



# TELEGRAM

KIND OF SERVICE

NATIONAL

FILE NUMBER

No 2024

SENDER

SOMOS DEFENSORES PROGRAM (WE ARE DEFENDERS)

DESTINATION

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



Semi-annual report January - June 2024

Information System on Attacks against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia - ISAAHRD -



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2024

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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ISBN: 978-628-95390-6-6

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**The work of the Somos Defensores Program is possible in 2024 thanks to the economic and political support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the cooperation agencies Misereor, Diakonia, Global Witness, International Amnesty, European Union and Bread for the World.**



# INTRODUCTION

A cloud of uncertainty has settled over the territories of Colombia; the yearnings for peace and the efforts to make progress in achieving it do not coincide with the reality faced today by the civilian population in rural and urban areas throughout the country. A little more than two years into the current government, which was expected to make significant progress in terms of guarantees and security for those who defend rights, it is not encouraging to see that the situation of the civilian population in rural and urban areas of the country has not improved.

War is still present and even much stronger in almost all of the country's departments. There is a clear deterioration in the humanitarian situation, a strengthening of illegal armed groups has been identified and, at the close of this report, most of the processes of political dialogue and subjugation are at a standstill or stalled. This is not a good time for the population, especially for human rights defenders and social leaders.

Selective violence against them persists, a reality that is far from disappearing. However, the first half of the year shows a change in the dynamics of aggressions, marked by a decrease in the number of confirmed violent acts compared to the same period in 2023. It may seem paradoxical that while the war settles in the territories, defenders are victims of fewer ag-

gressions, but this may have an explanation based on two hypotheses that we dare to outline. 1. The installation and greater presence of illegal armed groups in some areas leads to a shift from violent repertoires to actions of social control, 2. The greater the presence of armed groups, the greater the silencing of the population and, therefore, the greater the underreporting of aggressions.

In any case, violence against human rights defenders and social leaders continues to occur. 355 aggressions registered during the first semester of 2024 and within these, 65 murders, mean that many lives continue to be affected in different ways due to the fact of defending the human rights of their communities. Behind what appear to be numbers, actually there are lives, many of them no longer there because violence has taken them away from their processes, families and communities, and many others at high risk due to the strengthening of armed actors and the lack of effective strategies by the State to provide guarantees.

For this reason, we want the messages and analysis contained in this report to reach the entire society, but particularly the National Government, as an urgent Telegram sent from all corners of Colombia with the voices of people who demand peace and respect for life.



This publication is divided into three chapters. In Chapter 1, concerns are expressed about the uncertainty regarding the actions of illegal armed groups, since most of them have increased their territorial presence. The structures with the greatest capacity, such as the Gaitanista Army of Colombia, the post-peace agreement groups, the ELN and the criminal gangs, have significantly increased their presence, which has led to the identification of illegal groups in almost the entire country. This has occurred while the government is trying to move forward in negotiations or talks with precisely those groups that have expanded their presence and military capacity. It is necessary to work on peace strategies to curb the actions of the different structures that, as can be seen in the geography of the war, have more and more control over the civilian population.

The second chapter notes the existence of a deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the country, which is occurring at the same time as the strengthening of illegal groups in the territories and the intensification of the armed conflict. In this context, communities have been left amid disputes and control actions that put them at risk and in situations such as forced displacement or confinement. This humanitarian crisis especially affects human rights defenders and social leaders, who are the spokespersons or representatives of their communities and, therefore, become targets of the groups.

Chapter 3 analyzes the occurrence of 355 aggressions against human

rights defenders during the first half of the year, registered and verified by our Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia -SIADDHH-. This figure represents a decrease of 24% in the number of violent acts, however, as evidenced in the chapter, the reduction in almost all aggressions except for two: kidnappings and forced displacements is striking. The current dynamics of the war could be determining a change in the patterns of selective violence.

**Telegram** is an effort to transmit these messages to the State, it is not only the voice of the Somos Defensores Program, but of hundreds of people who were and continue to be victims of selective violence throughout the country. Defenders continue to wait for action to stop the violence, but in the meantime their lives are at risk. It is therefore necessary for institutions to protect those who use their lives as a day-to-day resource for the preservation of their communities.

We would like to thank all the organizations and individuals who contributed information for this report: Early Warning System -SAT- of the Ombudsman's Office; United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Office in Colombia; Indigenous Councils Association of Northern Cauca -ACIN-; Development and Peace Foundation -FUNDEPAZ-; Compromiso (*Commitment*) Corporation; Territories for a Dignified Life Foundation (*Fundación Territorios por Vida Digna*); Center for Research and Popular Education -CINEP-; Diverse Colombia; Legal Liberty Corporation; Sisma Mujer;



Civic Committee for Human Rights of Meta; and VerdadAbierta.com, through the Verifico project. Thank you for your work and commitment to make visible the aggressions suffered by human rights defenders throughout the country.

We would also like to thank the cooperation agencies and organizations that support us in our daily work and

also encourage us to continue with it, such as Bread for the World, Misereor, Global Witness, the European Union and Amnesty International, and especially the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Colombia and Diakonia Sweden, whose constant support has promoted the work of the Somos Defensores Program and the production of periodical publications.



# IN MEMORY OF THE MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

During the first half of 2024, violence claimed the lives of 65 social leaders and human rights defenders in Colombia, who from their processes in different territories worked for their communities, to build a more just and peaceful country. Here we remember their names and profiles so that their memory lives on and to demand that their murders do not go unpunished.

**JANUARY 10, 2024**

**ARGEMIRO MAYO GARCÍA**

**Director of Casa Juvenil de Mutatá.**

**Member of the COCOSARLES board  
of directors**

**Mutatá, Antioquia**

Argemiro Mayo García, known by those close to him as “el profe” (*an affectionate word to call a teacher*), was a member of the board of directors of the African-descendant, Black Ethnic, Community Council of the Serranía de Abibe, Río León and Sucio -COCOSARLES- in Pavarandocito. He served as director of the Youth House of Mutatá and was registered with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) as a defender of the human rights of black communities.

On January 10, 2024, he was murdered while he was traveling with his brother in the village of Las Caucheras, rural area of the municipality of



Mutatá, Antioquia. Argemiro was intercepted by armed men, who attacked him with firearms and shot him several times.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**

**JANUARY 10, 2024**

**GEOVANNY LUNA CÁRDENAS**

**Prosecutor of the JAC,  
Antonia Santos Neighborhood  
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander**

Geovanny Luna Cárdenas, 42 years old, was a prosecutor of the Antonia Santos neighborhood Community Action Board, located in Cúcuta. He worked as a security guard at the Carlos Ramirez Paris School and carried out leadership exercises in the area. He was recognized for his work in favor of the legal conformation of the Antonia Santos neighborhood and for fighting for the development of his community.

On January 10, 2024, while he was having breakfast with his partner in the city of Cúcuta, he was murdered by members of a criminal gang who shot him with a firearm.

**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**





**JANUARY 14, 2024**

**JOSÉ ENRIQUE ROA CRUZ**

**ASTPAH Leader**

**La Argentina, Huila**

José Enrique Roa Cruz, was a reincorporation leader and signatory of the 2016 Peace Agreement. He was part of the Commission for Follow-up, Impulse and Verification of the Peace Agreement Implementation (CSIVI) and was territorial liaison in the department of Huila. In addition, he was a leader of the Huila Agricultural Workers and Producers Association - ASTPAH-.



On January 14, 2024, between 6:00 and 6:30 in the afternoon, during a meeting at the La Balastreira beach resort, located in the village of Guacacallo, jurisdiction of the municipality of Pitalito, Huila, he was illegally detained along with two men from his security detail. Armed individuals burst into the place and opened fire. José Enrique was wounded in the leg and together with his bodyguards and two other people, he was kidnapped by the armed men in an armored truck.

Hours later, in the village of La Maica, in the municipality of Oporapa, his bodyguards' corpses were found. On the other hand, two days later, his body was found in Sinaí, a rural area of the municipality of La Argentina.

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





**JANUARY 16, 2024**  
**HIGINIO BASTOS MARÍN**  
**Asojuntas Affiliate**  
**Tame, Arauca**

Higinio Bastos Marín, inhabitant of the village of Puente Tabla, was a 52-year-old farmer and social leader. He was affiliated to the Tame municipality's Association of Community Action Boards and had been president of the Puente Tabla Community Action Board, in the village of Bajo Cusay II, in the department of Arauca.

On Tuesday noon, January 16, 2024, Higinio was murdered while he was inside his vehicle refueling at a gas station in Tame. Two armed individuals approached him on a motorcycle and shot him repeatedly, although Higinio was taken to the San Antonio de Tame Hospital, he died due to the severity of his wounds.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**





**JANUARY 16, 2024**

**BILLY SMITH SALGADO CAMARGO**

**JAC Sports Coordinator,  
La Candelaria Neighborhood  
Cartagena, Bolívar**

Billy Smith Salgado Camargo, 22 years old, was the Community Action Board's sports coordinator for the La Candelaria neighborhood in Cartagena and a pharmacy assistant student. He stood out for his dedication to sports, using it as a tool to keep young people away from delinquency and drugs.

On January 16, 2024, during evening hours, he was the victim of an armed robbery on the Pedro de Heredia Avenue by the España neighborhood area, located in Cartagena. While he was riding his motorcycle with his wife, he was intercepted by several individuals who tried to steal his motorcycle. After a struggle, the criminals shot him, stripped him of his belongings and fled. Billy was taken to the Hospital Universitario del Caribe, where he died.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



**JANUARY 17, 2024****FIDEL ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CORREA****JAC member, Santa María neighborhood  
Apartadó, Antioquia**

Fidel Antonio Hernández, 66 years old, was a member of the Santa María neighborhood's Community Action Board in Apartadó. He was recognized for his social work, his dedication to caring for one of the local parks in the sector and his passion for bicycles. In addition, he was active in the Patriotic Union, a militant of the Historical Pact and candidate for Colombia Humana in the regional elections of 2023.

On Wednesday, January 17, 2024, he was found dead in a plantain grove located in La Polapa, near to La Chinita Farm, in the jurisdiction of San José de Apartadó. His body had signs of torture and stab wounds.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries****JANUARY 18, 2024****JOSÉ GREGORIO NARANJO ISAZA****President of the Carrizal village  
Community Action Board  
San Carlos, Córdoba**

José Gregorio Naranjo Isaza, 46 years old, was president of the Community Action Board of Carrizal, located in the municipality of San Carlos, Córdoba.







ba. He was recognized for his work in favor of the most vulnerable communities in areas such as infrastructure, education, health and drinking water supply. In addition, he exercised citizen oversight over public works and denounced alleged irregularities in public contracting.

On January 18, 2024, at night, while he was at his home, he suffered a hired gun attack perpetrated by armed men on a motorcycle.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**JANUARY 19, 2024**

**JOSÉ ALIRIO CHOCUÉ MOLANO**

**Nasa Ancestral Knowledgeable person,  
Ancestral Territory La Gaitana  
Silvia, Cauca**

José Alirio Chocué Molano, ancestral knowledgeable of the Nasa indigenous community and peace signatory, was murdered on January 19, 2024, around 7:00 a.m. in the village of Loma del Carmen, Nasa territory of La Gaitana, located in the municipality of Silvia, Cauca. The attack was perpetrated when armed men broke into his home and shot him.

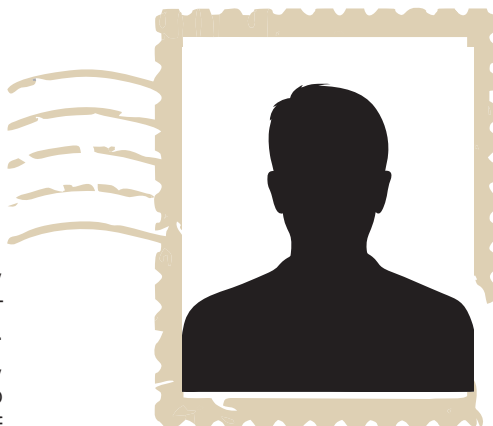
**Alleged responsible: post-peace  
agreement groups**



**JANUARY 24, 2024****TIBERIO DOMICÓ BAILARÍN**

**Sheriff of the Embera guard, Kachichi community  
Tierralta, Córdoba**

Tiberio Domicó Bailarín, 34 years old, was a constable of the Embera indigenous guard, Kachichi community. On Wednesday, January 24, 2024, in the morning hours, on the road to Urrá, jurisdiction of the municipality of Tierralta, department of Córdoba, his body was found, apparently with no evident signs of violence.



**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**

**JANUARY 24, 2024****MARDONIO MEJÍA MENDOZA**

**Director of the Sonora Estéreo  
Community Radio Station  
San Pedro, Sucre**

Mardonio Mejía Mendoza, was a 65 year old journalist, cattle breeder, active member of the cattle association of Sucre and director of the Sonora Estéreo community radio station, in the municipality of San Pedro, Sucre. He was recognized for his program "Amanecer Campesino" broadcasted by the Sonora Estéreo radio station, where he talked about issues related to rural life and general news about the territory.





On January 24, 2024, at night, two men on a motorcycle approached him while he was a few steps away from his home in the municipality of San Pedro, and shot him twice. Although he was taken to a nearby health center, he arrived with no vital signs.

**Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators**

**JANUARY 29, 2024**

**FERNANDO ROMERO FIERRO**

**JAC President, Cachimbal township  
Vijes, Valle del Cauca**

Fernando Romero Fierro was president of the Cachimbal Community Action Board, in Vijes, Valle del Cauca. On January 29, 2024, he was assassinated during a hitman attack. The act was perpetrated in the village of Cachimbal, when two men on a white motorcycle opened fire. One other person died, and another was wounded in the same incident.



**Alleged responsible: unknown**





**JANUARY 30, 2024**

**FABIÁN CASTAÑO SERNA**

**La Alejandría village JAC and ASOREPI**

**President**

**Tuluá, Valle del Cauca**

Fabián Castaño Serna, 48 years old, was president of the La Alejandría village JAC and of the Peasant Association -ASOPERI. He was known for supporting cultural, social and sports activities in his community, besides being a farmer with a great love for the countryside.

On January 30, 2024, while transporting students on the school route on which he worked as a driver, he was intercepted by armed individuals that belonged to post-peace agreement groups, who indiscriminately opened fire on him in the presence of at least four minors.

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



**FEBRUARY 3, 2024**

**JHON FREDY MUCHAVISÓY**

**Former JAC president,**

**Dos Quebradas village**

**Puerto Asís, Putumayo**

Jhon Fredy Muchavisoy, 27 years old, former JAC president of the Dos Quebradas Community Action Board, in the municipality of Puerto Asís, Putumayo. Jhon Fredy worked for several months for the legalization of the Dos Quebradas Community Action Board,





however, he resigned from his position shortly before he was killed.

On Saturday, February 3, 2024, around 9:30 in the morning, in the Dos Quebradas village, Piñuña Blanco township, municipality of Puerto Asís, Putumayo, his body was found. Apparently, armed individuals broke into his house, took him out by force and subsequently murdered him, less than a hundred meters from his home.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**FEBRUARY 4, 2024**

**LIRNEDY SOTO ORDOÑEZ**

**JAC Treasurer, La Pradera Village  
Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo**

Lirnedy Soto Ordoñez was treasurer of La Pradera Community Action Board, in the Arizona inspection, municipality of Puerto Caicedo, Putumayo.

On February 1, 2024, Lirnedy was forcefully taken to an unknown location, by members of an armed group. Three days later, his corpse was found with gunshot wounds on a road that connects La Pradera village with the Arizona inspection.

Given the complicated conditions of the territory, Lirnedy's body was only transferred to the municipality of Puerto Asís, Putumayo, on February 6, 2024.

**Alleged responsible: criminal alliances**



**FEBRUARY 6, 2024****ALDINEBIN RAMOS BUITRAGO****Founder of the LGBTI Association****Chaparral Diversa****Ortega, Tolima**

Aldinebin Ramos Buitrago, stood out for making visible the dynamics of violence exercised against people of the LGBTIQ+ community by armed actors in his territory. He was part of the PDETs motor group and initiatives for the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement; founded the LGBTI Association "Chaparral Diversa", worked as a hairdresser and in agriculture and livestock farming.

On February 6, 2024, at night, in the Olaya Herrera sector, municipality of Ortega, Tolima, Aldinebin was in a house accompanied by a woman, a 26-year-old man and a 6-year-old minor, when armed persons entered through the back of the place, opened fire indiscriminately and ended his and the woman's lives. The 26-year-old man was seriously wounded and taken to the Federico Lleras Acosta hospital in Ibagué, while the minor was not injured.

**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**



**FEBRUARY 10, 2024**

**EYWAR YAMID MORÁN CAMPO**

**Indigenous guard in the Cxhab Ukawes'sx  
Chapter's Association,  
member of COOMEEP  
Santander de Quilichao, Cauca**



Eywar Yamid Morán Campo, father of a 10-year-old minor, 38 year old peace signatory, inhabitant of the territorial space for training and reincorporation, located in the San Antonio village, Pueblo Nuevo reservation, in the Cauca department. Eywar was an indigenous guard of the reservation and was part of the Cooperativa Multiactiva Ecomún "La Esperanza del Pueblo" (People's Hope) -COOMEEP-.

On February 11, 2024, at the end of the afternoon, he was riding a motorcycle with a companion on the Pan-American Highway, when they were in the vicinity of El Tajo, Domingillo Sector, municipality of Santander de Quilichao, when they were surprised by members of an armed group, who fired against them repeatedly and ended Eywar's life.

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





**FEBRUARY 11, 2024**

**JAIME ERNESTO PÁEZ DEVIA**

**Active JAC member in the political affairs committee, Buenavista village Rioblanco, Tolima**

Jaime Ernesto Paez Devia was a community leader, coffee grower, farmer and inhabitant of the Buenavista village, located in the municipality of Rioblanco, Tolima. He was noted for his commitment to community progress, in such a way that he carried out initiatives for local development and accompanied some processes of the Cooperativa de Vías de Rioblanco (Rioblanco Roads Cooperative Foundation) -COOVIASRIO APC-, in addition, he was an active JAC member in the political affairs committee of the Buenavista community.

On February 11, 2024, while he was at his farm, armed persons broke into his house, shot him and killed him.

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



**FEBRUARY 16, 2024**

**DARÍO DE JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ**

**Member of the COOMIPAZ board of directors and of the Cañamomo Lomapieta indigenous community Riosucio, Caldas**

Darío de Jesús Hernández was 52 years old, a member of the Cañamomo Lomapieta indigenous community in the municipality of Riosucio, Caldas, and was a member of the





Cooperativa Multiactiva Indígena para la Paz (COOMIPAZ) Board of Directors.

On February 15, 2024, Darío did not return home. His relatives began searching for him and, on February 16, 2024 he was found dead. The circumstances of his passing are still unclear. It is known that the leader was a victim of constant threats and on January 31, 2024, he suffered an attack; despite repeated requests he was not assigned a protection scheme.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**FEBRUARY 20, 2024**

**JOSÉ ANTONIO LOZANO PUENTES**

**Treasurer of the Mid and Small-scale Farmers “El Barranquero”**

**Board of Directors**

**Palmira, Valle del Cauca**

José Antonio Lozano Puentes was a farmer leader, he was 40 years old and exercised his leadership Treasurer of the Mid and Small-scale Farmers “El Barranquero” Board of Directors.

On the evening of February 20, 2024, José was with his family at his home in the village of La Quisquina, rural area of Palmira, Valle del Cauca, when armed men arrived at the place on a motorcycle, broke into his home, threatened him, took him out of his house and executed him with several shots.

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





**FEBRUARY 21, 2024****JACKSON EMILIO ROMAÑA CUESTA****Youth leader. Volunteer of the Civil Defense Committee of Chocó.****Member of the Asociación de Jóvenes Desplazados Nueva Imagen en Unión -AJODENIU- (*Displaced Youth Association United New Image*)  
Quibdó, Chocó**

Jackson Emilio Romaña Cuesta was a 32-year-old youth leader, father of three children and native of the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte, Antioquia. At the age of 8 he migrated to Quibdó and from an early age became involved in social causes. He was part of the Asociación de Jóvenes Desplazados Nueva Imagen en Unión -AJODENIU-, from the Villa España neighborhood in Quibdó-Chocó and was a Civil Defense volunteer for 17 years.

Jackson, known by those closest to him as “Jimmy”, studied physical education at the Technological University of Chocó. Aiming to steer children and youth away from violence, he coached a sports training school for children in Quibdó, organized sports tournaments in neighborhoods and served as an instructor at a recreational center.

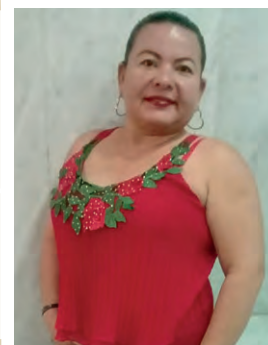
On February 21, 2024, at around 2:30 a.m., members of a criminal gang broke into his home in the Obrero neighborhood and shot him several times, thus ending his life.

**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**

**FEBRUARY 23, 2024****LUDIVIA GALINDEZ JIMÉNEZ****President of ASOJUNTAS****La Montañita and ASODEMUC****Florencia, Caquetá**

Ludivia Galindez Jiménez was a community leader for 50 years, president of the La Montañita, Caquetá municipality's Community Action Boards Association (ASOJUNTAS La Montañita, Caquetá). She was a member of the National Association of Women for Peace and the Defense of the Rights of Colombian Women -ASODEMUC-, was a member of the Departmental Board of Directors of the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights -CPDH- and of the regional leadership of the Colombian Communist Party in the department of Caquetá and was also a candidate for the council in the regional elections of 2023.

On the night of Friday, February 23, 2024, armed individuals on a motorcycle broke into her home, located in the Villa del Prado neighborhood of the Siglo XXI suburb in the Florencia municipality. The subjects opened fire from the gates of her home after her protection scheme assigned by the UNP left the place. In the middle of the attack, one of her sons was wounded, while she was shot and although she was helped, she died due to the seriousness of her wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**FEBRUARY 26, 2024****ABELARDO QUINTERO DUQUE****JAC President, El Mango Village  
Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo**

Abelardo Quintero Duque was a 55-year-old community leader, president of the El Mango Community Action Board, which is part of the Santa Lucía inspection, in the municipality of Puerto Guzmán, Putumayo.

