of drunkenness in a commercial establishment. An unknown man attacked him with a knife; he was immediately helped by the community and taken to a medical center, but when they arrived, he was already dead.



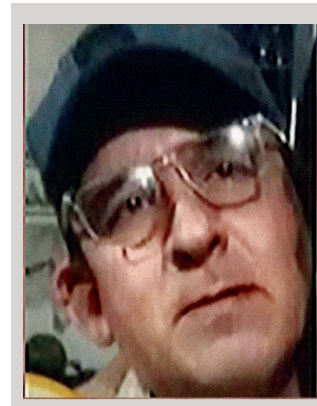
Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators

SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

LUIS ANTONIO CHARRY NARANJO

JAC Vice-president, inspection of Bolivia El Paujil, Caquetá

Luis Antonio Charry Naranjo was vice-president of the Bolivia inspection Community Action Board, municipality of El Paujil. He was murdered on September 15 at night by unknown



persons who arrived at his home, where he was with his family, and opened fire against him.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances

SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

DIOCELINO GARCÍA BISBICÚS

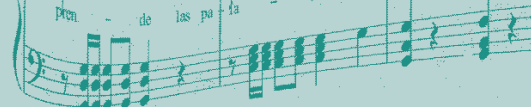
**Leader of the student council of the
Saundé Güiguay indigenous reservation
Tumaco, Nariño**

Diocelino García Bisbicús, 25 years old, was a leader of the student council of the Saundé Güiguay indigenous reservation located in the municipality of Tumaco, and had been the victim of threats and forced displacement. He was murdered on September 21 in the afternoon; unknown persons arrived at his house, forced him out and into a vehicle, hours later his body was found at kilometer 86 on the Pasto - Tumaco road.



Alleged responsible: unknown





SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

FRAI DAVID TORRES MARROQUÍN

**JAC Treasurer, Nueva América Village
Ciénaga, Magdalena**

Frai David Torres Marroquín, 41 years old, was treasurer of the Nueva América village Community Action Board, in the township of Palmor de la Sierra, municipality of Ciénaga.

He was murdered during the morning of September 21 in his farm located in this village. Several armed men entered the house and after exchanging a few words, they shot him repeatedly in front of his wife and minor son.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances



SEPTEMBER 26, 2022

JESÚS ALBERTO BAUTISTA

**JAC President, Agüita Alta Village
Muzo, Boyacá**

Jesús Alberto Bautista was president of the Agüita Alta village Community Action Board.

On September 26, his body was found exhibiting gunshot wounds in a rural area of the municipality of Muzo, Boyacá.

Alleged responsible: unknown



SEPTEMBER 28, 2022

DINAEI GONZÁLEZ CRIADO

**Member of the JAC Working Committee,
Campo Seis Village
Tibú, Norte de Santander**

Dinael González Criado was a member of the Working Commission of the Junta de Acción Comunal de la vereda Campo Seis. He was murdered in his house located in the Los Libertadores neighborhood of the municipality of Tibú, where three people arrived and attacked him with a knife on several occasions. Although the leader managed to call for help, he died while being transported to a medical center.

Alleged responsible: ELN

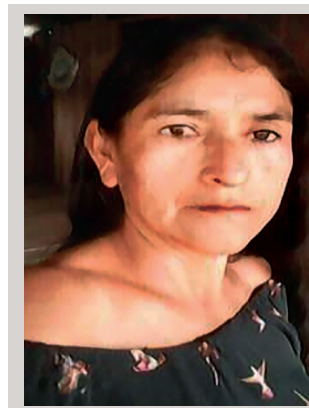


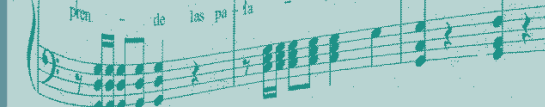
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

CLEMENCIA ARTEAGA

**JAC Prosecutor, Santa Rosa de Juanambú
village
Villagarzón, Putumayo**

Clemencia Arteaga was prosecutor of Santa Rosa de Juanambú village's Community Action Board in Villagarzón. She was known for her trajectory as a social leader in the community, for her participation in the Community Action Board of Las Playas and her role as a member of the National Program for the Integral Substitution of Illicit Crops -PNIS-, in the latter she was part of a team of social leaders that sought to present proposals to the government for the strengthening





of this program and to generate alternatives in crop substitution.

She was murdered during the night on September 30 in her home located in the Nasa Santa Rosa de Juanambú reservation, where armed people, presumably members of the Border Commandos, entered her house and shot her.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances

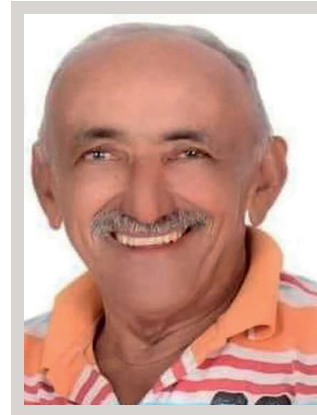
OCTOBER 1, 2022

NATANAEL DÍAZ IRIARTE

**Community Leader
Magangué, Bolívar**

Natanael Díaz Iriarte, 72 years old, was a spokesman for the community of Tacasaluma in Magangué, with which he carried out different social works, he was also active in denouncing the presence of armed groups in the territory and irregularities in the construction of public works; on the other hand, he was a candidate for the Council of Magangué for the Democratic Alliance party.

He was murdered on October 1 in the sector known as La Loma Emilia located on the road from the Barranco de Yuca township to the urban area of Magangué, Bolívar. While he was riding a motorcycle, he was hit by people who shot him 5 times.



Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



OCTOBER 6, 2022

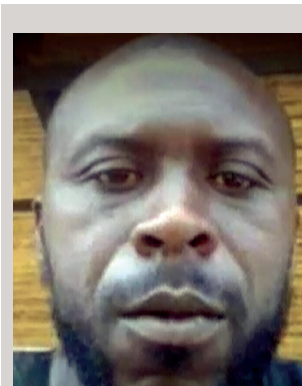
EDINSON MURILLO ARATAT

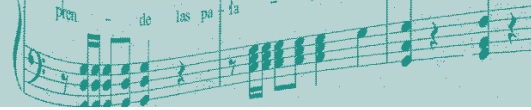
**Spokesperson of the Community Council
of the Cauca River Basin and the Teta
and Mazamorrero River Microbasin.
Member of the Cimarrona Guardia
Santander de Quilichao, Cauca**

Edinson Murillo Aratat was a spokesman for the Community Council of the Cauca River Basin and the Teta and Mazamorrero River Micro-basin, and was also a member of the Cimarrona Guard.

He was killed on October 6 in the afternoon; after finishing a preparatory meeting for the assembly of the Cimarrona Guard, he took a motorcycle with his escort and when they were in the Taminango village, in rural Santander de Quilichao, Cauca, they were intercepted by people who shot at them repeatedly. Both he and his protection man died at the scene. The bodyguard was part of the protection scheme assigned to the leader by the UNP, according to reports from organizations, he was not given a stronger scheme because this institution considered that he did not qualify for it due to his level of risk.

**Alleged responsible: post-peace
agreement groups**





OCTOBER 8, 2022

FERNEY MORALES DÍAZ

**El Diamante Village JAC President,
and member of ASTRACAM**

RIGOBERTO ALAPE SERRANO

**La Esmeralda village JAC and
Member
Puerto Leguízamo, Putumayo**

Ferney Morales Díaz, 63 years old, was the president of the El Diamante Community Action Board and Rigoberto Alape Serrano, 58 years old, was a member of the La Esmeralda Community Action Board; both were members of the Association of Peasant Workers of Mecaya -ASTRACAM- and founders of the political movement Patriotic March in the department of Putumayo. They were executed by unknown persons on October 8 in the afternoon in the inspection of Yurilla, municipality of Puerto Leguízamo.



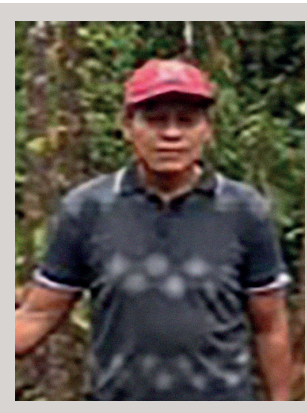
Alleged responsible: unknown

OCTOBER 9, 2022

GERARDO PAI NASTACUAS

**Traditional Awá doctor, resguardo
Gran Sábalo
Tumaco, Nariño**

Gerardo Pai Nastacuas, 61 years old, was a traditional doctor, an ancestral knowledgeable of the Awá indigenous people in the Gran Sábalo reservation, he had a fundamental role in the community for the defense of the culture and territory. He was married



and had 4 children, one of whom is still a minor.

He died during the afternoon of October 9th, while walking near the Mira River, he accidentally activated two anti-personnel mines that annihilated him.

Alleged responsible: unknown

OCTOBER 9, 2022

FREDY MENA OBREGÓN

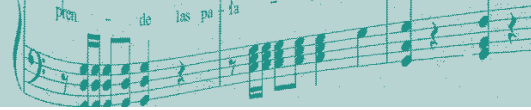
**Legal representative of the Cocomopoca
Community Council
Lloró, Chocó**

Fredy Mena Obregón, 32 years old, was the legal representative of the Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Alto Atrato -COCOMOPOCA-.

On October 8, in the evening hours, unknown persons carrying handguns and ski masks entered La Playa community, municipality of Lloró, after threatening, insulting and beating the population indiscriminately, they arrived at Fredy Mena's house and took him and some valuables to an unknown destination; the next day, his body was found on the banks of the river with gunshot wounds. After this event, the community denounced that shots were fired from the river towards the community, which is why 66 families were forced to move to the municipal capital of Lloró in order to protect their lives.

Alleged responsible: unknown





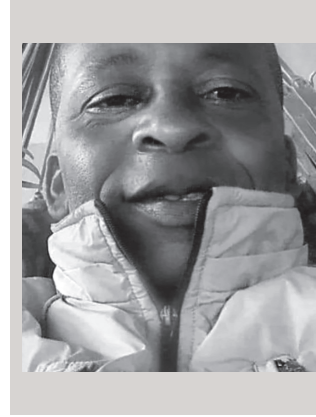
OCTOBER 12, 2022

SILVIO LANDAZURY CASTILLO

**Member of the Community Council
of Villa Nueva
Mocoa, Putumayo**

Silvio Landazury Castillo, 51 years old, was a member of the Community Council of Villa Nueva in Mocoa, Putumayo. He was murdered on October 12; unknown persons shot him when he was riding his motorcycle through the Puerto Limón inspection, located in the El Mesón village. People from the community helped him and took him to the hospital in Villagarzón, but unfortunately, he arrived with no vital signs.

Alleged responsible: unknown



OCTOBER 15, 2022

ÁLVARO BAILARÍN SAPIA

**Governor of the Valle Pérdidas reservation
Urrao, Antioquia**

Álvaro Bailarín Sapia was the governor of the Valle Pérdidas reservation of the Embera Eyábida people, he had been reelected to this position and stood out for his ability to manage projects in favor of his community. He was the father of three minor children.

On October 14 at night, when he was in the 20 de Julio neighborhood in the municipality of Urrao, he was approached by an unidentified person who shot him twice. His relatives took him to a medical center but sadly, he died in the morning of October 15 due to the seriousness of his wounds.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**



OCTOBER 16, 2022

RAFAEL EMIRO MORENO GARAVITO

**Director of the digital media Voces
de Córdoba (Córdoba Voices)
Montelíbano, Córdoba**

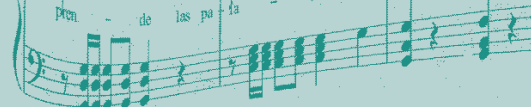
Rafael Emiro Moreno Garavito was the director of the digital media Voces de Córdoba. He was president of the La Unión neighborhood Community Action Board, municipality of Puerto Libertador, and former candidate for the Peace Constituency for the South of Córdoba. He was married and father of 3 children.

He was recognized for his investigative work and denouncing acts of corruption in several municipalities of the department of Córdoba, and the presence of armed groups in this region, facts for which he had been receiving threats since 2019. For this reason, he had been assigned a UNP protection scheme that months before his murder was reduced to an escort, despite the persistence of the risk.

He was assassinated on October 16 at night in the 27 de Julio neighborhood of the municipality of Montelíbano, in a fast-food establishment he owned. Unidentified individuals arrived at the place and shot him on multiple occasions. Rafael Moreno would be the first journalist to be murdered while under the protection of the Colombian State.

Alleged responsible: unknown



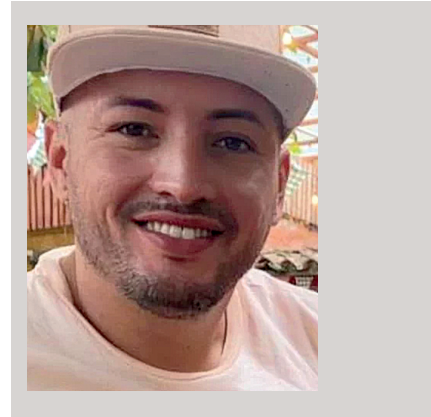


OCTOBER 17, 2022

JOHNNY STIVENT LONDOÑO PÉREZ

**Health committee nurse, JAC,
corregimiento Carrizal
Remedios, Antioquia**

Johnny Stivent Londoño Pérez was a nurse for the health committee of the Carrizal Community Action Board. Through his profession, he sought to provide primary care to the people of this township who had difficulties in accessing different health services.



His lifeless body with gunshot wounds was found on October 17 in the sector known as La Y, located in the village of El Carmen, municipality of Remedios.

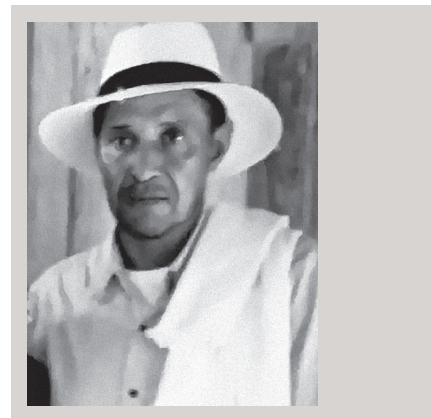
Alleged responsible: ELN

OCTOBER 21, 2022

GILDARDO ALONSO RÍOS

**JAC Vice-president, La Primavera Village
Fortul, Arauca**

Gildardo Alonso Ríos was the vice-president of the La Primavera village Community Action Board, located in the rural area of the municipality of Fortul, Arauca. His corpse was found with gunshot wounds on October 21 on the road between Fortul and Tame, in the sector known as Agua Viva.



Alleged responsible: ELN



OCTOBER 22, 2022
SÓCRATES SEVILLANO
Community leader
Orito, Putumayo

Sócrates Sevillano was a community leader, generating strategies to improve the living conditions of rural communities in Orito, Putumayo. He was the former president of the San Carlos neighborhood Community Action Board in Orito.

On October 22, his body and his wife's were found gunned down on a farm in the village of El Mirador in Orito.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances

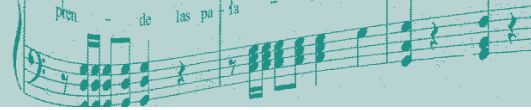


OCTOBER 22, 2022
RICARDO ANTONIO VALDERRAMA GARCÍA
El Bosque community leader
Ituango, Antioquia

Ricardo Antonio Valderrama García was a community leader in the village of El Bosque, Ituango, a role in which he worked for the welfare of his community. He was also the former president of the La Granja Community Action Board.

On October 17, armed persons, presumably members of the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia paramilitary group, arrived at his house





in the village of El Bosque and forcibly took him to an unknown destination. On October 22, his body was found showing signs of torture and gunshot wounds on a public road in the area known as El Zancudo.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

OCTOBER 25, 2022

ALDEMAR OLIVEROS

**El Higerón community leader
Pitalito, Huila**

Aldemar Oliveros, 54 years old, was a recognized community leader of El Higerón neighborhood. During the early morning of October 25, in the Los Andes neighborhood of the Pitalito municipality, he was approached by a street inhabitant who asked him for money, and when Aldemar refused, this person hit him in the head with a stone. His friends took him to a hospital, but he died hours later due to complications from his injuries.



In January 2023, the responsible was captured in Pitalito, Huila.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators



OCTOBER 27, 2022

YERMI CHOCUE CAMAYO

**Treasurer of the Chimborazo Indigenous
Reservation
Morales, Cauca**

Yermi Chocue Camayo, 25 years old, was the treasurer of the Chimborazo indigenous reservation located in Morales, Cauca; as the authority of her community she sought to defend the rights of her people.

She was murdered on October 27 in her reservation, although the facts surrounding her murder are unclear, it is said that she had signs of mechanical asphyxiation.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**



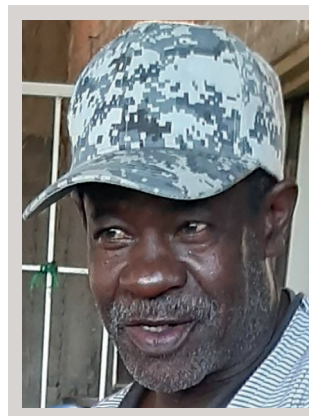
OCTOBER 27, 2022

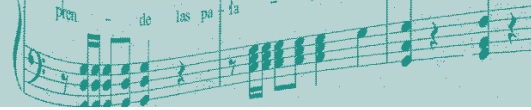
ADELMO BALANTA

**Member of the Community Council of
the Cauca River Basin and
Teta Mazamorrero Micro-watershed
Buenos Aires, Cauca**

Adelmo Balanta was a member of the Community Council of the Cauca River Basin and Teta Mazamorrero Micro Watershed. He was called "Cochise" by his friends and family and lived in the Lomitas village, located in the municipality of Santander de Quilichao, Cauca.

He was killed with a firearm on October 27, when he was traveling on the road that connects Santander de Quilichao with the village of Timba, Buenos Aires. This event occurred 20





days after another social leader member of the same community council was murdered in the territory.

Alleged responsible: post-peace agreement groups

OCTOBER 30, 2022

JONÁS CARABALÍ

President of the Afro Nuevo Amanecer (New Dawn) Community Council member of ASOCCAFRAIN

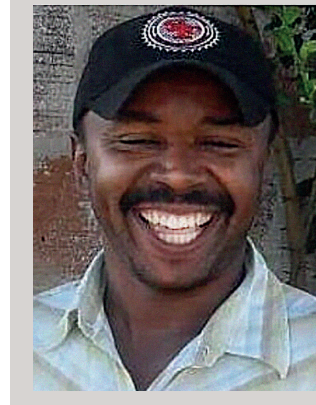
FAUSTINO CARABALÍ

Prosecutor of the Liberation and Future Community Council, member of ASOCCAFRAIN Ipiales, Nariño

Jonás Carabalí was the president of the Afro Nuevo Amanecer Community Council and a member of the Association of Afro-Amazonian Community Councils of the River San Miguel de Ipiales - ASOCCAFRAIN-, he was the father of 5 sons and daughters. His cousin Faustino Carabalí was a prosecutor for the Liberation and Future Community Council and a member of the Association of Afro-Amazonian Community Councils of the San Miguel de Ipiales Riverbanks- ASOCCAFRAIN-, he was also the father of 3 sons and daughters.

They were killed on October 30, when around noon armed people entered the village of Brisas de Rumiyaco where the leaders lived, tied them up and shot them, after the event they threatened the community to keep silent about the facts.

Alleged responsible: post-peace agreement groups



OCTOBER 30, 2022

CARLOS ALBERTO GARCÍA SEPÚLVEDA

**Indigenous Guard of the Pilvicito community
Tumaco, Nariño**

Carlos Alberto García Sepúlveda, 22 years old, was an indigenous guard of the Pilvicito community, Inda Sabaleta reservation, process of which he was coordinator in 2021; he also actively participated in the process of the Organization of Indigenous Reservations of the Awá People of the Pacific -ORIPAP-, he was the son of the former governor of the reservation and father of a 2-year-old child.

He was murdered on October 30 at night, when he was traveling in his vehicle with a friend and 300 meters from his house three hooded individuals approached him, forced him to get out and ordered his companion to leave the place, shortly after his relatives arrived at the place but found the leader lifeless and with two stab wounds.

Alleged responsible: unknown



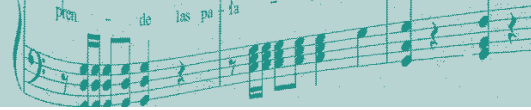
NOVEMBER 8, 2022

ÉDGAR OMAR AYALA PINTO

**JAC President, Ciudad Rodeo
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander**

Édgar Omar Ayala Pinto was the president of the Ciudad Rodeo Community Action Board in Cúcuta. He was known for working to build alternatives for young people in the community with the aim of keeping them away





from violence and the consumption of psychoactive substances.

He was murdered on November 8 in the afternoon, while he was in the parking lot of the Torres del Rodeo urbanization along with his 19-year-old son, a hitman approached and shot them, people from the community helped them and took them to a medical center, his son survived but unfortunately the leader died.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

NOVEMBER 9, 2022

ARMANDO HANIPE CABRERA

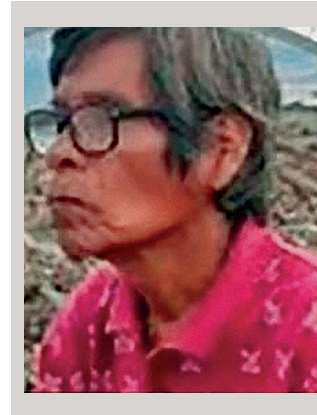
Promoter of the Embera people's traditional music

Nuquí, Chocó

Armando Hanipe Cabrera was an indigenous leader of the Camizcop cabildo, promoter of the traditional music of the Embera people, he worked for the recognition of the rights of indigenous communities through the conservation of their music.

He was killed on November 9 while trying to mediate a quarrel in his community and was wounded with a knife. Although he managed to be helped and taken to a medical center, he died from the seriousness of his wounds.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators



NOVEMBER 9, 2022

JUVENCIO CERQUERA MANQUILLO

**Indigenous Guard of the Kokonuko people
Sotar , Cauca**

Juvencio Cerquera Manquillo was an indigenous guard of the Kokonuko people in the Paletar  reservation.

He was killed during a process of liberation of Mother Earth in a land called La Uni n, located in the village of Casas Nuevas in the municipality of Sotar , Cauca; while the indigenous community was occupying the land of the Smurfit Kappa company, hooded and armed people arrived to the place and indiscriminately opened fire. Juvencio Cerquera was killed during this event and about 8 other people were wounded.

**Alleged responsible: individual
perpetrators**



NOVEMBER 11, 2022

DOSITEO OJEDA MENA

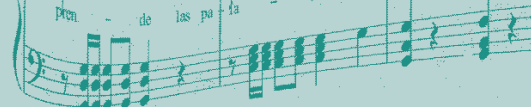
**JAC President, Guayacanal Village
Taminango, Nari o**

Dositeo Ojeda Mena was the president of the Guayacanal Village Community Action Board in Taminango, Nari o.

He was murdered on November 11 at nighttime in his house located in the municipality of Taminango. Unknown persons broke into his home and shot him on several occasions.

Alleged responsible: unknown





NOVEMBER 11, 2022

FRANCISCO SARCO PIPICAY

**Embera Dobida Indigenous Guard.
Member of the association of Chocó
indigenous victims**

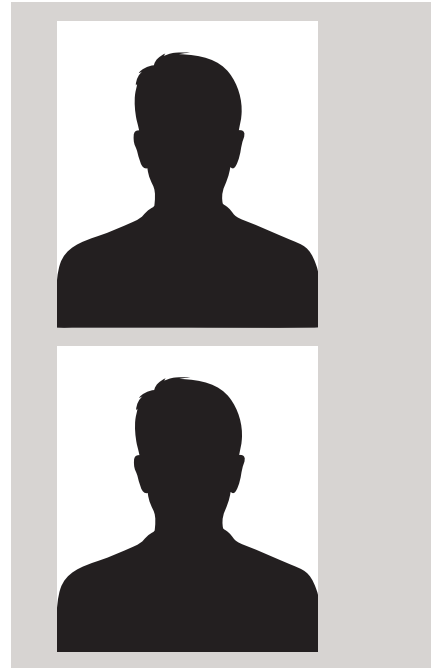
CARLITOS URAGAMA CANO

**Embera Dobida Indigenous Guard.
Member of the association of Chocó
indigenous victims
Quibdó, Chocó**

Francisco Sarco Pipicay, 29 years old, and Carlitos Uragama Cano, 23 years old, were indigenous guards of the Embera Dobida people, they were also members of the association of indigenous victims of Chocó because they had been displaced from their territories some time ago, and they both worked on a farm in the rural area of Quibdó.

On the night of November 11, when they were with other people in a farm in Chaparraidó, rural area of Quibdó, a group of armed people entered the place, separated the two leaders and one other person, forced them to lie down on the ground and then shot them several times. The third person managed to receive medical attention, but the two leaders died at the scene.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



NOVEMBER 14, 2022

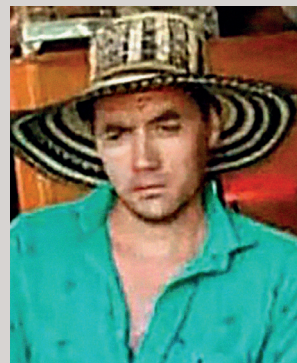
CARLOS ANDRÉS POSADA

**JAC Former President, Mandarininos Village
Ituango, Antioquia**

Carlos Andrés Posada was president of the Mandarininos Village Community Action Board, located in the municipality of Ituango, Antioquia. In 2021 he was forced to resign from his position when he received threats that led him to be displaced along with his family, but he later returned to resume the processes he was carrying out for his community. He played a very active role in the return process of nearly 4,000 people who, like him, were forcibly displaced from the territory in 2021.

