



UNPROTECTED

Annual report 2024

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



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



Transversal 26B # 40A - 86 Bogotá D.C. – Colombia
Tel: (051) 2814010 / www.somosdefensores.org
responsablesistema@somosdefensores.org
2025

The Somos Defensores (We Are Defenders) Program, is a protection area that seeks to develop a comprehensive proposal to prevent aggressions 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

Editorial and Publishing Coordination

Astrid Torres and Juan Manuel Quinche

Research

Astrid Torres, Juan Manuel Quinche, Nancy Liliana Villota,
Juan David González, Winston Gallego

Case documentation

Nataly Páez, Francisco Marín

SIVeL System

Vladimir Támara (<https://sivel.sf.net>)

Design and Printing

Editorial El Búho S.A.S.

Translation

Osiris Duarte

Visual concept

Luis Castillo

Graphic and conceptual design

José Alberto Torres

ISBN: 978-628-95390-9-7

The content of this report holds responsibility to its authors and does not compromise the organizations and institutions that support this publication. This publication is of a cultural, pedagogical nature and its distribution is free. It can be photocopied and reproduced as long as the source is cited. The printing of our 2025 is possible thanks to the resources of Global Witness, Misereor, Diakonia Sweden, the European Union and the Norwegian Embassy in Colombia.



The work of the Somos Defensores Program is possible in 2025 thanks to the economic and political support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the cooperation agencies Misereor, Diakonia, Amnesty International, Bread for the World, Global Witness and the European Union.

INTRODUCTION

In Colombia, the registry of attacks against defenders has enabled us to identify patterns, increases or decreases in this selective violence in different periods of time. Numerous sectors of civil society have made efforts to ensure that this information exists and that we avoid, for example, reducing our complex territorial realities to a number. Aggressions against human rights defenders, we reiterate, are not just numbers, they are violations of rights derived from risks that can be differentiated at the regional level and that could be avoided if the State were to guarantee the right to defend rights.

Under this critical view, the Somos Defensores Program (PSD) interprets the 727 aggressions that were directed against leaders and defenders during 2024. It is difficult to start from this data to state that there was a reduction, since there is no significant decrease - this being an observation that we make for the second consecutive year. On the contrary: if we break down this figure and know the stories of the victims, we find that fear has increased, as well as silence, and that both the armed conflict and the organized crime have been pro-

foundly transformed, without the national government and other State institutions deploying preventive actions against the dangers arising from the dynamics that have been established.

If different sectors want to identify a trend based on the aggressions evidenced during 2024, from the Somos Defensores Program we offer the following: human rights defenders in Colombia continue **unprotected**. *The small reduction in the figures is not a conclusive fact to sustain that the situation of human rights defenders in Colombia is improving.*

The lack of protection is a complex diagnosis that requires analysis from multiple angles. In July 2023, in a joint work with other human rights organizations, we had considered the flaws of the current protection model, stating some of the variables that should be reviewed in its operation. We referred, for example, to institutional disarticulation, the absence of an evaluation of prevention and protection policies, and stigmatization by public servants, among other shortcomings (PSD et al, 2023). In addition to looking deeper into the maintenance of some of these failures, this report



also analyzes those actions of the executive branch that increased the vulnerability of human rights defenders during 2024.

In the first place, we point out that there continues to be an alarming number of victimizations, which the national government has not been able to significantly reduce, because its actions seem to ignore the strategies that the illegal armed actors have been deploying to occupy the territory, discipline the population and impose themselves on leadership.

During 2024, the executive branch chose to agree to ceasefires that were mainly bilateral, and not multilateral, as demanded by organizations at the territorial and national levels, which led to numerous clashes between illegal armed actors, increasing the vulnerability of defenders and their communities, especially in rural areas. In addition, several of the armed structures showed a tendency to split up while holding negotiations and dialogues within the framework of a policy with no legal framework and an unclear strategy, known as 'total peace'.

We also defend the following thesis. The fragmentation of armed groups that took place during 2024, while this policy was being implemented, did not necessari-

ly have positive results in terms of guaranteeing human rights, as the national government has adventurously insinuated. On the contrary, although these subdivisions may lead the government to dialogue with structures at the territorial level and eventually make progress in the laying down of arms (something that has not happened to date), this approach may provoke new disputes and regrouping, amid a wave of expansion and strengthening of the illegal armed groups. This strategy of atomizing the group to engage in dialogue cannot achieve significant changes in the chronic problems of the regions that went through - and continue to go through - humanitarian crises.

While the illegal armed groups continue to deploy selective violence as they expand and confront each other, the government continues to fail in drawing the so-called red lines in the framework of negotiations and socio-legal dialogues, which reiterate the principle of distinction and allow the guarantee of the right to life and integrity of defenders as well as their exercise. In this sense, the almost maintenance of aggression rates cannot be blamed solely on paramilitaries, post-peace agreement groups, the ELN guerrilla group, alliances and criminal gangs, individual and unknown perpetrators. The national government is also responsible for



not having responded to the calls made sufficiently in advance from different sectors that advocate for human rights. Likewise, the public forces that, by action or omission, have not protected those who defend life, land and territory, but rather continue to register attacks against social leaders.

With this understanding, it was deemed appropriate to review the actions of the national government in the face of the risk warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office during 2024, many of which developed scenarios that had been exposed since previous years. This is the purpose of **Chapter 1. No prevention nor prudence**, which reviews some of the ways in which the executive branch has proceeded considering the Early Warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office. In this section, we do not limit ourselves to saying that "the warnings issued by this entity were ignored", a repetitive –and not for that reason inaccurate– diagnosis that is frequently made.

After presenting a brief account of the work undertaken by the Early Warning System, this chapter briefly discusses how its independence and autonomy has changed and argues that its strengthening makes it even more imperative for the Colombian State to respond to its calls to fulfill its duty of prevention. The above is done by both re-

viewing the risks observed in 2024 regarding human rights defenders and some misguided interventions by the national government in this area, which seemed to ignore the scenarios that arose in terms of public order.

Chapter 2, entitled Disjointed policies... do not generate change, presents an analysis of current issues that were present on the national agenda during 2024. The review of these issues, as we state, is essential to consider the progress and setbacks in the defense of human rights. In this sense, we observe what happened with the pilots of the *Action Plan of the Policy for the Dismantling of the Heir Structures of Paramilitarism*, and the implementation of the *Comprehensive Program for Female Leaders and Defenders*, as well as Decree 660 of 2018, which regulated the *Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories*.

The findings presented in this section are based on an analysis enriched by the dialogue that the Somos Defensores Program held with allied organizations, which have driven and promoted improvements in the implementation of these policies. This section also considers the territorial management tools developed during 2024, i.e., territorial development plans, which play a leading



role in the fulfillment of the duty of protection and prevention that also have local authorities as first responders. Although some progress is recognized, variables that continue to leave human rights defenders unprotected are also reiterated, such as institutional disarticulation between the national and territorial levels, funding problems and regulatory dispersion, among others.

In **Chapter 3. Reduction of numbers does not equal improvement**, we present the analysis of the aggressions registered by the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders (SIADD-HH) during 2024, which recorded a crude count of 727 aggressions and 157 murders. It presents the sectors most affected by this selective violence, the alleged responsible of the cases and the behavior of the aggressions that are periodically monitored by the Somos Defensores Program. Special emphasis is placed on murders, among other things because life is the source of other rights, and on threats, which once again register the highest rates. We also examine aspects that marked the violence during the year in question, for example, the increase in aggressions against the communal sector¹, and the increase in

cases that can be attributed to the post-peace agreement groups as the presumed perpetrators.

This report, like those from previous years, is made possible thanks to the platforms, organizations and defenders who contributed to both the registration of cases and the analysis presented by the Somos Defensores Program. Their generosity was decisive in producing this report, and we would like to acknowledge the Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office (SAT); the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Office in Colombia (OHCHR); the Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca (ACIN); the Corporación Jurídica Libertad (Freedom, Legal Corporation); the Territories for a Dignified Life Foundation; the Center for Research and Popular Education (CINEP); Sisma Woman Corporation; the Colombia Diversa (Diverse Colombia); the Development and Peace Foundation (FUNDEPAZ); the Civic Committee for Human Rights of Meta; the Corporación Compromiso (Commitment Corporation);

member of a Community Action Board - JAC, i.e. civic, non-profit organizations, constituted by citizens belonging to a community, neighborhood, group or sector of a municipality, constituted to promote an integral and sustainable development based on the exercise of participatory democracy in the management of community development.

⁶ In the conceptual framework of the SIADDHH, a communal defender-leader is a person who defends human rights as a



and the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers Collective (CAJAR).

We also thank the cooperation agencies and organizations that support our work, such as Bread for the World, Diakonia Sweden, the European Union, Amnesty International and, especially, the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Colombia,

Misereor and Global Witness. The continued support they have given to the Somos Defensores Program has allowed us to strengthen our five lines of work, the construction of our periodical publications and the visibility of the risk situation faced by human rights defenders and social leaders in Colombia.

IN MEMORY OF THE MURDERED HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

During 2024, violence took the lives of 157 human rights defenders in Colombia. From different territories and processes, they worked for their communities, to build a more just and peaceful country. The Somos Defensores Program remembers the names and profiles of those who were assassinated during the second half of 2024. We want their memories to live on, and we demand that their murders are not left in impunity.

July 1, 2024

YERI EDWIN GAITÁN

Community Action Board

(JAC, for its acronym in Spanish)

President for the Villa Colombia

Township

Jamundí, Valle del Cauca



Yeri Edwin Gaitán was an outstanding community leader, organizer of social and sports activities. He promoted the construction of roads, housing improvements and sewage services. Concerned about the presence of illegal armed groups, he promoted training in protection and self-protection for defenders. He was president of the Community Action Board of Villa Colombia, in the municipality of Jamundí, Valle del Cauca.