During the morning of February 26, 2024, Abelardo was murdered by people who attacked him with firearms after finishing field work in a land near his home. His body was found by his relatives.

**Alleged responsible: criminal alliances****FEBRUARY 26, 2024****CLAUDIA ESTHER OCAMPO CAMACHO****Community leader  
Capital District**

Claudia Esther Ocampo Camacho was a 46-year-old community leader, animal activist and informal worker. She was recognized for her extensive work for the care and protection of animals. Claudia became known for organizing collections of medicines for stray animals that lived near her home, and for adapting her home as a shelter for homeless animals.





On Monday afternoon, February 26, 2024, Claudia and her husband were riding their bicycles along a Bogotá street when they were approached by individuals who were apparently trying to rob them. In the middle of the incident, a man attacked Claudia and hit her with a blunt object. She was taken to a medical center where she underwent surgery but died because of a craniocerebral trauma.

### **Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators**

**MARCH 4, 2024**

**DAIRO YOVANI AQUITE**

**Ancestral authority of the Santa Rosa de Inzá reservation  
Páez, Cauca**

Dairo Yovani Aquite was a 29-year-old indigenous leader who served as the minor mayor and ancestral authority of the Santa Rosa de Capicísco territory, located in the municipality of Inzá, Cauca.

On March 4, 2024 in the afternoon, in a rural area of the municipality of Páez, Dairo was killed by an armed group. The act was perpetrated while he was traveling with a community member through the Vitoncó sector, in this area they were intercepted by armed persons. The community member managed to escape, while Dairo was attacked with a firearm. His lifeless body was abandoned on the





side of the road, but hours later was recovered by the indigenous authorities to be transferred to his territory of origin.

The leader had been the victim of repeated threats by different armed groups.

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

**MARCH 3, 2024**

**JOSUÉ CASTELLANOS PÉREZ**

**Delegate in the assembly of the National Confederation of Communal Action. Member of the Joel Sierra Human Rights Foundation Tame, Arauca**

Josué Castellanos Pérez, 42 years old, was a delegate of the Federation of Arauca Community Boards to the assembly of the Communal Action National, a member of the regional assembly of the Joel Sierra Human Rights Foundation and a member of the National Peasant Association José Antonio Galán Zorro -ASONALCA-.

On March 5, 2024 he was murdered in the Santa Helena sector, by the Tame municipality. Josué was at a public meeting when a van arrived with five armed and hooded men who burst in,





intimidated the attendees, disarmed Josué's security detail, and then shot him repeatedly outside the establishment.

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

**MARCH 6, 2024**

**DEIVI ENRIQUE JUNCO HERNÁNDEZ**  
**Peace, Reconciliation and Conciliation**  
**Counselor**  
**Santa Cruz de Lorica, Córdoba**

Deivi Enrique Junco Hernández was a 43-year-old man; Peace, Reconciliation and Conciliation Counselor, and an official of the Secretary of Government of the municipality of Lorica as a referent of the Citizen's Income Program.

Deivi was an inhabitant of the El Arenal neighborhood, in the Lorica municipality, Córdoba. He was connected to the Secretary of Government of that municipality for several years, and from there he served victims and the LGTBQ+ population.

He was reported missing on March 5, 2024. One day later, his remains were found in the village of Las Estancias, in the municipality of Lorica.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





**MARCH 7, 2024****SEGUNDO VIRGILIO IMBACHÍ NOGUERA**

**Member of the JAC conciliation committee,  
El Porvenir village in Leiva, Nariño  
Balboa, Cauca**

Segundo Virgilio Imbachí Noguera, was a member of the conciliation committee of the El Porvenir Community Action Board, in the Leiva municipality, Nariño.

On March 7, 2024, he was forcibly removed from his home located in this municipality by armed men. He was taken to the municipality of Balboa, Cauca, where he was killed with a firearm in the El 81 village.

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

**MARCH 11, 2024****CRISTIAN ALBERTO CASTRILLÓN CHICAIZA**

**La Quiebra Multi-veredal Aqueduct  
Vice-President  
Caldas, Antioquia**

Cristian Alberto Castrillón Chicaiza, known by his closest friends as "El Charrito", was a 32-year-old community leader. He served as president of the Santa Cruz neighborhood Community Action Board in the municipality of Caldas, Antioquia, and was the vice-president of the La Quiebra Multi-veredal Aqueduct. In addition, he





was a former candidate for the Caldas municipal council in the 2023 elections for the Nuevo Liberalismo party.

On March 11, 2024, during the afternoon, he was murdered while he was in a commercial establishment in the company of a group of friends in La Tolva, Caldas jurisdiction. Two armed men arrived on a motorcycle, entered the place and shot Cristian repeatedly.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**MARCH 16, 2024**

**CARMELINA YULE PAVÍ**

**Mayora, former captain of the Nasa Indigenous Guard, former local coordinator of the Women's Network of the Toribío reservation  
Toribío, Cauca**

Carmelina Yule Pavi was a 62-year-old indigenous leader, member of the La Bodega indigenous guard. She was a former local coordinator of the Toribío reservation's Tejido Mujer (Women's Weaving), a former captain of the Guard and a craftswoman. She was characterized as a woman defender of the territory and promoter of gender equality.

On March 16, 2024, Carmelina was murdered in the municipality of Toribío, department of Cauca, in an attack perpetrated by members of the Dagoberto Ramos front of the Central General Staff. After the kidnapping of a minor in the sector, Carmelina, as



a member of the Indigenous Guard, together with the community began the search, but they were surprised by members of the armed group who shot at them after they demanded to know the whereabouts of the minor. Carmelina was shot several times, resulting in her death.

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

**MARCH 20, 2024**

**ÁLVARO JAVIER MORALES FLOR**  
**JAC President, Ortega Township**  
**Cajibío, Cauca**

Álvaro Javier Morales Flor, was spokesman for the Cajibío Agrarian Reform Committee and president of the Ortega Township Community Action Board.

Álvaro disappeared on March 19, 2024, and hours later he was found dead, with bullet wounds on his body, by the side of the road in La Mina sector, Cahual village, municipality of Cajibío.

It seems that the aggression was perpetrated in the afternoon of that day, in the El Dinde area of the same municipality, when the leader was moving through the area and was intercepted in the middle of an illegal roadblock by members of an armed group, who held him and later killed him.

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





**24 DE MARZO DE 2024**

**YIRLEANA LORENA MORENO CUESTA**

**Network of Mothers and Caregivers  
of Young Homicide Victims in Quibdó  
Quibdó, Chocó**

Yirleana Lorena Moreno Cuesta was a community leader in the department of Chocó, she was part of the Network of Mothers and Caregivers of Young Homicide Victims in Quibdó, where she worked actively for the construction of peace, the search for justice and truth. On March 24, 2024, she was murdered by a criminal gang in the municipality of Quibdó.



**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**

**MARCH 27, 2024**

**EMERSON DAVID SILVA MARTÍNEZ**

**Youth Leader  
Cubará, Boyacá**

Emerson David Silva Martínez was a 24-year-old youth leader, former candidate for the municipal council of the municipality of Saravena in the 2023 regional elections for the political party Cambio Radical.



On February 23, 2024, he was kidnapped by an armed group, and on March 27, 2024, around 10:00 a.m., he was found dead and with bullet wounds all over his body, near the Royota river, in the municipality of Cubará, Boyacá, on the road that connects this municipality with Saravena.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**



**MARCH 29, 2024**

**YOLI ÁCHITO ROJAS**

**Indigenous guard of the Alto Tumandó community**

**Alto Baudó, Chocó**

Yoli Áchito Rojas, was an indigenous guard of the Alto Tumandó community, student representative of the Ikaba de Puesto Indio Educational Institution in the Jurubitá Chorí River Resguardo, located in the municipality of Alto Baudó, Chocó.

On March 29, 2024, he was killed by fire-armed individuals.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



**MARCH 31, 2024**

**GRACIEL MENDOZA VALENCIA**

**Member of the Tame municipal victims' roundtable**

**Tame, Arauca**

Graciela Mendoza Valencia was a member of the Table for the Effective Participation of Victims in the municipality of Tame, Arauca.

On March 31, 2024, in the morning hours, armed persons entered the headquarters of the Cooperativa Agropecuaria del Sarare -COAGRO-SARARE, in the village of La Arabia,





Tame municipality, with explosive devices. During the attack, they killed a farmer and forcibly held Graciél Mendoza, who hours later was found dead near the village of Caño verde in Tame.

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

**APRIL 1, 2024**

**EVER ALBEIRO ESPÍ HERNÁNDEZ**

**JAC President, Brisas de Maporal Village  
Araucuita, Arauca**

Ever Albeiro Espí Hernández, was president of the Brisas de Maporal Community Action Board, in Araucuita, department of Arauca.

On March 31, 2024, at night, Ever was forcibly removed from his home by armed persons. A day later he was found dead a few meters from the Las Cruces hamlet in Araucuita. Authorities were able to identify the body on April 2, 2024, and indicated that Ever had been attacked with a firearm.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**





**APRIL 13, 2024****YOINER GÓMEZ BURBANO**

**Representative of the Patía Youth  
Committee, Cauca  
Taminango, Nariño**

Yoiner Gómez Burbano was a representative of the youth committee in the Patía municipality, Cauca department, where he worked for the good of his community.

On April 13, 2024, he was murdered in an area known as Remolinos located in the municipality of Taminango, department of Nariño. Yoiner traveled to Remolinos and was intercepted by armed individuals who attacked him with firearms and left him badly wounded on the side of the road. Inhabitants of the area noticed the situation, helped him and transported him to a medical center where he died due to the severity of the inflicted wounds.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**APRIL 14, 2024****JAIME ALONSO VÁSQUEZ GIRALDO**

**Citizen Ombudsman  
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander**

Jaime Vásquez was a well-known citizen ombudsman, 64 years old, who was known for his anti-corruption denouncements in the department of Norte de Santander. Among them, he pointed out alleged irregularities in the appointment of the manager of the Pamplona hospital and investiga-







ted the governor of the department for alleged acts of corruption, related to health issues and the School Feeding Program (PAE).

On April 14, 2024, Jaime was murdered in a bakery located in La Riviera sector, in the city of Cúcuta. The leader had planned to meet with an anti-corruption lawyer when two people arrived at the establishment on a motorcycle. The pillion passenger got off, pulled out a firearm and shot him three times.

Jaime had a security scheme since there were threats to his life; however, he had been without UNP protection for a month.

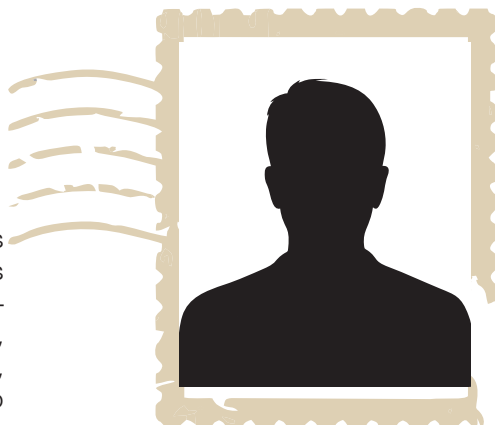
### **Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**

**APRIL 16, 2024**

**JOSÉ URBANO CHÁVEZ HURTADO**

**JAC Attorney, Buenos Aires neighborhood  
Nóvita, Chocó**

José Urbano Chávez Hurtado was a community leader, who served as prosecutor of the Buenos Aires Neighborhood Community Action Board, in Novita, Chocó. On April 16, 2024, he was murdered by his brother, who attacked him with a knife outside his home located in the municipality of Nóvita.



### **Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators**



**APRIL 19, 2024**

**CLARIVET OCAMPO FERNÁNDEZ**

**Community mother**

**Tuluá, Valle del Cauca**

Clarivet Ocampo was a community mother and coordinator of the disability area of the mayor's office of Tuluá, Valle del Cauca. She was murdered on April 19, 2024 in the middle of a hired assassination attack outside the Manuel Victoria Rojas coliseum in Tuluá. The act was perpetrated after the end of the 100 days event of the local administration, when armed individuals burst into the place and opened fire. Amid an exchange of gunfire, councilman Carlos Arturo Londoño was also killed.



**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**

**APRIL 20, 2024**

**LUIS ALFREDO LEONES ÁLVAREZ**

**Community Leader**

**San Jacinto, Bolívar**

Luis Alfredo Leones Álvarez was a 56-year-old community leader, father of three children, professor with a degree in social sciences and rector of the León XIII Educational Institution since 1998. He was known for his dedication to teaching, was a pioneer for young people and adults to validate their studies and focused on the implementation of projects of the Ministry of Education in his community. He was passionate about folklore and culture, so much so that he belonged





for several years to the Macumbé dance group.

On April 20, 2024, in the morning hours, he was found dead in his home, located in the historic center of the San Jacinto municipality. His son found him and immediately notified the authorities. Luis' body showed signs of violence and mechanical asphyxiation.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**APRIL 21, 2024**

**NARCISO BELEÑO**

**President of FEDEAGROMISBOL**

**Santa Rosa del Sur, Bolívar**

Narciso Beleño, 62 years old, was president of the Southern Bolívar Agro-Mining Federation (FEDEAGROMISBOL). He was recognized for his defense of the peasant communities and the preservation of the San Lucas Mountain range. In addition, he was key in the organization of the pre-meeting of Santa Rosa del Sur held on April 9, 2024, as part of the process of civil society participation in the National Government's dialogues with the ELN.

On April 21, 2024, he was murdered in the El Recreo neighborhood, located in the municipality of Santa Rosa del Sur, Bolívar. While he was at the door of his home, he was surprised by an armed man who shot him four times. Narciso had denounced the presence of armed groups in the region.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



**APRIL 22, 2024****JULIO ALBERTO ZAPATA OSORIO****Community journalist for San Rafael  
Online****San Rafael, Antioquia**

Julio Alberto Zapata Osorio was a 34-year-old community leader, social communicator, journalist and founder of San Rafael Online. He studied at the University of Antioquia and worked with the mayor's office of the municipality of San Rafael between 2020 and 2023.



On the afternoon of April 22, 2024, his lifeless body was found in his home, located near the Parque de la Madre, in San Rafael, Antioquia. A relative found him with a wound in his abdomen, apparently caused by a knife.

**Alleged responsible: individual  
perpetrators**

**APRIL 26, 2024****HILTON EDUARDO BARRIOS JARA****Journalist of Ciudadanías media  
Puerto López, Meta**

Hilton Eduardo Barrios was a well-known journalist of 44 years of age, former candidate on two occasions for mayor of Puerto López for the Historical Pact and member of the Peasant Assembly of Puerto López, where he stood out for his activism in favor of the peasants' rights, the defense of land and agrarian reform.





On April 26, 2024, during the morning hours, Hilton was murdered in a commercial establishment located in the La Menegua neighborhood, in the urban center of the municipality of Puerto López. Two armed men on a motorcycle shot him several times. Although he was taken to a medical center, he died due to the severity of the wounds inflicted on him.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**

**APRIL 26, 2024**

**YARLINTON ROBLEDO RENTERÍA**

**Member of the board of directors  
of the Displaced Youth Association  
and the Manos Unidas project  
Quibdó, Chocó**

Yarlinton Robledo Rentería was a member of the board of directors of the Displaced Youth Association and the Manos Unidas project, and a law student at the Technological University of Chocó.

On April 26, 2024, he was murdered while he was in a public establishment located in the Zona Minera neighborhood, municipality of Quibdó. An armed individual entered the place and killed him and another young man who happened to be there.

**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**



**APRIL 28, 2024****LELIS ARMANDO SANTANA QUENZA****Community leader  
Cravo Norte, Arauca**

Lelis Armando Santana Quenza was a community leader, former councilman of the Cravo Norte municipality and cattle rancher in the department of Arauca.

On April 28, 2024, he was murdered in La Campiña farm, located in the El Samunco village in Cravo Norte, Arauca, in the middle of an apparent attack, perpetrated by members of an armed group, who shot him repeatedly and terminated his life.

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

**APRIL 30, 2024****ANTONIO MONTAÑEZ VILLAZANA****JAC President, Bocas del Arauca.  
Vice President of Asojuntas de Arauca  
Arauca, Arauca**

Antonio Montañez Villazana was president of the Bocas del Arauca Community Action Board and vice president of Asojuntas of the municipality of Arauca.

On April 30, 2024 he was killed by two armed men on a motorcycle. Antonio





tried to escape the attack by running towards his home, but despite his efforts to evade the assailants, they managed to catch up with him and shot him repeatedly.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**MAY 6, 2024**

**DIOMIRA CIFUENTES ALEGRÍA**  
**Founder of ASOCORDILLERA**  
**Suárez, Cauca**

Diomira Cifuentes, a 55-year-old leader, was the founder of the Association of Cordillera Workers -ASOCORDILLERA- and a member of the Community Action Board of the El Naranjal village, located in the township of Bella Vista.

On the night of May 6, 2024, she was murdered in the village of El Naranjal, municipality of Suárez while she was leaving her house and going to a commercial establishment. On the way, armed individuals approached her and shot her repeatedly.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





**MAY 9, 2024****MARY EMILSE BAILARÍN DOMICÓ****Indigenous leader****Tierralta, Córdoba**

Mary Emilse Bailarín Domicó, 22 years old, was an artisan, mother of a 3-year-old child and member of the Emberá Katío del Alto Sinú indigenous community, in the municipality of Tierralta, department of Córdoba.

On May 9, 2024, in the Tuis Tuis village, rural area of the municipality of Tierralta, about 7 kilometers from the Karagabí indigenous reservation, her lifeless body was found with signs of torture.

**Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators**

**MAY 13, 2024****SANDRA LORENA ANACONA****Member of the Álvaro Ulcué Chocué****Youth Movement****La Plata, Huila**

Sandra Lorena Anacona was 42 years old, a mother of two children, a native of the Yanacona people and a member of the Álvaro Ulcué Chocué Youth Movement. She stood out for being an active woman in organizational processes. She was studying self legal systems and carried out legal accompaniment in some territories.





Sandra was part of the Canoas indigenous reservation in Santander de Quilichao, department of Cauca.

During the morning hours of May 13, 2024, her lifeless body was found on the road that connects the municipality of Inzá, Cauca with the municipality of La Plata, Huila, in the village of Bajo Patico, jurisdiction of La Plata, displaying several gunshot wounds. Apparently, this act was perpetrated while she was traveling between the two departments.

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

**MAY 19, 2024**

**JOSÉ RICARDO CALDERÓN NÚÑEZ**

**JAC Treasurer, Las Nubes Village  
Tame, Arauca**

José Ricardo Calderón Núñez was the Community Action Board treasurer in Las Nubes village, municipality of Tame, Arauca.

On the afternoon of May 19, 2024, armed individuals approached José and shot him while he was near his house, in the hamlet of Santo Domingo.

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



**MAY 21, 2024****LUIS OSWALDO YULE PALCO****ASTRAZONAC Guard****Miranda, Cauca**

Luis Oswaldo Yule Palco was a peasant leader from the municipality of Corinto, department of Cauca. He was part of the Peasant Reservation Zone Guard of the Corinto municipality -ASTRAZONAC-, of the coordination of the Popular Unity Process of the Colombian Southwest -PUPSOC- and of the Rebel Youth Organization. Luis was recognized for his tireless work for the defense of human rights, social justice, peace building and the defense of peasant communities.

On the night of May 21, 2024, the leader was intercepted by armed individuals who shot him several times while he was riding a motorcycle in the La Castellana neighborhood in Miranda.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**





**JUNE 4, 2024**

**MARIÁN RODRÍGUEZ CAMELO**

**JAC President, Unibrisas village**

**Mapiripán, Meta**

Marián Rodríguez Camelo was president of the Unibrisas Community Action Board, in the municipality of Mapiripán, Meta. She was a native of the municipality of Fortul, Arauca and mother of 4 children. She was noted for her defense of the rights of women victims of domestic violence and founded the departmental autonomous space for women in Arauca, called “Nosotras para Nosotras” (us for us). She actively participated in the process of organizing the Unibrisas village’s Community Action Board.

On June 4, 2024, in the Rincón del Indio village, rural area of the municipality of Mapiripán, Marián was murdered by armed people who broke into her home and shot her. In the midst of the aggression, a farmer from the sector was also killed.

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



**JUNE 4, 2024****RAMÓN ARTURO MONTEJO PEINADO****Priest of St. Joseph Parish  
Ocaña, norte de Santander**

Ramón Arturo Montejo Peinado was a priest of the San José parish, in the town of Buenavista, which belongs to the Ocaña Diocese. He was 45 years old and was a native of the municipality of Teorama. He served as a delegate of the Diocesan Commission for Reconciliation and Peace, where he supported the release of several hostages in Catatumbo, and also served as a delegate of the Catholic Church for the ceasefire verification mechanisms in the region.



On Tuesday, June 4, 2024 around noon, when Ramón was about to take his vehicle out of a parking lot in the Jesús Cautivo neighborhood of Ocaña, he was approached by two men who demanded him to get out of the vehicle and hand it over; the men stabbed him twice, forcibly took him out of the vehicle and while fleeing they ran him over causing his death.

**Alleged responsible: individual  
perpetrators**



**JUNE 5, 2024**

**JAVIER CONDIA CÁRDENAS**

**Delegate of the JAC Association,  
El Morro township  
Yopal, Casanare**

Javier Condia Cárdenas was a delegate of the JAC Association of the El Morro township, Yopal, and community leader of the Guamalera village, located in the rural area of the same municipality. He was known for his social work on labor and community issues. During his last days, he was committed to promoting the adequacy of tourist places in El Morro, where he managed the arrangement of a road leading to the Virgen de la Peña.

On June 5, 2024, at night, in La Guamalera village, in Yopal, two armed people arrived at a commercial establishment he owned, on a motorcycle, and shot him several times. After the attack, Javier was taken to a medical center but arrived without vital signs. The leader had UNP protection measures.

**Alleged responsible: ELN**





**JUNE 7, 2024**

**HERNÁN HENRÍQUEZ MORA**

**Teacher at the Agricultural Educational Institution, Argelia**  
**Argelia, Cauca**

Hernán Henríquez Mora was a teacher and head of the Agricultural Educational Institution in the municipality of Argelia, Cauca. He was a native of the municipality of Suarez.