He was murdered on November 14, armed people came to his house and shot him in front of his family.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



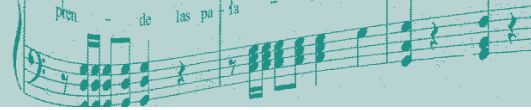
NOVEMBER 17, 2022

MARIO OSCAR SOLARTE

**ASTRACAVA President, Buenaventura
Sub-Directorate
Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca**

Mario Oscar Solarte was the president of the Buenaventura sub-directorate of the Association of Valle Peasant Workers -ASTRACAVA-, from this role he stood out for the projects that he advanced in favor of the peasant population.





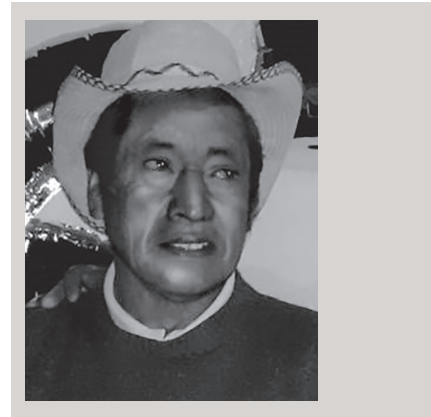
He was murdered during the morning hours in the Bajo Calima district. As a result of this event, some members of the community were forced to move.

Alleged responsible: unknown

NOVEMBER 18, 2022
JUAN ALBERTO GUEJIA PETECHE
Ancestral knowledgeable of Pitayó
indigenous reservation
Silvia, Cauca

Juan Alberto Guejia Peteche, 67 years old, was a Nasa ancestral elder and lived in the Pitayó indigenous reservation.

On November 15, armed people arrived at the resguardo and forcibly took the leader, his wife, his 16-year-old son and his 7-year-old granddaughter. Three days later Juan Alberto's and his wife's bodies were found in the highlands of the Pitayó páramo. His son managed to escape, and his granddaughter was released two days after the bodies were found.



Alleged responsible: unknown



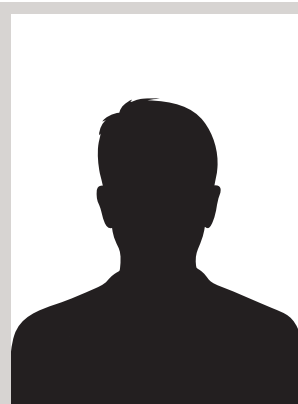
NOVEMBER 20, 2022

ALBERTO QUINA

**JAC President, La Diana Village
Cajibío, Cauca**

Alberto Quina was the president of La Diana Community Action Board, municipality of Cajibío, Cauca. He was killed very early in the morning on November 20 in the middle of a massacre; when he was with his brother and other inhabitants in a public establishment in the hamlet Palma de Chaux, armed persons arrived at the place and shot at those present, the bullets hit and killed the leader, his brother and another person who was in the place.

**Alleged responsible: post-peace
agreement groups**



NOVEMBER 25, 2022

OSWALDO ELIÉCER DUGLAS BULA

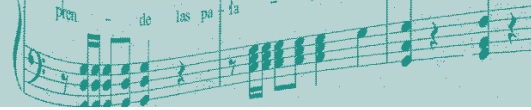
**JAC Vice President, Villa Melisa
Montería, Córdoba**

Oswaldo Eliécer Duglas Bula, 65 years old, was the vice-president of the Villa Melisa neighborhood's Community Action Board in Montería and was also known for coordinating the relocation of vendors from the South Market in the city of Montería.

He was killed on November 25 at night when a couple of hit men on a motorcycle approached him and shot him while he was in front of the Los Recuerdos residential complex.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries





NOVEMBER 25, 2022

EFRÁIN SÁNCHEZ

**Director of Manos Amigas Foundation
Barrancabermeja, Santander**

Efraín Sánchez was Director of the Manos Amigas Foundation, where he was dedicated to the defense of human rights and the care of the elderly.

He was murdered on November 25 at night, in the Villarelys neighborhood in the city of Barrancabermeja, when four people in a cab intercepted him and shot him repeatedly.

Hours later, the police captured those allegedly responsible for the murder.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



NOVEMBER 26, 2022

NICODEMUS LUNA MOSQUERA

**Former USO leader
Dibulla, La Guajira**

Nicodemus Luna Mosquera, 73 years old, was a former leader of the Unión Sindical Obrera -USO-, for years he was a victim of threats and attacks due to his union work, he also stood out for his denunciations about the presence of armed groups; he was a member of the National Association of Colombian Oil Pensioners and two months before his murder he had moved to the municipality of Dibulla, La Guajira where he bought a piece



of land to dedicate himself to agriculture.

On the morning of November 26, he was summoned to a meeting along with his nephew, when they arrived at the place they were picked up by motorcycles that left towards an unknown destination. Hours later their bodies were found on the side of the road in the village of Mata Tigre, Campana Nuevo.

Alleged responsible: unknown

NOVEMBER 27, 2022

IVÁN ALEJANDRO ALDANA

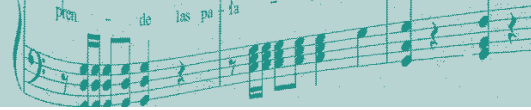
**Community and sports leader of the Villa del Café neighborhood
Armenia, Quindío**

Iván Alejandro Aldana, 33 years old, was a community leader who supported the rehabilitation of people who used psychoactive substances through sports and physical activity, in addition, he sought to promote sports among young people with the objective of generating life alternatives.

He was murdered in the afternoon of November 27. While he was watching a soccer game in the Villa del Café neighborhood, he was approached by a person who shot him. He was taken to a medical center but arrived there with no vital signs.

Alleged responsible: desconocidos





NOVEMBER 28, 2022

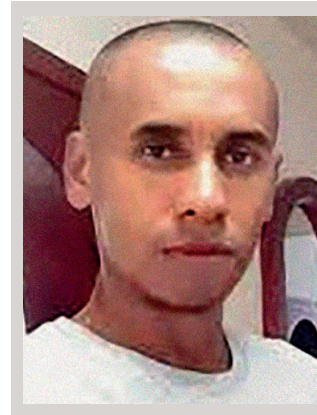
WILDER ALFREDO CÓRDOBA

Journalist and director of Unión

TV channel

La Unión, Nariño

Wilder Alfredo Córdoba, 35 years old, was a journalist and director of the Union TV channel where he had become known for his denunciations of the different cases of corruption in the municipality of La Unión, as well as for the visibility of the different situations affecting the community.



He was murdered on November 28 in the afternoon, when he was riding his motorcycle through the Quiroz trail, El Salado sector. Two unknown persons who were also riding a motorcycle caught up with him, the passenger pulled out a gun and shot him three times.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 2, 2022

ARIEL DANILO MAJIN JIMÉNEZ

Coordinator of the Indigenous Guard

of the Tulpas cabildo, Río Blanco

reservation, Yanacona people

Policarpa, Nariño

Ariel Danilo Majin Jiménez, 42 years old, was coordinator of the Indigenous Guard of the Tulpas cabildo, in the Río Blanco resguardo, Yanacona people, in Soratá, Cauca. The leader had left Cauca for the Policarpa municipality in search for work and on No-



vember 24 he was reported missing, he was last seen around noon in the sector known as Tarabita. On December 2nd, his body was found in a rural area of Policarpa.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 5, 2022

RICARDO OSORIO VERA

Member of the board of directors

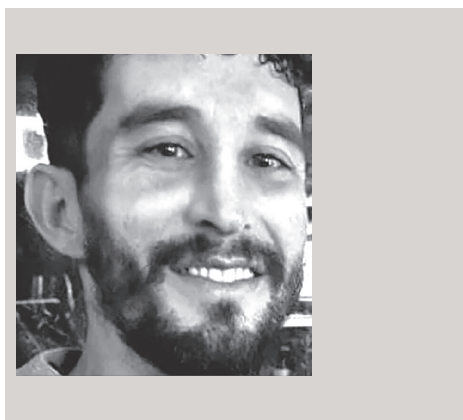
Pintuco Workers Union

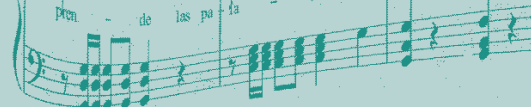
Medellín, Antioquia

Ricardo Osorio Vera, 34 years old, was a member of the Pintuco Workers Union directive board. He had worked as a production operator for this company for 6 years, during which time he was known for his activity in the union. He lived in Rionegro, Antioquia with his mother and other relatives.

On December 3rd he disappeared while he was at the bus terminal of this municipality, hours later his body was found with stab wounds in Medellín, in the El Volador hill. His murder was confirmed on December 5 when he was identified by his relatives.

Alleged responsible: unknown





DECEMBER 6, 2022
FILADELFO ANZOLA PADILLA
Member of CREDHOS
San Pablo, Bolívar

Filadelfo Anzola Padilla was a member of the Environmental Commission of the Human Rights Committee of the Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights -CREDHOS, he was also part of the board of directors of the Human Rights Committee of the municipality of San Pablo, president of the Community Action Board of the Comfenalco neighborhood, he led the land claim commission of the Los Alpes community and was a candidate for the San Pablo Municipal Council in 2015. He was the father of two minor children and his wife was pregnant.

He was killed on December 6 around noon when he was in the village of Cagüices in the municipality of San Pablo, where he was allegedly approached and shot by members of the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



DECEMBER 8, 2022
PEDRO ALIRIO GUERRERO AGUIRRE
Farmer leader
San José del Guaviare, Guaviare

Pedro Alirio Guerrero Aguirre was a peasant farmer leader, was part of the territorial advisory council of the National Program for the Integral Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use and was the former president of the Community Action Board of the Nuevo Milenio village.



He was killed on December 8 in Nuevo Milenio; after having a drink with his friends he went to his farm, but on the way, he was approached by unknown persons who shot him.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 13, 2022

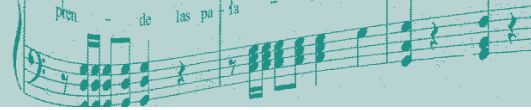
JAVIER SEGUNDO GÁMEZ HINOJOSA
President of the Fique Farmers' Association
San Juan del Cesar, La Guajira

Javier Segundo Gámez Hinojosa, 53 years old, was a farmer leader and president of the Fique Farmers Association. He managed the company Agroin, a productive project that sought to promote the cultivation and processing of fique (a strong durable fiber obtained from the leaves of a tropical American plant), in which approximately 300 farmers in the region were involved.

He was murdered on December 13 during the night by hired assassins who broke into his residence located in the village of La Junta, municipality of San Juan del Cesar, and shot him. These people also stole devices and documents containing information about the Fique Farmers Association.

Alleged responsible: unknown





DECEMBER 21, 2022
JOSÉ RICAURTE QUINTERO MARÍN
Maná Survivors Foundation
Armenia, Quindío

José Ricaurte Quintero, 56 years old, was a member of the Maná Survivors Foundation, which is formed by relatives of forced disappearance victims.

He was murdered on December 21 in the morning hours in the Patio Bonito Bajo neighborhood of Armenia; while he was riding a motorcycle with his 17-year-old son, when they were ambushed by an unidentified person who came out of a bush where he was hiding and shot at them. His son was unharmed, but the leader José Quintero lost his life.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators



DECEMBER 29, 2022
ÓSCAR ROBERTO RODRÍGUEZ TOVAR
ASTRACAN's President
Linares, Nariño

Óscar Roberto Rodríguez Tovar was the president of the Nariño Peasant Workers Association; he was also a councilman of the Linares municipality, spokesperson for the Peasant Union for Peace Organization, member of the Guarantees Roundtable of the department of Nariño and member of the Popular Agro-environmental Unity for Peace in Southern Colom-



bia. For years he was a visible leader in the defense of peasant rights. He was married, father of a child.

He was murdered in the early morning of December 29 with a firearm in his farm, which is in the sector known as Puente de México, between the municipalities of Linares and Sandoa.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 29, 2022

ÓSCAR ARVEY BAENA

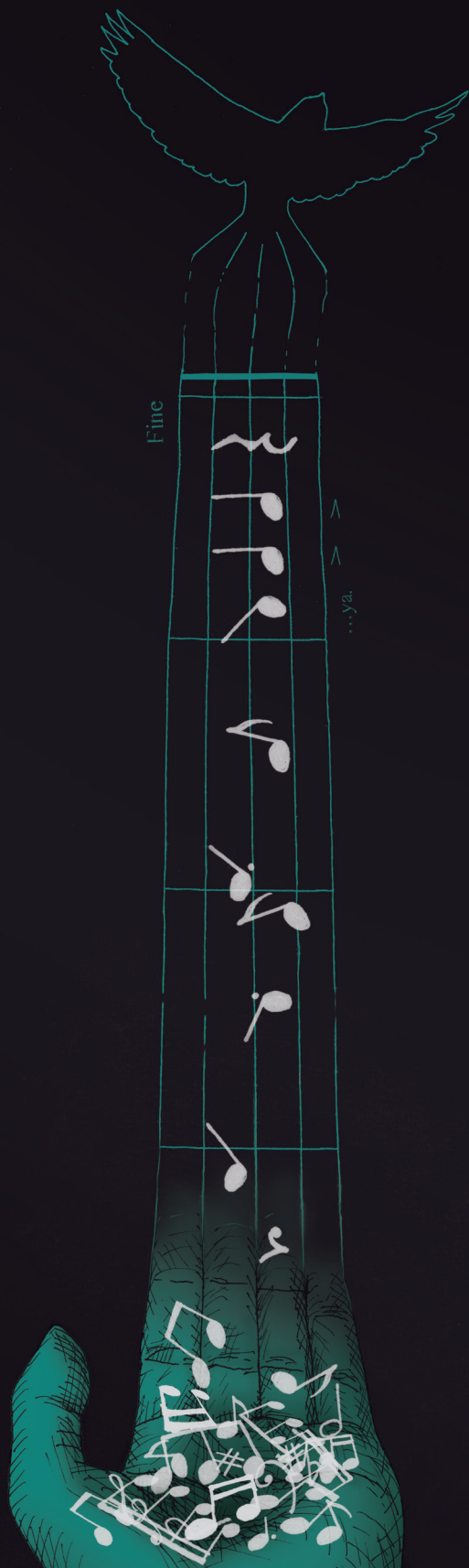
**JAC President, El Desierto Village
Villagarzón, Putumayo**

Óscar Arvey Baena, 40 years old, was the president of El Desierto Community Action Board, in Villagarzón, Putumayo, a position he had held for more than 10 years.

He was murdered on December 29 in the afternoon. When he was riding his motorcycle on the road from Villagarzón to Puerto Asís, near the village of La Mariposa, in the town of Puerto Umbría, unknown persons who were also riding a motorcycle caught up with him and shot him several times.

Alleged responsible: unknown





CHAPTER 1

**SCORE
CHANGE**

The legacy of Iván Duque's government to the incoming one headed by Gustavo Petro and Francia Márquez could not have been worse in terms of security in the territories. The growth and expansion of illegal armed structures during his administration, places the current government in front of a panorama of reconfiguration of the dynamics of armed conflict with a complex territorial variable geometry that incorporates serious human rights violations, disputes over territory or its control, and criminal governance in some conflict hotspots; In this context, the work of human rights defenders and social leaders takes place in a minefield that incorporates illegal and legal interests and makes them the target of all kinds of aggressions.

According to the INDEPAZ report, 2022 ended with 9 territorial conflict hotspots: 1. Troncal Caribe, 2. Norte de Santander, 3. Arauca, 4. Chocó and Urabá Antioqueño, 5. San Lucas Highlands, 6. Cauca and Southern Valle, 7. Putumayo, Nariño Pacific Coast and Telembí Triangle, 9. Urban-Cities¹. In these two trends identified, also noted by Indepaz are: i) armed confrontations are mostly between the different armed structures operating in the

territory and not with the State, ii) the outsourcing of actions plays an important role in territorial control strategies, especially by the structures considered paramilitary² and makes it more complex to identify their circuits of operation, coverage, as well as the actions they perpetrate.

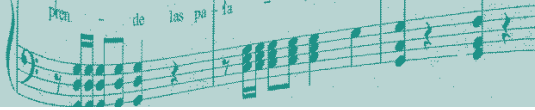
Three major categories of illegal armed organizations interact in these territorial centers, which are subdivided into others:

1. Organizations considered to be paramilitary or successors of paramilitarism with national, territorial, or local scope. In this category, the self-styled Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia are the most representative, with the greatest power, national reach and capacity to affect communities. This category also includes structures that may have the capacity to operate in several municipalities, such as the United Self-defense Forces of the Sierra, also known as the Pachencas, Los Rastrojos, Los Puntilleros, Los Caparros, and the Aburrá Valley Office. Finally, there are the so-called combos or gangs whose radius of action is more local, such as the Chotas, the Espartanos and the Costeños.

¹ Indepaz. 25 de noviembre de 2022. Desafíos de la Paz Total, lo que recibió el gobierno de Gustavo Petro. Ver capítulo 5 relativo a conflictos armados focalizados.

² *Ibíd.*





2. Post-peace agreement organizations, which can be divided into three categories: i) the Western Coordinating Command with structures such as: the Dagoberto Ramos Mobile Column, the Ismael Ruiz Front, the Carlos Patiño Front, the Franco Benavides Mobile Column, the Jaime Martínez Mobile Column, the Urías Rondón Mobile Column; the Southeastern Bloc formed by the 62nd Front, Carolina Ramírez Front, Commander Jorge Suárez Briceño Front, Mother Front (integrating several former fronts) the 45th Front, among others. Both share the fact that they emerged from structures that did not support the negotiation of the Havana Peace Agreement under the leadership of Gentil Duarte. ii) The Second Marquetalia, which emerged at the beginning of the implementation of the Final Agreement with the FARC, led by Iván Márquez and Jesús Santrich, in what some analysts consider as a reaction to the judicial entrapment suffered by these peace negotiators³; it includes structures such as: Columna Móvil Teófilo Forero/ Unidad Oscar Mondragón, Frente

Acacio Medina, Bloque Occidental Alfonso Cano, Frente Alfonso Cano, Frente 18, Frente 41 Cacique Upar. iii) The independent groups, so called because they are not linked to the aforementioned structures, include structures such as the Guerrillas Unidas del Pacífico -GUP- and the Oliver Sinisterra Front⁴.

3. The National Liberation Army -ELN-, which is still considered as a political-military organization that maintains a subversive character and confrontation with the State justified on the grounds of political, economic, and social changes. Although it is no longer framed in the classic guerrilla confrontation for the seizure of power, but as a project of armed resistance⁵, it is one of the armed structures outside the law about which there is a greater consensus on its political character.

Outside these categories there are tactical and strategic alliances of different scope and duration between the different types of structures. Within this framework and given their own identity and the prominence they have achieved, although their actions continue to have a zonal scope, there are the self-styled **Bolivarian Border**

³ *Senators such as Iván Cepeda have pointed out in this regard: "To those who question the dialogued treatment of the groups that distanced themselves from the process with FARC, I invite them to address in a serious manner what the entrapments perpetrated when Néstor Humberto Martínez was prosecutor represented. The issue should no longer be avoided. Infobae. January 5, 2023. Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2023/01/05/ivan-cepeda-insisten-en-entrapamientos-de-exfiscal-martinez-contra-proceso-de-paz-con-las-farc/>*

⁴ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenges of Total Peace, what Gustavo Petro's government received. In-depth in the chapter entitled: *Cartography of the Illegal Armed Groups*.

⁵ Celis. L. *La Silla Vacía (The Empty Chair)*. February 14, 2023. Reflections on Total Peace. *The Empty Chair*. Available at: <https://www.lasillavacia.com/historias/historias-silla-llena/reflexiones-sobre-la-paz-total/>





Commandos, born from the union between the so-called La Constru and those of Sinaloa with structures that are part of the Second Marquetalia⁶.

All these groups have in common their interest and links to illegal economies and the serious effects they cause to the civilian population, generating humanitarian crises, which increased during 2022.

The AOACNUDH report on the human rights situation in Colombia during 2022 shows the deterioration and seriousness of the situation faced by the communities in the territories throughout 2022. Some of the findings that reflect this situation are: 92 verified massacres with a balance of 321 victims, of which 270 were men, 30 women, 14 boys and 7 girls; 82,882 people were displaced and 102,395 confined, in both cases indigenous and Afro-descendant communities have been affected, with Chocó, Nariño, Arauca and Cauca being the most affected departments. Femicides by illegal armed groups and other cases of gender-based violence such as violence and sexual slavery were reported. There were also 115 cases of children and adolescents recruited of which 20 have been murdered and 12 girls may have suffered sexual violence⁷.

On the other hand, the AOACNUDH report indicates 71 allegations of extrajudicial executions allegedly committed by members of the security forces, with the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño and Norte de Santander being the most affected. The report highlights the event that occurred in El Remanso village, located in Puerto Leguizamo Putumayo, where 11 people were killed by the Army and the verification of gender violence perpetrated by members of the armed forces in the department of Bolívar, as well as alleged acts of torture, cruel treatment and sexual violence carried out by the police in Chambacu, Bolívar, while the victims were in their custody⁸.

In relation to the behavior of aggressions against human rights defenders and social leaders, according to the verification of cases made by the Somos Defensores (We Are Defenders) Information System, the ostensible increase of 42% in the number of murders is a cause for concern.

In this context, the current government's commitment to peace in what it has called *Total Peace* is good news for the country, which during the first months has generated multiple expectations, enjoying significant political support and social legitimacy, if we take into account that some of the regions most affected by the dynamics of the reconfiguration of the conflict coincide with those where the current government obtained a

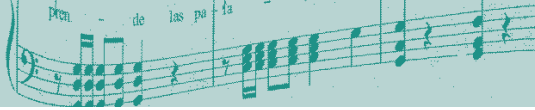
⁶ Ibid. In the Pacific region of Nariño, the Second Marquetalia has also established alliances with Contadores to increase its presence and control in the context of the dispute with structures of the Comando Central de Occidente ("Western Central Command").

⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. February 27, 2023. Ad-

vance of the report in unedited version, A/HRC/52/25.

⁸ Ibid.





significant number of votes. At the same time, it also has significant international support.

Total Peace expresses a substantial change in relation to the strategy implemented by the previous government. It is an ambitious initiative that considers that in order to deactivate the different dynamics of armed violence that affect a good part of the country, including urban centers, it is necessary to build options for a return to civility for all. Otherwise, the recycling of the groups will continue, even more so when there are substantial resources from drug trafficking and illegal mining that constitute not only a powerful incentive, but an engine that vigorously energizes the illegal armed structures, which on many occasions have an alliance with the public forces.

In the following, we will focus on developing two interrelated aspects related to: i) the progress and difficulties of Total Peace during the first months of government from the President's inauguration until the end of December 2022, ii) the emergency plan for the protection of human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories and its implementation during this period.

Total peace to the rhythm of Jazz

For Chancellor Álvaro Leyva Duran *"The partiture they expect from peace is one of classical music, but what I say is that it is more like one of jazz"*⁹.

⁹ Rodríguez. S. La Silla Vacía. January 20, 2023. The Prosecutor's episode shows

With this phrase the Chancellor seeks to show the unexpected twists and challenges involved in exploring with all the armed structures outside the law possibilities for them to cease to be so, with a view to de-escalate the conflict and thus immediately reduce the aggressions suffered by the communities, so that from these various parallel peace agreements, progress is made in a progressive manner in order to definitively deactivate the dynamics of armed conflict and violence in the territories.

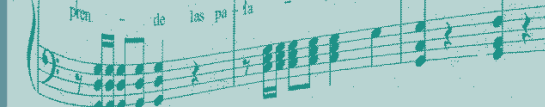
Based on this idea of parallel approaches with the different armed structures, the High Commissioner for Peace, Danilo Rueda, announced at the end of September 2022 that ten armed groups had already joined Total Peace and would be in the process of initiating a unilateral ceasefire. Among these groups were mentioned: the Central General Staff of the FARC dissidents, the Second Marquetalia, the Gulf Clan also known as the AGC, the Sierra Nevada Self-Defense Forces and "several city offices", without specifying the name of the group¹⁰.

The basis for the approaches is to not torture, to not disappear, to not kill. *"If they have armed disputes with an-*

the limit of the Jazz of total peace. Available at: <https://www.lasillavacia.com/historias/silla-nacional/episodio-con-el-fiscal-muestra-el-limite-del-jazz-de-la-paz-total/>

¹⁰ El Espectador. September 28, 2023. Peace Commissioner assures that 10 armed groups initiated ceasefire. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/politica/paz-total-comisionado-para-la-paz-asegura-que-10-grupos-armados-iniciaron-cese-al-fuego/>





other group, that these operations are not lethal and do not generate more deaths, including the public forces. No killing of soldiers and police, nor of anyone, because life is the center to generate trust in this phase of approach. Then the scenarios of conversation will come", said the high commissioner for peace in an interview with the El País newspaper¹¹.