On July 1, 2024, at approximately 4:00 a.m., Yeri was contacted by a woman near his home, who reported a supposed humanitarian emergency.



Hours later, due to his tardiness, his wife and friends decided to go out to look for him. His body was found with 20 bullet wounds in a field in the village of Ampudia, in the rural area of Jamundí.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

JULY 7, 2024
BRUNO PAMBELÉ MORENO
Major Wise Man Hitnü
of the San José de Lipa Reservation
Arauquita, Arauca



Bruno Pambelé Moreno was a recognized indigenous leader, Major Wise Man Hitnü of the San José de Lipa Reservation located in the rural area of Arauquita, in the department of Arauca.

On July 7, 2024, Bruno was killed by armed men who entered his reservation, specifically near El Lipa, an area located on the border between the municipalities of Arauquita and Arauca. After killing the leader, the armed group prevented the access of funeral services, which is why the community had to take care of the burial.

Alleged responsible: ELN



JULY 9, 2024
MARÍA TERESA PEÑA RODRÍGUEZ
JAC Vice President
of the Sucre neighborhood
Cali, Valle del Cauca



María Teresa Peña Rodríguez was an outstanding 52-year-old community leader. Recognized for her numerous community actions, especially for the elderly and children, she organized community pots (*an activity which seeks to supply food for those in need, where the actors gather money and groceries while others cook and give the meals*), dance classes and beauty pageants with the objective of strengthening the social fabric of her community. She was a contractor for the Valle del Cauca Secretary of Education. She also served as vice-president of the Sucre neighborhood JAC, in commune 9 of the city of Cali.

On July 9, 2024, María Teresa was the victim of femicide in her home located in the Aranjuez neighborhood, in downtown Cali. Shortly before her murder, she was there with her partner, with whom she had been in a relationship for six months. María Teresa's body was found hours later with no apparent signs of violence.

Alleged responsible: Individual perpetrators



JULY 15, 2024

DIDEISON ESPINOSA

**President of the Municipal
Youth Council of Briceño
Cisneros, Antioquia**

Dideison Espinosa was a very active youth leader, president of the Municipal Youth Council, Peace Advisor and participant in the implementation of the Peace Agreement as part of the driving team of the Territorially Focused Development Program (PDET) in the municipality of Briceño, Antioquia.

On July 15, 2024, he was murdered with multiple stab wounds inside a house located in the municipality of Cisneros, Antioquia. Dideison had been the victim of threats from illegal armed groups operating in this area, a situation that forced him to leave his municipality and settle in Medellín.

Alleged responsible: Unknown



JULY 19, 2024

LUIS EDUARDO VACA LEÓN

**Member of the Association
of Peasants and Workers of the Unilla
- Itilla River -ASCATRUI-
Calamar, Guaviare**

Luis Eduardo Vaca León was a peasant leader of recognized trajectory. He was 55 years old; he was very loved by his community and a member of the Association of Farmers and Workers of the Unilla - Itilla River -AS-





CATRUÍ-, in the rural area of Calamar, Guaviare.

On July 19, 2024, Luis Eduardo was resting on his farm, located in El Balín, a sector near the town of Calamar, when he was murdered with five gunshot wounds. His son found him and proceeded to alert the authorities about this fact.

The authorities believe that his murder was related to his role as a community leader within his community.

Alleged responsible: Unknown

JULY 20, 2024

RUBÉN ANTONIO JARAMILLO CADAVID
Founder of the Network of Social and Peasant Organizations of Northern and Lower Cauca Antioquia (REDOSC) and the Association of Small-scale Miners of Northern Antioquia Sonsón, Antioquia



Rubén Antonio Jaramillo was a peasant farmer leader and recognized human rights defender in his community, a founding member of the Network of Social and Peasant Organizations of the North and Lower Cauca Antioqueño -REDOSC- and founder of the Association of Small-scale Miners Castellanos of Northern Antioquia.

He was the beneficiary of protection measures from the National Protection Unit in 2019, due to the threats he was receiving on a constant basis



and was even forced to leave his territory displaced for his activism in defense of human rights.

On July 20, 2024, during the morning hours, Rubén Antonio was shot to death by unknown individuals in a spot of the Caunzal Alto trail, in the village of Rioverde de los Montes, in Sonsón, Antioquia.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

JULY 25, 2024

EMILIO CAMPO DAGUA

**JAC Member of the La Cominera village
Corinto, Cauca**



Emilio Campo Dagua, 43, was a recognized community leader and peace signatory. He was a member of the Multiactive Agro-environmental Cooperative of Corinto -COOMACOC-, the Association for the Constitution of the Peasant Reserve Zone -ASPRO-ZONAC-, the National Association of Peasant Reserve Zones -ANZORC-, the Process of Popular Unity of the Southwest of Colombia -PUPSOC- and the Patriotic March - Cauca. He also collaborated in the Peasant Association of his municipality and belonged to the Community Action Board -JAC- of the La Cominera village, in the rural area of Corinto, Cauca.

On July 25, 2024, at 10:00 p.m., Emilio was murdered while he was in his



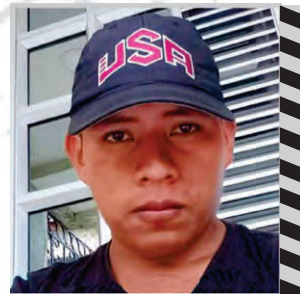
home. His body was found with several bullet impacts. The community of the sector reported that the Alleged responsible were wearing law enforcement uniforms and had their faces painted black.

Alleged responsible: unknown

JULY 31, 2024

JHON JAIRO FORASTERO MACHUCA

Indigenous Leader of the Association of the Cabildos of the Dubaza and Ankoso River, and Former Governor of the Major Indigenous Cabildo of Tearate Biaquirude Quibdó, Chocó



Jhon Jairo Forastero was a recognized indigenous leader of the Embera people, member of the Association of the Cabildos of the Dubaza and Ankoso River, and former Governor of the Major Indigenous Cabildo of Tearate Biaquirude, located in the municipality of Alto Baudó, Chocó.

During the night hours of July 31, 2024, he was murdered by armed and hooded men, who broke into his house and opened fire on him on several occasions. The house was in the Uribe neighborhood in Quibdó. An eight-year-old boy and another leader who was with Jhon Jairo were injured.

Alleged responsible: unknown



August 1, 2024
FRANKLIN VILLAFANEZ
Cultural Manager
of the Carnival of the River
Jamundí, Valle del Cauca



Franklin Villafañez, 45 years old, was a recognized artistic and cultural leader. He recreated characters and relevant events of daily life through theatrical and artistic works. He actively participated in the carnival held in the Río Viejo municipality.

On August 1, 2024, Franklin was murdered by unknown persons who shot him while he was working in a hardware store in the El Oasis neighborhood, located in the urban area of Río Viejo, in the south of the Bolívar department. Another leader in the cultural scene of the municipality was also wounded during the incident.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 2, 2024
EDGAR EDUARDO VICTORIA SEGURA
Teacher at the Montecruz Technical
Business Educational Institution
Páez, Cauca



Edgar Eduardo Victoria was a community leader, recognized for his loyalty, love, empathy and commitment to the community, especially with the children of the Vitoncó reservation. He also led actions that encouraged the participation of young people in social and political spaces in the region. He was a Math and Art Education teacher at the Montecruz Technical Business School in the village of Montecruz, located in the municipality of Páez, Cauca.

On August 2, 2024, in the afternoon, he was killed while driving his vehicle over a bridge in the Ricaurte trail in the company of two teachers and a minor. Amid the indiscriminate shooting, Edgar was shot in the head and was taken to the San Antonio de Padua Departmental Hospital in the municipality of La Plata, Huila, where he died due to the severity of his wounds.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups



AUGUST 3, 2024

DINO UL MUSICUÉ

**Territorial authority of the Amyú Kiwe
San Francisco Territory
Caloto, Cauca**



38-year-old Dino Ul Musicué was an outstanding indigenous leader. He was serving as a veredal authority in the Amyú Kiwe San Francisco territory, located in the municipality of Toribío, in the north of Cauca.

On August 3, 2024, at approximately 2:00 p.m., he was killed by armed men who shot him multiple times, causing his death. The incident occurred while he was participating in a meeting in the Huellas reservation, located in El Nilo trail, in Caloto.

Alleged responsible: unknown

AUGUST 5, 2024

RAFAEL ARCÁNGEL RAMÍREZ

**JAC President of the La Florida village
Buga, Valle del Cauca**



Rafael Arcángel Ramírez was a community leader with more than 40 years of experience in organizational processes. He distinguished himself for his work in defense of the peasantry and the territory in which he lived. He had participated in the 2008 regional elections as a candidate for the municipal council of Buga for the Polo



Democrático Alternativo party. He was president of the La Florida village Community Action Board, located in the rural area of the Buga municipality, Valle del Cauca.

On August 5, 2024, Rafael was murdered when armed individuals fired at him repeatedly. The events occurred when he was carrying out field work in the company of his 8-year-old grandson, in the sector known as El Retiro, located in the village of Frisóles, in Buga, Valle del Cauca.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

AUGUST 7, 2024
CARLOS ALBERTO ARISTIZÁBAL MORALES
JAC President
of the El Dorado Neighborhood
Pereira, Risaralda

Carlos Alberto Aristizábal Morales was a community leader recognized for his work in the repair and maintenance of the sports fields in the El Dorado neighborhood. He was the president of the Community Action Board of the El Dorado neighborhood, in Pereira. He was also a member of the Pereira Federation of Boards and delegate of the Association of Community Action Boards of Consotá.

During evening hours on August 7, 2024, Carlos was participating in a





community bingo activity with his wife, in the El Dorado neighborhood. There he was gunned down by an armed man, who had been following him and then approached him, shooting him in the head twice. The man fled on a motorcycle that was parked, waiting for him behind the police headquarters located on the south avenue. Carlos was taken to the San Joaquín de Cuba Hospital but passed away due to the nature of his wounds.