On June 7, 2024, after leaving a community activity in the village of Sinaí, Hernán was intercepted at a checkpoint of an illegal armed group in the sector known as the Las Perlas crossroads, where he was killed with a firearm.

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



**JUNE 8, 2024**

**MAURICIO COLLAZOS COLLAZOS**

**JAC Prosecutor, Hamlet 18**  
**Valparaíso, Caquetá**

Mauricio Collazos was a prosecutor of the Hamlet 18 Community Action Board, rural area of the Valparaíso municipality, Caquetá. He was a native of the La Soledad de Garzón village, in Huila; he worked in the fields, and he settled in Hamlet 18 for more than 30 years. There, he became a







key figure in the development of the community.

On the night of June 8, 2024, armed individuals burst into the meeting room of the Hamlet 18 Community Action Board, while an ordinary session was taking place, the subjects opened fire on Mauricio and discharged several shots at him, thus ending his life.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**JUNE 9, 2024**

**JOSÉ ELVER GIRALDO VILLADA**

**Member of ASTRACA**

**Tuluá, Valle del Cauca**

José Elver Giraldo Villada was a member of the Association of Peasant Workers of Valle del Cauca -ASTRACA-.

On June 9, 2024, on the Naranjal - Tíbolí road, in the village of San Rafael, municipality of Tuluá, he was murdered by armed persons.

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





**JUNE 8, 2024**

**JOSÉ RAFAEL MEZA RIVERA**

**Indigenous guard of the Nasa reservation  
Rionegro  
Íquira, Huila**

José Rafael Meza Rivera, 20 years old, was an indigenous guard of the Nasa Rionegro reservation, located in Íquira, Huila.

On June 8, 2024, in the ancestral territory of Rionegro, José was attacked by armed individuals while he was riding a motorcycle with another person. He was shot four times during the attack whilst his companion was unharmed.

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



**JUNE 13, 2024**

**WILLIAM RAMÍREZ MUÑOZ**

**JAC President, Santa Lucía-Silvia Village  
Silvia, Cauca**

William Ramírez Muñoz was president of the Santa Lucía village Community Action Board, member of the Peasant Workers Association of the Peasant Reserve Zone of the Municipality of Totoro -ASOCAT-, of the Peasant Association of Santa Lucía -TORCASSA PP- and of the Process of Popular Unity of the Southwest of Colombia -PUPSOC-.





On the night of June 13, 2024, in the Santa Lucia village, rural area of the municipality of Silvia, Cauca, armed individuals broke into his home, assaulted him with a firearm and killed him. It was not until the following day that the inhabitants of the sector alerted the authorities about the aggression.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**JUNE 16, 2024**

**ALBA ROCÍO RIAÑO NOSSA**

**JAC Vice-President, Verbenal-El Paraíso neighborhood, Ciudad Bolívar district Bogotá, D. C.**

Alba Rocío Riaño Nossa was vice-president of the Verbenal-El Paraíso Neighborhood Community Action Board, located in the Ciudad Bolívar district of Bogotá. She was known for her active community work, her dedication and commitment to improving the conditions and quality of life of her community.

On the afternoon of June 16, 2024, she was the victim of an attack in the vicinity of the El Paraíso neighborhood, when an armed man on a motorcycle shot her, causing serious injuries.

Inhabitants of the sector helped her and took her to a medical center. Her health condition was reserved until June 24, 2024, when her death was confirmed. Alba had received threats through pamphlets and phone calls.

**Alleged responsible: criminal gangs**



**JUNE 27, 2024****EYBER DANILO POTO PAZÚ****Indigenous leader, reservation****San Francisco in Toribío****Caloto, Cauca**

Eyver Danilo Poto Pazú was a 37-year-old Nasa indigenous leader from the San Francisco reservation in the municipality of Toribío. Eyver disappeared on June 22, 2024; according to witnesses, around 8:30 in the morning he was forced into a van without license plates and taken to the village of El Palo, municipality of Caloto. After his disappearance, indigenous authorities and family members began searching for him; however, on the night of June 27, 2024, he was found dead on the side of the main road of the reservation Tóez, Caloto municipality.



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

**JUNE 25, 2024****LUIS EDUARDO VIVAS****Ancestral knowledgeable,****indigenous reservation of Mosoco****Páez, Cauca**

Luis Eduardo Vivas was a renowned 58-year-old physician and ancestral wise man of the Mosoco indigenous reservation, located in the Moras village, jurisdiction of the Páez municipality, in Cauca. He stood out for his





commitment to the preservation of indigenous culture and traditions.

On June 25, 2024, his body was found in his home located in the Mosoco reservation. Armed individuals broke in and shot him several times, causing his death. A sheet of paper with a threatening writing was found at the scene of the incident.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**

**JUNE 27, 2024**

**YOLI MARÍA TOLOZA CARDOZA**

**OPF Member**

**Puerto Wilches, Santander**

Yoli María Toloza Cardoza was a 52-year-old recognized social leader, member for a decade of the coordinating team of the Popular Women's Organization -OPF- and participant in the productive solidarity process of the COMUREGIÓN Cooperative, promoted by the Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights -CREDHOS-.

On June 27, 2024, around noon, Yoli was in her home when two armed individuals arrived on a motorcycle, one of them got off and entered her home and shot her; she was taken to the hospital but was admitted without vital signs.

**Alleged responsible: paramilitaries**



**JUNE 27, 2024****JORGE ANTONIO MÉNDEZ PARDO****Community journalist of  
“La Gabarra with a different look”  
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander**

Jorge Antonio Méndez Pardo was a journalist from the village of La Gabarra, municipality of Tibú, Norte de Santander. He managed a digital media called “La Gabarra con una mirada diferente (La Gabarra with a different look)”, in which he produced positive news about Tibú and its surroundings.

On the morning of June 27, 2024, in La Florida, Cúcuta, his lifeless body was found with gunshot wounds and signs of torture; the vehicle in which he was traveling was also found at the site.

**Alleged responsible: unknown**



**JUNE 30, 2024**

**JEISON BUENAÑOS PINILLA**

**Community Leader**

**Barrancabermeja, Santander**

Jeison Buenaños Pinilla was a 35-year-old community leader, sports, dance, and performing arts teacher. He used his profession as a teacher to improve the quality of life of the youth in Barrancabermeja.

On June 30, 2024, at dawn, Jeison was walking with another young man through the streets of the San Fernando neighborhood in commune one of Barrancabermeja, when they were approached by armed individuals who shot at them repeatedly. Both Jeison and his companion were killed.

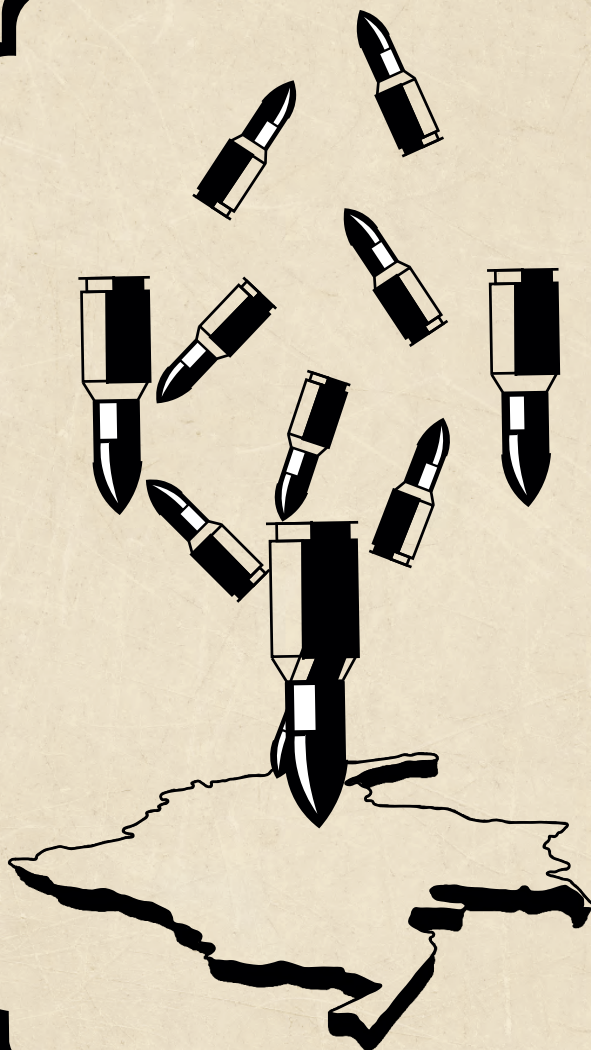
**Alleged responsible: unknown persons**







- HOW FAST  
IS WAR -



1

CHAPTER

1



**T**he last few years in Colombia have been marked by uncertainty. The constantly changing dynamics of violence and armed conflict, characterized by shifting illegal armed groups and unpredictable territorial disputes, have made it increasingly difficult to read the dynamics of war. There are very few certainties, and this is perceived by communities, human rights defenders and social leaders throughout the country.

Since 2018, the negative transformation in the security conditions of the territories and the atomization, dispute and strengthening of illegal armed groups have become much more visible, in a continuous movement that has forced analysts, researchers and social organizations, but especially the communities that directly experience the war, to sharpen their gaze. In this context, unpredictable armed actions, the emergence of previously unknown groups and improbable alliances between armed structures have been generated. An example of this is the known strategic alliance between the Segunda Marquetalia and the ELN in the department of Nariño<sup>1</sup>,

or that of the EMC with the ELN in various parts of the country<sup>2</sup>.

In Colombia we are in midst of a scenario of not only armed, but also political and territorial confrontation, which is different from the one we experienced in the most recent decades prior to 2016; insurgency and counterinsurgency, which in part defined the armed conflict for many years, are now inaccurate and porous definitions to explain the characteristics of the armed actors that every day wage disputes and exercise social control over the civilian population in almost the entire country.

The strengthening of these groups has been unstoppable. In the first semester of 2024, a much more notorious transformation in the geography of war in Colombia has been identified. Different institutions and organizations have generated analyses on the presence of armed groups in the country today and the findings are not very encouraging, as they show that again, as before 2016, all departments are marked by the presence of various actors, in some territories more than in others, but in general

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<sup>1</sup> El Espectador. January 13, 2024. *Disidence of the Segunda Marquetalia and an ELN front announce alliance in Nariño*. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/disidencia-de-farc-de-segunda-marquetalia-de-ivan-marquez-y-eln-anuncian-alianza-en-narino/>

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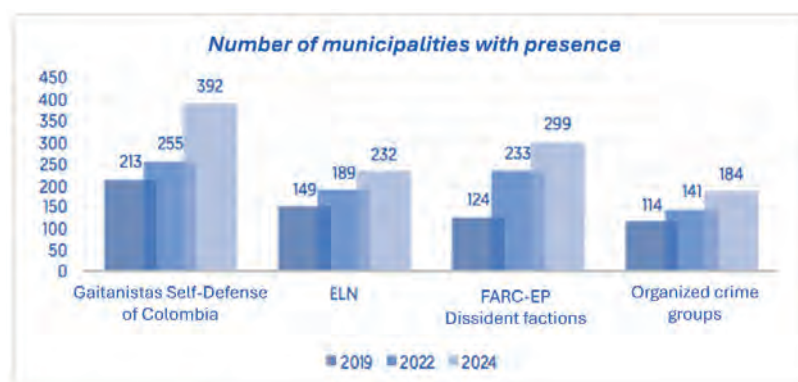
<sup>2</sup> Matta, N. El Colombiano. March 3, 2024. *ELN and EMC guerrillas, friends and rivals in different territories*. Available at: <https://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/eln-y-disidencias-farc-fragil-alianza-amigas-en-unas-zonas-y-rivales-en-otras-NO23878577>

the shadow of violence reappears over the entire map.

This can be seen in analyses such as those of the Ombudsman's Office, which a few months ago published a report in which it recorded "growth in the presence of illegal armed groups due to their actions, interference,

transit or outsourcing"<sup>3</sup>. The Ombudsman's Office has warned that these structures are responsible for violations such as threats; forced displacements; recruitment, use and utilization of children and adolescents; mobility regulations; confrontations involving civil society; illegal mining and human trafficking.

**Figure 2. Number of municipalities with presence of illegal armed groups (2019, 2022 and 2024)**



Source: Ombudsman's Office

In this analysis, it can be observed that structures such as the National Liberation Army -ELN-, FARC dissident groups, the Gaitanista Army of Colombia -EGC- (formerly known as AGC) and organized crime groups experienced a significant expansion between 2019 and 2022, and that they have had a significant strengthening by 2024.

According to these figures, the strongest structure is the EGC, with pre-

sence in 392 municipalities, that is, in 35% of the national territory. In many places, such as in departments in the northern part of the country, they operate as a hegemonic actor, managing

<sup>3</sup> Ombudsman's Office. 2024. *The contrasts of humanitarian reality: a country in search of peace*. Available at: [https://defensoria.gov.co/documents/20123/2741928/24\\_13S\\_DIGITAL\\_LOS\\_CONTRASTES\\_REALIDAD\\_HUMANITARIA.PDF](https://defensoria.gov.co/documents/20123/2741928/24_13S_DIGITAL_LOS_CONTRASTES_REALIDAD_HUMANITARIA.PDF)



illegal rents and social control of the civilian population<sup>4</sup>. The name change from Self-Defense Forces to Army, in addition to their permanent strengthening and increase in military capacity, are elements that should draw attention to the place they have occupied for some years now in the war scenario as the strongest illegal armed structure. According to Crisis Group (in a note published in March 2024) this group has around 9,000 members and is considered the strongest criminal organization economically, with an annual income of \$4.4 billion dollars, money that comes from “activities in the trafficking of drugs, arms and migrants and illegal mining”<sup>5</sup>.

The power of this structure makes it one of the key actors in this war, but also in peace. Although it is currently about to initiate talks with the National Government, its arrival in this space as a strengthened structure may present challenges to define a submission to justice that is beneficial for Colombian society, especially for the communities of the territories in which they are present or where they are disputing control.

Although the growth of the other groups is not similar to that of the paramilitaries, it is also significant and

raises alarm bells for the State to take urgent action, especially because, as we can see from the trend of recent years, the expansion continues, and the trend so far in 2024 suggests that it will remain on the same path.

In addition to the growth of illegal armed groups that historically have had a high capacity and presence in territories, especially in rural areas, the strengthening of organized crime groups is also noteworthy. These structures operate mainly from urban areas and the increase in their capacities generates an alert regarding their criminal actions but, especially, because of their responsibility in selective acts of violence. Since 2023, the Somos Defensores Program has been warning about the increase in actions of criminal gangs against human rights defenders and social leaders, which has occurred especially in capital cities such as Cúcuta, Cali, Bogotá and Barranquilla; this fact has slightly changed the trend that marked the concentration of aggressions mostly in rural areas and, if it continues in this way, it could define a new characteristic in the patterns of selective violence in the future.

The Peace and Reconciliation Foundation has a similar reading to that of the Ombudsman’s Office regarding the growth and strengthening of illegal armed groups. In a report published in July<sup>6</sup>, the organization highlights the territorial expansion of

<sup>4</sup> Crisis Group. March 4, 2024. *The conundrum of “total peace”: what to do with the Gaitanistas*. Available at: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/es/latin-america-caribbean/andes/colombia/105-unsolved-crime-total-peace-dealing-colombias-gaitanistas#:~:text=Controlan%20gran%20parte%20de%20las,poner%20en%20marcha%20las%20negociaciones>.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>6</sup> PARES. 2024. *Bullets on our way?* Available at: <https://www.pares.com.co/plomos-lo-que-viene>





the Estado Mayor Central (*Major Central State*) -EMC-, the ELN and the Gulf Clan (EGC); data that show how these groups have managed to consolidate their presence in some places and extend their dominance to new municipalities.

Regarding the Gulf Clan (EGC), PARES identifies a 17% growth in territorial presence, with activity in **316 municipalities** in 24 departments. At the same time, the group has a broad criminal economy portfolio that includes the production and commercialization of narcotics, illegal mining, money laundering, extortion, threats, kidnapping, migrant smuggling, among others. It operates as a complex structure that outsources “services,” but at the same time has control over actions carried out by smaller structures such as criminal gangs.

PARES maintains that this group is the one that has carried out the most armed actions, with a total of 256 between 2023 and May 2024, including combats, attacks on the security forces and attacks on the civilian population. Most of the events are combats, which coincides with the intentions of territorial takeover; these have been mainly against the ELN and the security forces.

Regarding post-agreement groups, PARES reports a sustained growth of the so-called EMC. Its different commands and blocs are present in **209 municipalities** in 22 departments; in addition, it has been found that it currently has 3,480 members. This structure has hegemony in the department of Cauca, with presence in

41 municipalities. “This positioning has allowed it to expand its territorial influence to neighboring departments such as Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Huila and Tolima”<sup>7</sup>.

The panorama with this structure is much more complex after the fragmentation within the EMC became public in March of this year. The dissident faction under the command of alias ‘Ivan Mordisco’ interrupted negotiations with the National Government, while the one led by alias ‘Calarca’, which apparently now refers to itself as the High Command of the Blocs, continues in negotiations with a ceasefire in effect until October 15<sup>8</sup>. Three structures are still in this process, the Jorge Suárez Briceño, the Magdalena Medio and the Raúl Reyes front, while those under the command of ‘Mordisco’ have a high level of armed activity, having expressed their intentions to escalate their actions and carry out an open confrontation with the structures of ‘Calarcá’<sup>9</sup> in different communications. The blocs outside the negotiations are the Ama-

<sup>7</sup> Ibídem. Pg. 95

<sup>8</sup> El Espectador. July 16, 2024. *Government and Calarcá dissidents extend ceasefire for three more months*. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/paz-y-memoria/gobierno-y-disidencia-de-estado-mayor-central-de-calarca-extienden-el-cese-al-fuego-por-tres-meses/>

<sup>9</sup> El Espectador. August 21, 2024. *Mordisco Bloc announces war against dissidents who remain in dialogue with Petro*. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/petro-y-calarca-bloque-de-ivan-mordisco-anuncia-guerra-contra-disidencia-farc-que-negocia-paz/>





zon Bloc, the Jacobo Arenas Western Bloc, the Isaías Pardo Central Bloc and the Joint Command of the East<sup>10</sup> (*Comando Conjunto de Oriente*).

Another armed group in expansion is the National Liberation Army -ELN-, according to PARES, it is present in 231 municipalities throughout 20 departments, which means an increase of 7% compared to the previous year, “which positions it as the second illegal armed structure with the greatest presence in the national territory, after the Gulf Clan”<sup>11</sup>. Their presence is especially concentrated in the margins of Colombia, on the one hand, from the department of Nariño to Chocó and, on the other, from the department of Guainía (a recently expanded area) to La Guajira; they also have a corridor in the central-northern zone that runs from Chocó, through Antioquia (Norte and Bajo Cauca) and ends in Norte de Santander.

The strengthening of this group is undeniable, between 2016 and 2024 it has expanded its territorial presence, with a steady growth since 2020. Its consolidation in recent years has occurred at the same time as the negotiations in which it advances with the National Government, which have had different tensions, the most recent marked by the end of the ceasefire on August 3, which was not extended due to the difficulty in reaching an agreement between

the parties<sup>12</sup>. In addition, one of the central issues in these tensions has been the process that the National Government is carrying out with the Comuneros del Sur Front, which in May of this year decided to break off relations with the ELN Central Command but with the intention of continuing negotiations with the Government outside of the negotiating table set up with this guerrilla group<sup>3</sup>.

Recently, Otty Patiño has stated that “the process with the ELN is dying”<sup>14</sup>. This is due to the recent armed actions of this group and the difficulties that have prevented the reinstatement of the talks and the ceasefire. It is regrettable that one of the most advanced dialogues in the framework of Total Peace has reached an impasse since

<sup>10</sup> PARES. 2024. Bullets on our way? Pg. 104. Available at: <https://www.pares.com.co/plomo-es-lo-que-viene>

<sup>11</sup> ibidem. Pg. 120.

<sup>12</sup> Torrado, S. El País. August 22, 2024. *Peace process with the ELN: end of ceasefire, kidnapping, civil society participation and crisis of the dialogues with the government of Gustavo Petro*. Available at: <https://el-pais.com/america-colombia/2024-08-22/proceso-de-paz-con-el-eln-fin-del-cese-al-fuego-secuestro-participacion-de-la-sociedad-civil-y-crisis-de-los-dialogos-con-el-gobierno-de-gustavo-petro.html>

<sup>13</sup> Castillo, C. El Tiempo. May 7, 2024. *Comuneros del Sur Front announces ‘rupture’ with ELN central command*. Available at: <https://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/frente-comuneros-del-sur-anuncia-ruptura-de-relaciones-con-el-comando-central-del-eln-3340889>

<sup>14</sup> El Espectador. September 6, 2024. “The process with ELN is agonizing”: Peace commissioner speaks of crisis in dialogues. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/paz-y-memoria/petro-y-eln-otty-patino-dice-que-proceso-esta-agonizando-como-entender-la-crisis/>



civil society, especially communities and social leaders in the areas where this group is present, are hopeful that the agreements can de-escalate violence in their territories and generate better security conditions.

PARES also identifies the growth of the Second Marquetalia, a group that currently has a presence in 65 municipalities, with armed actions concentrated in the departments of Nariño, Putumayo, Caquetá and Cauca. It is currently made up of three structures “The ‘FARC-EP Wing’, the Pacific Guerrilla Coordinator and Border Commandos”<sup>15</sup>. Although compared to other armed groups it is not a very large structure, the fact that from 2023 to 2024 it has strengthened its presence in several municipalities and expanded into new territories is key, and if the trend continues it could further consolidate its armed capacity, control of illegal rents and criminal governance.

In June of this year, the National Government announced the formal initiation of talks with this armed group<sup>16</sup>, however, the short process has not been exempt from difficulties. This

group insists that its commander Iván Márquez must be present at the negotiations, and for this it has set as a condition that the arrest warrants against him be lifted, including an extradition order from the United States. For Otty Patiño, High Commissioner for Peace, this goes against the initial agreements and puts at risk the installation of the negotiating table<sup>17</sup>. Advancing in this process may be key to stop the strengthening of this armed group.