At the same time and very quickly, also in October, it was announced the resumption of peace talks with the ELN to begin in November in Venezuela on the basis of the agenda agreed with the Santos government. It was stated in the communiqué agreed by the parties that the venues of the negotiation would be alternated, the UN would act as mediator and verifier of the process and Venezuela, Norway and Cuba would be guarantors of the process. Antonio García, current top leader of this guerrilla group, acknowledged that it is the new political circumstances that have allowed the negotiations to restart¹². However, what caused more surprise in relation to this process was President Petro's invitation to José Félix Lafaurie, head of FEDEGAN and recognized leader of the opposition, to be part of his negotiating team and his acceptance.

For some analysts, this is a masterful move by the president with which he seeks to demonstrate the government's inclusive will to advance in Total Peace. Lafaurie's participation in the government's negotiating delegation¹³ was preceded by the agreement signed with Lafaurie himself for the purchase of three million lands from cattle ranchers to advance the integral rural reform. On the other hand, in the Congress of the Republic, progress was being made in defining the legal basis for Total Peace, which materialized in Law 2272 of 2022, sanctioned by President Petro on November 4, 2022.

Although, as mentioned above, the Total Peace initiative has been well received by the country and the international community, it also raises concerns and has not been free of criticism: ambiguities, improvisation, hasty announcements, lack of methodological clarity and problems regarding the characterization of the armed groups are some of these; their conjugation can be read as a call to provide total peace with a clear strategy that provides certainty regarding its different paths.

¹¹ Díaz. C. El País. November 12, 2022. "Danilo Rueda the High Commissioner for Peace to the armed groups: "time is running out." Available at: <https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2022-11-12/el-alto-comisionado-para-la-paz-a-los-grupos-armados-el-tiempo-esta-corriendo.html>

¹² BBC News Mundo. October 4, 2022. ELN and Petro's government announce resumption of peace negotiations in Venezuela. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-63138827>

¹³ The government's negotiating delegation includes 16 people: Otty Patiño as chief negotiator, Senator Iván Cepeda, Senator María José Pizarro, Rodrigo Botero García, Retired Admiral Orlando Romero, Horacio Guerrero, human rights defender Olga Silva, Dayana P. Urzola, ACDEGAM president José Félix Lafaurie, ACOPI director Rosmery Quintero, Afro leader Carlos Rosero, retired Colonel Álvaro Matallana, Nigeria Rentería, Mabel Lara and journalist María Jimena Duzán.



Despite this, there are undeniable advances in terms of Total Peace at the end of 2022 and only 5 months after the beginning of the current government, from which we highlight:

The incorporation of the Human Security concept. The change of focus of the current government's security policy towards human security implies the orientation of the public forces to work in the protection of communities and the prioritized attention by the national government to the humanitarian crises, which they suffer as a consequence of the disputes of armed actors in their territories.

This new security paradigm was reflected in the first radio message of the Army Commander, General Luis Mauricio Ospina, when he referred to the three pillars that must be managed at all levels of command: i) living without misery: sustainable social development, ii) living without fear: that people feel at peace, iii) living in freedom: defense of human rights for the population.

For the current Vice Minister of Defense Alberto Lara, the new security strategy will be a *"strategy to protect life and create the conditions for peace building"*, which seeks to *"deepen the policy of relationship with communities"* and to *"reorder human talent in terms of territorial security processes towards communities"*¹⁴. A great challenge of this

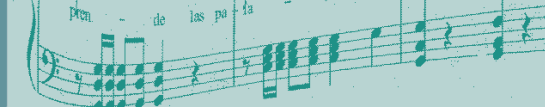
change of paradigm in the strategy lies in the definition of the indicators of success in the actions of the public forces, which must change from high-impact operations against leaders of criminal organizations and eradicated hectares of coca to the protection of communities, populations and their threatened leaders. President Petro himself put it this way in his Twitter on August 13, just beginning his term in office: *"From now on all military or police command in their jurisdiction must ensure the maximum neutralization of the perpetration of massacres and death of social leaders"*¹⁵.

Approval of the Legal Framework for Total Peace. The modification and extension of Law 418 of 1997, better known as the public order law, is a fundamental step for any government in order to set and develop the proposed paths towards peace. With the approval and subsequent presidential sanction of Law 2272 of 2022, this important step was accomplished. The law defines the peace policy as a State policy and reaffirms the human security approach. The text establishes two different routes for the government to advance in Total Peace: i) political negotiation with illegal armed groups to reach peace agreements, ii) talks with high impact criminal organizations with a view to submitting them to justice and dismantling them. The second path requires the passage of a subsequent law that defines the parameters and incentives for these organizations.

¹⁴ León. J. La Silla Vacía. August 19, 2022. President Petro's Human Security challenges the Public Force to change the paradigm. Available at: <https://www.lasillavacia.com/historias/silla-nacional/>

¹⁵ Ibid.





It is stated that the National Development Plan and local plans must include a chapter on projects and programs for peace building. Other new figures are: partial agreements for the dialogue tables, the creation of the peace cabinet and regions, the creation of the social service for peace, the possibility of entering into the agreements for measures of reconciliation with nature as a means of reparation.

The law also establishes that the processes and each of their stages must guarantee the effective participation of civil society and women. The centrality of the victims and their rights, as well as the ethnic, gender, environmental, religious freedom and participatory approach, must be transversal to the agreements reached.

The beginning of negotiations with the ELN. The first cycle of dialogues between the ELN and the government ended on December 12, 2022. The parties issued a joint press release communicating the progress of this first meeting. It reaffirms that the agenda is based on what was agreed in 2016 with the Santos government, making the necessary adjustments based on the context. It points out the agreement on the institutionalization of the table based on the regulations agreed by the parties and the emergency attention from next year. In this aspect, the joint communiqué recognizes the serious situation of violence in the territories and defines a partial agreement on humanitarian attention for Bajo Calima in Valle del Cauca, and Medio San Juan in Chocó, as well as attention to a group of political prisoners belonging to this

guerrilla group. Finally, a consensus was reached on the development of a pedagogical and communications plan aimed at strengthening national and international support for the negotiating table. At the conclusion, the negotiators also invited countries such as Sweden, Germany, Spain, as well as the Catholic Church to accompany the process.

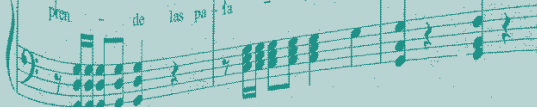
For analysts such as Luis Eduardo Celis, if key issues for this process are identified and articulated with the provisions of the National Development Plan, a fruitful negotiation can be built based on mutual trust¹⁶.

Despite these important advances in such a short period of time, the dynamics developed also generate alerts to be considered in order to adjust the course and overcome the difficulties that have been identified. Some of them are:

The lack of an effective boost to the implementation of the Havana agreement. Despite the government's repeated declarations regarding its commitment to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and some positive signs such as the activation of the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement -CSIVI- and the National Commission for Security Guarantees -CNGS-, in practice it is not so tangible, and it seems to fade away in

¹⁶ Celis, L. La Silla Vacía. February 14, 2023. Reflections on Total Peace. Available at: <https://www.lasillavacia.com/historias/historias-silla-llena/reflexiones-sobre-la-paz-total/>





the face of the multiplicity of fronts involved in the implementation of Total Peace.

A troubling sign in this regard that has caused human rights organizations to become alert has to do with the lack of recognition that has been given to the CNGS despite its reactivation. In the first place, it is not understood why the Total Peace law orders the creation of a high level instance for the study, characterization and qualification of the armed structures under the coordination of the Ministry of Defense, a function that could well be fulfilled by the CNGS, even more so if what is at stake, as has been expressed several times, is to avoid instances and duplication of functions within the executive branch¹⁷.

Nor can it be understood why the High Commissioner for Peace has left out of the preparation and discussion of the bill on the acceptance or submission of high-impact armed structures the aforementioned Commission, which as a State body is precisely called upon to design a public policy for the dismantling of such structures.

Loopholes and ambiguities of the Total Peace law. The standards set by the Final Peace Agreement in terms of criminal incentives and victims' rights in the framework of peace processes constitute an indispensable minimum that has been accepted by the international community and should be considered as an indispensable ac-

quis for dealing with war crimes and crimes against humanity in future processes. However, Law 2272 lacks greater clarity and forcefulness with respect to the demand for full and exhaustive truth in the framework of the political negotiation or submission processes that are being carried out. The text leaves the impression that greater weight is given to reparation, which is undoubtedly important, than to truth, which is fundamental with a view to guaranteeing non-repetition as an aspiration of any peace process.

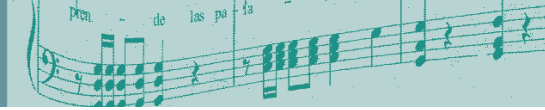
In a confusing way, the law seems to close the floodgates for those who have already participated in pact agreements with the State¹⁸ to be able to carry out political negotiations and, to that extent, they would only have the possibility of submission established for organized armed structures with high impact crimes. The question is whether some armed structures such as the second Marquetalia or those recycled from the Justice and Peace process (Law 975 of 2005) such as the AGC are willing to accept such treatment.

As organizations such as CORE and Human Rights Watch have stated, it is essential to be clear about with whom one will and will not negotiate: *"Without clarity about the universe of armed organizations with which one*

¹⁷ CCEEU. Total Peace Act. Internal, non-public bulletin.

¹⁸ A paragraph of literal C of the second article of Law 2272 of 2022 reads as follows: "Former members of illegal armed groups, demobilised through agreements with the Colombian state, who contribute to their dismantling, shall be understood as part of an organised armed structure of high impact crime".





can negotiate, efforts to design strategies, take advantage of intelligence information - key to advancing any peace negotiation - and build teams will remain at a standstill and could hinder successful negotiations”¹⁹.

The lack of clarity regarding the demands made to the armed structures in the exploratory meetings and regarding the cease-fire. The High Commissioner for Peace has repeatedly stated that to not torture, to not force people to disappear and to not kill is the basis of the exploratory meetings. In September, as a result of these meetings, he announced that ten armed structures were ready to initiate a ceasefire and also referred to the fact that he had identified a reduction in the violent actions of these groups²⁰. However, it is unknown what methodology has been used to verify the reduction in the armed actions of these groups in the territories and to establish that they are effectively complying with these three pillars.

According to the information gathered by different organizations, the reality indicates that the reduction of actions expressed by the High Commissioner is not entirely true.

The FIP, for example, points out that during the first 100 days of government, confrontations between armed groups did not decrease, but rather increased, and actions that generate humanitarian impacts increased in some municipalities and decreased in others²¹. In relation to the aggressions and particularly the murders of human rights defenders and social leaders, the behavior between August and December, according to data verified by the Somos Defensores Program, indicates that 73 murders were committed, a figure that, although it shows a slight decrease in relation to the first half of the year in which 99 murders occurred, continues to be very high.

In the same sense, the lack of information and clarity regarding the ceasefire expressed by 10 armed organizations generated confusion and became critical at the end of the year, after President Petro’s failed announcement of a bilateral ceasefire with 5 armed organizations for six extendable months and with international verification, which was denied by the ELN a few days later. This type of announcements that are perceived as hasty cause loss of credibility in the process and of political capital for the president.

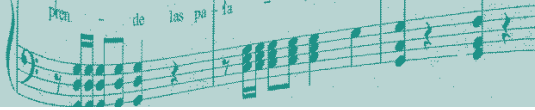
Understanding the importance that the government has given to protecting lives and reducing the lethal actions of armed groups while ad-

¹⁹ Johnson. K. Razón Pública. 18 December 2022. Total peace under Petro’s government: progress and pending. Available at: <https://razonpublica.com/la-paz-total-gobierno-petro-avances-pendientes/>

²⁰ Radio Nacional de Colombia. 21 September 2022. “To be part of total peace is to be part of the social rule of law” Peace Commissioner. Available at: <https://www.radionacional.co/actualidad/personajes/alto-comisionado-de-paz-y-las-fases-exploratorias-con-grupos-armados>

²¹ FIP. 19 November 2022. First bellstrike: Petro government’s 100 days in security and conflict. Available at: <https://ideaspaz.org/publicaciones/opinion/2022-11/primer-campanazo-100-dias-del-gobierno-petro-en-seguridad-y-conflicto>





vancing towards Total Peace, it is imperative to address the cessation of fire or hostilities, regardless of their different modalities: unilateral, bilateral, multilateral, with the rigour that each entails, in the context that they require a series of agreements on political aspects (agreements within the structures and with the counterpart) and technical aspects (protocols, logistical arrangements, verification mechanisms) to be considered in their preparation, which, if not properly implemented, will not only generate a loss of confidence and credibility in the process, as mentioned above, but also greater frustration for the communities.

The lack of a security strategy aligned with Total Peace.

As mentioned above, the national government's adoption of the human security approach as the guiding paradigm for its security policy and strategy is positively valued. It is also understood that the design of a security policy based on a substantial change in the approach that guides it demands time and care in its elaboration. However, any peace initiative requires a security strategy to accompany and complement it. *"If there is no military pressure, it is all romanticism"*, a government official who has participated in previous peace processes told Crisis Group²² in an interview.

For this international organization, state security forces play an essential

role in generating the incentives for armed criminal structures to be willing to reach agreements. It is therefore necessary to complement dialogue plans with a rigorous security approach, he points out²³. In the same sense, CORE's Kyle Johnson believes that pressuring these organizations into real negotiations requires a balance between *the carrot and the stick*, which is provided by a security policy aligned with Total Peace, which is not yet known²⁴.

The persistence of multiple humanitarian crises and social participation from the territories.

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, the HR panorama in the country continues to be worrying and generates serious humanitarian consequences for countless populations and communities in the territories, some of which, due to the persistence and seriousness of these situations, are facing real humanitarian crises, as is the case in the Pacific regions of Nariño, Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, Arauca and Catatumbo.

Advancing the humanitarian minimums demanded by the populations in these territories should be a requirement for armed structures engaged in negotiations or exploratory contacts. In this regard, for Crisis Group, *"a humanitarian-focused cessation of hostilities would mark an im-*

²² International Crisis Group. 24 February 2023. Protecting the most vulnerable Colombians on the road to full peace. Latin America Report, N98.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Johnson. K. Razón Pública. 18 December 2022. Total Peace under Petro's government: progress and pending. Available at: <https://razonpublica.com/la-paz-total-gobierno-petro-avances-pendientes/>





portant step towards providing more general relief from the most harmful aspects of armed and criminal groups' control. Above all, it would represent a means to prevent organizations from taking advantage of talks with the government to consolidate their local power mechanisms²⁵”.

PSD would add that respect for the humanitarian minimums demanded by the populations is also a necessary imperative to enable their participation in the process already begun with the ELN and in those that follow; as well as for the participation mechanisms that are defined in the framework of the judicial processes of subjection or submission and also so that their social organisations can participate in the monitoring and verification mechanisms, as the government has expressed its desire.

The notes of Total Peace have begun to sound, but it is necessary to fine-tune the compass in order to listen to good jazz, without the strident and stupefying noise of violence.

The Emergency Plan - An out-of-tune melody?

The start of the government surprised the human rights movement with a commitment to fully accept the so-called Emergency Plan for the protection of social leaders, human rights defenders and peace signatories,

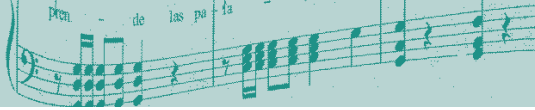
drawn up by the Human Rights Platforms, the Agrarian, Peasant, Ethnic and Popular Summit and the Somos Defensores programme, in coordination with some members of Congress from the Historical Pact.

Although this gesture expresses a substantial change in the approach to the problem (in comparison with the previous government), a political will to adopt immediate measures to reduce the rates of violence, and a receptive and respectful attitude towards the work of human rights organizations, the truth is that these months of implementation show three things: i) that aggressions against human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories continue, ii) that the institutional framework needs to be fine-tuned to comply with the Emergency Plan, and iii) that it is necessary for the government and the human rights organizations that drafted the plan to jointly review its strengths, weaknesses and the adjustments required to comply with it.

The Emergency Plan is based on 4 basic principles: i) immediate prevention and protection action, ii) activation of the security mechanisms provided for in the Peace Agreement, iii) territorial prioritization as a response to high-risk contexts and, iv) activation of scenarios for dialogue, consultation and participation of social organizations, peasant communities and ethnic peoples. It incorporates 49 actions divided into 6 axes that generate responsibilities for 11 state institutions of both national and local authorities, of which those with the highest level of responsibility for their

²⁵ International Crisis Group. 24 February 2023. Protecting the most vulnerable Colombians on the road to total peace. Latin America Report, N98. P. 29.





execution are the Ministry of the Interior with 17 actions, the Presidency of the Republic with 14, the Ministry of Defense with 9, the National Protection Unit -UNP- with 7 and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace with 4.

The actions included in the Plan have a different time horizon and are divided into short-term measures, to be developed during the first 100 days of government, and medium-term measures, to be implemented one year after the end of the first 100 days. Unfortunately, and in spite of the fact that dialogue is one of the fundamental pillars of the Plan, there was no first joint assessment between the national government, headed by the Ministry of the Interior, and human rights organizations regarding the implementation of the measures contemplated for the first 100 days.

There are elements of the Emergency Plan that constitute important assets for the construction of public policies on the subject, regardless of the results of its implementation to this date:

Recognition of the knowledge and experience of human rights organizations. As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the Plan was built by the organizations based on the work of building recommendations on guarantees for human rights defenders in the framework of the national process of guarantees over a long period of time, which shows a positive assessment of the trajectory, knowledge and experience accumulated by the organizations on the subject.

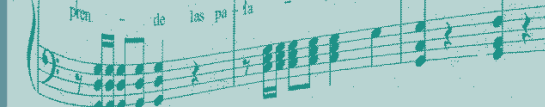
Recognition of the security mechanisms embodied in the Peace Agreement. Several of the measures included in the Emergency Plan are aimed at the activation of mechanisms embodied in the Havana Peace Agreement and which importance was disregarded by the previous government by paralyzing their operation or allowing it in a merely formal manner. Measures such as the activation of the National Commission for Security Guarantees -CNGS-, the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the implementation of the Final Agreement -CSIVI- and the strengthening of the leadership profile and capacities of the Police Unit for Peace Building -UNIPEP-, are some of those oriented in this direction.

The adoption of a human rights approach in the Plan. Although not explicitly embodied, the measures are based on a human rights vision and their construction and implementation process has been accompanied by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia. This overcomes the securitization vision that has dominated this type of measures²⁶.

The inclusion of the territorial prioritization variable. Although the dynamics of selective violence against the target populations of the Plan have a national coverage, the monitoring of them shows that they are concentrated mainly in some territo-

²⁶ Human Rights Platforms. First Balance of the Emergency Plan. Document under construction, not public.





ries and, therefore, it is in them that priority action must be taken, seeking that the entire institutional framework commits to carry out immediate and concrete actions to deactivate eminent risk situations.

The importance assigned to collective protection. The Plan incorporates a special emphasis on Decree 660 of 2018 with a view to promoting in an agile manner the implementation of the *Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories*, which contributes to moving towards a new protection model that overcomes the prevailing reactive, material, and individual vision.

Unfortunately, the results of the implementation completed in 2022 do not show a favorable outcome in terms of a significant reduction of aggressions against human rights defenders, social leaders, and peace signatories²⁷, nor in terms of effective implementation of the short-term measures considered in the Plan in its different axes. Some of the findings resulting from the monitoring of the implementation of the Plan in these first months

and that determine in some way its limited application, are the following:

The lack of appropriation of the Emergency Plan by the institutions as a whole. The answers given by the entities involved in the implementation of the Plan for the preparation of the first evaluation report of the organizations denote two things: i) The unawareness of some of them of the plan as a whole and of the actions that correspond to them and the lack of a proper direction for the execution of the measures. An example of this is the response of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies, which openly states that the Plan is unknown to them, despite being responsible for implementing a measure in the fifth axis related to risk management and humanitarian measures.

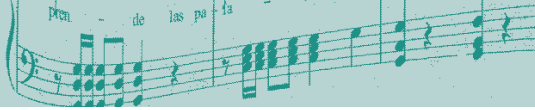
The responses to the requested rights of petition also show how the actions reported as progress are not necessarily related to the implementation of the Plan²⁸ and demonstrate a lack of its incorporation as a priority in their work plans, which can be deduced from the excessive delay in responding.

Concentration of the institutional framework in the implementation of only one of the measures. The monitoring of the implementation shows that a great effort was made by the government to advance during the first months in the implementation

²⁷ In terms of murders of peace signatories, although there was a total reduction in 2022, 50 murders in total, the quarterly report for the period corresponding to the beginning of the implementation of the Emergency Plan reports 12 murders, 2 more than in the same period of the previous year. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. Quarterly Report of the Secretary General for the period from September 27 to December 26. Available at: https://colombia.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/infografia_informe_enero_2023.pdf

²⁸ Human Rights Platforms. First Balance of the Emergency Plan. Document under construction, not public.





of the so-called Unified Command Posts for Life -PMUV-, as an inter-institutional mechanism that combines the participation of the National Government entities with responsibilities on the subject with the regional and local levels and the control entities, with the purpose of adopting urgent operational measures aimed at protecting the target population of the Plan. However, the periodicity established to guarantee a follow-up of the execution of the measures agreed in the PMUV and their impact in terms of protection was not complied with. Although 96 PMUVs were installed at the close of 2022, only 53 municipalities held a second session and 29 held a third²⁹.

In the meantime, the execution of the rest of the measures contemplated in the other axes apparently remained in the background, even in the management of communications and its dissemination. In the eyes of public opinion, the Emergency Plan is being compared to the PMUV.

In the infographic created by the Fundación Ideas para la PAZ -FIP- themselves in what they called “*El Plan de Choque de Petro*” (*Petro’s Shock Plan*) based on the perception of different social leaders in his first 100 days, they exclusively focus on the PMUV. According to their survey of perception about the PMUVs in 39 municipalities where they were carried out, 57% of the leaderships either ignore or hardly know anything about this mechanism. In addition, when asked about the contribution to the reduc-

tion of violence in their municipalities, 39% consider that it contributes partially and the same percentage considers that it contributes very little, 14% perceive that it does not contribute and only 7% consider that it contributes totally³⁰.

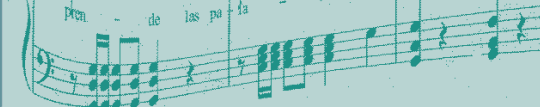
Lack of adequate institutional coordination. The lack of institutional articulation is one of the historical shortcomings of the country’s institutions and, particularly for the protection of human rights defenders and social leaders, it has been manifest and recurrent. The implementation of the Emergency Plan has not been the exception, and although due to the weight it has in the execution, it would be the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior to assume the leadership to achieve the proper articulation and harmonious functioning of the institutions in its implementation, the weakness of the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior did not allow it to have sufficient capacity to do so.

The lack of a decisive boost to confidence-building measures. It is evident that at the end of 2022 there were no results in terms of regulatory adjustments, especially regarding the repeal of decrees that are considered to affect the adequate protection of target populations as a state obligation.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ FIP. Petro’s security shock plan is more talk than change, according to leaders in the regions. Available at: <https://multimedia.ideaspaz.org/infografias/100-dias-politica.html>





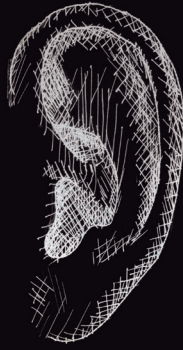
The failure to move forward, for example, with the repeal of the decrees underpinning the Plan of Opportune Action (PAO) is incomprehensible. Not only was the PAO widely criticized by human rights organizations and proved to be ineffective, but it is also inspired by an approach diametrically different from the human security approach guiding the current government. Although confidence-building measures do not translate into immediate protection of the target populations, they do contribute to generating a less hostile environment by reestablishing the links between institutions and citizens in defense of rights and, from this perspective, favor risk mitigation.

The measures aimed at combating stigmatization and contributing to the legitimization of human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories did not make substantial progress either. For example, the Presidential Directive for the recognition and non-stigmatization of these populations was not issued. Nor were the public acts of national rec-

ognition that had been promised carried out as planned, although some ministers at the installation of the PMUV and through social networks have done so.

Finally, it is obvious that a greater articulation is required between the commitment to Total Peace and the implementation of the Emergency Plan, given the evident interdependence between both governmental initiatives. Both have given a good dose of hope to the processes and communities that suffer the most from the rigor of violence in the territories, especially to human rights defenders, social leaders, and peace signatories. Let us hope then that in the coming months the harmony and tuning required by the new governmental score will be achieved to produce significant changes in order to protect the life and integrity of these populations, progressively reduce their risks, increase their legitimacy in the exercise of their work and enable their active participation in the dynamics of Total Peace.





CHAPTER 2
ADAGIO



As already mentioned in the preceding chapter, there are winds of change within the new government in relation to the selective violence faced by human rights defenders. We are facing an interlude in which the melody is different from that of previous years, calmer, more hopeful. However, while the music plays in the background, in the foreground reality continues to run at a vertiginous pace and gives no truce to the communities and to those who defend human rights in the country.

This interlude oriented towards a response in accordance with the gravity of the situation does not seem to have enough echo so far in the control and investigative bodies: Attorney General's, Ombudsman's and Prosecutor's Offices. Nonetheless, Hernando Toro, prosecutor in charge of the Special Investigation Unit -UEI-, acknowledged that the year 2022 "was the cruelest year for social leaders in terms of number of murders"¹.

The UEI continued during 2022 with the same 13 investigation projects for dismantling purposes that have been prioritized; territorially speaking,

these coincide with 36 of the municipalities prioritized by the Emergency Plan for the protection of human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories adopted by the national government². Yet, no significant progress has been made in terms of their dismantling to create more favorable conditions for defenders in these municipalities.