Carlos had already been a victim of constant threats since 2023, when he denounced the incursion of criminal gangs in his community and different criminal acts related to micro-traffic. Despite this scenario of risk and vulnerability, he did not have any protection scheme.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

AUGUST 7, 2024
GERCY CÁCERES FLÓREZ
JAC Vice President
of the Marne village
Zona Bananera, Magdalena



Gercy Cáceres Flórez was a recognized community leader, known for his commitment and dedication to the community. He was 72 years old and served as vice president of the Marne village Community Action Board, in the jurisdiction of the Zona Bananera municipality, Magdalena. On August 7, 2024, Gercy was executed while



riding his motorcycle. Two men, who were also riding a motorcycle, approached and shot him several times, causing his death. The events took place in the Polito village, in the rural area of Zona Bananera.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

AUGUST 8, 2024
ELIDER ANTONIO DÍAZ ARIAS
Peasant Leader
of the Peasant Association
of the Fonseca municipality
Fonseca, La Guajira



Elider Antonio Díaz Arias was a 39-year-old peasant leader and peace signatory. A member of the Fonseca Peasant Association, he carried out his reincorporation process in the former Territorial Training and Reincorporation Area -ETCR- of the Pondores village, he was part of the Atánquez Kankuama indigenous community. He was an associate of the Multiactive Cooperative for Peace of Colombia -COOMPAZCOL- and a member of the ethnic roundtable of the Fonseca municipality, in La Guajira.

On August 8, 2024, at 6:20 a.m., Elider was murdered after taking his daughter to school, when he was attacked by unknown individuals who shot him repeatedly. The incident occurred in the San Agustín neighborhood, located in the urban area of Fonseca.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 8, 2024
ISRAEL AUGUST ROMERO ROJAS
President of the Barrio Altos
del Progreso Neighborhood Housing
Associates Board
Girardot, Cundinamarca



Israel Romero Rojas was a recognized 63-year-old community leader. His work stood out for his constant denouncements of corruption, micro-trafficking, homicides and other human rights violations perpetrated by gangs dedicated to illegal land looting, also known as "tierreiros". He served as president of the Altos del Progreso Housing Association, a neighborhood located in the Barzalosa district of Girardot, in Cundinamarca.

On August 8, 2024, at 7:20 p.m., Israel was assassinated by two unknown men who broke into his home and opened fire on him, causing his death. The men escaped through the surrounding wooded area.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 10, 2024
WILFRIDO SEGUNDO IZQUIERDO ARROYO
Student leader of the Arhuaco
people and Member of the Association
of Indigenous Students Magdalena
University
Santa Marta, Magdalena



Wilfrido Segundo Izquierdo Arroyo was a young indigenous educational leader who belonged to the Arhuaco people. His community affectionately called him 'El Guajiro' or 'El Chino'. He was 21 years old and was passionate about knowledge, art and natural sustainability. He always put his profession at the service of his community and the other inhabitants of the Sierra Nevada. He was the founder of the Indigenous Students Association and a civil engineering student at the University of Magdalena in Santa Marta.

On August 10, 2024, in the afternoon, he was murdered when individuals on a motorcycle shot him repeatedly in the Ciudad Equidad neighborhood, located southeast of Santa Marta. The traditional Arhuaca authorities, the Cabildo Arhuaco del Magdalena and La Guajira, and the Platform of Human Rights Defenders, Environmental and Leadership of the Sierra Nevada, made a strong statement, rejecting his murder and demanding the institutions investigate these events.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



AUGUST 10, 2024
BEYANID GONZÁLEZ ROJAS
JAC President
of the Estanco Los Mangos
Neighborhood
Puerto Boyacá, Boyacá



Beyanid González Rojas was a 64-year-old community leader, recognized for the work she did to improve the living conditions of her community. She served as president of the Estanco Los Mangos neighborhood Community Action Board, located in the municipality of Puerto Boyacá, Boyacá.

On August 10, 2024, at 8:35 p.m., she was slaughtered by armed subjects, who entered through the back of her residence and attacked her with a knife in the neck, causing a wound that led to her death. The facts occurred in her house, located in the village of Puerto Serviez, in Puerto Boyacá.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 14, 2024
MANUEL SALVADOR SÁNCHEZ CONÓNICO
Communal Leader
Arauquita, Arauca



Manuel Salvador Sánchez Conónico was a long-time community leader, recognized for defending human rights, claiming access to land and improving living conditions for peasant farmers. He led various organizational processes, opposed extractive projects that affected the region and fought to eliminate inequalities in the territory. He developed his community work in the Community Action Board of the Miraflores de Panamá neighborhood, was a member of the Panama de Arauca United Community Action Boards -JACUP-, delegate to the Federation of Community Action Boards of the department of Arauca, and the Association of Community Action Boards of the municipality of Arauquita.

On August 14, 2024, in the morning hours, Manuel was riding his motorcycle in the village of Los Almendros, in the municipality of Arauquita. There, he was attacked by armed men who intercepted him and shot him repeatedly until his death took place. Before, Manuel had been the victim of threats by an illegal armed group that demanded him to leave the territory.

Alleged responsible: ELN



AUGUST 15, 2024

CAMILO FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ CALDERÓN

**Artist and Cultural Manager,
Member of the Rap and Hip Hop
Collective Distreestyle
Localidad Bosa, Bogotá, D. C.**



AUGUST 15, 2024

MARÍA CAMILA OSPITIA LEÓN

**Artist and Cultural Manager,
Member of the Rap and Hip Hop
Collective Distreestyle
Localidad Bosa, Bogotá, D. C.**



Camilo Fernando Sánchez Calderón was a 27-year-old young artist and cultural manager, known as 'MC CUB', a Hip Hop reference in the locality of Bosa, in the southwest of Bogotá, D.C. María Camila Ospitia León was a young environmental and cultural manager aged 22, who participated in environmental and cultural initiatives in the same locality. They were both actively involved in 'Distreestyle', a rap and hip-hop collective that was consolidated after the so-called 'social explosion' that took place in 2021.

On August 15, 2024, in the evening hours, when they were walking to a store after participating in a community garden event in the Metropolitan Park, Camilo and Camila were fatally wounded by a man on a bicycle who approached and shot them, leaving them severely injured. During the events, their friends, the community and the police requested ambulance service which never arrived. So, they



boarded a cab stopped by the police, which took the victims to the hospital in Bosa. Minutes later, the doctors reported that Camilo and Camila had arrived at the hospital without vital signs and had passed away.

Months before the events, Camilo, Camila and the collectives had denounced harassment perpetrated by the public force and illegal armed groups.

Alleged responsible: criminal gangs

AUGUST 16, 2024
YEIMER RODOLFO ACERO PINEDA
JAC President
of the Santa Isabel village
Mapiripán, Meta

Yeimer Rodolfo Acero Pineda was a recognized worker in the palm sector and JAC president of the Santa Isabel village, located in the municipality of Puerto Concordia, Meta department.

Yeimer was assassinated during the morning hours of August 16, 2024, in the El Mielón sector, rural area of the municipality of Mapiripán.



Alleged responsible: criminal gangs



AUGUST 18, 2024
VÍCTOR ALFONSO YULE MEDINA
JAC President
of the Pueblo Viejo village
Toribío, Cauca



Víctor Alfonso Yule Medina was a 36-year-old community leader, recognized for his commitment to the organizational processes and his active participation in the territorial care points. He was an indigenous guard of the ancestral territory and a member of the Nasa people. He served as president of the Pueblo Viejo Community Action Board in Toribío.

On August 18, 2024, at 8:20 p.m., Víctor Alfonso was murdered by armed men who arrived unexpectedly and shot him several times in the village of Pueblo Viejo, rural area of the Toribío municipality. The assailants fled with unknown destination, while the indigenous guard initiated the pursuit, unsuccessfully.

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



AUGUST 19, 2024
UBER NOGUERA ESPAÑA
Legal representative of the March 26
Viviendista Association and Councilor for
the reincorporation
of the Comunes Party - Dagua
Dagua, Valle del Cauca



Uber Noguera España, a 41-year-old community leader, was the legal representative of the March 26 Viviendista Association, where he contributed to the development and management of housing projects. He was a peace signatory, known for his commitment to social integration, and supported other ex-combatants in their transition to civilian life and the progress of their community. In addition, he was a Reincorporation Counselor for the Comunes Party in the municipality of Dagua, Valle del Cauca.

On August 19, 2024, Uber was spending time with his family at his farm located in El Queremal, a rural area of the Dagua municipality. While there, three hooded men with long guns burst into his house, tied up his family members and took him away, and minutes later they shot him several times with firearms. Uber was found alive on the banks of the Dagua River, where his family and the community tried to help him.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups



AUGUST 23, 2024

WILLIS GUILLERMO ROBINSON SÁNCHEZ

**JAC Delegate Member
of the La Ceiba village
Puerto Rondón, Arauca**



Willis Guillermo Robinson Sánchez was a community leader recognized for seeking the improvement of rural roads in his territory. He was a JAC member for the La Ceiba trail and held the position of alternate prosecutor for ASOJUNTAS.

On August 23, 2024, in the morning hours, he was murdered by armed men who arrived at his residence and opened fire on him repeatedly until his death was caused. The events occurred in the El Centro neighborhood of Puerto Rondón, Arauca.

Willis had been the victim of a kidnapping on November 14, 2023, in events that took place after he had denounced the dispossession of his farm, called "El Corozo", also in a rural area of Puerto Rondón. Willis had been forced to move because of these events.

Alleged responsible: ELN



AUGUST 26, 2024
CARLOS EDUARDO CERQUERA
Pro-Capilla President
La Plata, Huila



Carlos Eduardo Cerquera was a 39-year-old community leader, recognized in his community for being the president of Pro Capilla and for having been a council candidate for the Democratic Center (political) party during the last local elections in the municipality of La Plata, Huila.