This geography of war is crucial to advance in a geography of peace, since the armed groups that we have mentioned and that are strengthening their territorial presence are precisely those that at the time of the closing of this report are in dialogues or negotiations with the National Government. Reaching agreements with these structures and proposing alternatives to de-escalate the conflict would be key to advance in the guarantees for the life of the communities. However, the unstoppable advance in the territorial control of all actors is a great challenge for government negotiators; in a context in which the groups have high capacities to reach beneficial agreements for all parties, especially for civilians, may pose difficulties.

<sup>15</sup> Ibidem. Pg. 107.

<sup>16</sup> Peace Commissioner’s Office. Presidency of the Republic. June 5, 2024. *Agreement for the formal start of the Peace Dialogue Table between the National Government of Colombia and the Second Marquetalia - Bolivarian Army*. Available at: <https://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/prensa/Paginas/-Acuerdo-para-el-inicio-formal-de-la-Mesa-de-Di%C3%A1logos-de-Paz-entre-el-Gobierno-nacional-de-Colombia-y-la-Segunda-Marquetalia.aspx>

<sup>17</sup> Bernal, j. Infobae. September 8, 2024. *La Segunda Marquetalia asks the government to comply with the agreements to reactivate the dialogues: “Show your will”*. Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/colombia/2024/09/08/la-segunda-marquetalia-pide-al-gobierno-que-cumpla-con-los-acuerdos-para-reactivar-los-dialogos-muestren-su-voluntad/>



At present, the National Government has nine open processes with illegal armed structures between socio-legal dialogues for the purpose of submission and political dialogues, of which five are active (criminal gangs of Buenaventura, criminal gangs of Quibdó, EMC (some factions), Comuneros del Sur Front and Segunda Marquetalia), three are just beginning<sup>18</sup> (criminal gangs of Medellín, EGC and Sierra Nevada Self-Defense Forces - Pachencá) and one is on hold (ELN)<sup>19</sup>. Of these groups, only a ceasefire with the EMC<sup>20</sup> remains in place, and it expires in October with no clear indication of an extension, and a non-aggression pact between Shottas and Espartanos in Buenaventura.

With a little less than two years to go before the end of Gustavo Petro's government, civil society has great expectations about the fate of the different processes underway. It is

hoped that they will be able to move forward quickly, that the obstacles in the frozen dialogues will be overcome, and that agreements will be reached to generate humanitarian relief in the territories. However, it is contradictory that while the armed groups are talking about their willingness to build peace, they are advancing in territorial disputes and in the acquisition of territories, continuing to attack civilians and using selective violence as a strategy for social control. As we have pointed out before, it is necessary to draw red lines in the processes with all armed groups, otherwise it will be very difficult to achieve the much desired and urgent humanitarian relief; with no clear conditions, the groups will continue to deploy their violence repertoire in the territory amidst their disputes and control.

In such context, it was recently announced that the Armed Forces will undergo a transformation due to the reduction of the operational capabilities of the Joint Commands, which oversaw special operations throughout the country in several areas under critical security situation. From now on, special operations will be the responsibility of the commanders of the National Army, the Air Force and the Navy<sup>21</sup>, which may be useful to clarify the functions of each force.

<sup>18</sup> Although some of them have been installed for some time, they are considered to be in the beginning stages because the dialogues have not made any progress.

<sup>19</sup> Velandia, C. August 11, 2024. *Total Peace is undergoing its greatest test: sustaining 9 open processes with the diversity of organized armed groups. Each process is unique: agenda, delegations, territories, times, accompaniment, own processes. Results are expected in sight.* Available at: <https://twitter.com/carlosvelandiaj/status/1822605644030935431/photo/1>

<sup>20</sup> Rodríguez, M. Infobae. July 16, 2024. *This is the decree with which the Government extended for three months the ceasefire with a faction of the FARC dissidents.* Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/colombia/2024/07/16/este-es-el-decreto-con-el-que-gobierno-prorroga-por-tres-meses-cese-al-fuego-con-faccion-de-las-disidencias-de-las-farc/>

<sup>21</sup> Military Forces of Colombia (@FuerzasMilCol). 24 August 2024. The General Command of the Military Forces is re-organizing the functioning of the Joint Commands. Twitter. Available at: <https://x.com/FuerzasMilCol/status/1827343501459181732>



It is striking that this change in strategy is taking place precisely in the current scenario of strengthening illegal armed groups, in which only a bilateral ceasefire remains in force. It is worth reviewing the implications for communities in the future, given the operations that each commander can determine autonomously at the territorial level and in which the civi-

lian population is always in the middle. It is still too early to know whether this novelty is more strategic for the conduct of military operations, but it is necessary to monitor its effects, especially regarding the full guarantee of human rights, and at a time of significant changes in the development of the armed conflict and violence in Colombia.



**WOUNDS ARE OPEN**

**IN THE TERRITORY, IN LIFE**



**2**

**CHAPTER**

**2**



Since 2022, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has reported a deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Colombia. This contrasts with the intensification of the armed conflict, the expansion of illegal groups and the lack of respect for the civilian population, which has led to 221,784 victims being registered in 2022<sup>1</sup>, and a total of 243,411<sup>2</sup> by 2023.

The increase from one year to the next was almost 9.8% (21,627 victims), which could be considered a low figure if we were not talking about human lives and, especially, in a context in which the government of Gustavo Petro has proposed processes of negotiation or submission, as the case may be, to the structures of the ELN, post-agreement groups, paramilitary groups and urban gangs since his government started.

Humanitarian affectations, 2022- 2024

Actions	Year 2022 (CICR, 2023)	Year 2023 (CICR, 2024 a)	January to May 2024 (CICR, 2024 b)
Victims affected by explosive devices	515	380	194
Victims who were massively displaced	58.010	50.236	26.753
Victims who were individually displaced	123.220	145.049	24.437
Victims of confinement	39.404	47.013	31.832
Victims of disappearance	209	222	78
Attacks on medical missions	426	511 <sup>3</sup>	116
Total	221.784	243.411	83.410

Source: ICRC annual reports, 2024.

<sup>1</sup> CICR. 22 March 2023. *The civilian population, caught between fear and anxiety*. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/colombia-poblaci%C3%B3n-civil-atrapada-miedo-zozobra-2023>

<sup>2</sup> CICR. 2024. *Colombia: Humanitarian Balance 2024*. Available at: [https://www.](https://www.icrc.org/es/document/colombia-balance-humanitario-2024)

[icrc.org/es/document/colombia-balance-humanitario-2024](https://www.icrc.org/es/document/colombia-balance-humanitario-2024).

<sup>3</sup> This figure is reported in the report 'A worrying increase in violence against health in Colombia'. 3 April 2024. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/aumento-preocupante-violencia-contra-salud-colombia-2024>





At least six talks were ongoing at the end of 2023<sup>4</sup> (ELN, Estado Mayor Central -EMC-, Segunda Marquetalia, Buenaventura Board, Valle de Aburrá Board and Quibdó Board); three of these had agreed bilateral ceasefires with the National Government, in addition to the one agreed with the Conquering Self-Defense Forces of the Sierra Nevada in December 2022, but none of this meant a decrease in aggressions against the communities or humanitarian relief that would allow concrete results to be seen as a result of the talks and the ceasefires themselves.

For 2024, the ICRC presented its report on the humanitarian situation in Colombia, in which it emphasized that during the first five months of the year there was an intensification of the dynamics of armed conflict and territorial control by illegal armed groups, which has had a serious effect on the lives of communities<sup>5</sup>. The main territories where the humanitarian affectations have been concentrated are Cauca, Nariño, Antioquia, Chocó, Bolívar, Putumayo, La Guajira, Valle del Cauca, Caquetá, Arauca and Magdalena.

According to complaints from organizations in these departments, there is constant fighting between mainly illegal armed actors, the expansion of paramilitarism and the EMC, as well as low institutional effectiveness in protecting them. This is reflected in the 15 Early Warnings - EWs - issued by the Ombudsman's Office during the first half of this year<sup>6</sup>, concerning the situation in 11 departments and one for Colombia's capital. Of these, three were for municipalities in Cauca and two for Nariño; in addition to one for each of the territories of Quindío, Bolívar, Caquetá, Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Córdoba, Santander, Huila, Casanare, Bogotá and Meta. Through these Alerts, the entity highlighted the risk scenarios that urban and rural communities are experiencing due to the expansion and consolidation of the AGC and the EMC; the dispute between illegal groups (post-agreement groups, AGC, ELN, urban groups, Tren de Aragua); the recovery of territories by the ELN; the forced recruitment of children and adolescents - NNA - and the aggressions against environmental defenders in the Amazon region.

The gravest aspect of this is that the warned risks have been consummated due to the fact that the authorities at national and local level have not taken the necessary measures to protect the inhabitants. An example of this is the matter of child forced recruitment. According to the Ombudsman's Office, 159 cases were re-

<sup>4</sup> On 19 April 2023, the National Government suspended the ceasefire with the Gaitanista Self-Defence Forces of Colombia - Gulf Clan due to pressure from the mining strike in Bajo Cauca. See decree 380 of 2023. Available at: <https://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp?id=30046355>

<sup>5</sup> CICR. 2024. *The humanitarian situation in Colombia has continued to deteriorate in 2024. Figures from January to May 2024*. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/articulo/la-situacion-humanitaria-en-colombia-ha-seguido-deteriorandose-en-2024>.

<sup>6</sup> These EWs are aimed at humanitarian prevention due to the risks posed by communities with respect to their fundamental rights.



gistered during this six-month period, mainly affecting children and adolescents from indigenous communities (51%), and Cauca is where most cases have been reported, with a total of 79%<sup>7</sup>.

The deterioration of the humanitarian situation, as highlighted by the ICRC, is evidenced by the 35% increase in casualties from explosive ordnance compared to the same period last year. Sixty-nine per cent were civilians, “the highest percentage recorded in the last six years”<sup>8</sup>. In this regard, Action Against Landmines in Colombia highlighted in its December 2023 report, *Calculation of People in Need*, that by 2024, the population’s risk of accidents and mobility restrictions will increase due to the installation of these mines:

*607,910 people living in 146 municipalities in Colombia will be at risk of suffering an accident caused by Antipersonnel Mines, Unexploded Ordnance or Improvised Explosive Devices (APL/UXO/UXO) or of being confined or displaced by the presence of APL/UXO/UXO in their territory, of which more than 172,000 will be at risk of seeing their livelihoods collapse, due to the difficulties for the use, enjoyment and free transit through*

*their territories due to the presence of explosive devices*<sup>9</sup>.

Territories contaminated with these artefacts affect communities, especially those of ethnic origin, whose lives and integrity are at risk<sup>10</sup>. They must also suffer from nutritional insecurity, restrictions on their mobility, as well as on access to water, health, work and education; there are also effects on nature, on the dynamics of collective gathering spaces and on the work of defenders, leaders, ethnic authorities, indigenous, peasant and Maroon guards, who have been exposed to these routes in order to continue with their organizational activities, the defense of their rights and territorial care.

One of the recent events was that of councilman Valdemar Torres (May 27), who was injured after he stepped on an antipersonnel mine in the rural area of Plateado, Cauca, while trying to connect the water service for the community. Allegations have been reported that the installation of minifields in this area is the responsibility of the Carlos Patiño front, Major Central State Western Bloc<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Ombudsman’s Office. July 12, 2024. 51% of recruitment cases known to the Ombudsman’s Office correspond to children and adolescents from indigenous peoples.

<sup>8</sup> CICR. 2024. *The humanitarian situation in Colombia has continued to deteriorate in 2024. Figures January to May 2024*. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/articulo/la-situacion-humanitaria-en-colombia-ha-seguido-deteriorandose-en-2024>.

<sup>9</sup> Action Against Mines, Colombia. 2023. *Calculation of Persons in Need (PiN)*. Available at: <https://acortar.link/oEapAr>

<sup>10</sup> In January 2024, six indigenous people were reported injured by a minefield installed in the rural area of López de Micay, Cauca. Among them were three minors. (Infobae, 2024)

<sup>11</sup> Caracol Radio. May 28, 2024. *Councilman of Argelia, Cauca loses his right leg to a dissident antipersonnel mine*. Available at: <https://caracol.com.co/2024/05/28/concejal-de-argelia-cauca-pierde-su-pierna-derecha-por-una-mina-antipersonal-de-disidencias/>



Another of the tragedies that the country continues to experience are the confinements, defined by Resolution 171 of 2016 of the Unit for Attention and Reparation to Victims-UARIV- as.

*A situation of violation of fundamental rights, in which communities, despite remaining in part of their territory, lose mobility due to the presence and actions of illegal armed groups. This restriction implies the impossibility of accessing indispensable goods for survival, derived from the military, economic, political, cultural and social control exercised by the illegal armed groups in the context of the internal armed conflict<sup>12</sup>.*

During the first five months of 2024<sup>13</sup>, the country registered 31,832 victims of confinement (an increase of 101% compared to the previous period)<sup>14</sup>, approaching the figure registered during the whole of 2022, which was 39,404 victims, showing that communities, especially rural ones, have been forced to remain in their homes

or leave intermittently, when the illegal armed group allows it. The territories where most cases of confinement have been reported are Chocó, Nariño, Putumayo, Bolívar<sup>15</sup>, La Guajira, Caquetá<sup>16</sup> and Arauca; for their part, Cauca and Antioquia presented confinements that impacted a large number of inhabitants during the month of June.

Chocó is the most dramatic case. For 2023, the Ombudsman's Office stated that during that year "there were 124 events of forced confinement in Chocó, affecting more than 40,000 people. It is also the second department with the highest number of mass displacements"<sup>17</sup>. Meanwhile, in the first six months of 2024, two armed

<sup>12</sup> UARIV. February 24, 2016. *Resolution 171 of 2016*. Available at: [https://jurinfo.jep.gov.co/normograma/compilacion/docs/resolucion\\_uaeariv\\_0171\\_2016.htm](https://jurinfo.jep.gov.co/normograma/compilacion/docs/resolucion_uaeariv_0171_2016.htm)

<sup>13</sup> According to the Ombudsman's Office, in its May bulletin published in June 2024, there have been 33 confinements in the country "that put 148 communities in the country at serious risk, affecting 20,603 people (9,478 families)". (Ombudsman's Office, 2024).

<sup>14</sup> CICR. 2024. *The humanitarian situation in Colombia has continued to deteriorate in 2024. Figures January to May 2024*. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/articulo/la-situacion-humanitaria-en-colombia-ha-seguido-deteriorandose-en-2024>.

<sup>15</sup> According to the Ombudsman's Office, in southern Bolivar, four cases of confinement have been registered, affecting 1,330 people in the municipalities of Norrosi, Margarita and Montecristo. (El Universal, 2024).

<sup>16</sup> The ICRC report, "Colombia: Anatomy of a Confinement" (May 28, 2024) states that during the first months of 2024, communities in Caquetá were confined for 60 days. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/colombia-anatomia-de-un-confinamiento-forzado-2024>; In May, the Ombudsman's Office reported that 500 families were confined to the Palmeiras village in the municipality of San José del Fragua due to disputes between post-agreement groups - dissidences operating in this territory (Caracol Radio, 2024).

<sup>17</sup> OCHA. May 15, 2024. *For the health of communities affected by armed conflict in Chocó: this is how we reached them*. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/por-la-salud-de-las-comunidades-afectadas-por-conflictos-armados-en-choco-asi-llegamos-ellas>



strikes have been reported, the first on February 10 in five municipalities located on the banks of the San Juan River, which confined 27,000 people<sup>18</sup> and the second on May 22 in Bojayá, forcing 12 peasant and indigenous communities (3,347 people) to remain locked in their homes<sup>19</sup>. In addition to the strikes, there is also the fighting; in March alone, 500 people were displaced from Alto Baudó and 1,000 more were confined to their homes<sup>20</sup>.

The main perpetrators are the ELN's Western War Front and the AGC, who due to their constant disputes and sometimes with the National Army, have used this strategy as a mechanism of pressure on the civilian population, forcing them to stay in their homes, but also as a method to control the entry of food, fuel and the use of transport, under the pretext that "they

favor the opposing group or, on the other hand, that they are protecting the communities"<sup>21</sup>. This situation causes shortages and increases the vulnerability of children and pregnant or lactating women, who are subjected to an encirclement of hunger.

In addition to the case of Chocó, Nariño experienced a confinement in March that affected more than 2,000 people in 18 villages in the municipalities of Cumbitara, Policarpa, El Rosario and Leiva, due to constant clashes between post-agreement groups, the ELN and paramilitary groups that are reportedly present in the area<sup>22</sup>.

As for Guajira, between November 2023 and June 2024, civil society organizations such as CAJAR<sup>23</sup>, CINEP

<sup>18</sup> Ombudsman's Office. February 9, 2024. *Announcement of ELN armed strike in Chocó goes against the recently announced extension of the bilateral ceasefire*. Available at: <https://defensoria.gov.co/-/anuncio-de-paro-armado-del-eln-en-choc%C3%B3-va-en-contrav%C3%A9n-la-reci%C3%A9n-anunciada-pr%C3%B3rroga-del-cese-al-fuego-bilateral>

<sup>19</sup> Ombudsman's Office. May 21, 2024. *Around 3350 families are confined in the rural areas of the municipality of Bojayá, Chocó*. Available at: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/-/alrededor-de-3350-familias-est%C3%A1n-confinadas-en-las-zonas-rurales-del-municipio-de-bojay%C3%A1-choc%C3%B3>

<sup>20</sup> See El País.cr (March 23, 2024): "More than 500 people displaced by fighting between armed groups in Chocó, Colombia". Available at: <https://www.elpais.cr/2024/03/23/mas-de-500-desplazados-por-los-combates-entre-grupos-armados-en-choco-colombia/>

<sup>21</sup> See Infobae. February 11, 2024. *Armed strike in Chocó: ELN leader justified confinement of civilian population on the banks of the San Juan River*. Available in: <https://www.infobae.com/colombia/2024/02/12/paro-armado-en-choco-cabecilla-del-eln-justifico-confinamiento-a-poblacion-civil-en-la-ribera-del-rio-san-juan/>

<sup>22</sup> Portal 90 minutos.co. March 7, 2024. *Conflict in Nariño: More than 2,000 people are confined*. Available at: <https://90minutos.co/colombia/conflicto-en-narino-mas-de-2-000-personas-se-encuentra-confinadas-07-03-2024/> (90 minutos.co, 2024).

<sup>23</sup> See: "Acción Urgente". February 27, 2024. Available at: <https://www.colectivodeabogados.org/organizaciones-de-derechos-humanos-denunciamos-desplazamiento-masivo-del-pueblo-indigena-wiwa-de-la-snsn-alerta-urgente/>  
See: Confinement of black communities in the Piedemonte of the Santa Marta Sierra Nevada due to heavy fighting (n.d.). Available at: <https://www.desdeadentroprensa.com/confinamientojuanymedio>



and Black Community Councils have denounced the confinement and displacement of Wiwa communities in the Sierra Nevada as well as Afro-descendant communities in the rural area of Riohacha, due to the confrontations between the AGC and the Sierra Nevada Peasant Self-Defense Forces, increasing the vulnerability of the communities, especially in this department, which present a panorama of permanent lack of supply.

As for Cauca, cases of confinement were reported in Caloto and Toribio, one of the most serious was in June, when more than 2,000 people had to remain locked up due to armed confrontations between the EMC's Dagoberto Ramos structure and the National Army<sup>24</sup>.

From January to February, human rights organizations such as CAHUCO-PANA and Dos Ríos denounced the confinement and lack of supplies in 27 villages in Segovia and Remedios in the Northeast of Antioquia, due to the paramilitary advance of the AGC<sup>25</sup>, as well as the confrontations be-

tween this structure with the ELN and the EMC. Several months ago, 18,000 peasants and indigenous inhabitants of different villages of El Bagre and Zaragoza in Antioquia, were confined from June 24 until the first week of July and were prohibited from trade and mobility activities<sup>26</sup>.

This situation occurred because the EMC summoned merchants from the area to attend a meeting, to which the AGC reacted by indicating that those who went to the meeting would be a military target. Faced with this situation, on the 28th of the same month, the communities went out to demonstrate and demanded guarantees from the government to remain in the territories<sup>27</sup>. They also reiterated to the armed actors the call to respect the populations and adopt the humanitarian minimums proposed by the Humanitarian and Peace Roundtable of Antioquia<sup>28</sup>.

Although the governor of Antioquia was present on June 25 in the middle of the confinement and promised

<sup>24</sup> La W Radio. June 5, 2024. *Combat in Cauca leaves more than 2,000 people confined and one community member wounded*. Available at: <https://www.wradio.com.co/2024/06/06/combates-en-el-cauca-dejan-mas-de-2-mil-personas-confinadas-y-una-comunera-herida/>

<sup>25</sup> See Acción Urgente N° 1- 2024 *"Confinement and displacement due to the incursion of the Gulf Clan in northeastern Antioquia"*. Available at: <https://cjliracastro.org.co/accion-urgente-no-1-2024-confinamiento-y-desplazamiento-por-incursion-del-clan-del-golfo-en-el-nordeste-antioqueno/>

<sup>26</sup> Nodo Antioquia CCEEU, PSG and Humanitarian Roundtable. July 2, 2024. *Public communication*. Available at: <https://x.com/GarantiasPSG/status/1808216876700385780?t=yf1gMJxqKD44ARI4Fjl0tg&s=09>

<sup>27</sup> IPC. July 2, 2024. Press release. Available at: <https://x.com/IPCoficial/status/1808130739910640008?t=WnvBv4i0D-QemtrXOc-CFFg&s=08>

<sup>28</sup> See "Presentation document of the Antioquia Humanitarian and Peace Roundtable," (September 2022). Available at: <https://cjlibertad.org/documento-de-presentacion-de-la-mesa-humanitaria-y-de-paz-de-antioquia/>





to maintain the institutional presence, the reality is that once he left the territory, the communities continued to experience restrictions to their mobility and lack of supplies. On the other hand, humanitarian aid from the UARIV arrived on July 25, 2024, two weeks after the confinement was lifted, evidencing the low state capacity to respond to these emergency situations and guarantee the rights of the victims<sup>29</sup>.

While on the one hand, numerous populations were confined, on the other hand, the inhabitants were forced to move - uprooted from their territories. Between January and May 2024, the ICRC reported 56,269 victims of individual and collective displacement. The most affected territories were Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Cauca, Antioquia and Norte de Santander.