Regarding the investigation of murders and threats, according to information provided by the Prosecutor's Office itself, between August 7, 2022, and December 31 of the same year, 71 criminal reports were created for murders against human rights defenders, involving 77 victims, of which only 2 are in the trial stage. Regarding threats against human rights defenders, from August 7, 2022, to January 18, 2023, 278 criminal reports were created on 370 cases, with 27 cases involving a request for indictment and one conviction for which no further information is provided³.

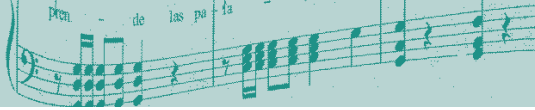
The Attorney General's Office also reported that as of January 26, 2023, there have been murders in 63 of the 71 municipalities prioritized for the installation of PMUV under the Emergency Plan, with a total of 1,969 vic-

¹ López. C. El Tiempo. December 29, 2022. Social leaders: the Attorney's Office's harsh assessment of violent acts in 2022. Available at: <https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/delitos/fiscalia-entrega-balance-sobre-violencia-contra-lideres-sociales-en-2022-729901>

² Response to right of petition. Attorney General's Office of the Nation. DVGN-2000. March 2, 2023.

³ Ibid.





tims and 14 victims of femicide in 8 municipalities. The source does not specify how many of this universe of victims in the municipalities prioritized by the Emergency Plan correspond to human rights defenders, social leaders or peace signatories as target population of the Plan. Cúcuta with 114 murders is the municipality with the highest number of murders in the prioritized municipalities, followed by Santander de Quilichao with 78 murders and Quibdó with 60 murders⁴.

Impunity surrounding criminal behavior against human rights defenders continues to be a determining factor in their persistence. The Somos Defensores Program in alliance with Verdad Abierta (*Open Truth*) has made available to the public the microsite and the campaign called *Historias Inconclusas (Unfinished Stories)*, through which it seeks to make visible and draw attention to the reality of the clarification of the cases of human rights defenders and social leaders' assassinations. Some of the findings of the research work carried out reveal the seriousness of the lack of due diligence in the development of investigations. For example, from a list of 1,333 cases submitted through a right of petition, which are part of the database of murders between 2002 and 2022 that the Somos Defensores information system has, the Attorney's Office responded to 484 cases, and of these only 75 cases reported sentencing, a little more than 5% in 20 years⁵.

However, the journalistic research carried out by Verdad Abierta allowed us to identify other cases with sentences that were not reported by the Prosecutor's Office; the search through different media allowed us to verify that 104 more cases have a sentence⁶. If the investigating entity does not even have sufficient clarity on the status of the judicial proceedings based on its investigations, what can be expected from the outcome of the investigations as such?

On the other hand, in response to a consultation made to the Attorney General's Office, the latter only gave a partial response to the right of petition submitted by the Somos Defensores Program on February 22, 2023, regarding the activation of the National Commission for Security Guarantees -CNGS- by the current government on October 2, 2022.

In this regard, the Attorney General's Office notes that its operation has focused on compliance with the orders issued by the JEP in the informal processing of collective precautionary measures in favor of the forced participants of the JEP, in relation to these two aspects: i) the design of the guidelines and action plan of the public and criminal policy on the dismantling of criminal organizations or conducts; ii) the issuance of the internal regulations of the instance⁷.

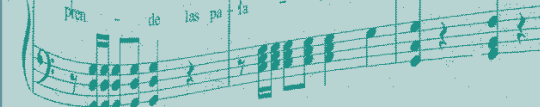
⁴ Response to right of petition. General Attorney's Office of the Nation. DVG-2000. March 2, 2023.

⁵ Verdad Abierta (Open Truth) & Somos Defensores Programme. *Historias Inconclusas* (Unfinished Stories). Available at: <https://historias-inconclusas.verdadabierta.com/articulos/historias-inconclusas-el-libro-que-tenemos-que-terminar-de-escribir>

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Response to right of petition. Office of the Attorney General of the Nation. No. 1512840000000. March 21, 2023.





In this context, the response indicates that up to the end of 2022, 3 meetings of the subcommission, 6 meetings of the CNGS technical team and a plenary meeting on December 13, 2022 were held to socialize the progress of the decommissioning concept, the structure of the public policy and the work plan for the following year⁸.

It is striking the precision of the Attorney General's Office in the sense that its suggestions as a control body *"at no time should go against its constitutional and missionary functions"* and consequently its function is to monitor the process of formulation, implementation and evaluation and raise preventive recommendations, but not to *co-administer, nor to formulate the policy*⁹ together with the government. The foregoing, as established by Constitutional Court Ruling 224 of 2017 which declared constitutional Decree 154 of 2017 by which the CNGS is created when determining its legal nature. The CNGS is a manager of sectorized criminal policy, evaluator of the results of its implementation, an advisor of action plans for the submission to justice that must be approved by the national government, an articulator between national and territorial authorities for the implementation of strategies aimed at combating criminal phenomena¹⁰.

In conclusion, the Court says: *"the National Commission of Security Guarantees is set up as a sort of intra-organic instance of the exercise coordination*

*of competencies already assigned to various public authorities in Colombia. Moreover: the intervention of experts in the field, of delegates of the Human Rights Platforms, that is, of the victims of criminal organizations themselves, in addition to the possible invitation to members of political parties, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international experts (art. 1 of Decree Law 154 of 2017) make the National Commission of Security Guarantees a privileged scenario for dialogue between public authorities and civil society, regarding the construction of an effective criminal policy in a post-conflict scenario"*¹¹. In this sense, the precision made by PGN is not only unnecessary, but also unproactive for the work of the CNGS.

It is of concern that the rest of the questions raised by the Somos Defensores Program in its right to petition and related to: i) its preventive actions to guarantee the due diligence of the CIPRAT and the CERREM, ii) the disciplinary processes and sanctions advanced for behaviors of public officials that compromise their responsibility in aggressions against human rights defenders, iii) the disciplinary processes advanced and their results against public officials committed in aggressions in the framework of the National Strike, remained unanswered.

This is not the first time that the Attorney General's Office has failed to respond to these issues; last year the Somos Defensores Program did not receive a response to the same ques-

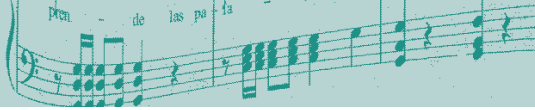
⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Constitutional Court. Sentence C 224/17.

¹¹ Ibid.





tions. With this behavior, the Attorney General's Office is not only failing to comply with a constitutional and international obligation to guarantee the right to information, but also denotes an attitude of non-recognition and disrespect for the work of human rights organizations.

Let this be the opportunity to remind Attorney General Margarita Cabello that, in accordance with Article 13 of the American Convention, the protection of the right of individuals to timely and complete access to State information entails a positive obligation on the part of the State to provide the requested information or to contribute, within a reasonable period of time, the legitimate reasons that prevent access to such information¹².

On the other hand, the Ombudsman's Office informed the Somos Defensores Program through a response to the right of petition, that during 2022, 31 early warnings and 35 follow-up reports warned of risks against human rights defenders¹³. One of the alerts had a national scope and of the remaining departments with the highest number of alerts, although in different municipalities, were Cauca and Córdoba with 3 alerts each, Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, Putumayo, Choco and Cesar with 2 alerts each. The significant concentration of

alerts in departments that make up the southwestern region of Colombia coincides with the data provided by the Information System of the Somos Defensores Program, which indicates that this is the region with the highest concentration of aggressions in 2022.

This situation once again highlights the concern about the functioning of the CIPRAT. The same response from the Ombudsman's Office indicates that in 19 of the 35 follow-up reports issued in 2022, compliance with the recommendations contained in the alerts was considered low¹⁴.

Beyond this, what we can see is that the alerted risks tend to be consummated, with which the failure in the state response is evident and, therefore, the review, evaluation and adjustment to the functioning of the CIPRAT is an urgent task, and as we recommended together with the CSPP and the CCEEU to the new government in the report entitled *Guarantees for Change*, this process should have the technical advice of the OHCHR¹⁵.

Analysis such as the one by CODHES and MSD Consulting entitled Paper Guarantees goes even further and points out that not only is the response to the alert failing, but it is not in essence fulfilling the function of a preventive warning. "*In aggregate*

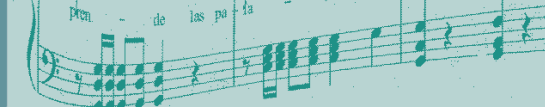
¹² CIDH, OEA. March 7, 2011. The right of access to information in the Inter-American legal framework. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/expression/docs/publicaciones/acceso%20a%20la%20informacion%202012%20da%20edicion.pdf>

¹³ Response to right of petition. Ombudsman's Office. N° 20230040400839841

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Somos defensores Program, CSPP, CCEEU. 2022. Guarantees for Change. Available at: <https://somosdefensores.org/garantias-para-el-cambio-dispositivos-de-politica-publica-en-favor-de-las-personas-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos-y-liderazgos/>





*terms, 37.7% of the alerts issued by the SAT are directed to municipalities in which the risk of affecting defenders and leaders has already materialized*¹⁶.

Inter-institutional coordination between the national government and the control and investigation agencies continues to be a pending issue with the aim of deactivating the selective violence that affects human rights defenders and social leaders.

Let us hope that progress in the formulation of a comprehensive policy

of guarantees for the work of human rights defenders of a participatory nature, on which the government and human rights platforms are already engaged in talks, will make it possible for this articulation to take place between the control and investigative bodies and the national government. Beyond the political differences that may exist between one and the other, what is at stake here is to provide a timely and effective response to the selective violence that continues to increase against human rights defenders and against which they all have obligations to fulfill.

¹⁶ Codhes & MSD consulting Sas. 2022. Paper guarantees: an analysis of opportunities for improvement of prevention mechanisms. P. 101. Available at: https://issuu.com/codhes/docs/3094_20221104_wb





CHAPTER 3

DISSONANCE

2022 was a year of transformations in Colombia, represented not only in the end of Iván Duque's presidential term, but also in the bet for change in the midst of a great polarization that mobilized several sectors of society in a historic democratic exercise, with which they bet on an ambitious government program that resulted in the victory in the second round of Gustavo Petro and Francia Márquez as presidential choice. From that moment on, attention was focused on every act and movement in search of governance to carry out the proposed reforms and the implementation of the so-called Total Peace, with the intention that the illegal armed groups operating in the territories accept and facilitate a different way out of the use of violence as a method of social, political and economic control.

In 2022, the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia -SIADDHH- of the Somos Defensores Program¹, recorded a total of **840** individual aggressions against **802** people, as some were victims of more than one type of aggression in the same event. These people exercise different types

of leadership as activists or human rights defenders, community leaders, community, peasant, Afro-descendant, indigenous, union, environmental, victims, youth, student, LGBTIQ+ sector or women's rights defenders; and in their exercise of defense, they were affected by different types of aggressions by various actors².

During 2022, an average of **2.3** aggressions occurred per day, a high number of violent acts that highlights the persistence and constancy of aggressions. However, the year ended with a 16% decrease in registered cases, corresponding to 156 fewer assaults than those confirmed in 2021. It is important to highlight that a high percentage of the aggressions occurred during 2021 were framed within the dynamics of the National Strike, a period in which there was intense repression and persecution against defenders and social leaders who participated or promoted social protest.

The months with the highest number of aggressions were January with 73 incidents, February with 94 incidents,

¹ This system records information that is known by the Somos Defensores Program and by direct source with social organizations and non-governmental organizations that report cases to the Program. SIADDHH publishes only the cases it has confirmed directly.

² It is important to point out that the analysis period was carried out based on the update of the methodological and conceptual framework of the Somos Defensores Program Information System. In it, the types of aggression are expanded and a variation in the alleged responsible is registered.



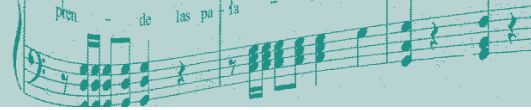
March with 111 incidents, September with 83 incidents and October with 77 incidents. This indicates that the first quarter of the year, January - March, was the one with the highest number of actions against human rights defenders with 278 incidents. The fourth quarter of the year, October - December, was the second most violent period with 204 aggressions. This was followed by July - September with 194 incidents and, finally, April - June with 164 incidents. The first semester of the year, during which the government of Iván Duque was ending and in which there was a heated and prolonged electoral campaign, coincides with the highest number of aggressions.

The SIADDHH registry of aggressions allowed verification that in the last months of Iván Duque's government, between January 1 and August 6, there were 481 attacks on human rights defenders; on the other hand, since the change of government, that is, from August 7 to December 31, 359 events were recorded. This suggests that aggressions against leaders continue, despite the actions established in the *Emergency Plan for the protection of social leaders, human rights defenders, and signatories of the Peace Agreement*, in which risk regions were prioritized and Unified Command Posts for Life -PMUV- were installed. The increase in aggressions at the time of the change of government is noteworthy, as it went from 39 aggressions in July to 72 in August.

Aggressions by type of violence

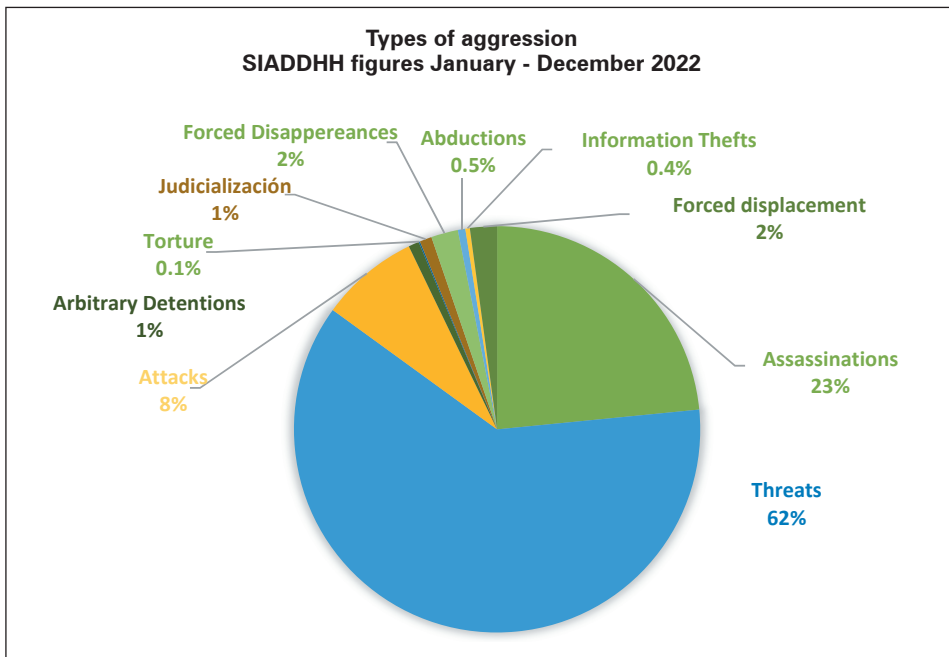
Types of individual aggressions	2021	2022
Threats	665	517
Assassinations	139	197
Attacks	93	66
Arbitrary Detentions	52	7
Judicializations	16	8
Forced disappearances	16	18
Information thefts	13	3
Sexual violence	2	0
Forced displacements	No reference	18
Abductions	No reference	5
Torture	No reference	1
Total aggressions	996	840





Of the aggressions recorded by SI-ADDHH, the most frequent were threats (62%), assassinations (23%), attacks (8%), forced disappearances (2%) and forced displacements (2%). When compared to 2021, assassinations show an increase of 42% with 58 more events, a figure comparable to that recorded in 2020 when 199 events were verified, the highest number of assassinations recorded by the Somos Defensores Program since the creation of the information system. Likewise, forced disappearances registered an increase of 13%, with 2 events more than in 2021.

On the other hand, several violent acts showed a decrease, such as threats, which decreased by 22% (148 fewer acts), attacks by 29% (27 fewer acts), arbitrary detentions decreased by 87% (45 fewer cases), prosecutions by 50% (8 fewer acts), theft of information by 77% (10 fewer acts) and sexual aggressions were not reported by the Information System of the Somos Defensores Program. On the other hand, in 2022 several aggressions were recorded that were not referenced in previous years, these are 18 forced displacements, 5 abductions and 1 torture³.



³ Due to the update of the methodological framework of the information system,

new categories of aggressions were included and began to be registered in 2022.



The remarkable decrease in various types of aggression is due to the fact that in 2021 the dynamics associated with the National Strike, including repression by the security forces and armed civilians and the physical and judicial persecution of defenders active in the mobilization, led to higher numbers of threats, attacks, arbitrary detentions, prosecutions, theft of information and sexual aggressions, as opposed to 2022, which was not marked by this context and where the increase in murders is the focus of attention.

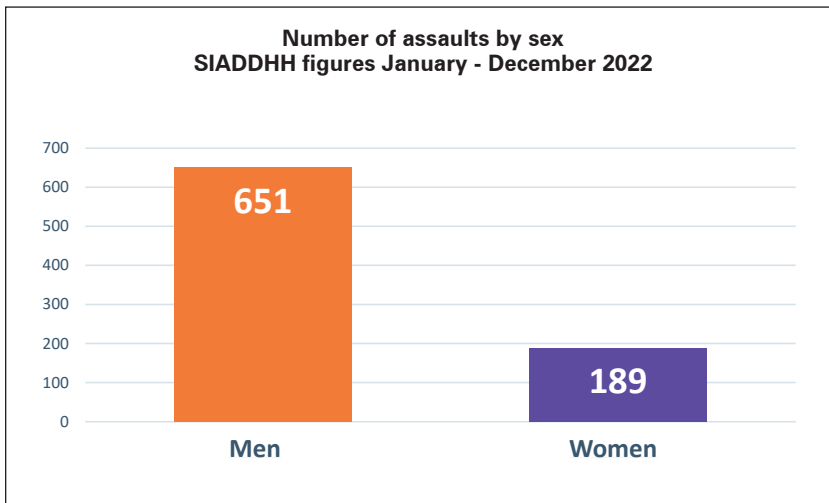
Aggressions by gender

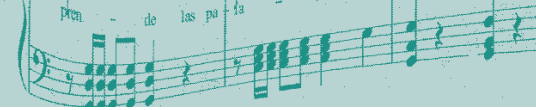
Of the 840 aggressions recorded during 2022, 189 events (22.5%) occurred against women and 651 events (77.5%) occurred against men. When compared to the year 2021, there was a 31% decrease in the number of assaults (85 fewer incidents) against

women. The decrease in the figure can be explained because during 2021 a high number of gender-marked aggressions occurred in actions related to the National Strike when, in addition, the main responsible were members of the security forces. As for men, the decrease is equivalent to 16% (121 fewer incidents).

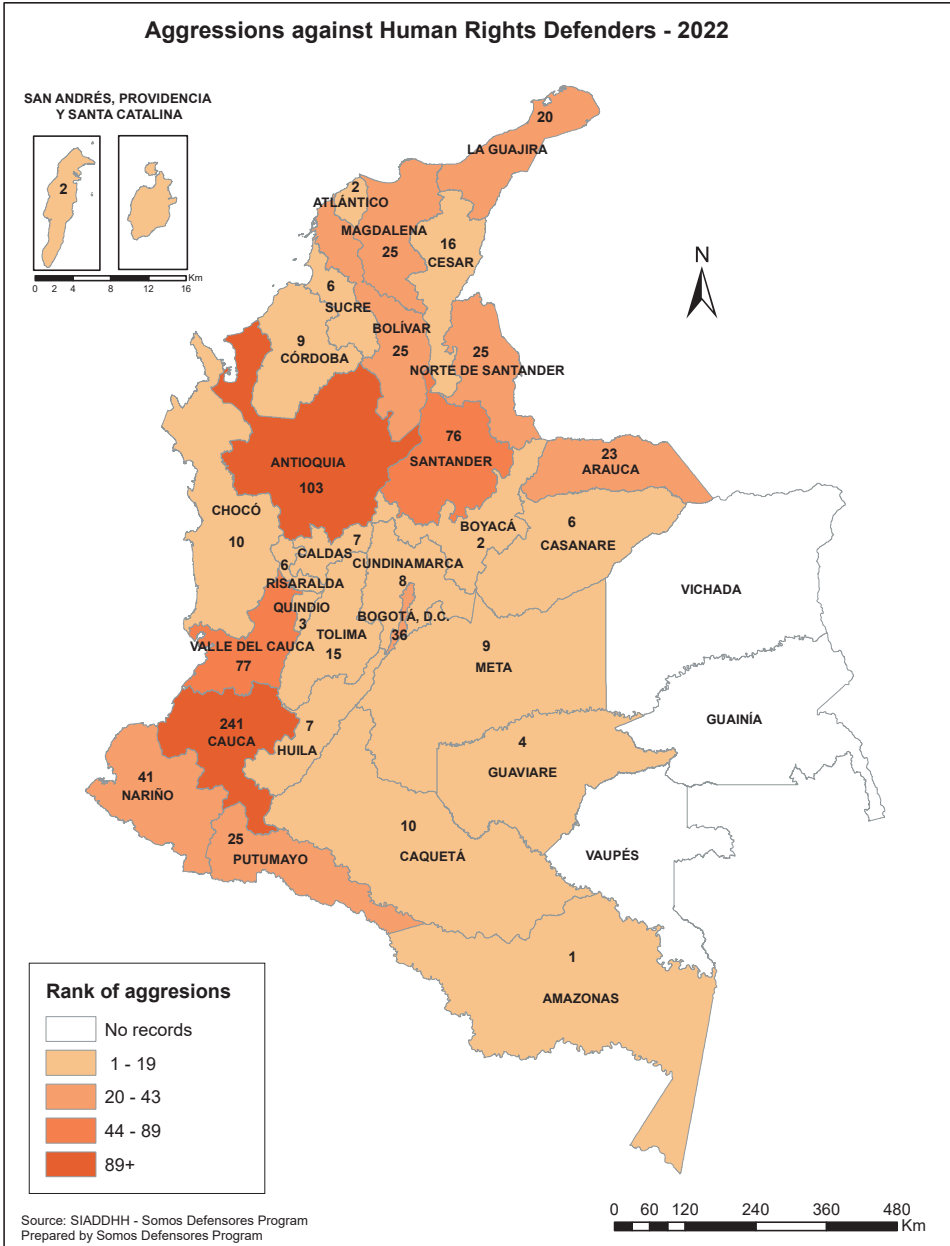
Among the aggressions registered against women and people with diverse gender and sexual identities, there are 3 femicides and another murder of a leader of the LGBTIQ+ community, these facts constitute for SIADDHH gender-based murders.

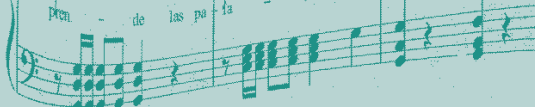
The types of aggression against female human rights defenders include threats (140 incidents), murders (18 incidents), attacks (16 incidents), forced disappearances (8 incidents), forced displacement (5 incidents), kidnapping (1 incident) and prosecution (1 incident).





Areas of aggression





The 840 aggressions registered by the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program during 2022 occurred in 29 departments and the Capital District, which represents a geographic concentration of violence in 91% of the national territory. This means that compared to 2021 there is a presence of selective violence in more departments, as the areas of aggression increased by 6%.

The ten departments with the highest number of incidents were Cauca (241 incidents), Antioquia (103 incidents), Valle del Cauca (77 incidents), Santander (76 incidents), Nariño (41 incidents), Distrito Capital (36 incidents), Bolívar (26 incidents), Magdalena (25 incidents), Norte de Santander (25 incidents) and Putumayo (25 incidents). The 675 aggressions occurred in these regions correspond to 80% of the total and are associated with the dynamics of escalating violence due to disputes between the different armed actors present in these territories.

Among the 10 departments mentioned include those that are part of the southwestern region: Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo. The department of Cauca, with 241 incidents, remains in first place as the territory where most attacks against human rights defenders have occurred during the last 6 years; in this place the conflict continues, as well as the presence of different armed actors who fight for territorial and social control. Valle del Cauca appears in third place nationally, despite presenting a 47% decrease in aggressions compared to the previous year; it is important to consider that during

2021 a large number of events related to the National Strike occurred in this department.

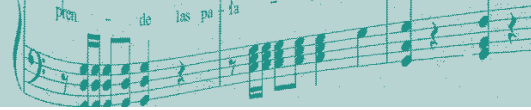
In Nariño, which is in fifth place, the number of aggressions increased from 26 in 2021 to 41 in 2022, which represents an increase of 58%. In this department, indigenous leadership is the most victimized with 21 verified cases; in a good part of the cases (22 facts) the alleged responsible parties are unknown, followed by post-peace agreement groups allegedly responsible for 10 aggressions.

In Putumayo, 25 aggressions were recorded, 4 more than in 2021, which means an increase of 19%. Out of the total number of cases that took place in this department, community leaders were the most assaulted with 12 cases. Of the total, in 16 cases the alleged responsible parties are unknown, followed by 6 cases involving the criminal alliance Border Commandos.

In sum, 384 aggressions took place in the southwestern region (46%) of the 840 registered by SIADDHH during 2022, making it the region with the highest risk for human rights defenders in Colombia.