On August 26, 2024, Carlos Eduardo was having a conversation with friends and acquaintances in a commercial establishment, when men forcibly took him out of the place and took him to a wooded area, where they shot him four times in the head.

Carlos Eduardo had been threatened and forcibly displaced from his land and the village where he lived in January 2024.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups



AUGUST 27, 2024

OSCAR JAVIER BERNAL GUERRERO
Corocito village JAC President
Tame, Arauca

Oscar Javier Bernal Guerrero was an outstanding community leader who served as president of the Corocito village community action board, in the jurisdiction of Tame, Arauca.



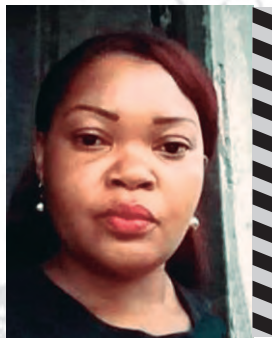
Oscar was murdered on August 27, 2024, at 6:30 a.m., in the sector known as La Herradura Turística, located in the Gualabao village in Tame, Arauca.

Alleged responsible: unknown

AUGUST 27, 2024

LUZ BERILIA CHALÁ CÓRDOBA
Member of the Network
of Mothers and Caregivers of Murdered
Young People in Quibdó
Quibdó, Chocó

Luz Berilia Chalá Córdoba was a well-known victims' leader and human rights defender. She was a member of the Network of Mothers and Caregivers of Young People Murdered in Quibdó. She supported the creation of spaces for psychosocial care for families who had lost their children due to the armed conflict. In 2022, her son, Brayan Smith Palacios Chalá, was murdered in the context of the conflict, an event that motivated her leadership.





On August 27, 2024, in the morning hours, Luz Berilia was assassinated by hired killers who attacked her while she was in her business premises, located in the Huapango neighborhood of Quibdó.

Alleged responsible: unknown

AUGUST 29, 2024

CARLOS ANDRÉS ASCUÉ TUMBO

**Local political educational coordinator
of the Pueblo Nuevo Reservation,
Sat Tama Kiwe
Caldono, Cauca**



Carlos Andrés Ascué Tumbo was a 30-year-old indigenous leader, served as coordinator of the Pueblo Nuevo Local Education Council and was an active indigenous guard of the Sat Tama Kiwe reservation in Caldono, Cauca.

On August 29, 2024, at 4:10 p.m., Carlos Andrés was at the gas station in the Pescador village, filling up his motorcycle, when two armed men arrived at the place and shot him several times, causing his death immediately. The perpetrators stole his motorcycle and fled towards the trails of Caimito and El Socorro. Months before, Carlos Andres had been declared a military target by an illegal armed group.

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



AUGUST 30, 2024
JORGE LUIS ÁVILA JIMÉNEZ
Community Leader
Cáceres, Antioquia

Jorge Luis Ávila Jiménez was a community leader, who developed his leadership with reduced mobility. He participated in the United States Agency for International Development Program (USAID, for its acronym in Spanish) Siembra de Comunicación No Violenta (Sowing Nonviolent Communication) and was a workshop leader in other social processes in the rural area of Cáceres, Antioquia.

On August 30, 2024, in the afternoon, Jorge was talking with another person in a commercial establishment. He was killed when unknown armed individuals approached and shot him repeatedly, leading to his death. The events occurred in the town of Puerto Bélgica. Jorge had stated days before that he was afraid for his life, without clarifying the reasons for his fear.

Alleged responsible: unknown



AUGUST 31, 2024
BRAYAN CAMILO SEVILLANO GUANGA
Member of the Awá Tortugana Telembí
Indigenous Reservation Guard
Barbacoas, Nariño

Brayan Camilo Sevillano Guanga was a 19-year-old indigenous leader, member of the indigenous guard of the Awá Tortugana Telembí Reservation in Barbacoas, Nariño.





On August 31, 2024, at 1:00 p.m., Brayan Camilo was in his home when armed men arrived, tied him up in front of his family and took him away. After this, he was killed with several gunshot wounds to his head and his body was abandoned in the El Peje trail, on one of the roads that communicates with the municipality of Barbacoas, in Nariño. During the events, the armed men insistently inquired about Jhon Jairo Cuasaluzán, another indigenous man who was also killed on the same day.

Brayan Camilo was a survivor of the massacre and forced displacement of the Tortugaña community in 2009.

Alleged responsible: unknown

SEPTEMBER 1, 2024
GERMÁN RÍOS CIFUENTES
Líder LGBTIQ+
Buga, Valle del Cauca



German Ríos Cifuentes was a 55-year-old recognized leader and rights activist who belonged to the LGBTIQ+ community in the municipality of Buga, Valle del Cauca. On September 1, 2024, in the evening hours, German was hanging out with friends outside his home in the Fuenmayor neighborhood of Buga. He was murdered there when armed men arrived and shot him, thus ending his life.

Alleged responsible: unknown



SEPTEMBER 9, 2024
JERMÍN LUIS PADILLA VALDEZ
Ethno-tourist Guide and Rap Singer
María la Baja, Bolívar

Jermín Luis Padilla Valdez was an outstanding community leader, composer and Rap singer in the Palenque language, artistically known as “Jermín MC”. He was 34 years old, father of two children and one of the best ethno-tourist guides of San Basilio de Palenque in Bolívar. Recognized in his community for educating children and young people in Palenque culture and Rap, a musical genre he used to defend the traditions of the Palenque region and the Caribbean.



On September 8, 2024, at approximately 11:00 p.m., Jermín was at his home when he received a call, in which he was called out and he left without saying where he was going. An hour later, his relatives were informed that Jermín was in a remote area of San Pablo, in María La Baja. He was found there with two stab wounds. He was taken to a medical center but arrived with no vital signs and was declared dead.

Alleged responsible: unknown



SEPTEMBER 16, 2024
JUAN DE DIOS GRACIANO TUBERQUIA
JAC Member of the La Cuchilla village
Apartadó, Antioquia

Juan de Dios Graciano, aged 60, was a recognized community leader. He was a JAC member in the La Cuchilla village, located in the town of San José de Apartadó, Antioquia.



On September 16, 2024, during morning time, Juan de Dios was murdered by unknown individuals near his house. His body was found by neighbors on the bank of a stream with several wounds from blows and gunshots. The community had to lift the body and take it to the urban center of the village. It should be noted that the incident occurred one day after the official constitution of the San José de Apartadó Peasant Reserve Zone.

Alleged responsible: unknown

SEPTEMBER 17, 2024
JOSÉ JOAQUÍN AGUILAR NADJAR
President of the National Union
of Health and Social Security
-SINDESS- Aracataca Section
Aracataca, Magdalena

José Joaquín Aguilar Nadjar was 53 years old and a recognized union leader. He stood out as a defender of





labor rights and worked as a security guard at the Luisa Santiaga Márquez Hospital. He served as president of the National Union of Health and Social Security -SINDESS- in the municipality of Aracataca, Magdalena.

On September 17, 2024, at 6:00 a.m., José Joaquín was killed by hired assassins who were riding a motorcycle and shot him repeatedly. In their escape, the assassins left a sign with the initials of the Gaitanistas Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC). The events occurred at the exit of the hospital in Aracataca, after finishing the night's work.

Days before, José Joaquín had denounced acts of corruption within the hospital, for which he had received death threats. The occurrence of these events led to statements of rejection by the Human Rights Defenders Platform (PDHAL) and the National Health and Social Security Union (SINDESS).

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries



SEPTEMBER 19, 2024
LUIS OBDULIO RAMÓN GÓMEZ
Member of the Board of Directors of the
Cubará Cocoa Growers' Association
Saravena, Arauca



59-year-old Luis Obdulio Ramón Gómez was an outstanding peasant and community leader, member of the board of directors of the Cubará Cocoa Growers Association, he also participated in the Community Action Board of the Fatima village and in the Cubará Farmers Association. He was recognized for his leadership in the rural area, and resided in the municipality of Cubará, Boyacá.

On August 12, 2024, he was kidnapped by armed men, who broke into his farm, located in the trail of Fátima, in the jurisdiction of Cubará. The community insisted on his release, but it was not granted.

On September 16, armed men identified as part of the ELN published a video showing Luis Obdulio alive, reading a communiqué under pressure, identifying him as a member of the Clandestine Communist Party of Colombia - PC3 -. On September 19, 2024, his corpse was found with numerous bullet wounds near a road in the Puerto Rico village, in Saravena, Arauca.

Alleged responsible: ELN



SEPTEMBER 21, 2024
JULIO ZALABATA LUQUE
Mamo, founder, conciliator
and traditional authority
of the Arhuaca Kwanimun
Pueblo Bello, Cesar



Julio Zalabata Luque was a 72-year-old well-known indigenous leader, mamo, founder and traditional indigenous authority. He had the role of conciliator for conflict resolution within his community. He was part of the Arhuaca Kwanimun community in Pueblo Bello, Cesar.

On September 21, 2024, Julio left during the morning hours to run personal errands. While he was traveling on the road that connects the San Quintín and Monte Grande villages, he was attacked and beaten to death with a club by unknown individuals. His body was found around noon by local inhabitants, without the belongings he was carrying that day, which according to his son's account consisted of cash, a poporo (*a vessel used by the indigenous cultures of South America to store lime and coca leaves*) and an Arhuaco hat.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators

**SEPTEMBER 23, 2024****ERNEY NOA PAPA**

**Sub-coordinator of the Indigenous Guard
of the Siona El Tablero reservation
Puerto Leguizamo, Putumayo**



Erney Noa Papa was a recognized indigenous leader who served as sub-coordinator of the indigenous guard of the Siona El Tablero Reservation, in the municipality of Puerto Leguizamo, Putumayo. On September 23, 2024, Erney was murdered by armed men who shot him several times, causing his death. The events occurred in the port of the Resguardo Siona El Tablero.