In June, the Ombudsman's Office, recorded in their bulletin on "forced human mobility" that during that month there were "21 events [...] distributed as follows: 5 cases of massive, forced displacement, 2 events of confinement and 14 events that implied risk of displacement and confinement"<sup>30</sup>.

The report highlights the serious situation in Nariño (2 events), Cauca (2 events) and Antioquia (1 event). In the first two departments, the situation worsened after the end of the bilateral ceasefire between the State and the EMC structures operating in the area and with it the resumption of military actions by the National Army, which has led to greater pressure from the armed actors on the communities. In the case of Antioquia, especially in the municipality of Cáceres, the permanent battles between the ELN and the EMC against the AGC for the occupation of the territory, has caused the communities, mainly indigenous (Senú and Embera) that inhabit the area, to be displaced and/or confined to protect their lives.

The difficult situation in Arauca, which for the past two years has been denounced by social organizations, departmental and local authorities, as well as by the Ombudsman's Office and the OHCHR, among others, does not cease. In this territory during 2024 not only individual displacements (871), armed strikes and confinements (1,093 victims)<sup>31</sup>, but also a high level of homicides, cases of disappearance and kidnapping, which according to the Ombudsman's Office amounts to 73 victims, 38 cases more than in the same period of the previous year<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> UARIV. July 22, 2024. *Delivery of humanitarian aid contributes to overcoming the confinement in El Bagre*. Available at: <https://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/entrega-de-ayuda-humanitaria-contribuye-a-la-superacion-del-confinamiento-en-el-bagre/>

<sup>30</sup> Ombudsman's Office. June 7, 2024. *Forced human mobility bulletin*. Available at: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/documents/20123/2741928/BOLETIN+-JUNIO.pdf/a278ba09-30f3-6272-cad5-ccb5184a9942?t=1721245885618>

<sup>31</sup> CICR. 2024. *Colombia: Humanitarian Balance 2024*. Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/colombia-balance-humanitario-2024>.

<sup>32</sup> Ombudsman's Office. May 6, 2024. *Humanitarian crisis in Arauca: Ombudsman requests extraordinary session of the Ciprat from the Ministry of the Inte-*



The main perpetrators of this situation are the EMC structure (19th and 28th fronts), the Second Marquetalia and the ELN (Eastern War Front) who have decided to declare inhabitants of the region as well as social organizations as military targets and have implemented disappearances, which is a serious crime against humanity that generates terror in the population.

Although during the first semester of 2024 the bilateral ceasefires in force between the Government and these structures continued, they ended up being insufficient since most of the confrontations were between the illegal structures and, on some occasions, with the National Army. As a result, the communities and the departmental institutions approached the Government's peace delegation with the need for multilateral ceasefires and to halt the humanitarian crisis, issues that were brought to the dialogue table with the ELN<sup>33</sup>. Despite

calls from the institutions and leaders for the armed actors to respect the population, the reality is that there was no real willingness on the part of the armed actors to stop their aggressions and, especially, to abandon the practice of disappearance and kidnapping that has caused so much damage not only to the victims, but also to their families and communities.

Given this panorama, it is necessary to insist that the Total Peace policy, the security and defense policy and the policy to dismantle the structures inherited from paramilitarism, as well as others that attack human rights defenders and communities, all of which were outlined by the National Government, continue to be ineffective. In addition, the strategy of defining critical zones in the framework of the Dialogue Board with the ELN<sup>34</sup> and, in the case of the EMC<sup>35</sup>, defining departments to develop the agenda of "Territorial Structural Transformations" to focus on humanitarian actions, has not had results either<sup>36</sup>, as evidenced in the cases of Buenaventura, Barran-

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*rior*. Available at: <https://defensoria.gov.co/-/crisis-humanitaria-en-arauca-defensor-del-pueblo-pide-sesi%C3%B3n-extraordinaria-de-la-ciprat-al-mininterior>

<sup>33</sup> On March 16, 2024, the government delegation conducting peace talks with the ELN held a space for conversation in Arauca with delegates from civil society and institutions, to listen to what was happening in the territory and the messages that should be brought to the table in order to establish humanitarian solutions and relief, but also to increase the protection of the State towards the citizens. (La Voz Cinaruco, 2024). On April 10, through a public communiqué, the government delegation stated that it would discuss the current humanitarian crisis in the department at the session to be held with the ELN on the 12th of the same month to seek solutions (Revista Alternativa, 2024).

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<sup>34</sup> These are in Bajo Calima and San Juan - where the ELN has declared three armed strikes in the last seven months - Baudó (Chocó), Bajo Cauca (Antioquia), Buenaventura, Dagua and Cali (Valle del Cauca), Northeast Antioquia, southern Bolívar, Nariño and El Naya (Valle del Cauca).

<sup>35</sup> Within the framework of this Roundtable, the following departments, among others, were defined: Cauca, Caquetá, Arauca, Putumayo, Guaviare, Antioquia and Norte de Santander.

<sup>36</sup> See VII Humanitarian Report of the Humanitarian Coordinator (July 2024). Available at: <https://reportehumanitario.vivamoshumanos.org/>





cabermeja, Santa Rosa del Sur, Remedios, Arauca, Alto Baudó and Cauca.

### **Impact of the intensification of the humanitarian crisis on human rights defenders, social leaders and peace signatories**

During 2022 and until 2024, territories such as Cauca, Antioquia, Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Norte del Santander, Chocó, Arauca, Putumayo, Bolívar and Caquetá, just to mention a few, have experienced not only the deterioration of the humanitarian situation but also a high number of aggressions against human rights defenders and those who exercise social leadership, and who, in the midst of this context, persist in carrying out their activities, demanding that armed groups respect IHL and reiterating to the State to guarantee human rights, to implement the Final Agreement reached in 2016, to advance in peace building and to materialize humanitarian actions.

As the humanitarian crisis deepens, the situation of ancestral authorities, leaders, defenders and peace signatories worsens, as armed groups have made them the target of their attacks. It is worth remembering the murder of the indigenous mayor Carmelina Yule Paví in March, at the hands of the Dagoberto Ramos structure of the EMC, when together with other members of the Indigenous Guard, they were trying to recover a minor who had been recruited by this armed structure in the municipality of Toribío. As ACIN has denounced, the recruitment of minors is constant in

the territory and it is the communities themselves who have to devise protection strategies and demand that the armed structures of the EMC, Segunda Marquetalia and the ELN return them, while risking their lives.

Due to this fact and the increase in aggressions against communities in Cauca, the National Government decided to suspend the ceasefire with EMC structures operating in this area, as well as in Valle del Cauca and Nariño. This, in turn, led to the reactivation of military operations by the security forces, resulting in increased risks for the civilian population.

But the intensity and systematicity of violence against those who exercise social leadership is not only restricted to the number of murders reported annually, the highest figures globally<sup>37</sup>, but also to other aggressions such as threats, forced disappearances, attacks, forced displacements, confinement of leaders as punishment, restrictions on the performance of organizational processes, registration, persecution of ancestral authorities, indigenous guards and co-optation of leaderships. All of this has a direct impact on the social fabric, which is increasingly weakened and loses effectiveness in demanding armed groups to respect the population, while leaders defend the land,

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<sup>37</sup> See reports of Front-line Defenders (2023) "Global Analysis 2323/24" and Global Witness (2023). Both reports highlight that Colombia ranks first globally in murders against those who defend rights, especially environmental, land and territorial rights.





the territory, seek peace and try to transform the prevailing conditions of inequality.

The case of Arauca in the last two years is alarming, as the ELN and the EMC have directly attacked defenders and social leaders<sup>38</sup>, as well as the headquarters of organizations, accusing them of being allied with the opposing structure, amidst an increase in civilian killings, kidnappings, disappearances, displacements and confinements, which has impacted the organizations' ability to maneuver and move their agendas, as well as advance in their social, agricultural, food and humanitarian initiatives.

In another area of Colombia, the Magdalena Medio, five organizations that have historically played a key role in the search for solutions to the humanitarian and human rights crisis suffered by the communities, were threatened by the AGC in the first half of 2024 (CREDHOS, ACVC, OFP, ASO-DESAMUBA, FEDEPESAN, CAHUCO-PANA, Community Action Boards). This happened when in that area of Colombia and on the borders with Antioquia and Southern Bolivar, there were serious confinements of the population, shortages and paramilitary control. In the midst of this type of aggression and limited capacity

for action, the organizations decided to assume the risks, accompany the communities and propose alternatives for peace.

As the Somos Defensores Program we call for attention to this type of violence, which while increasing the number of victims and their organizational processes are not adequately addressed by the institutions, they barely recognize the seriousness of these attacks, because in Colombia the authorities reduce the situation of defenders to murder. As highlighted by the Constitutional Court in Ruling SU 546 -2023, threats against defenders are not only an aggression against those who defend rights, but also against the community that most of the time remains in impunity "when a person denounces threats against him/her, there is practically zero probability that the person responsible will be identified, prosecuted and convicted"<sup>39</sup>, this in contrast to the fact that in 2021 in Colombia the FGN formed a national working group to address this type of aggression.

The low effectiveness of this entity in investigating and prosecuting those responsible for the threats and other aggressions, makes it responsible for the impunity that allows violence to be repeated and that, day by day, the country witnesses the silencing of social leaders and, with it, the limitation

<sup>38</sup> See El Espectador. May 7, 2022. *The silent mass displacement of social leaders in Arauca*. Available at: <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/conflicto-armado-en-arauca-lideres-sociales-denuncian-estar-siendo-desplazados-masivamente/>

<sup>39</sup> Constitutional Court. December 6, 2023. *Decision 546 of 2023*. Retrieved from MP Reyes, José Fernando: <https://www.corteconstitucional.gov.co/Relatoria/2023/SU546-23.htm>



of the organizations' capacity for political action.

The permanent context of aggression and attacks against social processes was analyzed in the Final Peace Agreement, which established a series of actions aimed at protecting those who defend rights, as well as peace signatories. Thus, it created the "Integral Security System for the Exercise of Politics" (SISEP), which aims to "create and guarantee a culture of coexistence, tolerance and solidarity, which dignifies the exercise of politics and provides guarantees to prevent any form of stigmatization and persecution of leaders because of their political, free opinion or opposition activities"<sup>40</sup>.

This contains seven instances, which in a coordinated manner must achieve the protection of the population targeted by Decree 895 of 2017. Despite this institutional architecture and the will of Gustavo Petro's government, something that the previous government did not have, the truth is that the implementation of the measures has been slow, such is the case of the issuance of the Public Disarmament Policy and, almost a year later, the definition of some pilot plans for its implementation; the same has happened with the Integral Protection Programs for Ex-combatants (PPI) and the Strategic Security and Protection Plan (PESP) that were structured in 2023, and it was expected that by 2024 they would be implemented.

Regarding the Committee for the Promotion of Investigations in charge of the FGN, the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit reports that by 2023 it had not been activated even though it was sanctioned in 2017 (Decree Law 895) preventing a "[...] participation of victims, human rights organizations, women and other relevant actors" in the investigations carried out by the FGN<sup>41</sup>.

The delay in the fulfillment of what was agreed in the Final Agreement, among them the SISEP, has had effects on the deteriorated situation of leaders, defenders and reincorporated persons. Regarding the latter population, it has resulted in the assassination of 406 signatories of the Agreement, 81 of whom were awaiting protection measures from the National Protection Unit<sup>42</sup>. But it is not only the murders since 2016, but also the constant threats, forced displacements, including displacements of the inhabitants of the ETCRs, the stigmatization and aggressions to which the reincorporated persons have been exposed by structures such as the EMC, Segunda Marquetalia, the AGC and the ELN.

<sup>40</sup> Republic of Colombia. May 29, 2017. *Decree 895 of 2017*.

<sup>41</sup> Agreement Implementation Unit. December 31, 2023. *Accountability Report*. Available at: <https://portalparalapaz.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/INFORME-SISEP.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> UN Verification Mission. June 27, 2024. *Quarterly Report of the Secretary-General on the Verification Mission to Colombia S/2023/1033*. Available at: <https://colombia.unmissions.org/secretario-general-de-la-onu-reconoce-la-determinacion-de-colombia-de-consolidar-la-paz-resaltando>



This serious risk situation led the Constitutional Court in 2020 to issue **Ruling SU-020 of 2022**, in which it declared “The unconstitutional state of affairs (ECI) in the component of security guarantees for the signatory population of the Peace Agreement”. In May 2024, the Special Follow-up Chamber to this Judgment reiterated to the state entities to overcome the ECI and provide security to the ex-combatants. Not overcoming the JIT presented by this population is a negative message for peace and for the illegal armed groups that are really interested in laying down their arms.

### Cooptation of organizational processes

Another concern that persists in social and human rights organizations is the co-optation of processes and leaders by illegal armed actors. For the last two years, a co-optation strategy has been developed, mainly by the AGC. It should be noted that this strategy is marked by contexts of impoverishment, lack of rights guarantees by the State, low strengthening of community initiatives, threats, as well as a trail of aggressions against communities and organizations.

In territories such as Córdoba, Antioquia, Magdalena Medio, Chocó and Sucre, leaders continue to be harassed and, in some cases, co-opted through the delivery of economic resources, construction of social infrastructure and community projects. This causes a great division of the so-

cial movement, distrust and minimization of the processes that resist these dynamics, which are increasingly difficult to work with.

On July 10, the country learned through a video published on the social network X, that the AGC had delivered a health center and a river ambulance in Santa Isabel del Manso, in the rural area of Tierra Alta. In their more than half an hour speech, the political leader of this paramilitary structure said that these works, which were not delivered by the State but by them, were a way to show their commitment with the communities and that they were ready to work with the communities and the leaders<sup>43</sup>.

But this has not been the only case<sup>44</sup>. In May, the Gentil Duarte structure handed over a school to the communities of the Yari area, located between Meta and Caquetá. At the end of that month, the 33rd front opened a health center in a rural area of Tibú, Norte de Santander. In July, this time in Cauca, it was reported that the Carlos Patiño front had contributed resources for the construction of a

<sup>43</sup> See reporterodigital.co in X account of the Southern Córdoba Peasant Association. Available at: [https://x.com/ascsucor\\_org/status/1811073425579880907?t=FbkZ-JCsN8Aavqm3ekSut2A&s=08](https://x.com/ascsucor_org/status/1811073425579880907?t=FbkZ-JCsN8Aavqm3ekSut2A&s=08)

<sup>44</sup> See Infobae. November 9, 2023. *Farc dissidents of Iván Mordisco continue to replace the State: with a public act and a stage they inaugurated works in Nariño*. Available at: <https://www.infobae.com/colombia/2023/11/09/disidencias-de-las-farc-de-ivan-mordisco-se-creen-el-estado-volvieron-a-inaugurar-una-obra-en-narino/>



bridge in the Honduras de El Tambo hamlet (Micay canyon), which would allow the transit of vehicles<sup>45</sup>.

The discourse of both groups appeals to the absence of the State in rural areas and emphasizes that they are the ones who can bring peace and “development to the communities”; this strategy, which is effective in the midst of the poverty and vulnerability of the communities, together with the lethal violence they exert, can lead to a disintegration of the proposals for change promoted by the organizations.

In this regard, on July 11, in the framework of the installation of the National Board of Guarantees where the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General, the Presidential Advisor for Human Rights and IHL, the Director of the UNP and the Ombudsman’s Office were present, reference was made to this situation, in addition to warning that the AGC are creating new social organizations to gain a social base that will allow them to press for political recognition in the face of the talks with the current National Government. In the words of Winston Gallego, spokesperson for the CCEEU, “The worst aspect of this situation is that the social movement is not only physically exterminated

but also socially and politically annihilated”<sup>46</sup>.

## Urgent messages

The humanitarian crisis, the aggressions against the communities, the risks that persist with respect to social leaders, defenders and peace signatories must be central issues in the talks between the National Government and the illegal armed actors; consequently, the processes must lead to the improvement of the critical situation that the country is going through due to the permanent armed confrontations and the actions of social, political, economic and territorial control of the illegal structures.

It is therefore urgent to make progress on concrete commitments in the talks with the armed actors, such as the AGC, the Second Marquetalia and the Conquering Self-Defense Forces of the Sierra Nevada (Autodefensas Conquistadoras de la Sierra Nevada). In addition to resuming talks with the EMC structures, which came to an end in March in Cauca, Nariño and Valle del Cauca, due to the actions of this group against the population. In this case, the lessons learned should be taken into account and clear agreements should be defined, which should be monitored before the country. As for the ELN, the current crisis in the process must

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<sup>45</sup> El Colombiano. July 2, 2024. *Again? Dissidents inaugurated illegal bridge in Cauca and charge “toll” to cross*. Available at: <https://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/disidencias-carlos-patino-entregan-puente-en-canon-del-micay-cauca-MH24893870>

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<sup>46</sup> CCEEU, Alianza, Desc and PSD. July 11, 2024. *Intervention on the humanitarian context in Colombia*. Retrieved from internal document.



be overcome and the agenda agreed between the parties starting in 2022, must be resumed.

Regarding the military forces, it is necessary that they protect the civilian population and that any links that members of the army, police and civilian authorities may have with the AGC, or other armed groups be investigated.

It is essential to establish a multilateral ceasefire, to respect the civilian population, as stipulated in IHL, and to adopt humanitarian agreements that will reduce the pressure that more than 16 territories in Colombia are currently experiencing. All armed actors must immediately stop the murders, disappearances, kidnappings, forced recruitment of children and adolescents, mines, confinements, displacement, pressures on organizational processes and against the reincorporated population of the former FARC-EP.

The peace talks cannot be restricted to the Government and the armed actors; they must include an open dialogue with the communities, organizations and diverse social sectors in the territories, which will make it possible to build consensus around the construction of peace as the only way out of the current war situation. It is the organizations and communities who must set the humanitarian agendas that need to be addressed at the dialogue tables, follow up on the proposals that have been derived from these spaces such as the critical zones and the agendas for territorial transformation, so that in these mee-

tings it is the communities that set the issues and not the armed group. It is essential for this to have guarantees for participation.

The increase in violence against human rights defenders and social organizations during the deepening humanitarian crisis requires the State to adopt comprehensive protection measures (individual and collective) and strategies to strengthen community processes.

We recognize the commitment and progress made by the current government with respect to the installation of the National Board of Guarantees, progress in the construction of the integral public policy of guarantees for the work of human rights defense, as well as the Integral Program for Female Leaders and Defenders, among other issues. However, it cannot be ignored that these instruments and mechanisms of medium and long duration cannot currently stop the serious situation of risk for female leaders and defenders, therefore, at the dialogue tables with the armed structures, it must be demanded for all forms of aggression to be stopped, it is not coherent nor acceptable that in the midst of dialogue processes, attacks continue against those who propose alternatives to the humanitarian crises, defend life, land, territory and peace.

The institutions at the national, departmental and local levels must accept and comply with the recommendations issued by the Ombudsman's Office through its Early Warnings, in order to prevent the warned ris-





ks from materializing. In this sense, it is necessary that the Intersectoral Commission for the Rapid Response to Early Warnings - CIPRAT - follows up on institutional actions and establishes whether the State is fulfilling its constitutional duty, which is to protect the population.

In order for the Total Peace policy to have concrete results, a real commitment from the illegal armed groups is required, as well as the institutionalization of the legal framework for submission, which must ensure the rights of the victims and guarantees of non-repetition. At the same time, the State must have a comprehensive presence in the territories, guaranteeing human rights, protection, but

also attention to the victims of the humanitarian crisis. For this reason, it is important to give sustainability to the Territorial Missions strategy that began in March 2024.

The government and competent entities must fully comply with the Peace Agreement as well as coordinate their security and defense policies, criminal policy and the policy of dismantling the structures inherited from paramilitarism and others that attack the population, so that there is coherence in institutional action to ensure state measures capable of responding to the scenarios of increased social and armed political conflict, as well as other forms of violence.





LIFE IS EXTINGUISHED  
WITH A SINGLE BREATH



3

CHAPTER

3



**B**etween January and June 2024, the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia - SIADDHH - of the Somos Defensores Program<sup>1</sup>, recorded a total of **355** aggressions committed against **318** people<sup>2</sup>. This is because, in some cases, several people were victims of more than one type of aggression in the same event.

In relation to the same period of 2023, the total number of registered aggressions showed a decrease of 24% (111 fewer incidents). This situation may be marked by the difference in contexts between the first semester of 2023 and 2024, the previous year the armed groups were entering the territories, therefore, the exercise of intimidation in the communities through selective violence and demonstrations of power caused aggressions to increase, and this year, a consolidation is observed in different regions so that when the armed actors are established there is a reduction in the facts against social leaders even by changes in strategies to make presence.

Also last year the campaigns for the regional elections determined to a large extent the dynamics of violence in the territories; as has been warned in previous years, in the midst of this scenario an increase in selective aggressions against human rights defenders can be experienced. This situation was observed by the Electoral Observation Mission-MOE- which reported that in the period October 2022 to May 2023, prior to the regional elections “there was a 40% increase in violence” against social, community and political leaders<sup>3</sup> in relation to the pre-electoral period of 2019.

Although there is a decrease in the number of aggressions in the first half of 2024, it is worth noting that violence persists despite the fact that the Constitutional Court has declared the State of Unconstitutional Affairs given the serious and widespread violation of human rights against human rights defenders and social leaders in the country, with the SU-546 ruling and has ordered various state entities to develop actions for their protection.

In the first semester of 2024, April was the month with the highest number of attacks with 72 aggressions, followed by May with 67, January

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<sup>1</sup> This system registers information 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 those cases it has directly confirmed.

<sup>2</sup> In some cases, the same person may have been the victim of several assaults during the reporting period.

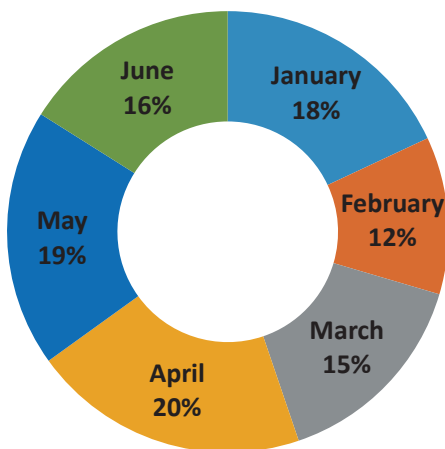
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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.wola.org/es/analisis/elecciones-regionales-colombia-referendum-gobierno-petro>

with 64, June with 57, March with 54 and February with 41, consolidating the second quarter of the year as the one with the highest number of ag-

gressions. This changes the trend of 2023, when January was the month with the highest number of violent acts.