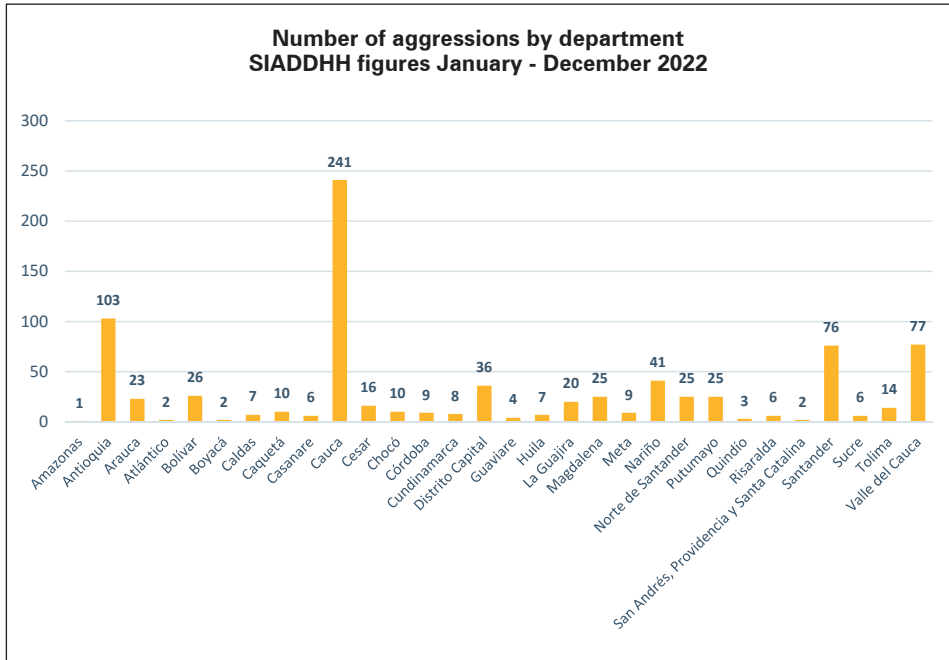
On the other hand, one of the departments that generates the greatest alarm is Antioquia, which presented an increase in aggressions of 69% (42 more acts), going from 4th place to 2nd place in the occurrence of attacks against human rights defenders. In this context, the sub-region of Valle de Aburrá is of particular concern, which is the area with the highest number of recorded attacks with a total of 24





(cases in Medellín, Bello and Barbosa), followed by the eastern sub-region with 19 cases. However, the behavior of violence in the subregions of the north, northeast and Bajo Cauca is of concern, since they have similar dynamics of territorial disputes and a total of 45 incidents were recorded.

It is also important to mention that this year, an aggression event took place in Amazonas, where a community leader was murdered, allegedly by members of criminal gangs.



Aggressions by type of leadership

During 2022, indigenous leadership presented not only the highest number of aggressions, but also an increase of 43% in relation to 2021, which went from 197 cases to 281. Of these, 190 occurred in the department of Cauca, against councilors, guards or traditional authorities, whose work is the defense of their

rights through the exercise of autonomy and defense of their territory.

In second place, with 160 incidents, is community leadership, which shows a decrease of 17% (33 fewer incidents). This category includes people who exercise leadership through processes or actions in defense of community rights, without necessarily being linked to legally established organizations. This type of leadership



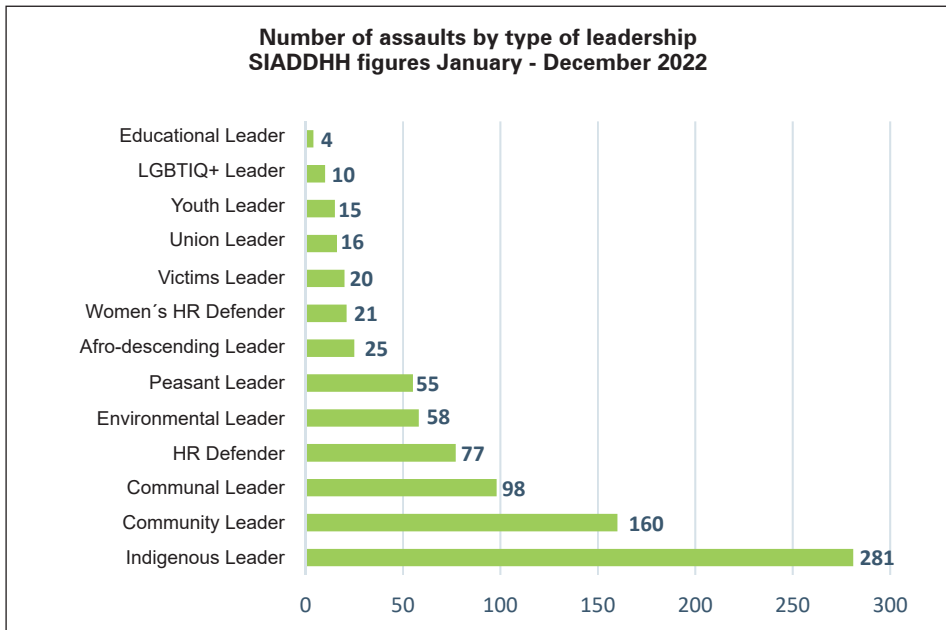
also includes social communicators and journalists who, through alternative media, denounce, follow up and investigation of situations that involve the defense of rights and activities that affect individuals or communities; they were victims of 16 aggressions during the year.

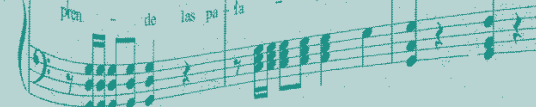
The third place is occupied by communal leadership, which corresponds to those persons who develop their work as members of the Community Action Boards (JAC). These people were victims of 98 aggressions, which reflects a significant increase equivalent to 66% (39 more acts); this variation could be explained in the relevance that this type of leadership acquires in the framework of electoral processes such as those occurred during 2022, in addition, such importance as spokespersons of the communities makes them a target for

actors seeking to have social and territorial control.

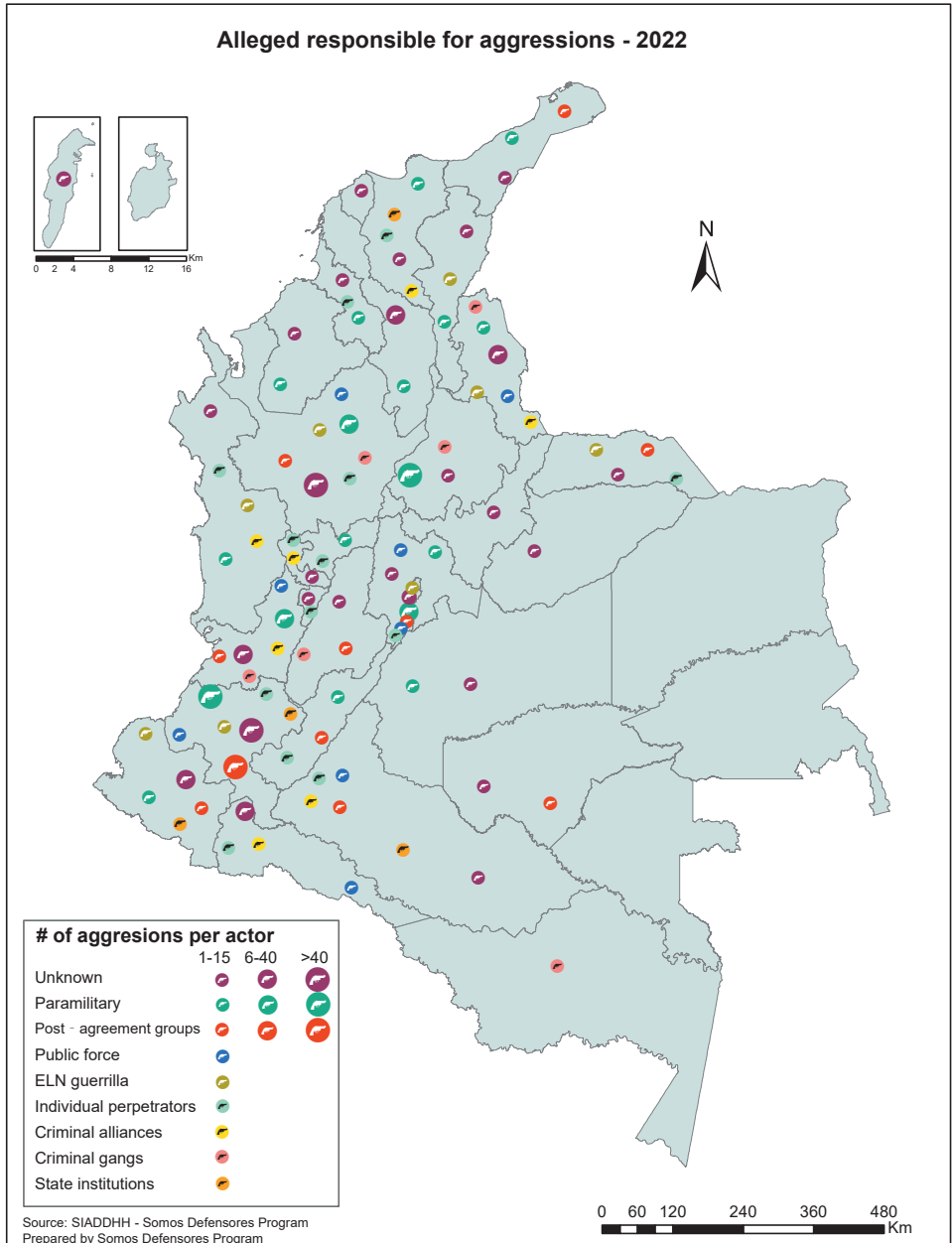
The sector of activists or human rights defenders, which in 2021 occupied the first place as the most attacked type of leadership due to their protagonism in the National Strike, in 2022 registered 77 cases, which means that there was a decrease of 69% (169 fewer incidents).

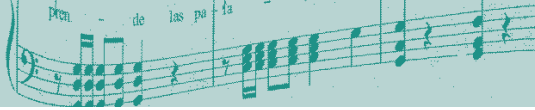
For its part, environmental leadership presented a notable increase equivalent to 205% (39 more incidents) from 19 aggressions in 2021 to 58 in 2022. These incidents occurred mainly in departments such as Santander (20 incidents), Antioquia (15 incidents) and Cauca (13 incidents) where conflicts derived from extractivist processes are strong and where there are territorial disputes.





Alleged responsible





The Somos Defensores Program's SIADDHH documented 840 aggressions against human rights defenders in 9 categories of alleged responsible parties. As in 2021, the first place with a participation of 40% is dominated by the unknown actors, which are those who do not carry any distinctive that allows them to be related to an armed group or criminal actor and seek to hide their identity to commit the attacks, thus hindering the work of investigation and determination of responsibilities. According to the SIADDHH registry, they were allegedly responsible for 335 acts: 108 murders, 147 threats, 57 attacks, 14 forced disappearances, 3 thefts of information, 2 kidnappings and 4 forced displacements.

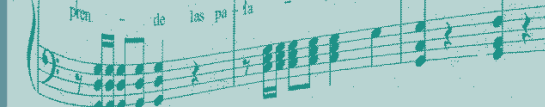
The second place is again reserved for paramilitary groups with 278 incidents and a participation of 33%; this means an increase of 20% with 46 more incidents than in the previous year. Of these cases 22 correspond to murders, 246 to threats, 2 to forced disappearances, 1 kidnapping and 7 forced displacements. The structures identified as allegedly responsible for these aggressions are the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia - AGC-, known in some regions as Clan del Golfo; the Black Eagles, which in many cases identify their operations by blocs (Capital D.C. Bloc, Southwestern Bloc) and southwestern urban cells which operate in the department of Caldas, specifically in the municipality of Riosucio; the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia - AUC- and Los Caparrapos.

The third place is taken by post-peace agreement groups (formerly FARC-EP dissidents) with alleged responsibility in 104 incidents, equivalent to a 12% share of the total. Aggressions committed by groups within this category had an increase of 9% (9 more acts than in 2021). According to the Ombudsman's Office, in a document on the *Presence and Action of the Dissident Factions of the FARC-EP*⁴, it has warned about their operations in 237 municipalities and 29 departments, referring to the First Front (the Gentilianos) and the Second Marquetalia. On the other hand, in the report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022⁵, Indepaz mentions that the presence of the POS-FARC groups "has been escalating, doubling the number of municipalities affected by 2022" and relates their actions in 20 departments and 161 municipalities "coordinated under three large umbrellas: the Southeast Bloc, the Western Coordinating Command and the Second Marquetalia. There are five other groups with an independent character. According to our re-

⁴ Ombudsman's Office. Presence and actions of the dissident factions of the FARC-EP. Available at: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/documentos/20123/2001758/Mapa+disidencias+Farc.pdf/826b6c0a-1488-bff3-5655-0b4c3c747421?t=1672925740407>

⁵ Indepaz. February 22, 2023. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia. 2021-2022. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>





cords, these post-peace agreement groups are responsible for 21 murders, 70 threats, 5 attacks, 2 forced disappearances, 1 kidnapping and 5 forced displacements.

In fourth place with 4% is the public force; its alleged participation in aggressions registered a decrease of 84% (173 fewer incidents) compared to 2021. This reduction is explained by the fact that in 2021 the excessive use of force in the framework of the National Strike of March 28 generated high records of aggressions, with the participation of the National Police in particular. Of the 33 incidents recorded in 2022, a total of 24 were committed by members of the National Police, mainly against environmental leaders in the department of Cauca. Among the aggressions where the security forces appear as allegedly responsible are 5 murders, 18 threats, 7 arbitrary detentions, 1 case of torture and 2 judicializations.

On the other hand, there was a 25% increase in cases in which the National Liberation Army (ELN) is allegedly responsible, with 7 more cases than in 2021. During 2022, this group is allegedly responsible for 31 cases, with a participation equivalent to 3%. Of these events, 14 occurred after the change of government. Of the 31 registered aggressions, 11 correspond to murders, 19 to threats and 1 to forced displacement. In addition, 14 occurred in the department of Cauca, in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao, Miranda and Caldoño.

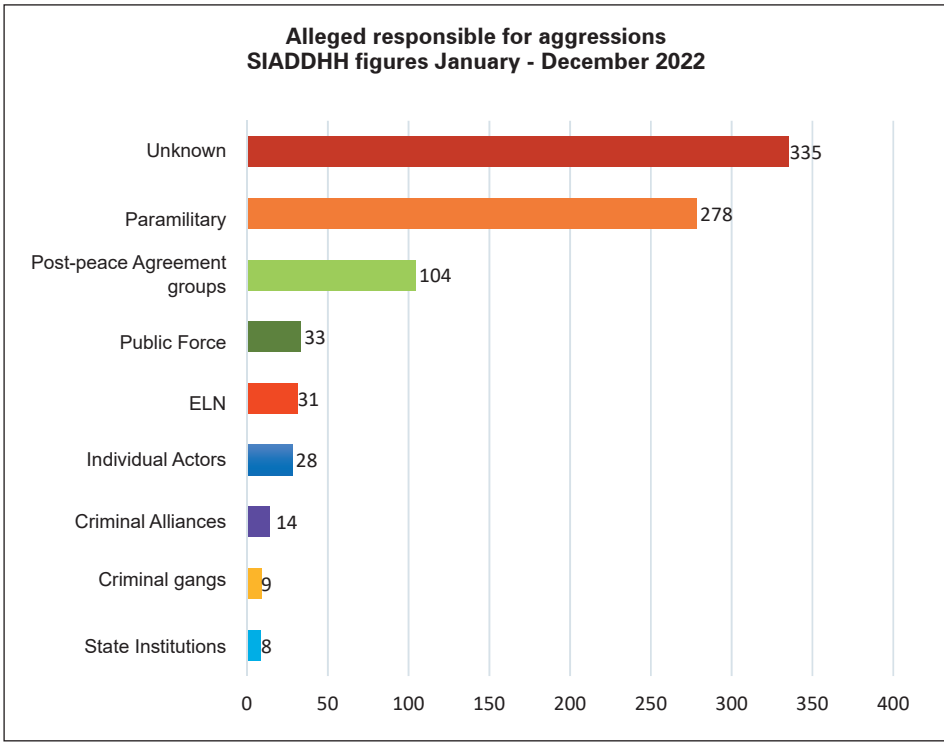
With regard to individual actors, where the alleged aggressors are civilians who are not part of armed or state structures and act on their own, the registry showed a participation of 3% with 28 incidents, of which 13 were murders, 11 threats, 2 attacks, 1 kidnapping and 1 forced displacement.

As for criminal alliances, a category which refers to illegally armed structures that agree to work together for tactical or strategic reasons according to their common interests, 14 cases were documented, with a participation of 2%. Of these, 8 are murders, 4 threats and 2 attacks. The facts are attributed to structures such as the Border Commandos with actions in Putumayo and Caquetá; the Justice Committee for Cali and Valle del Cauca which, as its name indicates, operates in Valle del Cauca; the Mexican Revolutionary Armed Forces - FARM - which operate in Chocó; and finally, groups such as La Cordillera, Los del Triángulo and the Pachencia.

Criminal gangs, which are small and medium-sized criminal structures that are eminently economically motivated, are responsible for 9 murders.

Finally, there are State institutions, which as alleged responsible parties refer to civilian officials belonging to State institutions. Within this category, the Attorney General's Office, a congressman and a member of the security corps of a public official were allegedly responsible for 2 threats and 6 judicializations.





Assassinations of human rights defenders

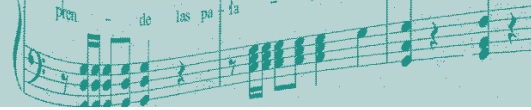
The year 2022 was lethal for human rights defenders, with a 42% increase in the number of documented murders, 58 more than in 2021. From 139 recorded in 2021, the figure rose to 197, a figure close to that recorded in 2020 with 199 cases, so far the highest confirmed by the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program.

In the last phase of Iván Duque's government (01-01-2022 to 06-08-2022) 124 human rights defenders were murdered and in the beginning of Gustavo Petro's government (07-08-2022 to 31-12-2022) 73 leaders were murdered. In the first quarter of the

year the highest number of events was recorded, with March being the worst month with 20 murders. It is followed by February, May, August and October with 19 events each; April and July with 18 events each; September with 16; January and November with 15 events each; June with 11 events; and finally, December with 8 events. Of the total number of confirmed murders, 52% occurred in the first half of the year and 48% in the second half.

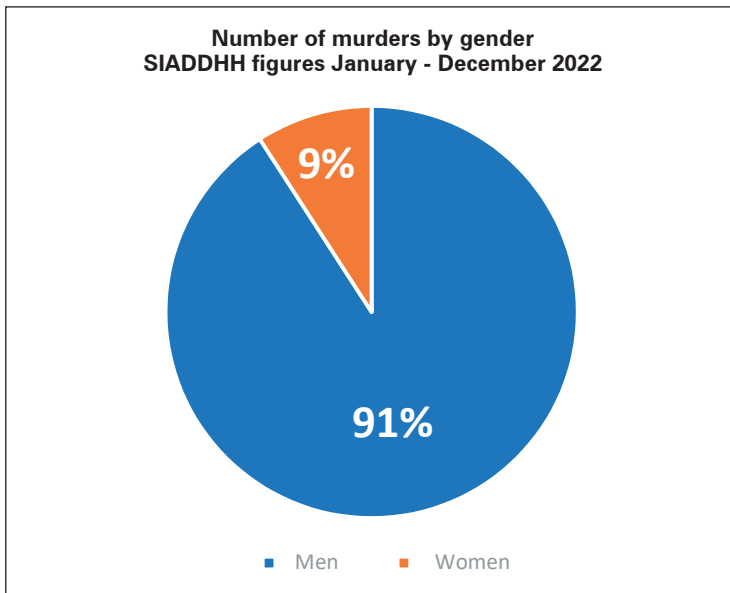
91% (179 events) of the 197 murders occurred against men, 56% more than in 2021, and 9% (18 events) occurred against women, 25% less compared to the previous year. During 2022, 4 gender-based murders were record-





ed, a category that corresponds to those facts in which the violent loss of life of a human rights defender occurs in which there are elements that allow considering the gender identity of the victim as a motive for the violent action; these were committed against 3 women and a man with LGBTIQ+ leadership, in 2 of these cases the alleged responsible were unknown perpetrators and in 2 they

were individual perpetrators, among which the permanent partner of one of the victims is included. The victims were a female community leader, an Afro-descendant, and a woman and a man from the LGBTIQ+ sector. In 2 of the cases firearms were used and in 2 cases a knife was used. Signs of torture were found in 2 cases and in 1 case, the perpetrators acted with brutality.



In 165 of the cases recorded, firearms were used, in 11 cases a knife was used, 1 was caused by mechanical asphyxiation, 1 as a result of the activation of a bomb car, 2 by an anti-personnel mine, 1 as a result of a blow with a blunt object and 16 cases in which it was not possible to determine the type of weapon used.

In 18 cases there was a prior disappearance, in 6 cases the bodies had

signs of torture, in 14 cases there was brutality⁶, in 20 cases there were prior threats, in only 2 cases the victims had protection measures, 17 cases occurred in the midst of massacres and in 46 cases there was harm to third parties.

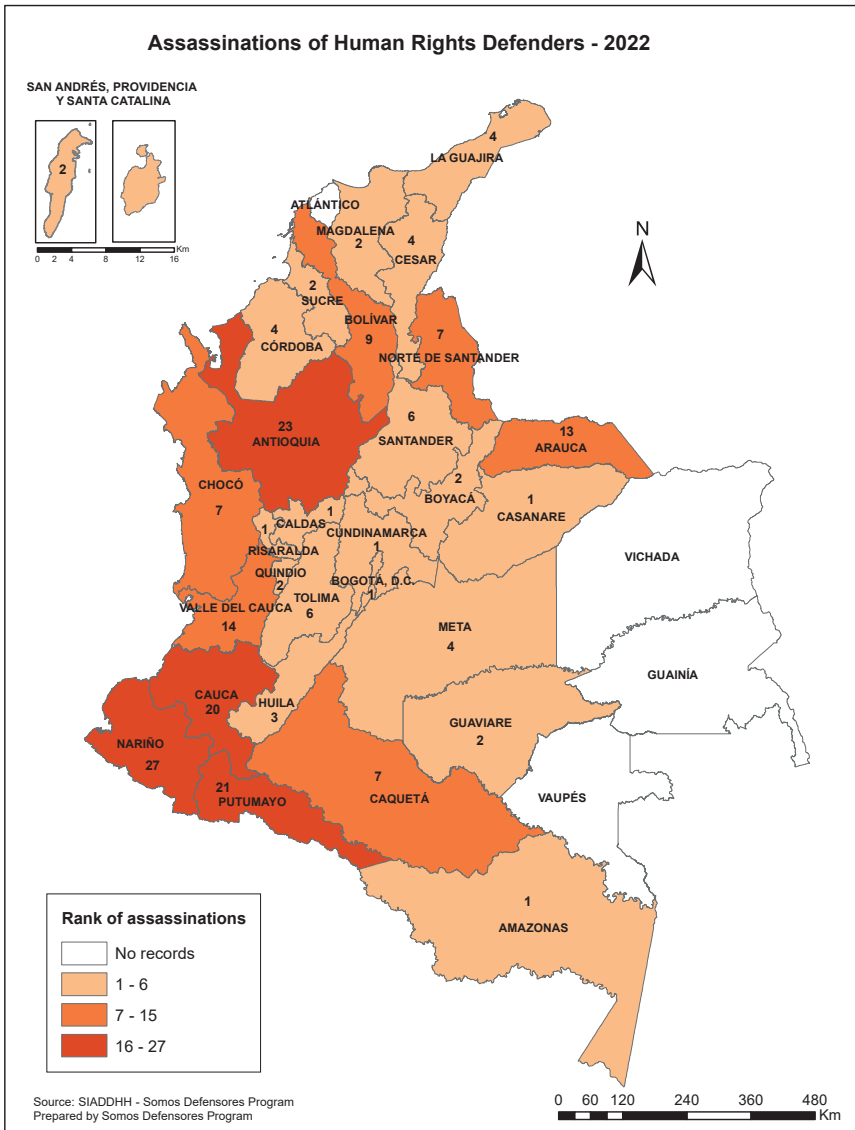
⁶ Considered as acts of excessive cruelty, represented in the number of impacts against the bodies of the victims.

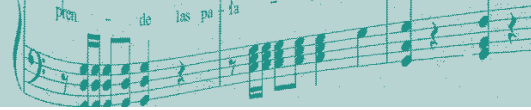


Within the aggressions against the life and integrity of persons, the SI-ADDHH also documents attacks, considered as attempted murder in which the intention to cause death is presumed. During the present period, there was a decrease in attacks equiv-

alent to 29% (27 fewer incidents) in relation to 2021, from 93 to 66 cases, and in 27 cases physical injury was caused. The department with the highest number of cases was Cauca with 17 incidents.

Murders by department





The murders occurred in 28 departments and in the Capital District, that is, in 88% of the national territory. The five departments with the highest number of cases are the department of Nariño with 27 cases, in second place is Antioquia, which for the third consecutive year presented 23 cases, followed by Putumayo with 21 cases, Cauca with 20 and Valle del Cauca with 14. The increase in this type of cases in the department of Nariño is of concern, since there is an increase of 145%, with 16 more cases than the previous year.

Just as with the total number of aggressions, the southwestern region of the country (Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo) is the area where most murders were committed against human rights defenders in 2022, with 75% of the confirmed murders (82 acts).

Regarding the presence of armed groups, an Indepaz report indicates the existence of nine armed conflict hotspots, three of which are located in the southwest of the country: i) the Cauca and southern Valle hotspot, ii) the Putumayo hotspot, iii) the Pacific coast of Nariño hotspot and the Telembí triangle⁷.