On September 21, 2024, days before the murder, Erney was returning home after a day's work when he was held against his will by unknown men. Faced with this situation, the directors of the reservation decided to mobilize to demand his release and, although they did not receive an explanation for his detention, they managed to get him released thanks to the pressure exercised by the community.

Alleged responsible: criminal alliances



SEPTEMBER 24, 2024

HEBER RIVERA MÉNDEZ

**JAC President of the Venus village
Tuluá, Valle del Cauca**

Heber Rivera Méndez, 58 years old, was a recognized community leader and farmer who served as president of Venus village Community Action Board, rural area of Tuluá, Valle del Cauca. Previously, he had also held the position of president of the Peasant Workers Association of Valle del Cauca (ASTRACAVA). On September 24, 2024, Heber was killed by unknown persons who shot him repeatedly until causing his death. His body was found during daybreak hours in his house, located in Chamuscado, in the rural area of Tuluá.

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



SEPTEMBER 24, 2024

DIDIER ALEXANDER VARGAS GUERRERO

**Coordinator of the El Progreso village
JAC Sports Secretariat Office
Araucaria, Arauca**

Didier Alexander Vargas Guerrero was a recognized community leader. He served as coordinator of the Sports Secretariat of the El Progreso village Community Action Board of El



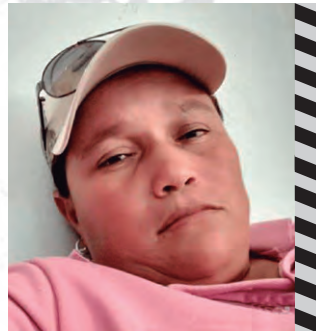


Progreso, in Puerto Rondón, Arauca. On September 24, 2024, Didier was killed by unknown assailants in a place on a road between Caño Tigre and La Arenada, in a rural area of the municipality of Arauquita. According to the Municipal Legal Representative Office of Puerto Rondón, Didier had been victim of forced displacements several times.

Alleged responsible: ELN

SEPTEMBER 29, 2024
ROXENDA SANGÍNEO AGUILAR
Community Leader
Barranco de Loba, Bolívar

Roxenda Sangíneo Aguilar was a recognized community leader of 43 years, recognized for her commitment to the welfare of the El Banco community. She was the former JAC president of the Santa Rosa neighborhood in the municipality of El Banco, Magdalena.



On September 28, 2024, Roxenda was forcefully taken away when she left her house located in the urban area of El Banco. On September 29, 2024, her lifeless body was found by inhabitants of the El Torito trail, in Barranco de Loba, Bolivar, exhibiting several gunshots.

Alleged responsible: unknown



SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

LISÍMACO ZAMUDIO VANEGAS

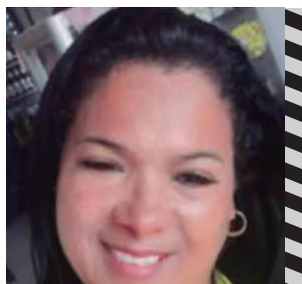
**JAC President of the Lejanías village
Yondó, Antioquia**



SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

JOHANA PATRICIA SEPÚLVEDA

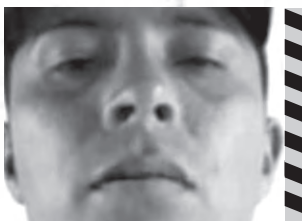
**JAC Secretary of the Lejanías village
-JAC- de la Vereda Lejanías
Yondó, Antioquia**



SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

JHON FREDY PÉREZ

**JAC Vice President
of the Lejanías village
Yondó, Antioquia**



Lisímaco Zamudio Vanegas was a recognized community leader, 52 years old, born in Bogotá. He had been living in Cantagallo for more than 20 years, where he was very much loved by the community of the Lejanías trail. He was JAC president of the Lejanías trail. Johana Patricia Sepúlveda was 45 years old and was affectionately known as 'Nani'. She had been a social leader in her community for more than 20 years, denounced forced recruitment in her territory and served as secretary for the Community Action Board of the Lejanías trail. And Jhon Fredy Pérez was 31 years old and one of the most outstanding young leaders being formed in the region. He was the vice-president of the Lejanías trail Community Action Board, in the municipality of Yondó, Antioquia.



On September 30, 2024, Lisímaco, Johana and Jhon Fredy were executed by armed men as they were driving to Barrancabermeja. On September 29, 2024, one day earlier, there was a battle between illegal armed groups in the border area between Cantagallo and Yondó. In this context, the murdered members of the Community Action Board were forced into a pickup truck that was being used as a school bus. Subsequently, under threat of death, a member of an illegal armed group handed them the body of a combatant with the order to take it to the next village. When they arrived at that destination, another actor told them that they had to take the body to Barrancabermeja, being forced to continue their journey, where they were intercepted and murdered in the sector known as La Rompida.

Alleged responsible: post-peace agreement groups



OCTOBER 3, 2024

JAMES ALBERTO ARBOLEDA

**LGBTIQ+ leader and distinguished
professor of the Administrative
and Economic Sciences Faculty
of the Tecnológico de Antioquia
Medellín, Antioquia**



James Alberto Arboleda was a prominent leader and defender of the LGBTIQ+ movement in Medellín. He was a professor at the Administrative and Economic Sciences Faculty of Tecnológico de Antioquia.

On October 3, 2024, James Alberto's relatives reported his disappearance to the authorities. After a few hours of searching, his body was found in the Cerro El Volador Park, west of Medellín, after a call reported that someone had rolled down the hill. James' body presented several stab wounds. Upon arrival, the authorities also found a man with several wounds. This person said that he had entered the park with James on two motorcycles and that while there, armed men intimidated them to rob them, and when James resisted, they wounded him several times and threw him down the hill.

Authorities have hypothesized that what happened is an "act of social intolerance", since most of James' belongings were at the scene of the incident.

Alleged responsible: unknown



OCTOBER 3, 2024
JAIRO JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ RUEDA
 Lejanías village JAC President
 of the Working Committee
 Tame, Arauca

Jairo José Rodríguez Rueda was a recognized community leader, who served as president of the working committee for the Lejanías village Community Action Board, in the municipality of Tame, Arauca. On October 3, 2024, Jairo José was assassinated by unknown individuals. The events occurred in the Lejanías village, on the border between the municipalities of Tame and Arauquita.

Alleged responsible: ELN



OCTOBER 5, 2024
ANDRÉS ERAZO
 Cultural Manager and Founder of the
 Soles de Micay folkloric group
 Argelia, Cauca

Andrés Erazo was a recognized 42-year-old community and cultural leader. He was the founder of the dance group 'Soles de Micay'. He worked as a dance teacher in several educational institutions in the municipality, as a promoter of sports dance and as a member of the Civil Defense. In addition, he provided support in the realization of the carnivals and the patron saint festivities of the municipality of Argelia, Cauca.





On October 5, 2024, in the afternoon, Andrés was murdered by unknown assailants on a motorcycle, who shot him several times in the central park of the Argelia municipality.

Alleged responsible: unknown

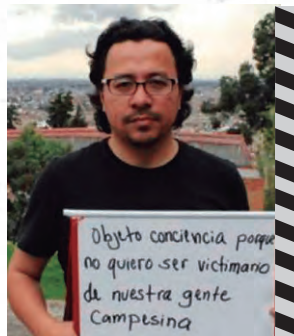
OCTOBER 5, 2024

MARTÍN EMILIO RODRÍGUEZ COLORADO

Human Rights Activist

Locality Chapinero, Bogotá, D.C.

Martín Emilio Rodríguez Colorado was a recognized activist and human rights defender of 51 years, he was an active member of the Antimilitarist Youth Network of Medellín and one of the first promoters of the Conscientious Objection Movement in Colombia. He was also an official of the Presidential Council for Human Rights. On October 5, 2024, in the evening hours, Martín was walking down an avenue in Chapinero, Bogotá, when he was murdered by unknown perpetrators in circumstances that have not yet been clarified.



Alleged responsible: unknown

**OCTOBER 6, 2024**

GUSTAVO ANTONIO LOZADA ZAMBRANO
El Cesar village JAC President
Araucuita, Arauca

Gustavo Antonio Lozada Zambrano was a community leader who served as president of the El Cesar Community Action Board. He was also an equity conciliator in the municipality of Tame, Arauca. On October 6, 2024, Gustavo was murdered by unknown gunmen, who shot him repeatedly and then fled the scene. The events occurred in the urban center of Puerto Jordán, in Araucuita.



Alleged responsible: ELN

OCTOBER 7, 2024

DANIEL NOLAVITA
Authority of the Kogui Community
Cherua-Tunañgaxa
Ciénaga, Magdalena

Daniel Nolavita, 22 years old, was a recognized indigenous leader. He actively participated in the peaceful takeover of the indigenous communities in Santa Marta. He was an authority of the Kogui Cherua-Tunañgaxa community located in the rural area of Ciénaga, Magdalena.





On September 3, 2024, Daniel was forcibly taken away when armed men arrived at his home, dragging him and his wife off to an unknown destination. The next day, his wife was released. Despite humanitarian action and advocacy by various organizations and institutions for his return, on October 7, 2024, Daniel was found dead by members of his community.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

OCTOBER 8, 2024

JAIME VARGAS RONCANCIO

Community leader, Founder of Rompiendo Fronteras (*Breaking Borders*)

- Egipto Neighborhood

Locality La Candelaria, Bogotá, D.C.



Jaime Roncancio was a well-known community leader, aged 39. The community affectionately called him 'Calabazo'. He was the founder and manager of the Rompiendo Fronteras project in Barrio Egipto, in Bogotá D.C. The purpose of his activism was to change the history and perception of this sector of the city, which has been plagued by territorial disputes between criminal gangs. On October 8, 2024, Jaime was murdered in events that have yet to be clarified.