**Number of aggressions per month  
SIADDHH figures January - June 2024**



## Aggressions by gender

The Somos Defensores Program, through the SIADDHH, for this period incorporated a category that identifies defenders with diverse sexual and gender orientation - OSIGD<sup>4</sup>-, identifying that of the total number of

defenders and social leaders attacked (318), 96 (30%) correspond to women, 211 (66%) to men and 11 (4%)

<sup>4</sup> "OSIGD is the term most used to designate the group of diverse people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. It is an acronym synonymous with "LGTBI", but OSIGD is a more pre-

cise approach to rights". Available at: [https://www.google.com/search?q=o-sigd&rlz=1C1CHBD\\_esCO978CO9788o-q=&gs\\_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUqCQgBEEUYOxjCAzIJCAAQRRg7GMIDMgkIAR-BFGDsYwgMyCQgCEEUYOxjCAzJJCAM-QRRg7GMIDMgkIBBBFGDsYwgMyCQg-FEEUYOxjCAzIJCAyQRRg7GMIDMgkIBx-BFGDsYwgPSAQk0MzY0ajBqMTWoAgiwAgE&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=o-sigd&rlz=1C1CHBD_esCO978CO9788o-q=&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUqCQgBEEUYOxjCAzIJCAAQRRg7GMIDMgkIAR-BFGDsYwgMyCQgCEEUYOxjCAzJJCAM-QRRg7GMIDMgkIBBBFGDsYwgMyCQg-FEEUYOxjCAzIJCAyQRRg7GMIDMgkIBx-BFGDsYwgPSAQk0MzY0ajBqMTWoAgiwAgE&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)



to OSIGD persons. In relation to the same period of 2023, the number of female victims decreased by 12% (13 fewer victims); as for men, the registry showed a decrease of 36% (118 fewer victims); it should be noted that there is no comparative reference for persons with OSIGD since the category began to be identified in January 2024.

In terms of the number of aggressions, the 96 women were victims of 109 violent acts. Threats (75 acts) were the most frequent, followed by murders (11 acts), attacks (7 acts), forced displacements (7 acts), kidnappings (3 acts), theft of information (2 acts), arbitrary detention (1 act), torture (1 act), forced disappearance (1 act) and sexual violence (1 act). The occurrence of acts of torture and sexual violence, combine in themselves the intention of causing greater suffering to the victim, which threatens her dignity and integrity, aggravated by the victim's condition of being a woman, and exposing that women leaders continue to face an unsafe environment for the exercise of the defense of human rights, which includes their homes and places of daily life, beyond those used in their social actions.

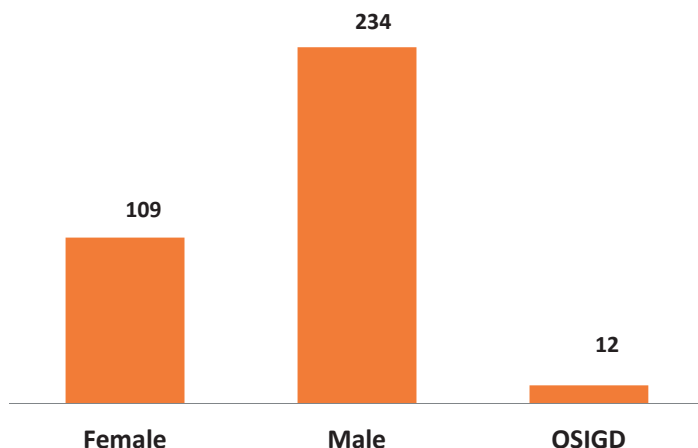
With respect to the alleged perpetrators of aggressions against women, as in the first semester of 2023, in the first places are unknown actors (38 cases) and paramilitary groups. Paramilitary groups are said to be responsible for 26 incidents: 19 threats, 4 forced displacements, 1 murder, 1 attack, 1 theft of information. Of the 26 incidents, 11 occurred in Antioquia, 10 in Santander, 4 in Cauca and 1 in Cesar. Individual perpetrators were responsible for 9 incidents, criminal gangs for 8 incidents, the ELN for 4 incidents, post-peace agreement groups for 23 incidents and the security forces for 1 incident.

Regarding OSIGD leadership, the SIADDHH recorded 12 aggressions against 11 people. Of these 3 were murders committed against a person with LGBTIQ+ leadership, a human rights activist and a peasant leader; 8 threats and 1 forced displacement were also documented.

As for men, there were 234 aggressions against them and threats (128 acts) were the most recurrent type of aggression.



**Aggressions by gender**  
SIADDHH figures January - June 2024



## Assaults by type of violence

During the first semester of 2024, the aggressions against human rights defenders were murders, threats, attacks, forced displacements, kidnappings, forced disappearances, theft of information, arbitrary detentions, torture and sexual violence. During the reference period, a total of 65 murders were confirmed, which represents a decrease of 24% in relation to the same period in 2023, a figure that, although lower, is still alarming because the level of risk for those who exercise different types of leadership in the regions remains. It should be noted that approximately every three days a human rights defender is murdered in the country.

Regarding the other recorded aggressions, threats, with 211 cases, conti-

nue to be the most recurrent event; this time they present a reduction of 24% compared to the first semester of 2023. Attacks, which in the first semester of 2023 registered an increase, this time with 27 facts, presented a decrease equivalent to 48%. Forced displacements, as in the previous year, showed an increase, this time with 26 incidents, equivalent to 24%. Kidnappings increased by 100%. Forced disappearances decreased by 22%, and theft of information decreased by 20%. Arbitrary detentions, with 1 incident, showed a decrease of 86%. About sexual violence, which during the first semester of 2023 did not present any record, in this period 1 case was acknowledged; the same happens with torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, which in the





first semester of 2023 had no record but in the current period counts 3 confirmed cases. And finally, for compari-

son purposes, there were no cases of judicialization in the current period of analysis.

Types of individual aggressions	Aggressions January - June 2023	Aggressions January - June 2024
Threats	279	211
Murders	85	65
Attacks	52	27
Forced displacements	21	26
Abductions	5	10
Forced disappearances	9	7
Information theft	5	4
Arbitrary detentions	7	1
Sexual violence	0	1
Judicializations	3	0
Torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment	0	3
Total aggressions	466	355

The decrease in most types of aggressions is noteworthy, although the SIADDHH verifies the information, it is directly aware of and recognizes that this may imply that there is an underreporting, it is necessary to pay attention to the trend of reduction of most violent acts compared to the increase of two specific aggressions such as kidnappings and forced displacements. This last fact can be directly connected to the humanitarian crises that persist in the country, amid which exile, and confinement become strategies for social control.

It must be said that the current situation in the country due to the actions of the illegal armed groups implies different scenarios, the first one referring to the strong presence with social control by these groups in some regions where they have settled. The second scenario refers to the actions of the groups in the different zones currently under dispute, where aggressions persist, imposing order through violence. Thirdly, it is possible to state that the silencing of the leaderships is not only a mechanism of self-protection and survival, which



affects the performance of daily activities, mobility and the circulation of information for the registration and documentation of cases, but that this silencing is presented as a continuum, since it has been shown that in many situations the aggressions can

be considered as the continuation of an initial event, This implies an aggravation of the normalization of the attacks, which beyond not generating a new report per fact, what it causes is an invisibility of the situations of risk for the leaders.

## Alleged responsible

As for the alleged perpetrators, through SIADDHH, the Somos Defensores Program found that of the 355 verified aggressions, 34% were attributed to unknown perpetrators, 24% to post-peace agreement groups, 23% to paramilitaries, 6% to individual perpetrators, 6% to the National Liberation Army -ELN-, 5% to criminal gangs, 1% to criminal alliances and 1% to the security forces. As usual, unknown persons remain in first place with 121 incidents; post-peace agreement groups, which in 2023 were in third place, this time ranked second with 85 incidents. It should be noted that after the internal split in April, the group commanded by alias "Iván Mordisco", under the name of Estado Mayor Central -EMC- (referred to as Major Central State in this report), intensified its operations in the southwest, separating from the group commanded by alias "Calarcá", which until that moment remained in the peace negotiation process with the national government.

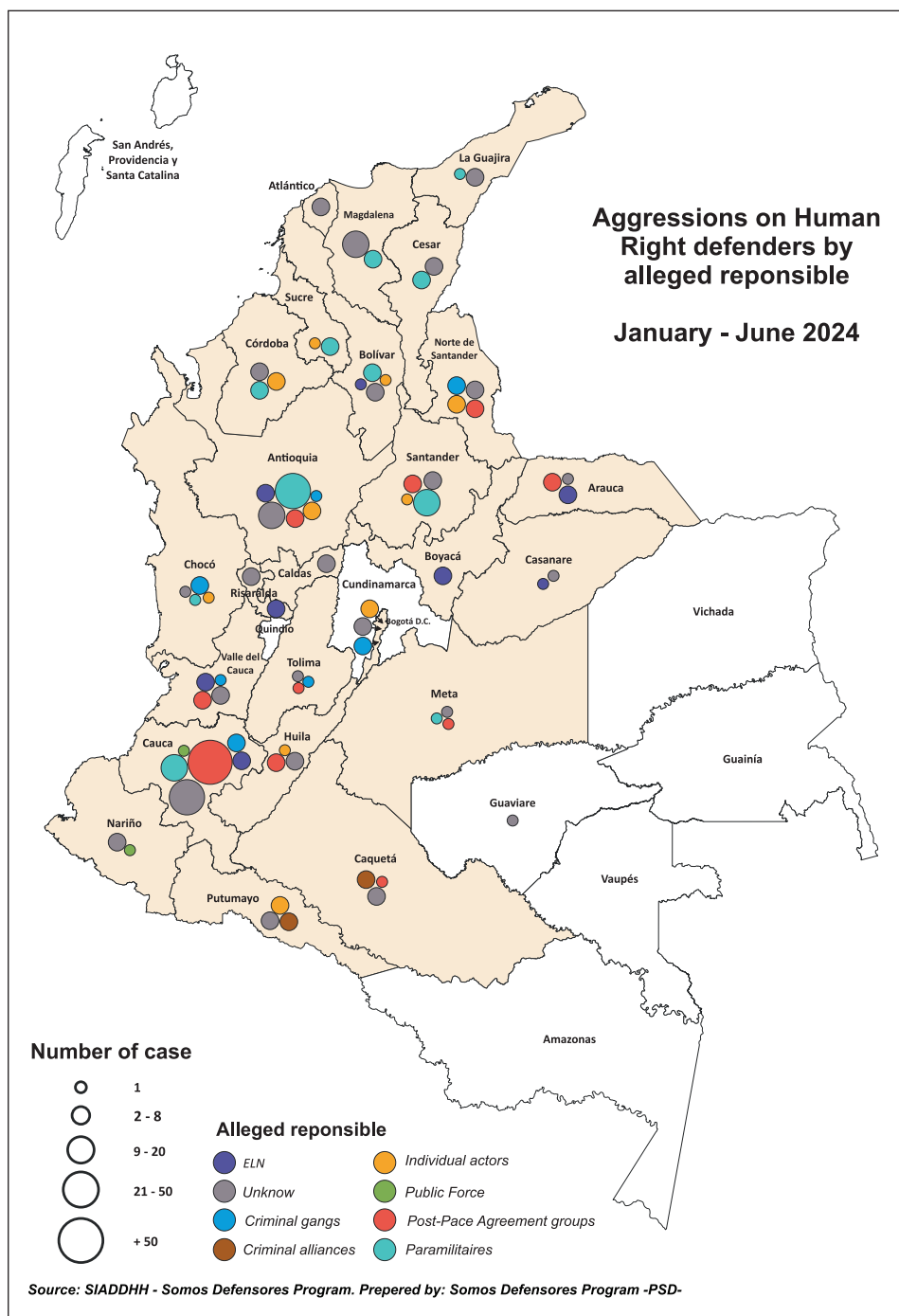
The paramilitaries, who were in second place, moved up to third place this time with 84 incidents. It is important to mention that structures such

as the Gaitanista Army of Colombia (EGC), considered "the largest and most powerful armed criminal group in Antioquia and in the country"<sup>5</sup>. It is in a process of expansion that goes beyond armed actions, adapting to economic and everyday spaces where it operates.

The ELN remains in fourth place with 20 incidents, as do individual perpetrators, followed by criminal gangs with 19 incidents, criminal alliances with 4 incidents and the security forces with 2 incidents.

The number of incidents in which responsibility is attributed to unknown perpetrators decreased by 38%; of the total recorded, 75 were threats, 17 were murders, 15 were assassinations, 15 were attacks, 6 were forced displacements, 3 were forced disappearances, 2 were kidnappings, 2 were thefts of information and 1 was torture. The departments in which the unknown perpetrators committed the

<sup>5</sup> <https://razonpublica.com/asi-se-expande-ejercito-gaitanista-colombia-antioquia/>





most acts were Cauca (33 acts), Magdalena (12 acts), Norte de Santander (7 acts) and Valle del Cauca (7 acts).

The alleged responsibility attributed to post-peace agreement groups increased by 13%, with 52 threats, 19 murders, 6 attacks, 4 kidnappings, 2 forced disappearances, 1 theft of information and 1 forced displacement. As in 2023, the department of Cauca recorded the highest number of incidents with 63, followed by Arauca with 5, Antioquia, Huila, Norte de Santander and Santander with 3 incidents each, Valle del Cauca with 2 and, finally, Caquetá, Meta and Tolima with 1 incident each.

The indigenous leadership remains the most affected by the actions of these groups. Among the structures identified are the Central General Staff - EMC - through the Adán Izquierdo Front, Front 28, Front 37, Front 57 Yair Bermúdez, Front Ismael Ruíz, Front Jaime Martínez, Carlos Patiño, Dagoberto Ramos, Front 39, Front 38, also structures that call themselves FARC-EP and on the other hand, the Second Marquetalia.

In terms of events where the alleged perpetrators are paramilitary groups, as in the first half of the previous year, the registry showed a decrease of 26%, this decrease may have occurred by maintaining the trend of the previous year, which responds to actions of consolidation of the presence in the territories that would no longer be in open dispute with other illegal actors. Regarding aggressions, the registry showed 56 threats, 7 murders,

3 attacks, 1 forced disappearance, 1 kidnapping, 1 theft of information and 15 forced displacements; this last figure catches our attention as it shows an increase of 50%, which could mean that people are being forced to leave the territory. The departments most affected by aggressions by these armed groups were Antioquia (33 incidents), Santander (18 incidents), Cauca (14 incidents), Bolívar (6 incidents) and Magdalena (4 incidents). This time, 11 regions were affected and the following structures were identified: Black Eagles Capital D.C. Bloc, Black Eagles Southwestern Bloc, The United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC), Nicolás Antonio Urango Reyes Front and Renacer Bloc, New Generation Self-Defense Forces, the Gaitanista Army of Colombia (EGC) and the Carlos Vásquez substructure.

The National Liberation Army -ELN- remained in fourth place, although the number of aggressions decreased by 44% (16 fewer incidents), including 10 threats, 4 murders, 1 torture, 3 kidnappings and 2 forced displacements. The departments where the aggressions took place were Arauca (5 events), Valle del Cauca (4 events), Cauca (3 events), Antioquia (2 events), Boyacá (2 events), Risaralda (2 events).

The number of acts allegedly committed by individual perpetrators increased by 18%, including 8 murders, 6 threats, 2 attacks, 1 torture, 1 forced disappearance, 1 act of sexual violence and 1 forced displacement.



As for the criminal gangs, there was a considerable increase equivalent to 171%, corresponding to 8 murders, 10 threats and 1 attack. The aggressions occurred in Cauca (6 events), Norte de Santander (5 events), Chocó (3 events), Capital District (2 events), Antioquia (1 event), Tolima (1 event) and Valle del Cauca (1 event). The groups identified are AK-47, La Inmaculada, Los de Porras or “La Familia de la P” (The P Family), Los Mexicanos, Los RPS (Reposo, Plata, Sangre) and Tren de Aragua.

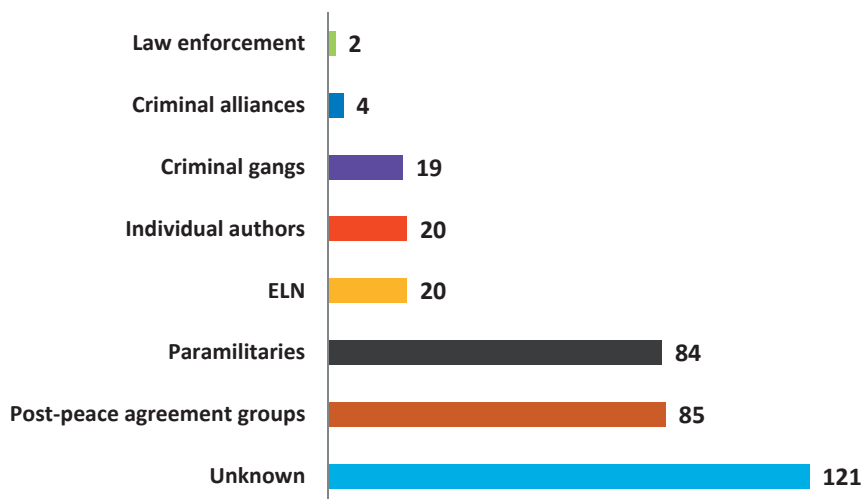
Perpetrators of 4 incidents, there was a 100% increase in criminal alliances

(2 more incidents), which occurred in Caquetá and Putumayo and corresponded to 2 murders, 1 threat and 1 forced displacement, committed by the Border Commandos.

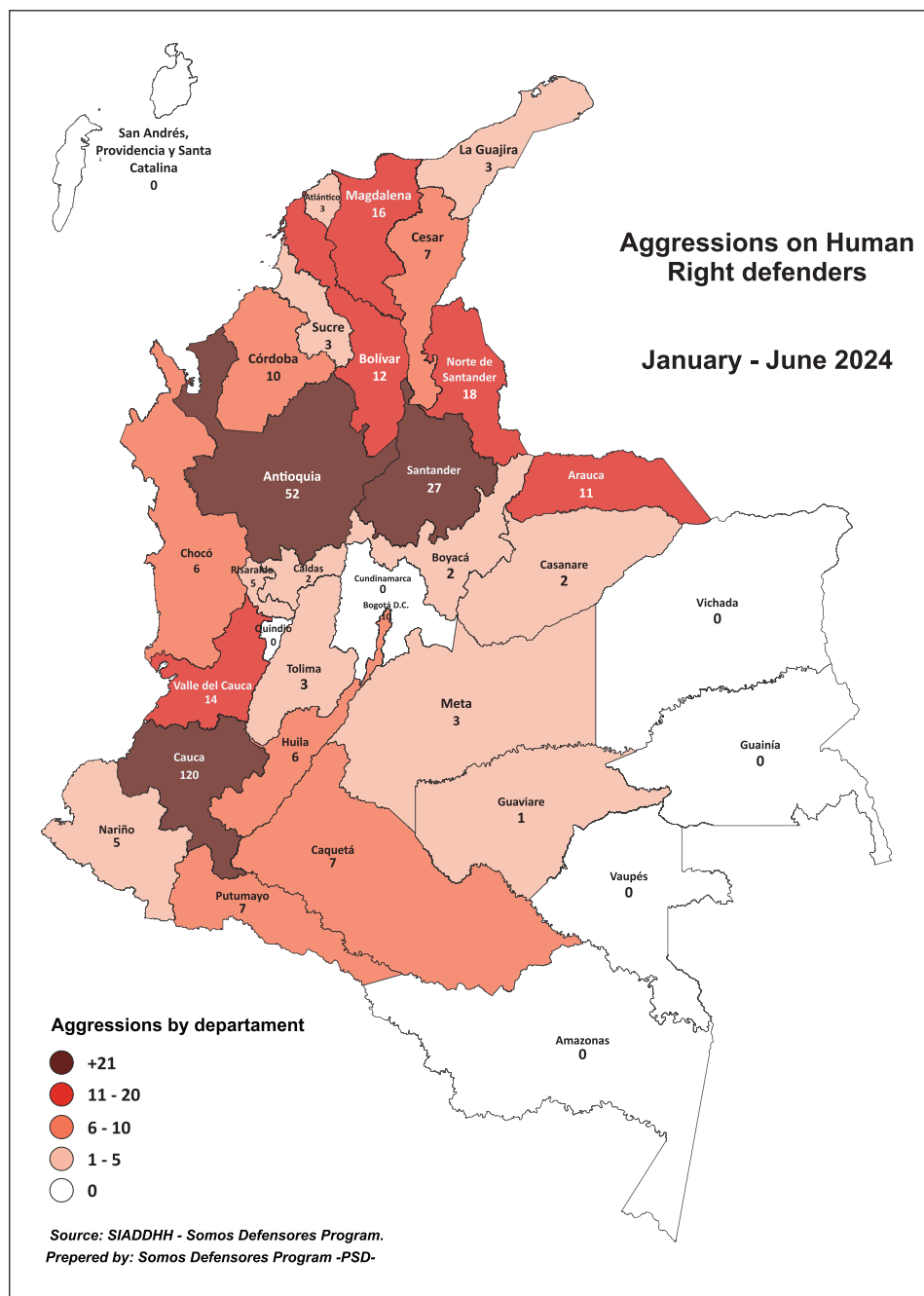
On the other hand, the aggressions registered in which the responsibility fell on the public forces showed a decrease equivalent to 88% (15 fewer incidents), which took place in the departments of Cauca and Nariño, corresponding to 1 threat and 1 arbitrary detention.

Finally, on this occasion, State institutions did not register any aggressions.

**Alleged perpetrators of assaults  
SIADDHH figures January-June 2024**



## Aggressions by department







During the first semester of 2024, aggressions against human rights defenders occurred in 25 departments and in the Capital District, a figure equivalent to 79% of the national territory. The departments with the highest number of aggressions were Cauca (120 events), Antioquia (52 events), Santander (27 events), Norte de Santander (18 events), Magdalena (16 events), Valle del Cauca (14 events), Bolívar (12 events), Arauca (11 events), Córdoba (10 events) and the Capital District (10 events).