In this respect, it is important to emphasize that the Ombudsman's Office referred to these departments and the department of Antioquia⁸ (which ranks second in terms of murders) in 25 of its early warnings and follow-up reports issued during the year. The above shows that the risks for human rights defenders and social leaders in these regions of the country are not only warned by the competent institution, but also widely documented by civil society organizations.

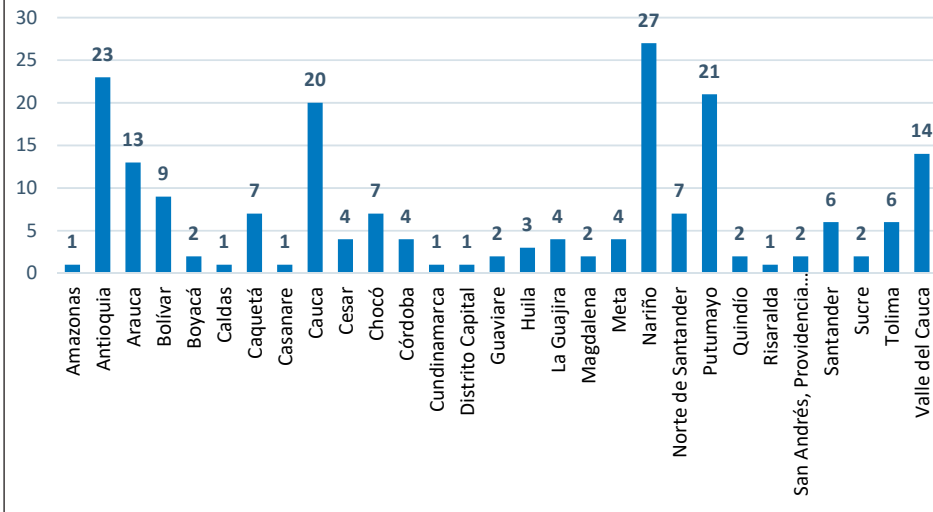
For this reason, it is worthwhile to take a closer look at the SIADDHH data on killings in these regions as useful inputs for the analysis of the dynamics of violence against the lives of defenders and social leaders in the aforementioned territories.

⁷ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. P. 35. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

⁸ Chocó and Urabá also appear as hotspots in Indepaz report.



Number of murders by department
SIADDHH figures January - December 2022



As noted above, **Nariño** has the unfortunate record of the highest number of murdered human rights defenders in 2022 (27), and part of its territory is framed in one of the conflict hotspots identified by Indepaz, with the development of armed confrontations in the Sanquianga, South Pacific and Telembí⁹ sub-regions that have caused a serious humanitarian crisis in sub-regions such as the Pacific coast of Nariño and the Telembí Triangle¹⁰. Of the murders documented in Nariño, 11 occurred in Tumaco, a municipality warned as “extreme

risk”¹¹ in Early Alert No. 004 of 2022 and in the Follow-up Report to that alert No. 010 of 2022. The month with the highest occurrence was July with 5 events, after the second presidential round in which the department of Nariño played a decisive role in the triumph of the current government¹². It is followed by February and October with 2 cases each, and April and September with 1 case each. Of the 11 cases, 7 have unknown actors as

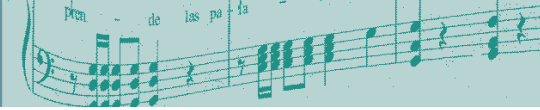
⁹ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. P. 35. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ombudsman’s Office. Follow-up Report No. 010-22 to Early Warning No. 004 of 2022, national warning document for the 2022 electoral process. Page 6. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-de-seguimiento-no-010-22-a-la-alerta-temprana-no-004-de-2022/>

¹² Gustavo Petro obtained 81.91 percent of the votes in the department of Nariño. Available at: <https://www.colombia.com/elecciones/2022/resultados/segunda-vuelta.aspx?C=P2&D=23>





the presumed responsible and in 3 of them the alleged responsibility falls on post-peace agreement groups¹³, specifically *Los Contadores* (also known as Iván Ríos Front), which are believed to be allied with the Second Marquetalia “under agreements to maintain social and territorial control”¹⁴.

It is important to mention that the presence of this group was warned by the Ombudsman’s Office in the Early Alert 045 of 2019, on which 12 official reports of presumed consummation of the risk and the follow-up report 024 of 2022 were sent, as generators of the latter due to their interest in “[...]maintaining their power over drug trafficking, especially the monopoly and control of the exit routes from the mountain range towards the border with Ecuador and the connection with Central America through the Pacific Ocean from the port of Tumaco”¹⁵. As in other areas of the country, the armed groups operating in this sub-region of the department have

strengthened their actions to demonstrate their high armed capacities, in the eventuality of advancing along one of the lines proposed by the National Government in its Total Peace policy. In this sense, the Ombudsman’s Office points out that “with the aim of making visible their strength as organizations in the territory, they may seek to strengthen their military apparatus in the zones subject to the Alert”¹⁶ which, due to their location, are highly vulnerable.

In this department, indigenous people are the type of leadership with the highest number of murders (17 cases), followed by Afro-descendant leaders (5 cases); this demonstrates the risk faced by leaders in the defense of autonomy in their territories.

On the other hand, the department of Putumayo ranks third in the occurrence of murders, a position into which it has climbed rapidly in recent years. In 2022, 21 murders were confirmed in this territory; the municipalities with the highest number of cases are Puerto Guzmán and Puerto Lequíamo (6 each), followed by Puerto Caicedo (4 cases), Villa Garzón (3 cases), Mocoa (1 case) and Orito (1 case). In 15 of these cases, responsibility is attributed to unknown perpetrators, in 4 to criminal alliances (“Border Commandos”) and in 2 to the public forces (National Army), the latter oc-

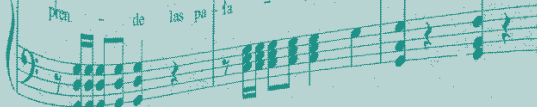
¹³ Referred to the massacre perpetrated on July 3 against 3 indigenous leaders of the Awá people of the Inda Sabaleta reservation.

¹⁴ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. P. 35. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

¹⁵ Ombudsman’s Office. Follow-up report No. 024-22 to Early Warning No. 045-19 for the municipalities of Barbacoas, Ricaurte and Tumaco, in the department of Nariño. Pp. 5-6. Available at: <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/informes/160.pdf>

¹⁶ Ombudsman’s Office. Follow-up report No. 024-22 to Early Warning No. 045-19 for the municipalities of Barbacoas, Ricaurte and Tumaco, in the department of Nariño. Pp. 5. Available at: <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/informes/160.pdf>





curred in the midst of a massacre perpetrated on March 28, while a bazaar was being held to raise funds in the Alto Remanso hamlet in the municipality of Puerto Leguizamó. Community leaders were the most affected with 11 registered cases, a situation that can be explained by the threat to criminal groups operating in the area posed by community processes due to their complaints, denunciations and opposition to their presence and control. The month with the most cases was October (4 cases), followed by March and August (3 cases each); January, February, April and July (2 cases each); and May, September and December (1 case each).

The municipalities located between the Caquetá and Putumayo rivers are those where the highest number of murders occurred, territory with the presence of the Carolina Ramírez Front of the post-peace agreement groups and the Border Commandos¹⁷, who maintain a strong dispute for control of the area derived from the interest in maintaining the power of illegal economies such as drugs, weapons, mining, among others¹⁸. The determination of the risk scenario for this area was raised by the Ombudsman's Office, both in alerts and in monitoring reports indicating the municipalities of Puerto Leguizamó and Puerto Guzmán

in extreme risk situation and Puerto Caicedo in high risk¹⁹. Paradoxically, the SAT's identification of risk was used as justification for the military operation carried out in the Alto Remanso village in the midst of which the aforementioned massacre was committed. Finally, the dynamics of the conflict in Putumayo intersect with the situation in neighboring departments such as Nariño (in the sector of Jardines de Sucumbíos, Ipiales), Cauca and Caquetá.

In the department of Cauca 20 murders occurred, in 8 of them it is presumed that post-peace agreement groups were responsible. Information recorded by SIADDHH identified that the Jaime Martínez Mobile Column, which in September announced its willingness to dialogue with the government for an eventual peace agreement²⁰, was allegedly responsible for 4 murders in the municipality of Buenos Aires and 1 in Cajibío. In the municipality of Argelia, where according to Indepaz there is a presence of post-agreement groups²¹, 1 murder was allegedly

¹⁷ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. P. 34. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

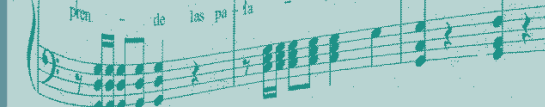
¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ombudsman's Office. Follow-up Report No. 010-22 to Early Warning No. 004 of 2022, national warning document for the 2022 electoral process. Pp. 6-7. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-de-seguimiento-no-010-22-a-la-alerta-temprana-no-004-de-2022/>

²⁰ El Espectador. August 27, 2022. The "Jaime Martínez" column of the dissidents announces willingness to dialogue. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/politica/columna-jaime-martinez-de-las-disidencias-anuncia-disposicion-al-dialogo/>

²¹ Indepaz. November 25, 2022. Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of





committed by the Diomer Cortés Front of Second Marquetalia. In El Tambo, there was 1 case in which the responsibility is attributed to the Carlos Patiño Front, and in Santander de Quilichao, 1 case in which post-peace agreement groups were identified as responsible, but the structure is unknown.

January was the month with the highest number of cases with 5, followed by May, October and November with 3 cases each. The most attacked leadership in this department continues to be indigenous, followed by community leadership, which shows the important role played by these two types of leadership in the defense of communities against the impositions of armed groups and actors who have an interest in the territory.

In Cauca, Indepaz identifies two conflict nodes: the first comprises the municipalities of Argelia and El Tambo and extends to Almaguer and Bolívar, this is framed by confrontations between the Carlos Patiño Front of the Western Coordinating Command -CCO-, the José María Becerra Front of the ELN and the Diomer Cortés Front of the Second Marquetalia. The report indicates that the ELN and the Second Marquetalia may have agreed to an alliance with the common purpose of taking out the Carlos Patiño

front. The second node is located in the northwestern part of the department of Cauca, where the Dagoberto Ramos Mobile Column and the ELN operate, and where clashes have caused different effects on the indigenous communities²².

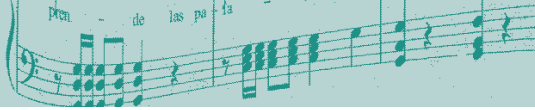
With regard to the impact on ethnic communities, the Ombudsman's Office issued Early Warning No. 019 of 2022 on imminence, due to the risk of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law faced by the mainly ethnic population living in the rural border area between the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao, Buenos Aires and Caldono (Cauca)²³. This document refers not only to the municipalities in which the murders occurred, but also to specific territories such as the Las Delicias reservation in Buenos Aires where 3 indigenous guards were murdered, as well as the Community Council of the Cauca River Basin and the micro-basin of the Teta and Mazamorero rivers in Santander de Quilichao, where a member of the Cimarrona Guard was murdered. The above mentioned alert refers to the territorial dispute that is taking place due to the interests of the armed groups in increasing the cultivation and production of coca paste, as well as the exercise of control over commercialization routes, it is highlighted that "in this specific zone, the illegal armed groups that are a source of threat

Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. Pp. 32-33. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

²² Ibid.

²³ Ombudsman's Office. Early Warning No. 019-22, of imminence. 17-08-2022. Available at: <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/alertas/019-22.pdf>





have encountered opposition and resistance to their actions and purposes by the ethnic communities; these exercise their own territorial controls in defense of their territories, actions that constitute an important factor of self-protection for their communities”²⁴.

In relation to the behavior of murders in Valle del Cauca, the SIADDHH recorded 14 incidents, of which in 12 cases the alleged responsible are unknown perpetrators and in 2 cases they are criminal gangs. In this regard, it is important to note that the municipalities of Cali, Dagua, Buenaventura and Jamundí in Valle del Cauca are mentioned in the Indepaz report as part of the node comprising Cauca and southern Valle, in which the ELN and the Jaime Martínez Mobile Column, which is part of the Western Coordinating Command, are identified. The fact that most of the murders in this region are attributed to unknown perpetrators could be explained by the fact that the crimes are outsourced to local gangs²⁵.

It is also noteworthy that the murders in Valle del Cauca have occurred against people in the different categories of leadership. The most attacked is union leadership with 3 cases, 2 of them occurred in Cali. The risk of this

type of leadership and of the capital of Valle was warned by the Ombudsman’s Office through Early Alert 001 of 2022, which mentions elements of the risk scenario associated to four components, among which the current dynamics of armed conflict and “the presence of dissident factions of the FARC-EP attached to the Western Coordinating Command and the National Liberation Army -ELN- in suburban areas, as well as in some communes where common and organized crime groups associated with drug trafficking also operate” are highlighted²⁶.

It was possible to identify that among the most affected types of leadership in this department are human rights activists, youth leaders and peasant leaders, with two cases each.

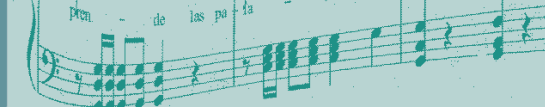
Finally, in relation to the department of Antioquia, the SIADDHH recorded 23 murders, of which 10 occurred in the subregions of Bajo Cauca, North-east and North, specifically in the municipalities of Vegachí, Tarazá, Yarumal, Ituango, Segovia, El Bagre and Remedios. In the eastern subregion, 6 murders were recorded in the municipalities of Carmen de Viboral, Rionegro, El Peñol, Granada and Sonsón. In Urabá, 3 cases occurred in Turbo, Dabeiba and Chigorodó. On the other hand, 3 cases were recorded in Medellín and 1 case in the municipality of Urrao, located in the southwestern region. The month in which most

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Indepaz, Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. November 25, 2022. Pp. 32 and 33. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

²⁶ Ombudsman’s Office. Early Alert N° 001-22. 13-01-22. Available at: <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/alertas/001-22.pdf>





murders occurred was August with 5 cases, followed by April, June, July and October with 3 cases each. This information generates an alarm signal about the eastern sub-region, due to the increase of cases in this area.

In relation to the presumed responsible parties, in 9 cases paramilitary groups are held responsible, of which 7 are attributed to the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC). In 8 cases the responsible parties are unknown, in 2 cases the ELN guerrillas, in 2 cases individual perpetrators, in 1 case criminal gangs and in 1 case the security forces.

On the other hand, the most attacked leaderships were communal and community, with 7 and 5 cases respectively, which shows that the most attacked profiles are the members of Community Action Boards and the people who defend the rights of their communities.

The situation in the department was pointed out by the Ombudsman's Office, referring to the scenario of evolution and consummation of the risk for the 2022 electoral process and pointing out the presence of the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC), their "hegemonic control and capacity for action"²⁷, showing their power in areas such as Urabá and Bajo Cauca, where they exercise

strong control and manage all types of economies.

According to the Indepaz report, there are two critical nodes of the conflict in Antioquia. One of them is located in the so-called migratory route to Panama, which includes the municipalities of Necoclí and Turbo, places where the AGC exercise a preponderant control; the other is located in Ituango, where, on the contrary, the AGC maintain a territorial dispute with the so-called 18th Front of the post-peace agreement groups, and develop strong mobility controls on the inhabitants of Ituango²⁸.

Murders by municipality

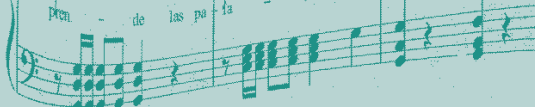
The highest number of murders by municipality was recorded in Tuma-co, Nariño (11 cases); Puerto Leguizamó and Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo (6 cases each); Fortul, Arauca (5 cases); Cali, Valle del Cauca (5 cases); Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo (4 cases); Ituango, Antioquia (4 cases) and Buenos Aires, Cauca (4 cases). These 8 municipalities were included by the Ombudsman's Office in Early Alert 004-2022²⁹, which warns of the risk

²⁷ Follow-up Report No. 010-22 to Early Warning No. 004 of 2022, national warning document for the 2022 electoral process. Page 5. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-de-seguimiento-no-010-22-a-la-alerta-temprana-no-004-de-2022/>

²⁸ Indepaz, Challenge to Total Peace. What the government of Gustavo Petro received. Report on the presence of armed groups in Colombia 2021-2022. November 25, 2022. Pp. 32 and 33. Available at: <https://indepaz.org.co/informe-sobre-presencia-de-grupos-armados-en-colombia-2021-2022-1/>

²⁹ Ombudsman's Office. Early Alert 004-22. 17-02-22. Available at: <https://alertasstg.blob.core.windows.net/alertas/004-22.pdf>





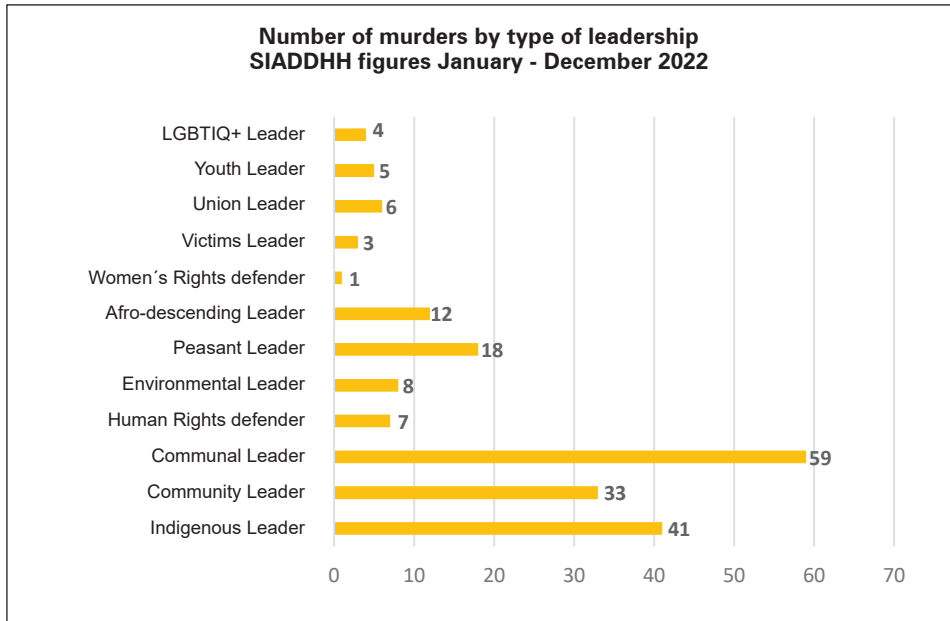
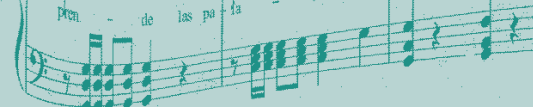
derived from the electoral process that took place during the year in its different stages, and which includes a detailed analysis of the risk panorama throughout the country, locating human rights defenders and social leaders among the vulnerable sectors. Six of these municipalities are located in the southwestern region of the country, one on the border with Venezuela and another in the northern part of Antioquia, all have been rated within the range of extreme or high risk and it is noteworthy that all of them also warn about social control by illegal armed groups. It is important to mention, as a common element in the 8 municipalities, that the risk maps identify that the majority of murders are attributed to unknown actors; however, the presence of post-peace agreement groups (dissidences) and other armed groups such as paramilitaries, ELN and criminal alliances is confirmed in the territories, which operate in search of territorial control for positioning in drug trafficking routes, micro-trafficking, human trafficking or dynamics associated with the conflict that exacerbate the aggressions against social leaders.

Murders by type of leadership

Regarding the most attacked leaderships, in 2022 the first place was again given (as in 2020 and 2021) to the people who are part of the Community Action Boards, with an increase of 157% compared to the previous year, going from 23 to 59 cases. Of these 3 were women and 56 were men. In second place is indigenous leadership, which recorded an increase of 78% with 18 events more than in 2021, going from 23 to 41 cases; 4 of the victims were women (all from the southwest of the country) and 37 were men.

The third place was occupied by community leaders, with 33 murders, representing an increase of 57% (12 more cases). This was followed by peasant leaders, who, as in 2021, registered 18 cases. Afro-descendant leaders followed with an increase of 50% (4 more cases), going from 8 to 12 murders. Thus, the most vulnerable types of leadership are the same as those recorded in 2021.





Alleged responsible for the murders

Of the 197 murders confirmed by the SIADDHH in 2022, 54% (108 cases) are presumed to be the responsibility of unknown actors, followed by paramilitary groups with a presumed participation of 11% (22 cases), post-peace agreement groups are said to be responsible for 11% (21 cases), Individual perpetrators are believed to be associated with 7% (13 cases), the ELN guerrillas for 6% (11 cases), 4% (9 cases) would be the responsibility of criminal gangs, 4% (8 cases) would be attributed to criminal alliances and 3% (5 cases) would involve the security forces as alleged perpetrators.

Alleged responsible for the murders	
Unknown	108
Paramilitary	22
Post-peace agreement groups	21
Individual authors	13
ELN	11
Criminal gangs	9
Criminal alliances	8
Public Force	5
Total	197



Individual threats

During 2022, the Somos Defensores Program, through SIADDHH, recorded 517 threats, which showed a 22% decrease compared to 2021, with 148 fewer incidents. This figure means that human rights defenders on average received more than one threat every day, meaning that this remains the most common type of aggression against human rights defenders and leaders. Of the total number of threats, 140 were against women and 377 against men. The leaderships most affected during the year were: Indigenous people with 210 cases, community leaders with 95 cases, human rights activists or defenders with 61 cases, environmental leaders with 43 cases, and community leaders with 25 cases.

It is worth noting the 51% increase in threats against indigenous leaders (71 more incidents); of these 165 occurred in the department of Cauca, 16 in Valle del Cauca, 7 in Antioquia, 7 in the Capital District, 5 in La Guajira, 2 in Caldas, 2 in Cesar, 2 in Cordoba, 2 in Nariño and 2 in Tolima.

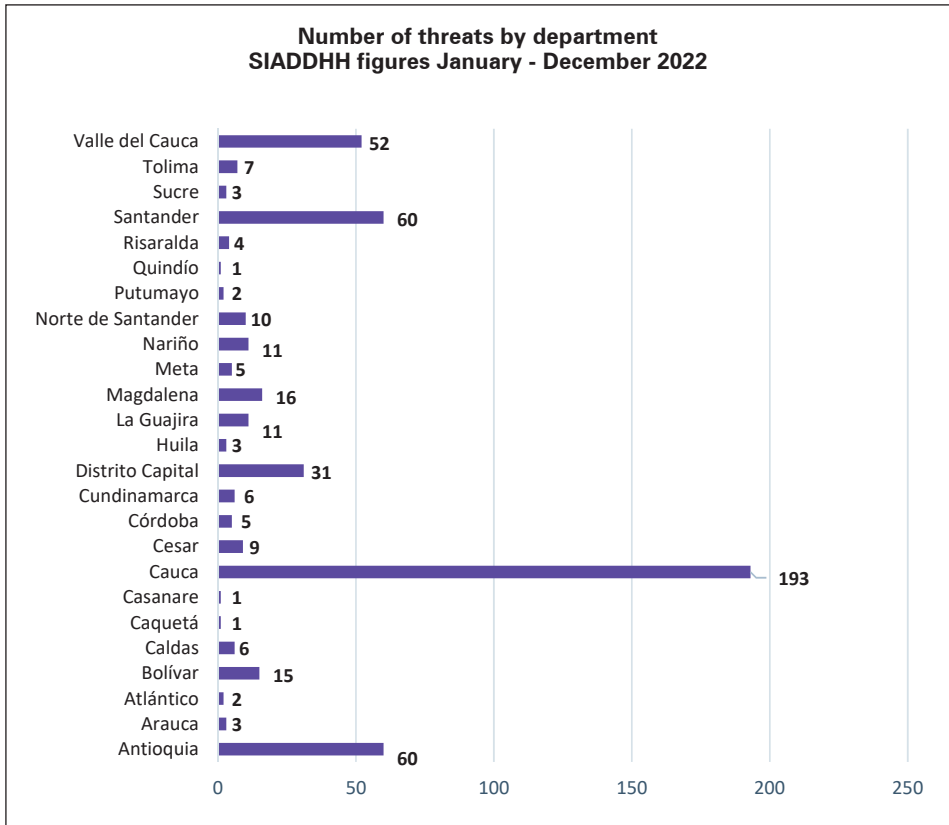
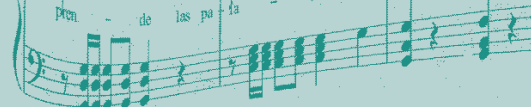
Threats by department

Threats occurred in 24 departments and in the Capital District, that is, in 76% of the national territory. The departments with the highest number of threats are: Cauca (193), Antioquia (60), Santander (60), Valle del Cauca (52), Capital District (31), Magdalena (16), Bolivar (15), La Guajira (11), Nariño (11) and Norte de Santander (10).

The most representative variations occurred in Cauca, where the increase was 5%, with 9 more events than in 2021. Antioquia went from 30 to 60 threats, which represents an increase of 100%. In Santander there was also a significant increase equivalent to 216% with 41 more incidents. Valle del Cauca saw a 42% decrease (37 fewer incidents), as did the Capital District, where the decrease was 65% (58 fewer incidents).

The municipalities with the highest number of threats were: Barrancabermeja, Santander (43 incidents); Santander de Quilichao, Cauca (41 incidents); Popayán, Cauca (42 incidents); Cali, Valle del Cauca (42 incidents); Distrito Capital (31 incidents); Miranda, Cauca (23 incidents) and Corinto, Cauca (18 incidents).