Alleged responsible: unknown



OCTOBER 13, 2024

FERNEY APONTE

**Coordinator of the San Joaquín village
JAC Guard
Florida, Valle del Cauca**



Ferney Aponte was a renowned peasant leader and human rights defender. He was coordinator of the San Joaquín village Peasant Guard of the Community Action Board, coordinator of the Peasant Guard of the Florida municipality and member of the Florida - Valle Peasant Association.

On October 13, 2024, at 7:30 p.m., Ferney was sharing with some of his family members in a commercial establishment in the San Joaquín neighborhood, where he lived, when a battle broke out between two illegal armed groups. Amid the crossfire, Ferney was hit several times, which led to his death.

Alleged responsible: unknown

OCTOBER 16, 2024

DIDIER YESID VÉLEZ OGARI

**Embera Chami Indigenous Guard
for La Esperanza Chapter
Alcalá, Valle del Cauca**



Didier Yesid Vélez Ogari was a 21-year-old indigenous leader, human rights defender and active member of the Indigenous Guard of the La Espe-



ranza Embera Chamí Chapter, located in the rural area of the Alcalá municipality, Valle del Cauca. On October 16, 2024, Didier Yesid's body was found with several bullet wounds and signs of torture in a rural area of Alcalá. Previously, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia -ONIC- had denounced the systematic aggressions being committed by the different armed actors against the inhabitants of the La Esperanza Chapter.

Alleged responsible: unknown

OCTOBER 16, 2024
JUAN DIEGO CUBIDES
Vice President
for the El Bagre Association of People
with Disabilities and Victims
El Bagre, Antioquia



At 25, Juan Diego Cubides was a young human rights defender and community leader. He served as vice president of the Association of Persons with Disabilities and Victims of the municipality. He promoted the initiative "La Vida Sobre Ruedas" (Life on Wheels), and was the auditor of the Villa Echeverri neighborhood JAC, in the El Bagre municipality, Antioquia.

On October 16, 2024, at approximately 12:00 p.m., Juan Diego was execu-



ted while he was in an establishment located in the Villa Echeverri neighborhood, when two unknown individuals shot him repeatedly.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

OCTOBER 18, 2024

NELSON JAVIER PÉREZ VARGAS

**Peasant Leader of the Coffee Sector
Chaparral, Tolima**

Recognized peasant leader Nelson Javier Perez Vargas, 41 years old, was well-known in the community as 'Kuki'. His work stood out throughout the coffee growing area, in rural Chaparral, Tolima, and he was a candidate for the council of the municipality in the last regional elections. On October 18, 2024, Nelson was at his farm, located in the El Tibet village. There, he was assassinated when two armed individuals shot him indiscriminately, causing his death.



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



OCTOBER 20, 2024

JOSÉ ALIRIO PIRABÁN CATAÑO

**Community Leader and Councilman
of the Municipality of Paya
Paya, Boyacá**



José Alirio Pirabán Cataño, aged 30 by the time of his death, was a recognized community leader, popularly known as “Yiyo”, always at the service of the Paya inhabitants. He served as councilman of the municipality, for the Indigenous and Social Alternative Movement (Movimiento Alternativo Indígena y Social -MAIS-) in Paya, Boyacá.

On October 18, 2024, José Alirio forcibly disappeared when armed men intercepted him and forced him to leave with them, while he was traveling from the Morcote village to the urban center of Paya. On October 20, 2024, after an intense search by the community and municipal authorities, his lifeless body was found with several gunshot wounds in the Llano Miguel sector, 15 kilometers from the town center.

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

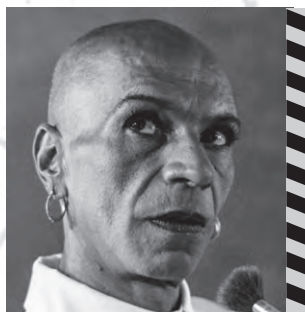


OCTOBER 20, 2024
KARIS SALDARRIAGA
LGBTIQ+ leader
Caldas, Antioquia

Karis Saldarriaga was a 61-year-old trans woman. Recognized for her leadership and activism within the LGBTIQ+ community in the Aburrá Valley. She was one of the protagonists of the book 'Locas de pueblo: maricas mayores en los municipios de Antioquia' (Queers of the town: elder gay people in the municipalities of Antioquia) where she narrated her story and struggles against the social, moral, religious and political violence she had to go through in Antioquian society.

On October 20, 2024, Karis was murdered inside her apartment located in the municipality of Caldas, Antioquia. Her body was found with several stab wounds. The alert about the facts was given by a neighbor who heard strange noises before sunrise.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators



OCTOBER 28, 2024
CARLOS JEISON JIMÉNEZ GUTIÉRREZ
Vice President of the El Turpial Community Action Board, Member of the Association of the War Handicapped Ex-Combatants, Elderly and High-Cost Illnesses National Committee -CONELAEC
Mesetas, Meta

Carlos Jeison Jiménez Gutiérrez was a prominent community leader and peace signatory. He served as vi-





ce-president of the Community Action Board for the El Turpial neighborhood in Mesetas. In addition, Carlos was in the process of reincorporation in the ETCR Mariana Páez and was a member of the National Committee of the War Handicapped Ex-Combatants, Elderly and High-Cost Illnesses National Committee -CONELAEC

On October 28, 2024, Jeison forcibly disappeared by armed men in the El Turpial village, who abducted him towards an unknown destination. Hours later, his corpse was found by neighbors of the sector.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

OCTOBER 31, 2024

GUSTAVO TAQUINÁS

**Kiwe the' traditional physician
El Tablón, Jambaló, Cauca**

Gustavo Taquinás was a recognized 66-year-old indigenous leader, ancestral knowledgeable, traditional doctor -Kiwe the'-. He was married to Evangelina Quiguanás Quebrada, 50 years old, with whom he had a 6-year-old daughter. They all belonged to the Nasa indigenous reservation of Jambaló, in the department of Cauca.



On October 31, 2024, at approximately 5:00 a.m., several neighbors of the sector reported hearing gunshots



near Gustavo's farm, located in El Tablón, rural area of Jambaló. The neighbors went to the place and found the deceased bodies of Gustavo and Evangelina, both shot, and the couple's daughter was unconscious.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

NOVEMBER 1, 2024

ALVEIRO CAICEDO BARRAGÁN

**President of the Alto Cabalalalía JAC
and Coordinator of the Human Rights
Secretariat of -ASOJUNTAS-
Tame, Arauca**



Alveiro Caicedo Barragán was a recognized community leader. He served as president for the Alto Cabalalalía Community Action Board (JAC) and as coordinator of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Community Action Boards Association (ASOJUNTAS) in the municipality of Tame, Arauca.

On November 1, 2024, Alveiro was murdered with several gunshot wounds near the village of El Triunfo, in the rural area of Tame. Alveiro had previously received death threats and had been forcibly displaced by armed groups in the region.

Alleged responsible: ELN



NOVEMBER 3, 2024

DARWIN FALLA TETEYÉ

**Environmental Leader and Indigenous
Teacher of the Fortunato Really
Educational Institution
Solano, Caquetá**

Darwin Falla Teteyé was an environmental leader. He worked as a teacher at the Fortunato Really Educational Institution, promoted environmental care and the preservation of indigenous customs. He belonged to the indigenous community of the Puerto Zábalo-Los Monos reservation of the Uitoto people, located in Solano, Caquetá. On November 3, 2024, Darwin was attacked with a firearm in the sector known as Los Estrechos, in a rural area of Solano, Caquetá. The perpetrators remain unknown.



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

NOVEMBER 5, 2024

EMANUEL JOSÉ OCA CUSPIÁN

**Indigenous Guard and Teacher
of the Education Program of the Regional
Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
Inzá, Cauca**

Emanuel José Oca Cuspián was a recognized indigenous leader, member of the Indigenous Guard of Tierradentro, teacher, artisan and defender of life, territory and culture of the Nasa Páez-Huila indigenous reservation,





located between the departments of Cauca and Huila.

On November 5, 2024, at 6:50 a.m., Emanuel was riding his motorcycle to the rural school of Lomitas, near the municipal capital of Inzá. There he was assaulted by armed men who shot him seven times. Before that day, Emanuel had received three death threats and had been declared a military target by an illegal armed group.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

NOVEMBER 5, 2024

WILLIAM MOLINA

**General Secretary of Alternative
Transport Workers National Union
-SINTRAL-
Cali, Valle del Cauca**

William Molina, a recognized 52-year-old union leader, led the search for fair and alternative conditions for the circulation of buses and vans in the city. He defended the formalization and integration of collective public transportation with the Western Integrated Mass Transit System -MIO- in Cali.

On November 5, 2024, in the afternoon, William was murdered by unknown assailants who shot him repeatedly while he was buying spare parts for his vehicle in the San Nicolás neighborhood, located in downtown Cali. On August 29, 2024, his life had been threatened along with other lea-





ders, but did not receive a response from the authorities regarding the imminent risk.

Alleged responsible: individual perpetrators

NOVEMBER 5, 2024

JIMMY ALEJANDRO ROSERO CHÁVEZ
Municipal Human Rights Officer
of Cumbitara
Cumbitara, Nariño



Jimmy Alejandro Rosero Chávez stood out for his work for the respect of human rights in his town and was the Municipal Human Rights Officer of Cumbitara, located in the north of the Nariño department.

On the afternoon of November 5, 2024, Jimmy Alejandro was in a meeting with several people from the community in the village of Las Piedras, rural area of Cumbitara, when armed men burst into the place, took him by force and put him in a van that drove off in an unknown direction. Hours later, his body was found in the sector known as Puente Rojo (Red Bridge) in the municipality's jurisdiction. By the time the authorities proceeded to the removal of the body, a policeman was injured, since explosives had been left in it. According to information from the entities, Jimmy Alejandro had been threatened weeks before. The Ombudsman's Office issued a statement regretting and rejecting the murder.