The department of Cauca, despite showing a 6% decrease compared to the first half of 2023, registered the highest number of aggressions. Antioquia presented an increase in aggressions equivalent to 18% and came in second place, the department of Santander came in third despite presenting a decrease of 40%, in this opportunity Norte de Santander presented a decrease of 25%, the behavior of the figure in the department of Magdalena is striking, which presented an ostensible increase equivalent to 220%, which contrasts with what happened in Valle del Cauca, which presented a considerable decrease, equivalent to 65%. Meanwhile, Arauca, which the previous year was not among the departments with the highest number of aggressions, in this period of analysis, presented an increase of 38% (3 more acts), Córdoba, which the previous year presented a considerable increase, this time has a decrease of 23%, the Capital District continues with the downward trend in aggressions and this time corresponds to 57%.

What happened in Nariño, which in 2023 was among the first places in terms of the number of aggressions, is noteworthy; in this period of analysis, it presented a considerable decrease of 87%, with 33 fewer acts of aggression.

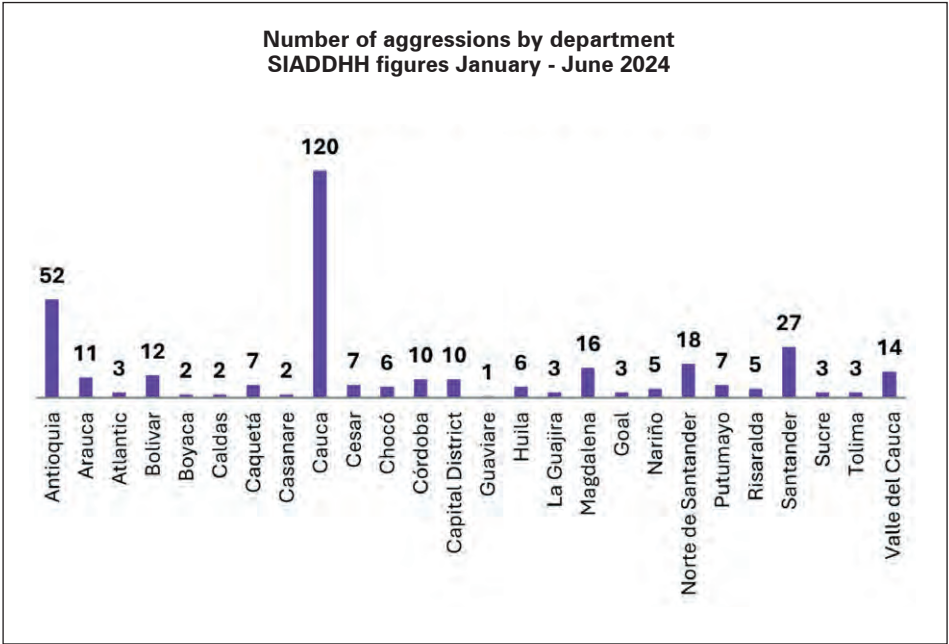
It is important to mention that there is a change of trend in the behavior of aggressions according to the territories, in this way, departments such as Santander, where there is an active dispute and a strong paramilitary presence of the Gaitanista Army of Colombia - EGC- and the Major Central State -EMC-, presented a variation that places it again in third place, a similar situation occurs with Norte de Santander which border position with Venezuela exacerbates some problems, given the presence of different actors such as the ELN, the post-peace agreement groups, paramilitary groups and criminal gangs such as the Aragua Train, in this department, communities have insisted on appealing to the Major Central State-EMC- to continue with the peace agreement negotiations and to implement a ceasefire which allows regions such as the Catatumbo, that continues to face a difficult situation given the presence of different actors, to move forward in the consolidation of the "Catatumbo Pact" as an opportunity to carry out structural transformations in the region.

Regarding Cúcuta as the capital, the alleged alliance between the ELN and the EMC to counteract actions derived from the paramilitary presence is exacerbating problems and humanita-



rian situations. With the department of Magdalena, although the aggressions recorded by the SIADDHH have mostly unknown perpetrators, it is important to keep in focus the situation

arising from the presence of strong actors in dispute such as the Sierra Nevada Conquering Self-Defense Forces (ACSN) and the Gaitanista Army of Colombia (EGC).



It is also important to mention that in departments such as Chocó, where aggressions increased and the territorial dispute between the EGC and the ELN seems to offer no truce, the population suffers the consequences of the humanitarian crisis derived from the armed confrontation and other situations such as confinement, displacement and direct threats, added to the presence of other actors and dynamics as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning the situation in the department of Arauca, where there is a combination of armed actors such as the National Liberation Army (ELN), the Gaitanista Army of Colombia (EGC), criminal gangs and the Major Central State (EMC). These groups operate in different ways and have an impact on different aspects; the ELN exercises control at border crossings, where the flow of contraband facilitates the collection of taxes. In this department, the confrontation between the EMC and the ELN is noteworthy.



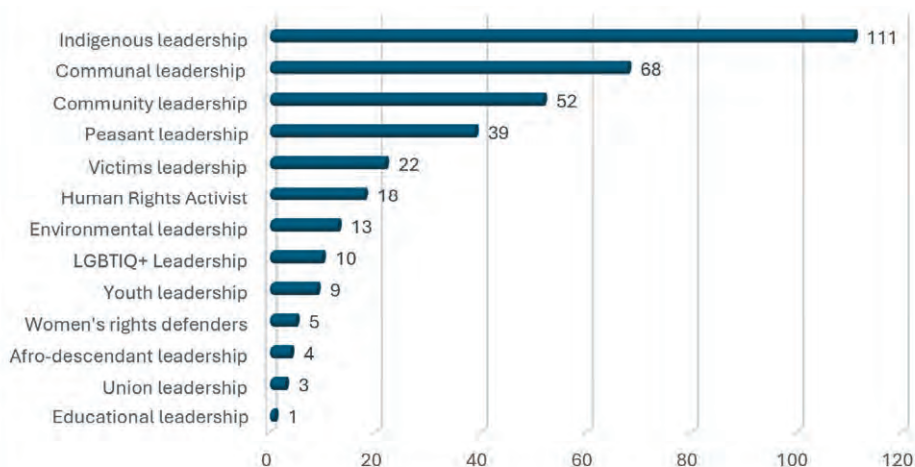
## Aggressions by type of leadership

During the first semester of 2024, as in the same period of the previous year, there were affectations against 13 types of leaderships, of which 33% were indigenous leaderships, 19% community leaderships, 15% community leaderships, 9% peasant leaderships, 6% victim leaderships, 6% human rights activists, 3% LGB-TIQ+ leaderships, 2.5% environmental leadership, 2% youth leadership, 2% women's rights defenders, 1% Afro-descendant leadership, 1% union leadership and 0.5% student leadership.

Of the 355 aggressions, indigenous leaders continue to be the most affected;

as in 2023, there was a decrease in attacks from 142 to 111 events in this period. Communal leaders remain in second place; in this period there was a decrease in attacks from 72 in 2023 to 68 in 2024. Regarding other types of leadership, 52 incidents of aggressions against community leaders were confirmed, peasants with 39 incidents, victims' leaders with 22, human rights activists with 18, environmental activists with 13, LGB-TIQ+ with 10, youth leaders with 9, women's rights defenders with 5, Afro-descendants with 4, union leaders with 3 and student leaders with 1 incident.

**Aggressions by type of leadership**  
SIADDHH figures January - June 2024





## Assassination of human rights defenders

During the first semester of 2024, the Somos Defensores Program through the SIADDHH confirmed 65 murders, compared to the same period of 2023, there was a decrease in the number of cases which in this opportunity is equivalent to 24% with 20 fewer cases. June with 14 cases was the month with the highest number of cases, followed by January and March with 12 cases each, February and April with 11 cases each, and finally May with the lowest number of cases of the semester, with 5.

This year, the Somos Defensores Program incorporated the variable of people with diverse sexual and gender orientation -OSIGD- into the SIADDHH. Of the 65 cases documented during the semester, 11 victims were women (17%), 51 were men (78%) and 3 were OSIGD persons (5%). According to the documented cases, murders against female leaders and defenders decreased by 27% (4 fewer cases), a figure that continues to be worrisome and that evidences the vulnerability of women exercising leadership in the different territories of the country. In the same line, the cases in which leaders and defenders were victims registered a decrease of 27% (19 fewer cases). Regarding murders committed against OSIGD persons, there is no reference for comparison.

As for gender-related murders, which refer to those where the possible motive is the victim's gender identity, during the first half of 2024 there was 1 case, which was committed against an indigenous leader in the department of Córdoba, which involved a high level

of severity with torture and prior forced disappearance of the victim.

The places where the 11 murders occurred, where the victims were female defenders and leaders, were as follows: Cauca (2), Capital District (2), Caquetá (1), Chocó (1), Córdoba (1), Huila (1), Meta (1), Santander (1) and Valle del Cauca (1). The registry also showed that 3 were indigenous leaders, 3 were community leaders, 3 were communal leaders, 1 was a peasant leader and 1 was a defender of women's rights.

As for the alleged perpetrators of the murders of female defenders, it was found that in 3 cases it was the post-peace agreement groups (EMC, Dagoberto Ramos and 39 Front), in 3 cases it was criminal gangs (Los Mexicanos and La inmaculada), in 2 cases it was individual perpetrators, in 2 cases unknown perpetrators and in 1 case, paramilitaries (AGC).

Regarding the 3 cases in which the victims were OSIGD persons, the registry showed that they occurred in the departments of Cauca, Córdoba and Tolima. The exercised leaderships were human rights activists, LGBTIQ+ and peasants. In 9 of the cases, firearms were used, in 3 cases a sharp object was used and in 3 cases the type of weapon remains unknown.

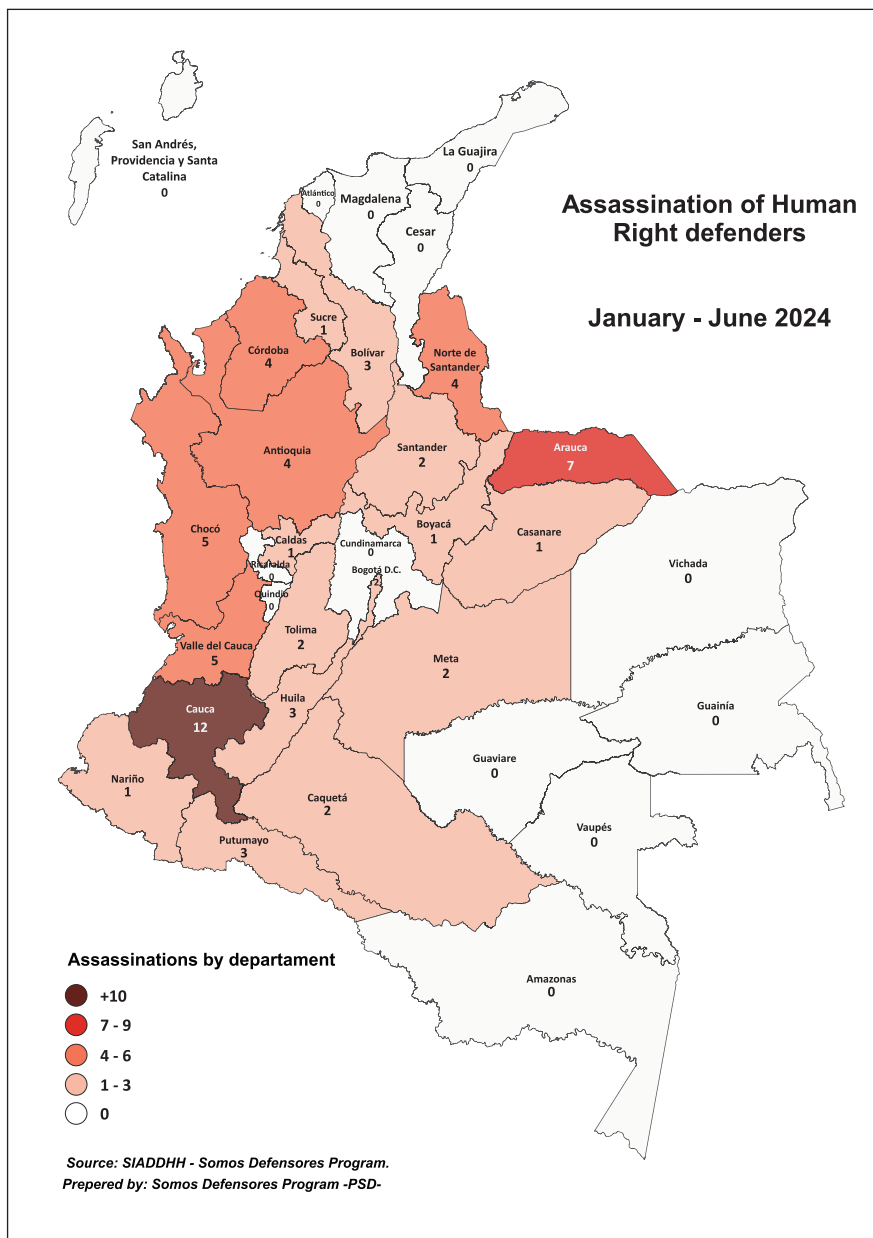
About attempted homicides, there were 27 attacks, a decrease of 48% (25 fewer attacks) with respect to the first half of the previous year, of which 7 were committed against women and 20 against men. In 12 incidents, phy-



sical injuries were caused. Firearms were used in 23 incidents, in 2 inci-

dents a knife, and in 2 incidents, explosive material was used.

## Assassinations by department



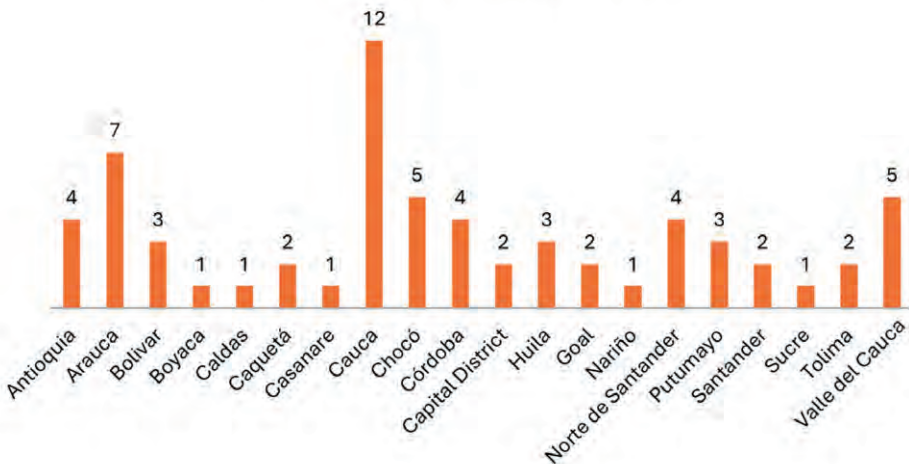


65 cases of murder occurred in 19 departments and the Capital District, which is equivalent to 61% of the national territory. The department of Cauca, with 12 incidents, remained in first place, which has been a trend in recent years; Arauca, with 7 incidents, moved to second place; Chocó, with 5 incidents, moved to third place; and Valle del Cauca, which previously ranked second, moved to fifth place with 5. They are followed by Antioquia, Córdoba and Norte de Santander with 4 events each; Bolívar, Huila and Putumayo with 3 events each; Caquetá, Capital District, Meta, Santander and Tolima with 2 events each; Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Nariño and sucre with 1 event each.

In 53 cases a firearm was used, in 4 cases a sharp object, in 3 cases the murder was caused by mechanical asphyxia, in 1 case a blunt object was used and in 4 cases the type of weapon used remains unknown.

In 10 cases the persons were victims of forced disappearance prior to the murder, these events took place in Arauca (2), Cauca (2), Córdoba (2), Antioquia (1), Huila (1) and Putumayo (1). Also, in 16 cases the murder was committed with brutality, there were acts of torture in 1 case; in 12 cases the victims had previous threats, in 11 cases, others were affected; in 5 cases the victims were beneficiaries of protection measures, 1 case took place in the context of a kidnapping and 1 case was part of a massacre.

**Assesinations by department**  
**SIADDHH figures January - June 2024**

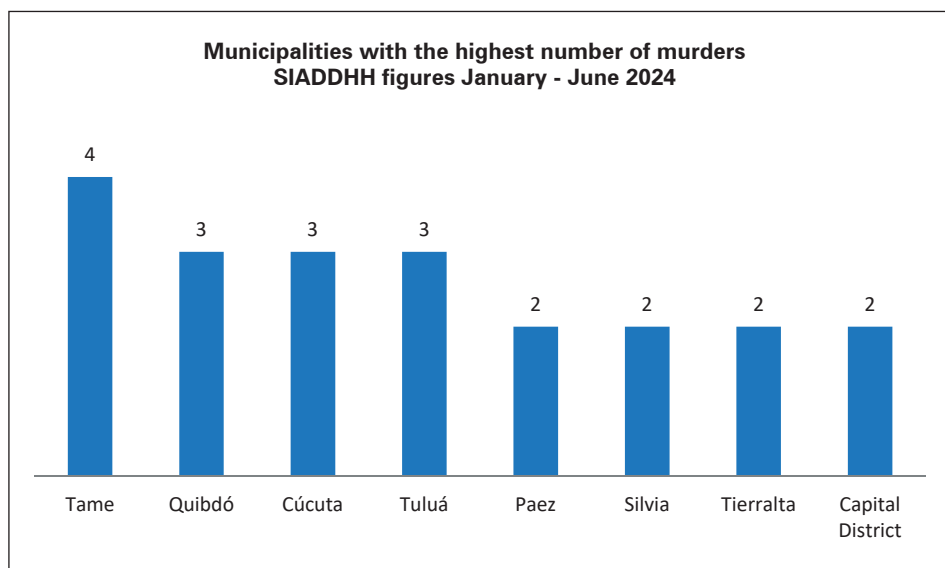






It is also important to note the municipalities with the highest concentration of murders. Tame, Arauca, had the highest number of murders,

followed by Quibdó, Chocó; Cúcuta, Norte de Santander; Tuluá, Valle del Cauca; Páez and Silvia, Cauca; Tierralta, Córdoba and the Capital District.



## Leaderships affected by the murders

The murders were committed against people exercising different types of leadership. Communal leadership is in first place with 19 cases (4 less than the previous year); this is followed by community leadership with 19 cases (2 less than the previous year); indigenous leadership remains in third place with 11 cases (4 less than the previous year); peasant leadership is in fourth place with 7 cases (2 less than the previous year); youth leader-

ship registered 4 cases (1 more than the previous year); Afro-descendant with 1 case (3 cases less than the previous year); LGBTIQ+ with 1 case (3 less than in 2023); victims with 1 case (2 less than in 2023); human rights activist, with 1 case each, maintain the same number as recorded in 2023; 1 case was reported against a women's rights defender, and in union leadership, there was no record of murders during the period.





Murder of human rights defenders according to type of leadership	January-June 2023	January-June 2024
Communal leadership	23	19
Community leadership	21	19
Indigenous leadership	15	11
Farmer leadership	9	7
Youth leadership	3	4
Afro-descendant leadership	4	1
LGBTIQ+ Leadership	4	1
Victims leadership	3	1
Environmental leadership	1	0
Human Rights Activist	1	1
Women's rights defenders	0	1
Union leadership	1	0
Grand total	85	65

## Alleged responsible for the murders

Regarding the alleged perpetrators of the 65 murders, it was found that 19 were allegedly committed by post-peace agreement groups, 17 by unknown persons, 8 by individual per-

petrators, 8 by criminal gangs, 7 by paramilitary groups, 4 by the National Liberation Army -ELN- and 2 by criminal alliances.

Alleged responsible of the murders	January - June 2023	January - June 2024
Post-peace agreement groups	8	19
Unknown	50	17
Individual actors	7	8
Criminal gangs	4	8
Paramilitaries	8	7
ELN	6	4
Criminal alliances	2	2
Grand total	85	65



Amid the reduction in the total number of murders, it is striking that 29% of the cases are allegedly committed by the post-peace agreement groups, which this time surpassed the unknown actors who were in the first place in the same period of 2023 and, in addition, with an increase of 137% in their participation in the murders. This figure is quite significant and occurred in the midst of a crisis at the negotiating table between the Government and the Central General Staff, which led alias Iván Mordisco to separate from the dialogues and to undertake armed actions in the areas where he is present with his structures, events in the midst of which the

civilian population and human rights defenders have been left behind.

Also remarkable is the increase in the number of murders committed by criminal gangs and individual perpetrators, a trend that began in 2023 and is continuing. This shows a possible strengthening of structures such as gangs in urban areas, a fact during which leaders and defenders increase their risk by being one of the most visible actors in the communities. This semester, criminal gangs allegedly committed murders of human rights defenders in Quibdó, Cúcuta, Tuluá, Ortega and the Capital District; most of the cases took place in Quibdó, Chocó.

## Individual threats

During the first semester of 2024, 211 individual threats were confirmed, which despite presenting a decrease of 24%, with 68 facts less, it remains as the most used form of aggression against human rights defenders and social leaders. Of the total number of aggressions registered during the period, its occurrence is 59%; this is an effective mechanism to disarticulate organizational and so-

cial processes, or to stop the actions exercised by leaders using fear as a tool to hinder their actions.

The trend of the previous two years where there was a decrease in these incidents continues, although this was not representative, as the figure shows the recurrence through the different modalities used.