Types of threats

During 2022, threats occurred in different ways, of the 517 registered events, 262 came through pamphlets, which continues to be the most used element to frighten leaders through texts where they point out and intimidate them, these also set deadlines for people to abandon advocacy activities or leave the regions. In second place are the harassments, in which through gestures, persecutions, visits, taking photographs or verbal expressions, among others, fear is generated; these occurred on 101

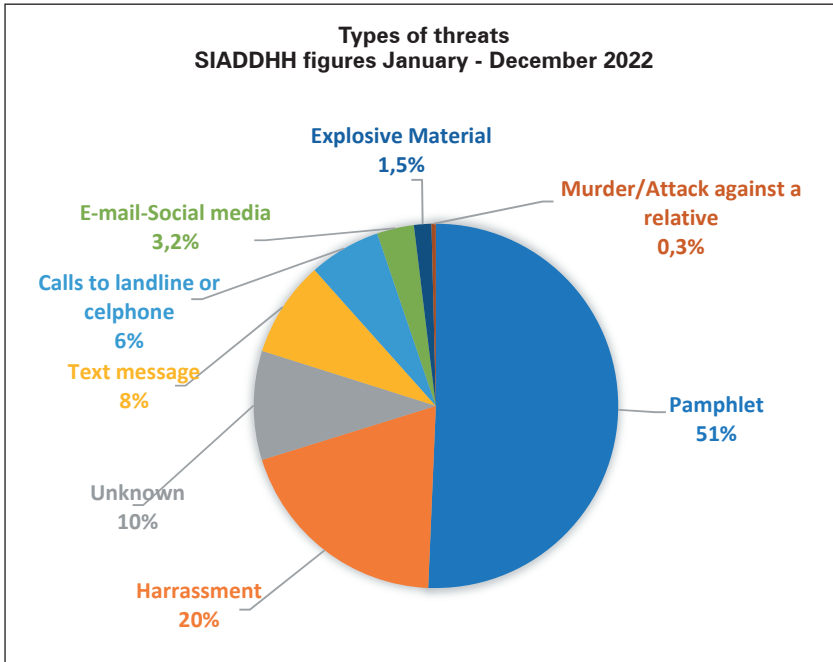
occasions. In 50 cases the threat was reported without knowing its specific form, in 44 cases it occurred through text messages, in 33 cases through telephone calls, in 17 cases through email or social networks, in 8 cases explosive material was used and there were 2 cases of murder of family members of the defenders, which shows that the risk persists not only for those who exercise leadership but also for those who are in their environment.

It is also important to mention that of the total number of threats, in 5



cases there was also damage to material goods, in 4 cases there were also blows with blunt objects, and in 8 cases there was physical injury,

with this last element it can be determined that the intention of the threat in some cases goes further and has the clear intention of causing harm.



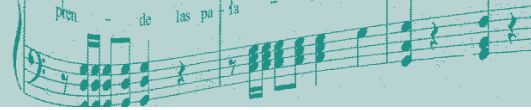
As for the alleged perpetrators of the threats, paramilitary groups top the list with 246 incidents, an increase of 20%; they are followed by unknown perpetrators with 147 incidents, a decrease of 37%; post-peace agreement groups are presumed responsible for 70 incidents; ELN guerrillas for 19 incidents; the security forces for 18 incidents; individual perpetrators for 11 incidents; criminal alliances for 4 incidents; and State institutions for 2 incidents.

The paramilitary groups to which responsibility is attributed in 246 incidents are the Gaitanista Self-Defense

Forces of Colombia - AGC - in 134 incidents, the Black Eagles in 104 incidents, the Caparrapos in 6 incidents, the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia in 1 incident and those that are only identified as paramilitary in 1 incident.

Regarding the alleged responsible for threats through pamphlets, which is the most frequent type of threat, cases were documented in which the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (98 incidents), Black Eagles (68 incidents), Black Eagles Capital D.C. Block (23 incidents), Black Eagles Southwest Block (9 incidents),





and Caparrapos (4 incidents) were found responsible. The post-peace agreement groups that sent threatening pamphlets were the Western Coordinating Command (9 incidents), Dagoberto Ramos Mobile Column (6 incidents), Jaime Martínez Mobile Column (3 incidents), Joint Eastern Command FARC-EP (1 incident), FARC-EP (1 incident) and those in which no specific group was identified (14 incidents). Of the 11 incidents in which the ELN signs, 8 correspond to the Eastern War Front Manuel Vásquez Castaño. Those that refer to the Criminal Alliances (2 acts) are said to have been perpetrated by the Border Comandos. And in 13 threats by pamphlet the actor remains unknown.

Alleged responsible for the threats	
Paramilitary	246
Unknown	147
Post-peace agreement groups	70
ELN	19
Public force	18
Individuales authors	11
Criminales alliances	4
State institutions	2
Total	517

The general figures recorded by the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program continue to show that the outlook for those who defend human rights in the country is far from encouraging; on the contrary, they are evidence of the absence of guarantees for the exercise of the work in defense of human rights.

Although during 2022 there was a decrease in the total number of aggressions, it is very worrying that the number of murders increased (197) and reached almost the same figure recorded in 2020 when 199 murders were confirmed, a number that is explained by the context of confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led violent actors to more easily identify the places where defenders lived and frequented; a context very different from that of 2022, which should generate an alert about the increased risks for those who exercise the right to defend human rights. With this figure, a total of 1,346 human rights defenders and social leaders have been killed since 2010 and up to 2022.

The decrease in the numbers of different types of aggressions, except for murders and forced disappearances, alerts us to the reconfiguration of conflict dynamics that has led to more violent actions against those who defend human rights, a situation that must be taken into account in the framework of the Total Peace policy. In addition, as these cases were recorded in the context of an electoral contest, it is also necessary to look at the possibility that electoral situations may increase the risk to the life and integrity of human rights defenders and social leaders; therefore, the new government must strengthen effective and timely actions to ensure that this situation is not repeated in the local and regional elections to be held in 2023.

The integral protection of communities, organizations and their leadership is undoubtedly the best indicator



of the effectiveness of human security as a new paradigm and requires the new government to continuously

and judiciously observe, measure and analyze the evolution of the situation in this matter.

TYPE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
THREATS	109	140	202	209	488	539	317	370	583	628	604	655	517	5.361
MURDERS	32	49	69	78	55	63	80	106	155	124	199	139	197	1.346
ATTACKS	21	20	50	39	41	35	49	50	34	52	79	93	66	629
DETENTIONS	11	23	26	22	23	26	17	23	4	29	30	52	7	293
DISAPPEARANCES	0	6	5	1	1	3	2	0	4	3	25	16	18	84
JUDICIALIZATIONS	1	1	1	10	8	8	9	9	19	1	28	16	8	119
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
INFORMATION THEFT	0	0	3	7	10	8	6	2	6	7	4	13	3	69
DISPLACEMENTS													18	18
ABDUCTIONS													5	5
TORTURE													1	1
TOTAL	174	239	357	366	626	682	481	560	805	844	969	986	840	7.929



ANEX

Categories of the SIADDHH methodological framework

For 2022, the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program updated its conceptual framework. Below, we present the categories of alleged perpetrators, as this is one of the major changes in the framework and for a better understanding of the analysis conducted in this report.

- **Paramilitary:** groups that act in complicity, acquiescence or tolerance of the State, either for economic and/or political interests, some of them incorporating the counterinsurgency doctrine.
- **Pos-peace Agreement groups:** organized armed structures originating from the FARC-EP guerrillas that have developed after the Peace Agreement.
- **Unknown:** when membership is not identified as belonging to a criminal organization or state institution.
- **Public Force:** refers to alleged perpetrators belonging to the different branches that make up the military and Police forces.
- **State institutions:** alleged aggressors with the profile of civilian officers who work in State institutions.
- **Individual actors:** refers to alleged civilian aggressors who are not part of armed or state structures and act on their own.
- **ELN:** alleged aggressors who are part of the structures of this insurgent group.
- **Criminal alliances:** these are the combination of different illegal armed structures that agree to work together for tactical or strategic reasons based on their common objectives of territorial control, strategic corridors, interests in illegal economies such as drug trafficking, arms trafficking, illegal mining, etc.



CONCLUSIONS

The reconfiguration of the internal armed conflict with nine focal points of territorial conflicts, according to INDEPAZ, is undoubtedly the most complex legacy that the government of Iván Duque leaves to the current administration and a determining contextual framework for monitoring and understanding the selective violence faced by human rights defenders and social leaders.

Some key elements to understand this reconfiguration are: the multiplicity of armed criminal organizations immersed in confrontations among themselves, rather than with state forces, the existence of criminal governance models in several areas of the country, the outsourcing of services used by most of these structures incorporating medium, small, rural and urban criminal organizations, the generation of multiple humanitarian crises, and the interest and connection of all these structures with illegal rents of various kinds.

In this context, the violence faced by human rights defenders and social leaders continues to be extremely worrying. Although the Information System on Aggressions of the Somos Defensores Program registered a decrease in the overall number of aggressions, the 42% increase in the number of murders shows that the most violent and lethal modality was imposed with force.

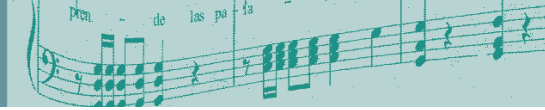
In the face of this complex situation, the commitment of the current gov-

ernment in the search for alternatives for the deactivation of all violence and the achievement of peace materialized in the so-called Total Peace, has generated important national expectations, especially in the regions most affected by the new dynamics of the conflict, as well as a broad and significant support from the international community.

A few months after the implementation of this new policy, diametrically opposed to that of its predecessor, there are some important advances to highlight: the resumption of talks with the ELN, the approval of Law 2272 of 2022, which provides the legal framework for the Total Peace policy, and the incorporation of the concept of human security as its guiding paradigm.

However, concerns have also been generated and alerts have been triggered that are important for the government to take into account: (i) no effective momentum of the Havana agreement is appreciated and it would seem that the commitment to its implementation is fading in the face of the multiple objectives and challenges facing Total Peace, (ii) some ambiguities and gaps that are appreciated in the legal framework of Total Peace, (iii) the lack of clarity regarding the demands made to the armed groups in the exploratory meetings and for possible ceasefires, (iv) the lack of clarity regarding the security strategy that accompanies Total Peace and that should determine





military behavior, v) the persistence of humanitarian crises.

In view of the particular situation of selective violence faced by human rights defenders and social leaders, it is positive that the current government recognizes the seriousness of the situation and has adopted an emergency plan for their protection and that of the peace signatories, as an immediate response just a few days after taking office.

Considering that some of the measures included in the Emergency Plan were to be implemented in the first 100 days of government, it is unfortunate that the national government, together with the organizations that took part in its preparation, had not jointly made an initial assessment of its execution, which would have allowed for the definition of adjustments and modifications deemed necessary based on the experience of its implementation.

However, elements that are considered positive beyond the state of implementation of the Emergency Plan are i) the recognition of the knowledge and experiences of human rights organizations, ii) the recognition of the security mechanisms established in the Peace Agreement, iii) the incorporation of a human rights approach, iv) the inclusion of a territorial prioritization, v) the emphasis and importance given to collective protection.

Despite this, there is concern about the perception that the Emergency Plan has not been sufficiently appropriated by the institutionality as a whole, that the great effort from the

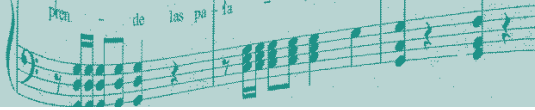
central government has been concentrated on the installation of the so-called Unified Command Posts for Life -PMUV-, which constitute only one of the measures; the lack of an adequate institutional articulation for its implementation, as well as the lack of a decisive impulse to the confidence building measures incorporated to the plan; and also, the lack of a greater and better articulation of the Total Peace policy and the Emergency Plan.

On the other hand, the persistence and worsening of violence against human rights defenders and social leaders does not seem to have sufficient echo in the control and investigation bodies.

Regarding the Attorney General's Office, according to the information provided by the latter, between August 7, 2022, and December 31 of the same year, 71 criminal reports were created for homicides of human rights defenders, involving 77 victims, of which only 2 are in the trial stage. Regarding threats, from August 7, 2022, to January 18, 2023, 278 criminal reports were created on 370 cases, of which in 27 cases there is a request for indictment and one conviction for which no further information is provided.

As for investigation projects aimed at dismantling criminal organizations under the responsibility of the Special Investigation Unit (*Unidad Especial de Investigaciones -UEI-*), the same 13 investigation projects remain in place, 36 of the municipalities prioritized in the Emergency Plan -almost half- are part of these investigative projects,





about which there is no information on significant progress that could be crucial to protect the life and integrity of human rights defenders and social leaders, their communities and organizations.

The lack of a complete response to the information requested by the Somos Defensores Program through a right of petition to the Attorney General's Office generates a deep concern regarding its interest in and commitment to the situation of human rights defenders. The Prosecutor General's Office only responded in relation to the activation of the National Commission of Security Guarantees -CNGS- by the current government. The questions related to: i) its preventive action to guarantee the due diligence of the CIPRAT and the CER-REM, ii) the disciplinary processes and sanctions advanced for conduct of public officials that compromise their responsibility in aggressions against human rights defenders, iii) the disciplinary processes advanced and their results against public officials committed in aggressions in the framework of the National Strike, were not answered.

In relation to the Ombudsman's Office, the response provided to the Somos Defensores Program shows a significant concentration of alerts in departments that make up the southwestern region of Colombia, which coincides with the data provided by the Information System of the Somos Defensores Program regarding the high rate of attacks on human rights defenders and social leaders in this region of the country. It also corroborates once again the low compliance

with the recommendations contained in the early warnings involving human rights defenders and social leaders and the need for a profound restructuring of the CIPRAT that allows for an immediate and effective institutional response to the alerted risks.

During 2022, an average of 2.3 aggressions per day took place against human rights defenders and social leaders. Although there is a 16% decrease in the cases registered by the SIADHH Information System of the Somos Defensores Program, corresponding to 156 fewer aggressions than those confirmed in 2021, the situation continues to be extremely worrying.

Of this record of aggressions, 481 occurred between January 1 and August 6, that is, in the final stretch of the previous government, and 359 occurred after the change of government, between August 7 and December 31, 2022.

The most persistent aggression continues to be threats (62%), followed by assassinations (23%), attacks (8%), forced disappearances (2%) and forced displacements (2%). Some of the aggressions decreased in relation to the previous period, for example, threats were reduced by 22% and attacks by 29%.

Of the total number of assaults, 189 incidents (22.5%) occurred against women and 651 incidents (77.5%) occurred against men, with Cauca, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca being the three departments with the highest number of assaults.





The Colombian southwest, which includes the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo, occupies the first place in aggressions against human rights defenders and social leaders, and the department of Cauca in particular, with 241 incidents registered in 2022 by SIADHH, maintains the trend of the last 6 years of concentrating the highest number of attacks. In sum, in the southwestern region 384 aggressions were registered (46%) of the 840 confirmed during 2022.

Indigenous leadership presented not only the highest number of aggressions, but also an increase of 43% in relation to 2021. On the other hand, aggressions to environmental leadership presented a notable increase equivalent to 205% (39 more acts) from 19 aggressions in 2021 to 58 in 2022.

The impressive increase in the number of murders of human rights defenders and social leaders is unfortunately the most significant finding of the SIADHH in the registry carried out during 2022. The 197 verified cases constitute an increase of 42% of this type of violent act in relation to 2021, 73 of which occurred after August 7, 2022 and, therefore, under the government of the current president Gustavo Petro.

91% of the murders (179 events) occurred against men and 9% (18 events) occurred against women, 4 of the registered murders occurred based on gender.

The 5 departments with the highest number of confirmed murders are Na-

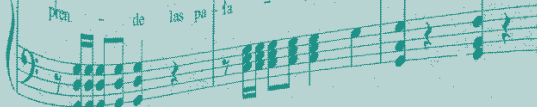
riño, Antioquia, Putumayo, Cauca and Valle del Cauca. In this context, the increase of 145% in the department of Nariño is significant, with 16 more cases than the previous year. The municipality of Tumaco, with 11 murders, has the highest number of murders in the country at the municipal level.

The trend of the previous two years remains the same, with the highest number of murders of leaders belonging to Community Action Boards (JAC). Taking into account that this behavior shows an increase of 157% compared to the previous year and that the year was marked by the electoral situation, it is important in view of the regional and municipal elections coming up in 2023, to adopt adequate mechanisms and effective responses to the risks faced by members of Community Action Boards in both rural and urban areas.

About those allegedly responsible for such killings, the responsibility of unknown perpetrators continues to increase, 54% of the cases registered by the SIADHH in 2022 fall into this category, making investigation and clarification work even more difficult. The so-called paramilitary groups are attributed 11%, occupying second place as alleged perpetrators; post-peace agreement groups are also presumed responsible in 11% of the cases.

In relation to threats, the SIADHH recorded a 22% decrease compared to the previous year, with a record of 517 threats, of which 140 occurred against women and 377 against men, with an ostensibly high record of threats against indigenous leaders





with 210 cases, equivalent to an increase of 51%. Cauca, Antioquia and Santander are the three departments with the highest number of threats.

In the case of threats, paramilitary groups have the highest number of alleged perpetrators with 246 incidents, many of them attributed to

the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia. This finding highlights the importance of threats as a repertoire of violence for this criminal structure, in the context of the disputes for territorial control, that it maintains with other structures in various regions of the country.



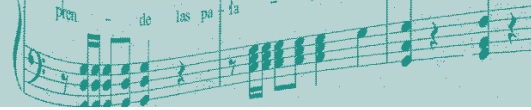
Human Rights defenders murdered between January - December 2022 -SIADDHH-

N°	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE EVENT	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY WERE MEMBERS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
1	7/1/2022	Santander	Floridablanca	Pablo Alfonso Ortiz Tarazona	Attorney of the La Judía Community Action Board in Floridablanca.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
2	14/1/2022	Cauca	Buenos Aires	Guillermo Chicame Ipiá	Coordinator of the Las Delicias Indigenous Guard.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
3	14/1/2022	Cauca	Buenos Aires	Breiner David Cucuñame López	Territorial guardian and student (Kive Thegna) of the Las Delicias reservation; environmental defender.	Environmental defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
4	17/1/2022	Arauca	Araucuita	Miguel Alexi Amado Carrillo	Cultural manager in the House of Culture of Araucuita. Member of the Community Action Board of Campo Alegre and affiliated to the National Peasant Association José Antonio Galán Zorro.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
5	17/1/2022	Casanare	Orocúe	Luz Marina Arteaga Henao	Land claimant of the Matarratón and El Porvenir process, Puerto Gaitán (Meta).	Victims defender or leader	Unknown
6	17/1/2022	Antioquia	Carmen de Viboral	Mario Johnathan Palomino Salcedo	Teacher, defender of human rights and protector of natural resources	Environmental defender or leadership	Unknown
7	17/1/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Wilson Cortés Molano	President of El Paraíso Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
8	19/1/2022	Arauca	Arauca	José Abelino Pérez Ortiz	Member of the Joel Sierra Human Rights Foundation, Tame branch.	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
9	19/1/2022	Arauca	Saravena	Simeón Delgado Ruiz	Vice-president of the Community Action Board of the Villa de Araujuez neighborhood.	Communal defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
10	20/1/2022	Nariño	Barbacoas	Libardo Castillo Ortiz	Leader of the Alejandro Rincón Community Council of the San Miguel de Nambi community.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
11	24/1/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Pedro Nel Sánchez Gallego	Community Leader	Community defender or leadership	Unknown



N°	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE EVENT	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY WERE MEMBERS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
12	24/1/2022	Cauca	Buenos Aires	José Albeiro Camayo Güeto	Former regional coordinator of the Las Delicias Indigenous Guard (Kiwe Thegnas).	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
13	25/1/2022	Arauca	Tame	Álvaro Peña Barragán	President of the Community Action Board of La Unión, Saravena.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
14	29/1/2022	Cauca	Argelia	Deisy Sotelo Anacona	Community Leader	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
15	31/1/2022	Cauca	Caloto	José Euclides González Marín	Vice-president of the Association of Workers of Peasant Reserve Zones of Caloto (ASTRAZONACAR) and active member of PUPSOC.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
16	1/2/2022	Nariño	Córdoba	Julio César Bravo	Indigenous leader of the Males reservation, president of the Córdoba Council in Nariño. Member of the Indigenous Authorities of Colombia - AICO- movement.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
17	2/2/2022	Meta	Cabuyaro	Juan Carlos Nieto Calvario	President of the San Miguel de Guarupay Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
18	2/2/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguizamón	Efrén Ramos	Attorney of the El Basal Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
19	4/2/2022	Arauca	Fortul	Victor Manuel Pacheco	President of the Community Action Board of the Bruselas neighborhood.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
20	6/2/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Segundo Cortés Nas-tuacuas	Mayor of the Pianulpi community of the Piguambi Palangala reservation, Awá People.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
21	9/2/2022	Chocó	Medio San Juan	Luis Chiamapuro Quiro	Womanan indigenous leader, Puerto Chiamapuro community.	Indigenous defender or leadership	ELN
22	10/2/2022	Cesar	Río de Oro	Uladiemiro Vega García	President of the Cimarrón Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
23	10/2/2022	Valle del Cauca	Guacarí	Juan Carlos Jaramillo	Community leader in the town of Guabas.	Human Rights Activist	Unknown



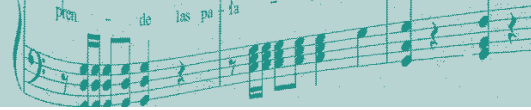


N°	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE EVENT	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY WERE MEMBERS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
24	13/2/2022	Bolívar	Cartagena	Michael Steven Pérez Salcedo	Community leader	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
25	13/2/2022	Nariño	Leiva	Elsy Erazo	Community leader	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
26	18/2/2022	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Steven Loaiza Córdoba	Buenaventura Merchants Association. National Strike Committee.	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
27	19/2/2022	Nariño	Guachucal	Saulo Moreno	Muellaamués indigenous reservation in the village of Cristo Bajo.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
28	22/2/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Bolívar Lavín Delgado Guevara	Indigenous guard of the Piguambi Palangala reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
29	22/2/2022	Cesar	San Martín	Jorge Alberto Tafur	Spokesperson of the Interfection Commission of Southern Bolívar, Central and Southern Cesar. -CIBSC-. Member of the National Agrarian Coordinator and the Congress of the Peoples.	Peasant defender or leader	Paramilitary
30	22/2/2022	Cesar	San Martín	Teófilo Acuña	President of the Agronomic Federation of Southern Bolívar. Member of the National Agrarian Coordinator and the People's Congress.	Peasant defender or leader	Paramilitary
31	23/2/2022	Chocó	Litoral de San Juan	Julio Victoria Cárdenas	President of the Minor Council of ACADESAN Barrios Unidos in the Litoral del San Juan. Member of the Maroon Guard.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	ELN
32	24/2/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Jorge Santofimio Yepes	Legal representative of the COMUCCON cooperative. PNIS Putumayo delegate.	Environmental defender or leadership	Unknown
33	25/2/2022	Antioquia	Turbo	Dilson Arthey Borja Roldán	Indigenous guard of the Río León community.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Paramilitary
34	26/2/2022	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Gustavo Antonio Torres	Legal representative of the Caño Indio Productive Association.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown



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35	3/3/2022	Norte de Santander	Convención	José Mauricio Sepúlveda Lozano	Public overseer.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
36	5/3/2022	Norte de Santander	Bucarasica	Arquimedes Rivera Remolina	Treasurer of La Curva Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
37	6/3/2022	Tolima	Planadas	Luciano Alvino Ortiz Pineda	President of the Community Action Board of La Armenia.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
38	6/3/2022	Bolívar	Barranco de Loba	Eduardo Emilio Vanegas Mendoza	President of the Mining Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
39	6/3/2022	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguján	Julián Andrés Suárez	Leader of illicit crop substitution projects.	Peasant defender or leader	Public Force
40	9/3/2022	Caquetá	Montañita	Marcos Morales	President of the Community Action Board of the Miramar neighborhood.	Communal defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
41	9/3/2022	Putumayo	Villa Garzón	Gustavo Guerrero Ramírez	President of the Villa Colombia Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
42	10/3/2022	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Santiago Riveros	President of the Banco de Arena Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
43	10/3/2022	Santander	Bucaramanga	Andrea Roza Rolón	Member of the Victims Participation Table and LGBTIQ+ collectives.	LGTBI defender or leadership	Individual actors
44	14/3/2022	Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina	San Andrés	Fabían Pérez Hooker	Member of the group Hety and Zambo and ambassador of the Raizal culture.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
45	14/3/2022	Cauca	Popayán	José Miller Correa Vásquez	Traditional authority of Tacueyó and coordinator of the life plan of the Nasa project.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
46	17/3/2022	Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina	San Andrés	Luis Carlos Bustamante Fernández	Dancer, cultural manager, activist of the LGBTIQ+ community.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown



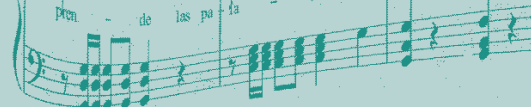


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47	20/3/2022	Cauca	Argelia	Richard Nilson Betancourt	President of Santa Clara Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
48	24/3/2022	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Freddy Enrique Pallares Amaya	Mobility overseer in Cúcuta.	Community defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
49	24/3/2022	Boyacá	Muzo	Alcibades Moreno Moreno	Spokesperson for the communities and guaqueros of western Boyacá. Member of the Association Committee of Guaqueros Intermunicipal Community of Muzo.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
50	28/3/2022	Chocó	Medio Atrato	Sarcelino Lana	Indigenous governor of the Tamantó community.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Paramilitary
51	29/3/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguízamo	Didier Hernández Rojas	President of the El Remanso Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Public Force
52	29/3/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguízamo	Pablo Panduro Coquinche	Indigenous governor of the Bajo Remanso Kichwa Chapter.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Public Force
53	31/3/2022	Córdoba	Montelíbano	Cristián Camilo Guevara	Youth leader of San José de Uré. Former JAC president.	Youth defender or leadership	Unknown
54	31/3/2022	Caquetá	La Montanita	Alexander Pastrana Losada	Conciliator of the Puerto Gaitán Community Action Board, Unión Peneya inspection.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
55	1/4/2022	Nariño	Mallama	Carlos Antonio Marcellio Guanga	Indigenous guard of the Gran Mallama reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
56	1/4/2022	Valle del Cauca	Toro	Luis Alfredo Castaño Gómez	Representative of the Municipal Committee of Coffee Growers of Toro and former president of the Toro Farmers' Market Association (Asomercaturo).	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
57	2/4/2022	La Guajira	Manaure	Alexander Fonseca Peñaranda	Wayúú indigenous leader.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
58	3/4/2022	Meta	Puerto Concordia	José Pascual Quevedo Velásquez	Member of COOAGROGUAVIARE, ASCATRABUA and Coagro.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown



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59	7/4/2022	Cundinamarca	Soacha	Alexander Tequia Cangrejo	President of the Panama village Community Action Board, municipality of Soacha.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
60	10/4/2022	Caquetá	La Montañita	Fabian Ducuara Barreto	President of the Horizonte Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
61	11/4/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Pablo Emilio Baquero Cárdenas	Former member of the La Independencia Community Action Board.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
62	14/4/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Luis Alberto Nastacaús Taicís	Indigenous guard of the Pigumbi Palangala reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
63	17/4/2022	Antioquia	Rionegro	Victor Alfonso Giraldo Valencia	Community leader	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
64	18/4/2022	Meta	Mesetas	Francenet Yolima Pérez Olaya	Member of the Women's Oversight Office against Violence and of the Chocolates among Friends process. Peace signatory.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
65	18/4/2022	Arauca	Saravena	John Jairo Esquivel	Member of the National Peasant Association José Antonio Galán Zorro in the Salem de Fortul village and member of the Inter-ethnic and Popular Peasant Guard of the Center East.	Peasant defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
66	18/4/2022	Arauca	Tame	Wilmer Hernández Ormaza	Member of the Coexistence Committee of the Puerto Miranda Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	ELN
67	19/4/2022	Antioquia	Rionegro	Andrés Eduardo Cruz Gómez	A member of the Boy Scouts, he led activities with children and adolescents.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
68	25/4/2022	Bolívar	Cantagallo	Erminson Rivera	President of the La Esperanza Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
69	25/4/2022	Bolívar	Cantagallo	José Obdulio Sánchez	Community leader. Worked in illicit crop substitution projects in Cantagallo. JAC member.	Community defender or leadership	Paramilitary
70	29/4/2022	Antioquia	El Peñol	María Elvia Gómez Alzate	Member of the La Magdalena Community Action Board. Community leader.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown



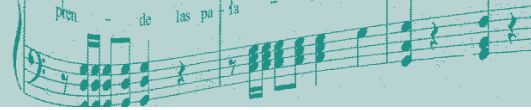


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71	30/4/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguízamo	María José Arciniegas Salinas	Indigenous leader in the El Hacha reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
72	30/4/2022	Cauca	Caldono	Yesid Caña	Craftsman, former indigenous authority and member of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca -CRIC-.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
73	1/5/2022	Nariño	Olaya Herrera	Henry Oliveros Vallesilla	Member of the Olaya Herrera Community Council in Sanquianga.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
74	1/5/2022	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Misael Fernando Ávila Solarte	Sintraunicipal member	Union defender or leadership	Unknown
75	1/5/2022	Cauca	Miranda	Luis Antonio Tombé Menza	Indigenous guard of the Nasa people.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Public Force
76	3/5/2022	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Mauricio Fory Balanta	Member of the Mixed Union of the University of Valle Public Workers and Employees -SINTRAEMPVALLE-, member of the Human Rights Committee.	Union defender or leadership	Unknown
77	5/5/2022	Sucre	San Pedro	Rafael Rodríguez Barrios	President of the La Gloria Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
78	8/5/2022	Bolívar	Norosi	Ever Ortega Monroy	President of the Santa Helena Community Action Board	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
79	10/5/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Adin Cerquera Huaca	Former President of the Paujil Community Action Board. Indigenous leader.	Community defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
80	10/5/2022	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguán	Aldemar Urquina Cruz	President of the Morrocoy Community Action Board, Doncello.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
81	12/5/2022	Cauca	El Tambo	Janey Muñoz Avirama	Community leader of the village of La Paz	Community defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
82	13/5/2022	Antioquia	Dabeiba	Socio Fernando Domínguez	Teacher in charge of the implementation of the Indigenous and Intercultural Education System (SEIP). Indigenous leader of the Choromandó resguardo.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown



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83	15/5/2022	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Edgar Quintero	President of the Community Action Board. Member of the Cimarrona Guard.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
84	15/5/2022	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	José Alexander Espinoza Valencia	President of El Retiro Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
85	21/5/2022	Bolívar	Simití	Pedro Nel Sánchez Sanabria	Community leader in the town of Sabanas de San Luis.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
86	24/5/2022	Tolima	Chaparral	Fabian Ricardo Berjan	Member of the coexistence and citizenship committee of the Community Action Board of the Calarcá Tetuán neighborhood.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
87	24/5/2022	Tolima	Chaparral	Elizabeth Mendoza	President of the Calarcá Tetuán Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
88	24/5/2022	Tolima	Chaparral	Marco Tulio Molina	Vice President of the Calarcá Tetuán Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
89	25/5/2022	Antioquia	Vegachí	Alconides Vallejo Álvarez	Vice President of the La Clarita Community Action Board. Former councilman of the municipality.	Communal defender or leadership	Public Force
90	29/5/2022	Arauca	Tame	Jhon Jerson Camacho Barrera	Delegate of La Meseta's Community Action Board, to the Association of Boards ASOJUNTAS, municipality of Tame.	Communal defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
91	31/5/2022	Caquetá	Solano	Edison Gómez Ortiz	Leader of the Murui indigenous people, of the Puerto Sábalo Los Monos - Coemani reservation, and defender of the right to differential education. Teacher.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
92	2/6/2022	Córdoba	Planeta Rica	Harold Vicente Herazo Castaño	President of the 'Tapa Sola' Village Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
93	6/6/2022	Valle del cauca	Florida	José Ernesto Cueta Yájue	Traditional doctor and member of the Association for the constitution of the Peasant Reserve Zone of the Miranda Municipality (Asprozonac) and representative of the foundation Sonrisas Vidas sin Fronteras (Smiles Lives without Borders).	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown



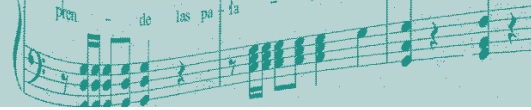


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94	7/6/2022	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Jesúsita Moreno Mosquera	Defender of Afro-descendant communities in Bajo San Juan, Chocó.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
95	8/6/2022	Bogotá	Bogotá	Óscar Parada Torres	Advisory counselor and representative of bisexual people within the LGBTQIA+ Advisory Council.	LGTBI defender or leadership	Unknown
96	8/6/2022	Antioquia	Tarazá	Daniilo de Jesús Madrid López	Vice President of the Community Action Board of the Doradas Altas neighborhood.	Communal defender or leadership	ELN
97	10/6/2022	Antioquia	Yarumal	Kelly Urrego	Member of the Yarumal Environmental Roundtable.	Environmental defender or leadership	Paramilitary
98	11/6/2022	Valle del Cauca	Restrepo	Julio César Ojeda Jara	Secretary of Human Rights of the sub-directorate of the Sole Union of Education Workers of Valle del Cauca.	Union defender or leadership	Unknown
99	19/6/2022	Cauca	Guapi	Roberto Carlos Rivas	President of the Community Action Board of the San Martín neighborhood.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
100	27/6/2022	Arauca	Saravena	Leonardo Mora Calderón	Vice-president of the Arauca Welders Association (ASA). Labor rights activist.	Community defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
101	27/6/2022	Antioquia	Granada	Julián David Ochoa Rueda	Environmentalist and youth leader.	Environmental defender or leadership	Paramilitary
102	28/6/2022	Tolima	Planadas	Libardo Perdomo Molano	Peasant leader, San Agustín village.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
103	2/7/2022	Arauca	Fortul	Wilson Nixon Melón Robles	Founder of the Fortul Fishermen's Association.	Community defender or leadership	Guerrilla
104	3/7/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Juan Orlando Moreano	Substitute Governor of the Awá Indía Sabaleta reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
105	3/7/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Carlos José García	Indigenous guard of the Awá Indía Sabaleta reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups



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106	3/7/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	John Faber Nastacuas Bisbiciús	Indigenous guard of the Awá Inda Sabaleta reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
107	11/7/2022	Antioquia	Chigorodó	Noiberto Cardona Valencia	Member of the Diverse Board of Chigorodó, of the Alma de Colores Corporation and of the Son Candela cultural group.	LGTBI defender or leadership	Unknown
108	12/7/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Jaime Floriano Losada	Member of the Conciliation Committee of the Costa Nueva Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
109	12/7/2022	Tolima	Libano	Julio César Baitrage Hernández	President of La Florida Community Action Board. Coffee grower leader of the municipality of El Libano.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
110	16/7/2022	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Jorge Eliécer Mejía	Indigenous guard (kiwe thegma) of La Concepción reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
111	17/7/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	José Edison Vargas Monroy	Secretary of Villanueva's Community Action Board and member of the Peasant Workers Association of Alto Mecaya -Atcam-.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
112	19/7/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	María Piedad Aguirre	Member of the Caminos de Mujer (Woman's Paths) Corporation.	Women's rights defenders	Unknown
113	21/7/2022	Cauca	Suárez	Larry Reinoso Sánchez	Legal representative of the Peasant Workers Association of the Cortillera de Suárez.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
114	24/7/2022	Caldas	La Dorada	Luis Carlos Quiceno Londoño	Leader of the Mamalú community project.	Environmental defender or leadership	Individual actors
115	24/7/2022	Meta	San Martín	Olimpo Castillo Sas-toque	Legal representative of the San Martín Victims Association -AS-DESAN-.	Victims defender or leader	Unknown
116	24/7/2022	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Helbert Mosquera Hurtado	Community leader. Teacher at the educational institution of Mo-cuare Araguato in the rural area of the San José del Guaviare municipality.	Community defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
117	26/7/2022	Antioquia	Medellin	Jeison Andrés Vásquez Borja	Leader of the LGBTIQ + community.	LGTBI defender or leadership	Individual actors



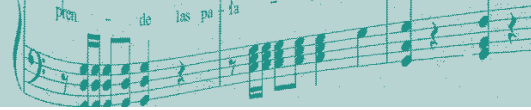


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118	26/7/2022	Antioquia	Sonsón	Anyelo Mateo Sánchez Castrillón	Member of the Municipal Youth Council.	Youth defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
119	31/7/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	María Verónica Pai Cabeza	Secretary of the Piguambi Palangala reservation of the Awá people.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
120	31/7/2022	Nariño	Barbacoas	Dairon Serafín Chacón Pai	Indigenous guard of the Nulpe Medio Alto Río San Juan reservation of the Awá people.	Indigenous defender or leadership	ELN
121	2/8/2022	Arauca	Fortul	Rolfer Ramírez López	Delegate of the Ramírez Neighborhood Community Action Board to the Association of Boards of the Fortul municipality.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
122	2/8/2022	Cesar	Tamalameque	José Luis Quiñones Villafañe	Member of the Interlocution Commission of Southern Bolívar, Central and Southern Cesar, Southern Magdalena and Santanderes Process (CISBSCS).	Environmental defender or leadership	Unknown
123	5/8/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Kedinyon Jender García Cañaveral	Member of the Human Rights Committee of the Community Action Board, Brisas del Yurilla.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
124	6/8/2022	Valle del Cauca	El Águila	Javier Usechi	Member of the Pesada Rural Tatayamba environmental process.	Environmental defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
125	7/8/2022	Bolívar	Río Viejo	Salvador León Cañas	Treasurer of El Morro Community Action Board, El Hatillo.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
126	7/8/2022	Antioquia	Ituango	Fredy Leandro Tapias	Member of the Quebradocita Community Action Board and of the National Program for the Integral Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS).	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
127	7/8/2022	Antioquia	Ituango	Uber Eliécer Tapias Jaramillo	President of the Quebradocita Community Action Board and member of the National Program for the Integral Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS).	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
128	7/8/2022	Antioquia	Medellín	Juan José Trasiaviña Parra	Rapper, promoter of the "Rap en las Lomas" (Rap in the hills) project.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
129	8/8/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Lisandro Chavarro	Secretary of Puerta del Sol Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown



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130	08/08/22	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Alfredo Chiavaro	Conciliator of Puerta del Sol Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
131	18/8/2022	La Guajira	Uribia	Mariton Jusayuy Ipuana	Wayuu Authority, member of the NGO Wayuu Nation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
132	19/8/2022	Antioquia	Segovia	Elmer Lenin Guerra Castro	Coordinator of community work of El Carmen Community Action Board, municipality of Remedios.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
133	19/8/2022	Santander	Puerto Wilches	Carlos Eduardo Rincón Silva	Member of the Association of the Puerto Wilches Community Action Boards, Asojuntas.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
134	20/8/2022	Risaralda	Dosquebradas	Elmer Castañeda	Dignitary of the Galaxia Neighborhood Community Action Board and of the Association of Community Action Boards of Commune 10 "Estación Gutiérrez".	Communal defender or leadership	Individual actors
135	22/8/2022	Antioquia	El Bagre	José Miguel López Mesa	Youth leadership	Youth defender or leadership	Paramilitary
136	26/8/2022	Nariño	Cumbal	Adriana del Rocío Guerrero Tarapuez	Former police inspector of the Panán reservation, Cumbal, town of Los Pastos.	Indigenous defender or leadership	ELN
137	26/8/2022	Nariño	Cumbal	Stalin Emilson Calpa Tupue	Indigenous Guard of the Panán and Chiles reservation in the Los Pastos town.	Indigenous defender or leadership	ELN
138	28/8/2022	Nariño	Magüi Payán	Juan Quiñones Angulo	Member of the Community Council La Voz de los Negros (The Voice of the Black People).	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
139	28/8/2022	Magdalena	Remolino	Neiber Pertuz	Community leader of the Santa Rita township. Land claimant.	Community defender or leadership	Paramilitary
140	3/9/2022	Amazonas	Leticia	William Pedraza	Member of the Amazonas Network of Oversight Bodies (Red de Veedurías del Amazonas).	Community defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
141	4/9/2022	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Edinson Rivas Mosquera	Member of the Forjar Oportunidades (Creating Opportunities) Program.	Youth defender or leadership	Unknown



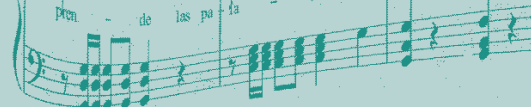


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142	4/9/2022	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Eddy Albornoz	Member of the Forjar Oportunidades (Creating Opportunities) Program.	Youth defender or leadership	Unknown
143	6/9/2022	Valle del Cauca	Palmira	Sandra Patricia Moritenegro	Community leader of the Guanabana township.	Community defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
144	6/9/2022	Santander	Bucaramanga	Luz Ángela Quijano Poveda	President of the Punta Betin Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
145	9/9/2022	Sucre	Tolú	Eva Amaya Vidal	Leader of Afro-descendant ethnic and cultural strengthening processes. Participant in the programs Strategy and Innovation, Sucre Innova and Sucre Sabe Diferente.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Individual actors
146	10/9/2022	Santander	Barrancabermeja	Sibares Lamprea Vargas	Secretary of Administrative Affairs of the Workers Union of the oil industry -USO-, Barrancabermeja sub-directorate.	Union defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
147	11/9/2022	Huila	Baraya	Nancer Barrera Herrera	President of the Cerro Negro Community Action Board in Baraya.	Communal defender or leadership	Individual actors
148	11/9/2022	Huila	Isnos	Jaime Lasso Chilito	Fiscal of the La Muralla Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Individual actors
149	11/9/2022	Arauca	Fortul	Freddy Esneider Ruiz Pinto	Member of the Interethnic, Peasant and Popular Guard of the Center-East, Political Movement of Social and Popular Masses of the Colombian Center East and of the National Peasant Association -ASONALCA-.	Peasant defender or leader	Individual actors
150	15/9/2022	Caquetá	El Paujil	Luis Antonio Charry Narajío	Vice President of the Bolivia Inspection Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
151	21/9/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Diocelino García Bisbichís	Student council leader. Saunindé Guiguay indigenous reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
152	21/9/2022	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Fraí David Torres Marroquín	Treasurer of the Nueva América Community Action Board, Palmor de La Sierra township.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
153	26/9/2022	Boyacá	Muzo	Jesús Alberto Bautista	President of the Agüita Alta Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown



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154	28/9/2022	Norte de Santander	Tibú	Dinael González Criado	Member of the Working Committee of the Campo Seis Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Guerrilla
155	30/9/2022	Putumayo	Villa Garzón	Clemencia Arteaga	Prosecutor of the Santa Rosa Community Action Board. Member of the National Integral Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
156	1/10/2022	Bolívar	Magangué	Nataanael Díaz Iriarte	Community leader in the town of Tacasaluma.	Community defender or leadership	Paramilitary
157	6/10/2022	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Edinson Murillo Ararat	Member of the Cimarrona Guard. Spokesperson of the Community Council of the Cauca River Basin and micro basin of the teta and Mazanorero rivers.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
158	8/10/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguízamo	Ferney Morales	President of El Diamante Community Action Board. Member of the Peasant Workers Association of Mecaya (ASTRACAM), an affiliate of the National Agricultural and Livestock Union Federation (FENSUAGRO).	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
159	8/10/2022	Putumayo	Puerto Leguízamo	Rigoberto Alape Serrano	President of El Diamante Community Action Board. Member of the Peasant Workers Association of Mecaya (ASTRACAM), an affiliate of the National Agricultural and Livestock Union Federation (FENSUAGRO). Member of La Esmeralda Community Action Board.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
160	9/10/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Gerardo Pai Nastacuás	Traditional doctor, interpreter and knowledgeable of the Awá Gran Sábalo Reservation - UNIPA.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
161	9/10/2022	Chocó	Lloró	Fredy Mena Obregón	Legal representative of the Cocomopoca community council, La Playa.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
162	12/10/2022	Putumayo	Mocca	Silvio Lantazury Castillo	Member of the Villa Nueva de Mocca Community Council.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Unknown
163	15/10/2022	Antioquia	Urrao	Álvaro Bailarín Sapia	Governor of the Valle Pérdidas reservation, Embera Eyábita people.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Individual actors



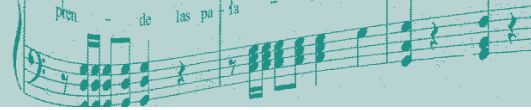


N°	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE EVENT	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY WERE MEMBERS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
164	16/10/2022	Córdoba	Montelíbano	Rafael Emiro Moreno Garavito	Director of the digital media Voces de Córdoba (Córdoba Voices).	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
165	17/10/2022	Antioquia	Remedios	Johnny Stivent Londoño Pérez	Nurse of the health committee of the Carrizal Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	ELN
166	21/10/2022	Arauca	Fortul	Gildardo Alonso Ríos	Vice-president of the Primavera Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Guerrilla
167	22/10/2022	Putumayo	Orito	Sócrates Sevillano	Community leader. Former president of the San Carlos Neighborhood Community Action Board.	Community defender or leadership	Criminal alliances
168	22/10/2022	Antioquia	Ituango	Ricardo Antonio Valdeirrama García	Community leader of El Bosque Village.	Community defender or leadership	Paramilitary
169	25/10/2022	Huila	Pitalito	Aldemar Oliveros	Community Leader	Community defender or leadership	Individual actors
170	27/10/2022	Cauca	Morales	Yermy Chocue Camayo	Treasurer of the indigenous reserve of Chimborazo.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Individual actors
171	27/10/2022	Cauca	Buenos Aires	Adelmo Balanta	Member of the Community Council of the Cauca River Basin and Teta Mazzanorero Micro Watershed.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
172	30/10/2022	Nariño	Ipiales	Jonás Carabali	President of the Afro Nuevo Amanecer (New Dawn) Community Council of the Jardines de Sucumbios township.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
173	30/10/2022	Nariño	Ipiales	Faustino Carabali	Prosecutor of the Liberation and Future Community Council, Association of Afro-Amazonian Community Councils of the Ipiales San Miguel River Banks.	Afro-descending defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
174	30/10/2022	Nariño	Tumaco	Carlos Alberto García Sepúlveda	Indigenous leader of the DRIPAP process in the AWÁ Indía Sabalera reservation. Member of the Indigenous Guard of the Pivivito community.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown



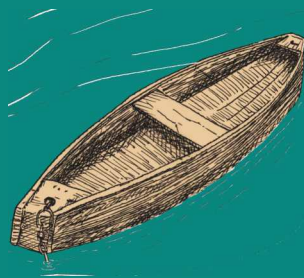
N°	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE EVENT	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY WERE MEMBERS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
175	8/11/2022	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Édgar Omar Ayala Pinto	President of the Ciudad Rodeo Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Criminal gangs
176	9/11/2022	Chocó	Nuquí	Armando Hamipe Cabrera	Promoter of traditional music of the Embera people, Camizcopecabildo.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Individual actors
177	9/11/2022	Cauca	Sotará	Juvenio Cerquera Manquillo	Indigenous Guard of the Kokonuko people of the Paletará reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Individual actors
178	11/11/2022	Nariño	Taminango	Dositeo Ojeda Mena	President of the Guayacanal Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown
179	11/11/2022	Chocó	Quibdó	Francisco Sarco Pipicay	Embera Dobia indígena guard. Member of the Association of Chocó Indigenous Victims.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Paramilitary
180	11/11/2022	Chocó	Quibdó	Carritos Uragama Cano	Embera Dobia indígena guard. Member of the Association of Chocó Indigenous Victims.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Paramilitary
181	14/11/2022	Antioquia	Ituango	Carlos Andrés Posada	President of the Mandarinos Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
182	17/11/2022	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Mario Oscar Solarte	President of the Buenaventura sub-directorate of the Peasant Workers Association of Valle ASTRACAVAL.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
183	18/11/2022	Cauca	Silvia	Juan Alberto Guejía Peteche	Ancestral knowledgeable of the Pitayó indigenous reservation.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
184	20/11/2022	Cauca	Cajibío	Alberto Quina	President of the La Diana Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Post-peace agreement groups
185	25/11/2022	Córdoba	Montería	Oswaldo Eliécer Duglas Bula	Defender of the rights of Mercado Sur vendors. Vice-president of the Villa Melissa Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Paramilitary
186	25/11/2022	Santander	Barrancabermeja	Efraín Sánchez	Fundación Manos Amigas (Friendly Hands Foundation).	Community defender or leadership	Criminal gangs





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187	26/11/2022	La Guajira	Dibulla	Nicodemus Luna Mosquera	Former leader of the Oil Industry Workers Union. Member of the National Association of Pensioners.	Union defender or leadership	Unknown
188	27/11/2022	Quindío	Armenia	Iván Alejandro Aldana	Defender in the Villa del Café neighborhood of Comuna 2, Armenia. Sports leadership.	Community defender or leadership	Unknown
189	28/11/2022	Nariño	La Unión	Wilder Alfredo Córdoba	Journalist, director of the Unión TV private channel.	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
190	2/12/2022	Nariño	Policarpa	Ariel Danilo Majín Jiménez	Coordinator of the Sachacoco community Indigenous Guard, Rio Blanco reservation, Yanacona people, Las Tulipas town council in Saratá - Cauca.	Indigenous defender or leadership	Unknown
191	5/12/2022	Antioquia	Medellín	Ricardo Osorio Vera	Member of the board of directors of the Pintuco Workers Union.	Union defender or leadership	Unknown
192	6/12/2022	Bolívar	San Pablo	Filadelfo Anzola Padilla	Member of the NGO Credhos Human Rights Committee's Environmental Commission and of the board of directors of the San Pablo municipality's Human Rights Committee.	Human Rights Activist	Paramilitary
193	8/12/2022	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Pedro Alirio Guerrero Aguirre	Peasant leader. Member of the PNIS Territorial Advisory Council.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
194	13/12/2022	La Guajira	San Juan del Cesar	Javier Segundo Gámez Hinojosa	President of the Fique Farmers Association AGROIM - AGROFIQUE.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
195	21/12/2022	Quindío	Armenia	José Ricaurte Quintero	Member of the Maná Survivors Foundation.	Victims defender or leader	Individual actors
196	29/12/2022	Nariño	Linares	Óscar Roberto Rodríguez Tovar	President of ASTRACAN, active leader in illicit crop substitution issues. Spokesperson of the Peasant Union for Peace. Councilman of the Linares municipality.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
197	29/12/2022	Putumayo	Villagarzón	Óscar Arvey Baena	President of El Desierto Community Action Board.	Communal defender or leadership	Unknown





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