Alleged responsible: Post-peace agreement groups

**NOVEMBER 6, 2024**

RODOLFO ENRIQUE RIVERA TARAZONA
JAC Vice President of the La Bendición
de Dios Human Settlement
Barrancabermeja, Santander



Rodolfo Enrique Rivera Tarazona was a recognized community leader, aged 50. He was a great neighbor, actively supporting the management of resources and improvements for the development and welfare of the community of La Bendición de Dios. He served as JAC vice president of the human settlement La Bendición de Dios, located in commune 7 of Barrancabermeja, Santander.

On November 6, 2024, at 8:00 p.m., Rodolfo was murdered by unknown men who approached him and fired five shots at him. At the time of the facts, Rodolfo was holding a baby girl in his arms, whom he protected with his back so that she would not get hurt. Afterwards, he was taken to a medical center where he died due to the seriousness of his wounds.

Alleged responsible: unknown



NOVEMBER 9, 2024

JOSÉ LUIS HERNÁNDEZ

**Member of ASOJUNTAS Casanare
Yopal, Casanare**

José Luis Hernández was a prominent community leader in Yopal. He was a community leader in the El Morro village and was also an ASOJUNTAS leader, Casanare branch.



On September 26, 2024, José Luis was in the La Amistad neighborhood in Yopal when armed men approached him to rob him and then shot him, leaving him seriously injured. Although he survived, the complexity of his wounds required his transfer to a medical center in Bogotá where, on November 9, 2024, he finally perished.

Alleged responsible: unknown

NOVEMBER 15, 2024

MANUEL MOYA VILLARREAL

**El Trébol village JAC President
El Banco, Magdalena**

Manuel Moya Villarreal was a 36-year-old community leader, professionally a mechanic, and was the president of the El Trébol Community Action Board, located in the rural area of the El Banco municipality in Magdalena.





On November 15, 2024, at night, Manuel received a call and left his house on foot heading to the Sabana de las Flores village, on the road that leads from El Banco to Chimichagua. He was fatally shot by two men on a motorcycle at a billiard room located in a sector known as El Quiebrapatas. One of them shot Manuel, who unsuccessfully tried to flee and was repeatedly impacted, resulting in his death on the spot.

Alleged responsible: unknown

NOVEMBER 17, 2024
OVÉIMAR YIVAN RAMOS FERNÁNDEZ
JAC Representative
of the El Carmelo village
Caloto, Cauca



Peasant and human rights defender Ovéimar Yivan Ramos Fernández was a recognized young community leader, 32 years old. He was a JAC representative for the El Carmelo Village in Caloto, Cauca. On November 17, 2024, at 7:00 a.m., Ovéimar left his house headed to shop for groceries. After an hour with no news about him, his family began to search for him, finding his lifeless body by the side of a road with two bullet wounds.

Alleged responsible: unknown



NOVEMBER 18, 2024

ISIDORO BAUTISTA ORTIZ

Director of the Artisanal Fishermen's Association -ASOGUACIMO-, Territorial Coordinator of the Association of People Affected by the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project -ASOQUIMBO- Campoalegre, Huila



Isidoro Bautista Ortiz was a well-known environmental leader and a 47-year-old artisanal fisherman. He was a board member of the Association of Artisanal Fishermen -ASOGUACIMO- and territorial coordinator of the Association of People Affected by the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project -ASOQUIMBO- in the department of Huila.

On November 16, 2024, Isidoro was in a commercial establishment located in the town of Campoalegre, Huila. There, two men on a motorcycle shot him several times, leaving him seriously wounded. He was taken to the municipality's health care center and then to the Hernando Moncaleano Perdomo University Hospital in the city of Neiva. On November 18, 2024, Isidoro died due to the severity of his injuries. In addition, he had already publicly stated that he had been the victim of threats against his life, and he did not receive any response from the authorities.

Alleged responsible: unknown



NOVEMBER 21, 2024

STEVEN ANDRÉS FAJARDO MONROY

**Journalist and Broadcaster
at Triunfadora Stereo Radio Station
Puerto Triunfo, Antioquia**

Steven Andrés Fajardo Monroy was a 39-year-old renowned community leader and journalist. He was a broadcaster for the community radio station Triunfadora Stereo, a radio station in Magdalena Medio, in the municipality of Puerto Triunfo, Antioquia.



On November 21, 2024, Steven was in front of a chain store in Doradal, jurisdiction of Puerto Triunfo. He was murdered by unknown perpetrators who approached him and, without mediating a word, opened fire on him repeatedly. In addition, Steven had been the victim of an attack in 2018 in La Dorada, Caldas.

Alleged responsible: unknown

NOVEMBER 23, 2024

LIDA KATHERINE ROJAS TORRES

**Communal Leader
of the Plan Brisas village
Aguazul, Casanare**



Lida Katherine Rojas Torres was a recognized community leader, mother of a 9-year-old son and owner of the MIMEDIC IPS company. She worked as a human rights defender, leader and businesswoman in the health sector in Aguazul, Casanare.



On November 23, 2024, during the morning, Lida was called by persons who identified themselves as members of the ELN in the La Carbonera sector, El Triunfo district. At approximately midday, her body was found by inhabitants of the sector with several bullet wounds.

Alleged responsible: ELN

NOVEMBER 28, 2024

LORENZO PASCAL GUANGA

**Deputy Governor of the Anza Mapí
community Indigenous Awá Reservation
El Gran Sábalo
Tumaco, Nariño**



Lorenzo Pascal Guanga was a respected indigenous leader and father of two children. He served as deputy governor of the Anza Mapí community, which is part of the El Gran Sábalo Awá indigenous reservation, located between the municipalities of Barbacoas and Tumaco, in the department of Nariño.

On November 24, 2024, Lorenzo was reported forcibly disappeared while on his way to his place of work in the Awá Quejuambi Feliciano reservation, in rural Tumaco. All trace of him was lost in the sector known as Las Palmas. After several days of searching by the community and the authorities, on November 28, 2024, Lorenzo's cadaver was found on the banks of the Nulpe River.

Alleged responsible: unknown



DECEMBER 2, 2024

FERNANDO PÉREZ BELTRÁN

Member of the Lower Guaviare
Peasant Workers Association
- ASTRACAMBAG- and the Green Amazon
Environmental Corporation
San José del Guaviare, Guaviare



DECEMBER 2, 2024

VÍCTOR MANUEL VARGAS

Member of ASTRACAMBAG and the Green
Amazon Environmental Corporation
San José del Guaviare, Guaviare



DECEMBER 2, 2024

YOFRI HERALDO VÁZQUEZ MEDINA

Member of ASTRACAMBAG and the Green
Amazon Environmental Corporation
San José del Guaviare, Guaviare



Fernando Pérez Beltrán was a minor, Víctor Manuel Vargas and Yofri Heraldo Vázquez Medina were peasant leaders dedicated to the defense of the environment and the rights of the peasantry in the Bajo Guaviare region. All three were members of the Lower Guaviare Peasant Workers Association - ASTRACAMBAG- and the Green Amazon Environmental Corporation (Corporación Ambiental Amazonía Verde).

On the 2nd of December 2024, at 7:30 pm, Fernando, Víctor and Yofri were assassinated by armed subjects who, pointing at the social leaders, opened indiscriminate fire against all the people who were in the place. The events occurred in the village of Caño Cumare, in the sector known as



Barranco Colorado, on the banks of the Guaviare River. Also, in the same event, Anderson David Murillo, an official of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare -ICBF- was murdered and Lised Dayanna Vargas Ramírez suffered injuries.

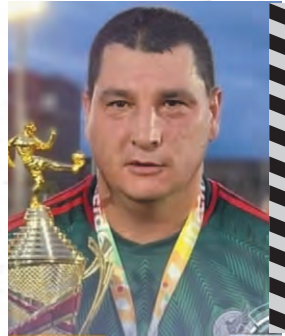
Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

DECEMBER 6, 2024

JOHN FREDY RAMÍREZ

Sports Manager Carmen de Viboral
Carmen de Viboral, Antioquia

John Fredy Ramírez was a recognized social leader and sports manager, noted for promoting spaces and sports events in soccer and cycling in the municipality of Carmen de Viboral, Antioquia, where he was from. He was also a worker at the National Chocolate Company in Rionegro. He was 44 years old.



On Thursday, December 5, 2024, John Fredy left his house to go for a walk without specifying where he was going, since he had just started his vacation period. As the hours passed and he did not return, his family reported him missing to the authorities at 11 pm. The following day, December 6, around 11:30 am, John Fredy's body was found in the village of Campo Alegre, in the rural area of Carmen de Viboral.

Alleged responsible: unknown



DECEMBER 12, 2024

MARCIAL DÍAZ

**Community Leader of the La Bendición
de Dios Neighborhood
Curumaní, Cesar**

Marcial Díaz was a recognized social and community leader, well loved by his community and neighbors, he promoted sports and stood out for his commitment to improving living conditions for the neighborhood La Bendición de Dios, located in the urban area of Curumaní, Cesar. On December 12, 2024, in the afternoon, Marcial was attacked by armed men who arrived on a motorcycle and shot him three times. While being taken to the local hospital, the severe injuries inflicted by the gunmen caused his death. The events occurred outside his home, located in the neighborhood La Bendición de Dios, in Curumaní, Cesar.



Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 13, 2024

JOSÉ LENOIR GUERRERO TOVAR

**JAC President of the Brisas
del Suncillas village
La Montañita, Caquetá**

José Lenoir Guerrero Tovar was a recognized community leader and peace signatory. He carried out his reincorporation process in the Héctor Ramírez Territorial Training and Reincorporation Space (Espacio Territorial





de Capacitación y Reincorporación -ETCR- Héctor Ramírez). He was JAC President of the Brisas del Suncillas village, in the jurisdiction of La Montañita municipality, in Caquetá.