## Threats by department

Threats occurred in 23 departments and in the Capital District, that is, in 73% of the country. Among the regions with the highest number of

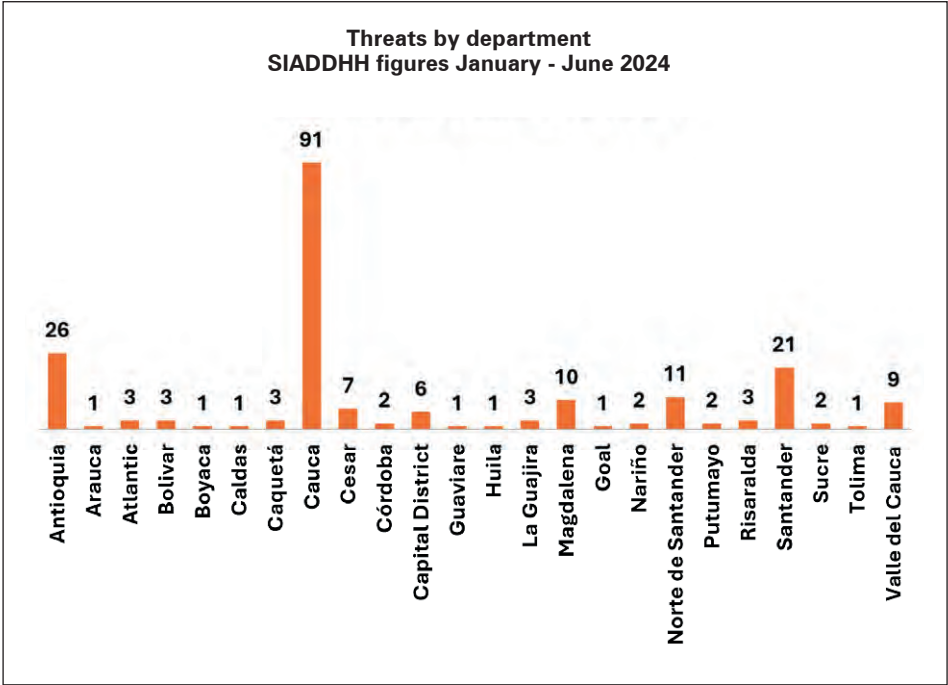
incidents, the department of Cauca remains the region with the highest number of threats (91 incidents), with a 10% increase (8 more incidents).





Antioquia is in second place (26), followed by Santander (21), Norte de Santander (11), Magdalena (10) and Valle del Cauca (9). They are followed by Cesar (7 incidents), Distrito Capital (6), Atlántico, Bolívar, Caquetá,

La Guajira and Risaralda (3 incidents each); Córdoba, Nariño, Putumayo and Sucre (2 incidents each); and finally, Arauca, Boyacá, Caldas, Guaviare, Huila, Meta and Tolima (1 incident each).



### Alleged responsible for threats

Out of the 211 threats confirmed during the first half of 2024, it was found that in 35% (75 events) the alleged perpetrators were unknown; in 26% (56 events) paramilitaries; in 24% (52 events) post-peace agreement groups; in 5% (10 events) criminal gangs; in 5% (10 events) the ELN; in 3% (6 events) individual perpetrators;

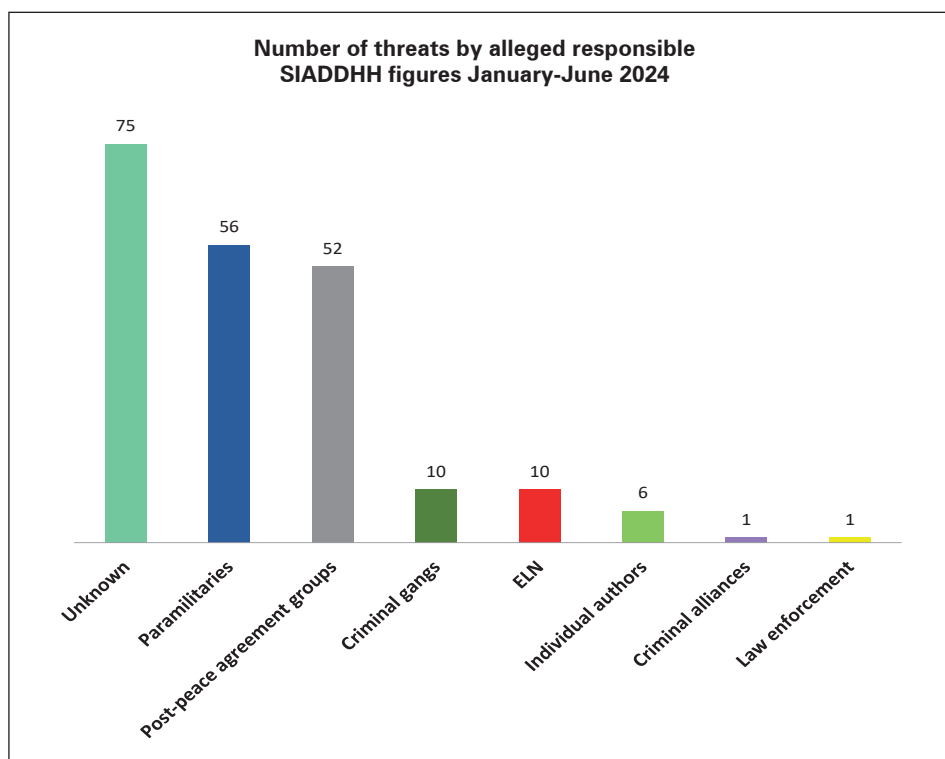
in 1% (1 event) criminal alliances and, finally, in 1% (1 event) it was the public force (law enforcement).

A comparison of the behavior of the alleged perpetrators of threats with the figures for the previous year shows that during this period, unknown perpetrators took the first place, despite



a decrease of 14% (with 12 fewer incidents); paramilitaries took second place with a decrease of 40% (with 38 fewer incidents); similarly, post-peace agreement groups, which remained in third place, showed a decrease of 9% (with 5 fewer incidents). Criminal gangs showed an alarming increase of 233% (with 7 more incidents), continuing the trend of the previous year. With respect to ELN threats, there

was a 64% decrease (with 18 fewer incidents), contrary to what happened in 2023 where this aggression had a notable increase. Individual perpetrators presented a striking increase of 100% (with 3 more incidents). The public force obtained a decrease of 83% (with 5 fewer incidents). On this occasion, there were no threats from state institutions.



## Types of Threat

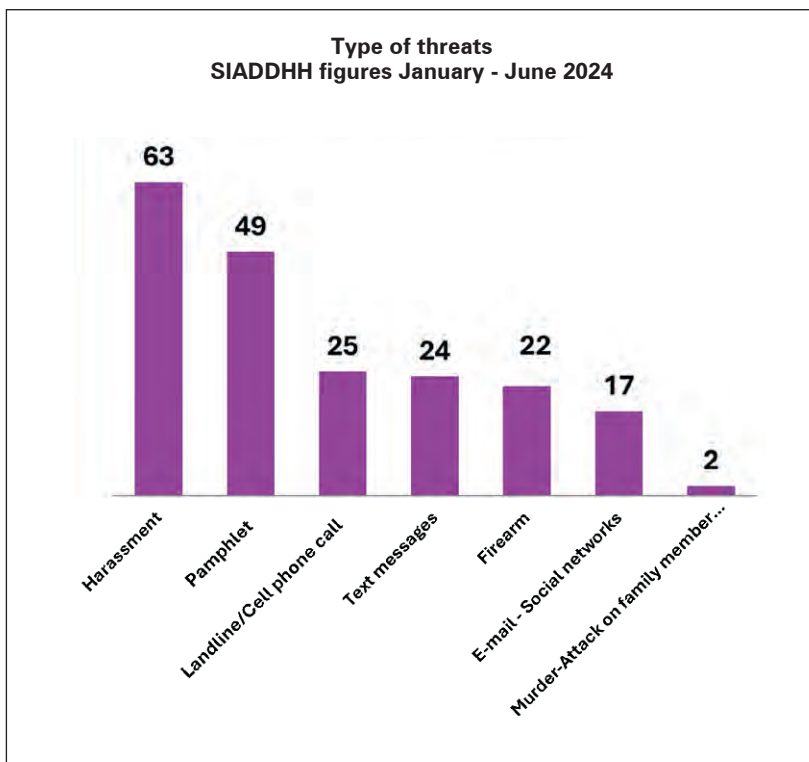
The alleged perpetrators of the threats used various ways to frighten their victims with the intention of pressu-

ring them to stop their leadership and human rights work.



In this period, there was a variation that placed harassment as the most used mechanism to intimidate leaders (63 facts), the pamphlet (49 facts) came in second place and continues to be one of the most used means to direct messages to intimidate leaders, followed by calls to landlines or

cell phones (25 incidents), text messages (24 incidents), intimidation with a firearm (22 incidents), e-mail or social networks (17 incidents) and murder or attempt on a family member (2 incidents); in 9 incidents the form of threat is not identified.





## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the permanent monitoring of selective violence carried out by the Somos Defensores Program's Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders, it has been possible to identify several of the transformations of violence in general and of the armed conflict. In recent years, our attention has focused particularly on the actors who are allegedly responsible for the aggressions and the territories where they are perpetrated. This has allowed us to see the atomization of several armed structures, their disputes, the armed and territorial strengthening of all illegal groups, and the viciousness of some structures against human rights defenders and social leaders.

The last seven years mark a period of much movement, and although in 2018 it was not possible to anticipate the situation in which the country would be, by 2024, the transformations in the armed groups' repertoires and the increasing occurrence of aggressions in some regions offered a glimpse of the progress of these actors and the increased risks for the civilian population.

Somehow many organizations that study peace and the armed conflict and monitor the humanitarian situation in Colombia, generated alerts so that measures could be taken in a timely manner and thus avoid a situation such as the one the country is going through today in terms of security and guarantee of rights. With the inaction of the governments and, des-

pite the same alerts generated by the State through the Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office, the requests of the communities were not answered and the civilian population witnessed how little by little the armed actors retook the territories, and the war worsened.

With all this and with the analysis of the first semester of 2024, we can affirm that we find ourselves as a country in a moment of great challenges. The presence of illegal armed groups is a threat to the life and integrity of communities, their organizational processes and especially of human rights defenders. It is almost impossible to work for rights in a context of constant intimidation and those who do so are risking their lives.

This is the reason why we insist on the urgency for the National Government to ratify and implement policies that allow the creation of guarantees for defenders and social leaders. Despite the broad normative framework existing in the country and new commitments such as the Emergency Plan, the declaration of the State of Unconstitutional Affairs, due to the violation of the fundamental rights of leaders and defenders, and the Escazú Agreement, among other measures, there is no evidence of progress that translates into improved conditions for exercising the right to defend rights in the territories; the delay in its implementation is completely before the speed of the war.



It is essential that there is coordination among State institutions so as not to duplicate efforts and to be strategic in the deployment of the actions required by the different policies. In addition, we point out the need for joint work between the government and the communities, so that, based on consensus, coherence can be generated between policies and the needs of the people in the territories.

We reiterate our call to the national government, as an urgent message, and that is the need to change the protection model that is currently headed by the UNP. If the form of state protection in Colombia is not transformed, we will continue to witness the murder, uprooting and aggression of defenders and those who exercise social leadership.

In the same sense, the progress of the Total Peace policy is fundamental. This proposal by the government generated great expectations and led to

important commitments on the part of social organizations, leaders and communities, which now, in most cases, face uncertainty about the future of peace. At this point, most of the negotiations and socio-legal dialogues have not made significant progress and those that had progress have been suspended for different reasons, but the most substantial is the lack of commitment from the illegal actors; generating actions to unblock the processes is urgent, the situation in the territories cannot wait and it is necessary to honor the commitments of the civilian population who are the ones directly exposed to these armed actors.

Despite the cruelty that communities and their territories have witnessed, peace always appears as a dream worth betting on, but it should not be at the cost of life itself. For this reason, decision-makers have the duty to materialize it.



## Human Rights defenders murdered between January - June 2024 -SIADDHH-

Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE FACTS	MUNICIPALITY OF THE FACTS	NAME OF THE VICTIM	ORGANIZATION TO WHICH THEY BELONGED	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
1	10/01/2024	Antioquia	Mutatá	Argemiro Mayo García	Member of the COCOSARLES de Pavandocito Board of Directors.	Afro-descending defender or leader	Paramilitaries
2	10/01/2024	Norte de Santander	Cucitá	Geovanny Luna Cárdenas	JAC member of the Antonia Santos neighborhood, Cúcuta.	Communal defender or leader	Criminal gangs
3	14/01/2024	Huila	La Argentina	José Enrique Roa Cruz	"Reintegration leader in Huila. ASTPAH leader."	Community defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
4	16/01/2024	Arauca	Tame	Higinio Bastos Marín	"Former president of the Puente Tabla JAC in the Bajo Cusay II village, Tame. Member of Asojuntas."	Communal defender or leader	ELN
5	16/01/2024	Bolivar	Cartagena	Billy Smith Salgado Camargo	JAC Sports Coordinator, La Candelaria neighborhood, Cartagena.	Communal defender or leader	Individual actors
6	17/01/2024	Antioquia	Apartadó	Fidel Antonio Hernández Correa	Member of the Santa María neighborhood JAC, Apartadó.	Community defender or leader	Paramilitaries
7	18/01/2024	Córdoba	San Carlos	José Gregorio Naranjo Isaza	JAC President of the Carrizal, San Carlos.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
8	19/01/2024	Cauca	Silvia	José Alirio Chocué Molano	Ancestral knowledgeable Nasa, La Gaitana Territory.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
9	24/01/2024	Sucre	San Pedro	Mardonio Mejía Mendoza	Director of the community radio station "Sonora Estéreo" in San Pedro, Sucre.	Community defender or leader	Individual actors
10	24/01/2024	Córdoba	Tierralta	Tiberio Domicó Bailarín	Sheriff of the Embera guard, Kachichi community.	Indigenous defender or leader	Paramilitaries
11	29/01/2024	Valle del Cauca	Vijes	Fernando Romero Fierro	JAC President of the Cachimbá, Vijes township.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown





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12	30/01/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	Fabían Castaño Serna	ASOREPI President.	Peasant defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
13	03/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Jhon Fredy Muchavisoy	Former president of the Dos Quebradas de Puerto Asís JAC.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
14	04/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Lirnedý Soto Ordoñez	Treasurer of La Pradera JAC.	Communal defender or leader	Criminal alliances
15	08/02/2024	Tolima	Ortega	Aldinebin Ramos Buitrago	Founder of the Chaparral Diversa LGBTI Association	LGBTIQ + defender or leader	Criminal gangs
16	10/02/2024	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Eywar Yamid Morán Campo	Indigenous guard at the Ukawes'sx Cxhab Chapters Association (Asociación de Cabildos Ukawes'sx Cxhab).	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
17	11/02/2024	Tolima	Rioblanco	Jaime Ernesto Páez Devia	Active JAC member in the political affairs committee of the Buenavista neighborhood.	Community defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
18	16/02/2024	Caldas	Riosucio	Dario de Jesús Hernández	Member of the Cañamomo Lomapieta indigenous community of Riosucio, Caldas.	Community defender or leader	Unknown
19	20/02/2024	Valle del Cauca	Palmira	José Antonio Lozano Puentes	Treasurer of the board of directors of Medium and Small Farmers "El Barranquero".	Peasant defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
20	21/02/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Jackson Emilio Romalía Cuesta	Youth leader. Member of AJODENIU.	Youth defender or leader	Criminal gangs
21	23/02/2024	Caquetá	Florencia	Ludivia Galindez Jiménez	President of ASOIJUNTAS La Montañita.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
22	26/02/2024	Distrito capital	Distrito Capital	Claudia Esther Ocampo Camacho	Animal activist and community leader.	Community defender or leader	Individual actors
23	26/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Abelardo Quintero Duque	JAC President of El Mango rural community, Santa Lucía inspection.	Communal defender or leader	Criminal alliances
24	04/03/2024	Cauca	Páez	Dairo Yovani Aquite	Ancestral authority of the Santa Rosa de Inzá reservation.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups



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25	06/03/2024	Córdoba	Santa Cruz de Lorica	Deivi Enrique Junco Hernández	Counselor for Peace, Reconciliation and Conciliation.	Human Rights activist	Individual actors
26	07/03/2024	Cauca	Balboa	Segundo Virgilio Imbachí Noguera	Member of the El Porvenir village JAC conciliation committee, Leiva, Nariño.	Communal defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
27	11/03/2024	Antioquia	Caldas	Cristian Alberto Castrillón Chicaiza	Former president of the Santa Cruz Neighborhood JAC and vice-president of La Quebra Multi-veredal Aqueduct.	Community defender or leader	Unknown
28	17/03/2024	Cauca	Toribío	Carmelina Yule Pavi	Nasa Mayor.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
29	20/03/2024	Cauca	Cajibío	Álvaro Javier Morales Flor	JAC President of the Ortega village, Cajibío.	Communal defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
30	24/03/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Yirleana Lorena Moreno Cuesta	Network of Mothers and Caregivers of Young Victims of Homicide in Quibdó.	Community defender or leader	Criminal gangs
31	27/03/2024	Boyacá	Cubará	Emerson David Silva Martínez	Youth leader.	Youth defender or leader	ELN
32	29/03/2024	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Yoli Achito Rojas	Indigenous guard of the Alto Tumandó community.	Indigenous defender or leader	Paramilitaries
33	31/03/2024	Arauca	Araucuita	Ever Albeiro Espí Hernández	JAC President (in charge), Brisas del Maporal Village, Araucuita.	Communal defender or leader	ELN
34	31/03/2024	Arauca	Tame	Graciela Mendoza Valencia	Member of the Tame municipal victims' committee.	Victims defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
35	13/04/2024	Nariño	Taminango	Yainer Gómez Burbano	Representative of the Patia Youth Committee.	Youth defender or leader	Unknown
36	14/04/2024	Norte de Santander	Cucuta	Jaime Alonso Vásquez Giraldo	Citizen Overseer.	Community defender or leader	Criminal gangs
37	16/04/2024	Chocó	Nóvita	José Urbano Chavez Hurtado	Attorney of JAC in Nóvita.	Communal defender or leader	Individual actors





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38	19/04/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	Clarivet Ocampo Fernández	Community mother. Coordinator of the area of Disability in the Mayor's Office of Tuluá.	Community defender or leader	Criminal gangs
39	20/04/2024	Bolívar	San Jacinto	Luis Alfredo Leones Álvarez	Principal of the Leon XIII Educational Institution in San Jacinto.	Community defender or leader	Unknown
40	21/04/2024	Bolívar	Santa Rosa del Sur	Narciso Beleño	Fedeagromisbol President.	Peasant defender or leader	Paramilitaries
41	22/04/2024	Antioquia	San Rafael	Julio Alberto Zapata Osorio	Community journalist for San Rafael Online.	Community defender or leader	Individual actors
42	25/04/2024	Meta	Puerto López	Hilton Eduardo Barrios Jara	Journalist of Ciudadanías media.	Community defender or leader	Paramilitaries
43	25/04/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Yarlington Robledo Rentería	Member of the board of directors of the Displaced Youth Association and the Manos Unidas (United Hands) project.	Youth defender or leader	Criminal gangs
44	28/04/2024	Arauca	Cravo Norte	Lelis Armando Santana Quenza	Community leader in Cravo Norte.	Community defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
45	30/04/2024	Arauca	Arauca	Antonio Montañez Villazana	JAC President of Bocas del Arauca and Vice President of Asojun-tas de Arauca.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
46	03/05/2024	Arauca	Tame	Josué Castellanos Pérez	Delegate of the Communal Boards of Arauca Federation to the assembly of the National Confederation of Community Action.	Communal defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
47	06/05/2024	Cauca	Suárez	Diomira Cifuentes Alegria	Founder of ASOCORDILLERA.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
48	09/05/2024	Córdoba	Tierralta	Mary Emilse Bailarín Domicó	Indigenous leader, promoter of the Embera culture.	Indigenous defender or leader	Individual actors
49	13/05/2024	Huila	La Plata	Sandra Lorena Anacona	Member of the Alvaro Ulcué Chocué Youth Movement.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups



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50	19/05/2024	Arauca	Tame	José Ricardo Calderón Nuñez	Treasurer of Las Nubes Village JAC, Tame.	Communal defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
51	21/05/2024	Cauca	Miranda	Luis Oswaldo Yule Palco	ASTRAZONAC guard.	Peasant defender or leader	Unknown
52	04/06/2024	Meta	Mapiripán	Marián Rodríguez Camelo	"JAC President of Unibrisas, Mapiripán. Founder of "Nosotras para Nosotras". "	Communal defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
53	04/06/2024	Norte de Santander	Ocaña	Ramón Arturo Montejo Peinado	"Member of the San José parish, Ocaña Diocese. Delegate of the Catholic Church for the verification mechanisms of the ceasefire in the Catatumbo region. "	Community defender or leader	Individual actors
54	05/06/2024	Casanare	Yopal	Javier Condía Cárdenas	Delegate of the Community Action Boards Association of El Morro, Yopal.	Communal defender or leader	ELN
55	07/06/2024	Cauca	Argelia	Hernán Henríquez Mora	Professor and head of the Agricultural Educational Institution of the Argelia municipality.	Community defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
56	08/06/2024	Caquetá	Valparaiso	Mauricio Collazos Collazos	JAC Fiscal of the 18 hamlet, Valparaiso.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
57	08/06/2024	Huila	Íquira	José Rafael Meza Rivera	Indigenous guard of the Nasa Rionegro reservation.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
58	09/06/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	José Elver Giraldo Villada	Member of ASTRACAVA.	Peasant defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
59	13/06/2024	Cauca	Silvia	William Ramirez Muñoz	JAC President of the Santa Lucia village, Silvia.	Communal defender or leader	Unknown
60	22/06/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Alba Rocio Riaño Nossa	JAC vice-president of the Verbenal-El Paraíso neighborhood, Ciudad Bolívar.	Communal defender or leader	Criminal gangs
61	25/06/2024	Cauca	Páez	Luis Eduardo Vivas	Ancestral knowledgeable of the Mosoco indigenous reservation.	Indigenous defender or leader	Unknown







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62	27/06/2024	Cauca	Caloto	Eyber Danilo Poto Pazú	Leader in the Nasa indigenous reservation of San Francisco, Toribío.	Indigenous defender or leader	Post-peace agreement groups
63	27/06/2024	Santander	Puerto Wilches	Yoli María Toloza Carloza	Member of the OFP coordinating team.	Women's rights defender	Paramilitaries
64	27/06/2024	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Jorge Antonio Méndez Pardo	Community journalist of "La Gabarra con una mirada diferente (La Gabarra with a different point of view)".	Community defender or leader	Unknown
65	30/06/2024	Santander	Barrancabermeja	Jeisson Buenafios Pinilla	Sports, dance, and performing arts professor.	Community defender or leader	Unknown

## GARANTÍAS



COLOMBIA



## TERRITORIO



COLOMBIA



## VIDA



COLOMBIA



## PAZ



COLOMBIA