On December 13, 2024, at night, José Lenoir was traveling on his motorcycle from La Montañita to the inspection of Unión Peneya. At the sector known as Agua Blanquita, he was murdered by unknown subjects who intercepted him. His body was dragged about ten meters from the road, where it was found by neighbors, who became alarmed when they saw the motorcycle abandoned on the road.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 18, 2024
JAIME ALEXÁNDER BETANCUR CÁRDENAS
Community Leader
Valdivia, Antioquia

37-year-old Jaime Alexánder Betancur Cárdenas was a recognized community leader and peasant farmer. He stood out for his dedication and work for the community of La Coposa, in the rural area of Valdivia, Antioquia.



On December 18, 2024, there was fighting between illegal armed groups. During the fighting, one of the armed groups forced Jaime Alexánder to remove the body of a combatant who had died in the confrontation. When the peasant leader entered the area, he approached the body that was



connected to explosives that were activated when he handled it. Jaime Alexánder died on the spot because of the explosion.

Alleged responsible: paramilitaries

DECEMBER 18, 2024

ALEXANDER PILCUÉ TENORIO

**Member of the Senior Advisor Protection
Guard (Guardia de Protección
Consejera Mayor -CRIC-)
Santander de Quilichao, Cauca**



Alexander Pilcué Tenorio was 34 years old and a recognized indigenous leader. He worked as a protection guard for the Senior Advisor of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca -CRIC-. He was also a teacher at the Benjamin School and stood out for his constant support to the children and youth of the Munchique-Los Tigres Indigenous Reservation, in Santander de Quilichao, Cauca.

On December 18, 2024, at 7:30 p.m., Alexander was murdered by unknown individuals who intercepted him and shot him several times. The incident occurred when he was traveling on the road that leads to the San Pedro village, near the Cambalache sector, in Santander de Quilichao. Alexander's mortal remains were found next to his motorcycle, which ruled out the hypothesis of an attempted robbery.

Alleged responsible: unknown



DECEMBER 19, 2024
FABIO ALEX ORTEGA ACERO
Human Rights Activist
Cúcuta, Norte de Santander

Fabio Alex Ortega Acero was a 49-year-old renowned lawyer, activist and human rights defender. He also served as representative of the municipalities of San Cayetano and El Zulia, in Norte de Santander.



On December 19, 2024, in the morning hours, when Fabio was driving with his bodyguards through the Cúcuta 75 neighborhood, located in the central west of the capital of Norte de Santander, the van was intercepted by hired assassins who opened fire. Fabio and one of the hired assassins were killed, while an escort of the protection scheme was badly injured. It is important to mention that Fabio survived two attacks in 2016 and 2020 and had a protection scheme assigned by the National Protection Unit -UNP-.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 21, 2024
DIEGO TULANDE ACOSTA
JAC Auditor for the Cerro Rico village
Buga, Valle del Cauca

Diego Tulande Acosta was a recognized community leader, aged 35. He was a member of Councilwoman Claudia Jaramillo's work team and served as auditor of the Cerro Rico





Community Action Board, in the rural area of Buga, Valle del Cauca. On December 21, 2024, Diego was executed with a firearm by unknown subjects. The events occurred near the school in the La Quebrada sector, rural area of Buga, Valle del Cauca.

Alleged responsible: unknown

DECEMBER 28, 2024

JOSELITO ACOSTA LEÓN

**JAC President of the La Diana village
Cajibío, Cauca**

Joselito Acosta, 36, León was a famous community leader, a reference of community leadership and work in favor of the families of his village. He served as JAC president of the La Diana village, located in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Cajibío, Cauca.

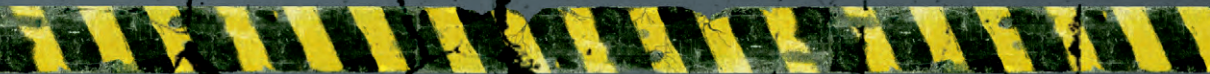
On December 28, 2024, Joselito was eliminated in events that have not yet been clarified. These occurred during military operations against one illegal armed group that had been going on, creating a high-risk context for the communities in the area.

Alleged responsible: unknown





NO PREVENTION NOR PRUDENCE



CHAPTER 1

In April 2024, two historic milestones took place in the defense of human rights in Colombia. On the one hand, the Follow-up Commission for Ruling SU-546 of 2023 (a court ruling that declared the need for a comprehensive protection plan for human rights defenders) was created. On the other hand, fifteen years were also commemorated since the installation of a space for dialogue, led by the social movement, so that the Colombian State would respond to the guarantees that should cover human rights defenders. A scenario in which different human rights platforms came together to consolidate what would eventually be known as the National Process of Guarantees¹. These moments were the result of different strategies deployed by the human rights movement to confront a chronic problem of the Colombian State: its omission of the duty to pre-

vent aggressions against human rights defenders in the context of the armed conflict. In both years, the public authorities could not claim that their lack of prevention was due to a lack of information, given that the Ombudsman's Office had already warned them about the risk scenarios faced by this sector of the population.

Indeed, since 2001², the Office of the Ombudsman Delegated for Risk Prevention and Early Warning System (SAT) has issued a series of documents referring to the possible occurrence of massive human rights violations and breaches of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). In addition to this, the unit also follows up on the warnings it has issued in the past, an exercise that in 2009 resulted in the issuance of 35 follow-up notes, *thirty of which made explicit reference to the risks suffered by human rights defenders and social leaders*.

The actions of the government of the day determine whether the attacks

¹ The space for dialogue was established on April 30, 2009, to review the actions of the Colombian State in the face of selective violence against human rights defenders. Around that date, there had also been departmental hearings on guarantees, where the organizations sought to advance in the construction of territorial agreements. Previously, the government of former president Álvaro Uribe Vélez had presented to civil society a proposal to build the Human Rights Action Plan, which was not accepted by the platforms, which demanded the government to make committed actions regarding guarantees before formulating the plan in question.

² This office was initially called Delegated Ombudsman's Office for the Evaluation of Risks for Civilian Population as a consequence of the Armed Conflict, and was in charge of the reception and evaluation of information that would allow the diagnosis of risk scenarios suffered by the civilian population in regions with armed conflict (See Numerals 1 and 4 of Article 3 of the Ombudsman's Office Internal Resolution 250 of 2003).



against this social sector increase, decrease, become visible or are denied. By way of illustration: fifteen years ago, during the government of former President Álvaro Uribe Vélez, the then Ministry of the Interior, Fernando Londoño Hoyos, alluded to the coordination work of the administrative authorities to justify the creation of the Inter-Institutional Early Warning Committee (CIAT). This body not only regulated the state response to risk situations warned by the Ombudsman's Office but also had the final word on whether to issue warnings³- which would eventually be called Early Warnings-.

That could not happen today. Regardless of the national government's consideration in this regard, part of the agreement reached in 2016 between the Colombian State and the former guerrilla of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army (FARC-EP) would guarantee the autonomy and coordination currently held by the Ombudsman's Office over this prevention system⁴.

Currently, the Intersectoral Commission for Fast Reaction to Early Warnings (CIPRAT), as the body that coordinates and promotes preventive measures would eventually be called, has at its disposal two documents that (i) locate the scenario and the population at risk, (ii) document both the context of the threat and the vulnerability factors, and (iii) explain the behavior of the risk according to the existing institutional capacities. In fact, the descriptive and technical strengthening of the EWS has led to an average increase in the length of warning documents from 1 page in 2001 to 12 in 2009 and 41 in 2024.

In other words, the senior officials appointed by the government of President Gustavo Petro, who are the main members of the CIPRAT⁵, currently have access to recommendations based on deeply documented facts. In theory, this would allow them to make decisions aimed at guaranteeing the life and integrity of the civilian population, including that of the leaders and defenders, whose risk continues to be constantly observed.

In fact, in recent years there are alerts that have focused specifically on this population group, such as

³ Initially, no administrative instrument was issued describing the functioning of CIAT and this body operated amidst this information vacuum during its first five years of existence. A decree of the first administration of former President Uribe tangentially referred to the functions of the Committee, Decree 250 of 2005, which would establish the basis for the *National Plan for the Integral Attention to the Population Displaced by Violence* (see specifically Num. 5.1.1.E).

⁴ See Final Agreement, 2016, paragraph b of Item 3.4.9, paragraph b of Item 2.1.2 and Item 5.2.1, Adjustments that would eventually be formally incorporated in Decree 2124 of 2017.

⁵ The CIPRAT is composed by the heads of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defense, the National Protection Unit, the Armed Forces, the National Police and the Victims Unit (or whoever they designate as delegates). As invited parties are the heads of the High Councils for Post-Conflict and Human Rights, the Ombudsman's Office, the Inspector General's Office and the Prosecutor General's Office.



Early Alert 026 of 2018, a document in which the Ombudsman’s Office followed up on Risk Report 010 of 2017, which had warned of the high risk to leaders and defenders in 277 municipalities. Or Early Alert 019 of 2023, which again warned about the risks to life, personal integrity and the work carried out by this social sector. More recently, it issued Early Alert 007 of 2024, which addressed

the risks to environmental leaders in the Amazon region.

The depth acquired by the Ombudsman’s Office in this field has not always led the executive branch to improve its actions. This is illustrated by the differences between some of the national government’s actions and the content of the documents issued by the SAT during 2024..

The imminence of a warned risk

There are two types of Early Warning documents. On the one hand, those that make a *structural* analysis of the factors that give rise to the risk, for example, the historical dynamics of power and violence, or the physical configuration and location of the area. And on the other hand, alerts that point to an *imminent* risk. These are documents that, given the seriousness of the scenario and the high probability that the risk materializes, recommend taking measures that adjust to the warned threats and other humanitarian attention (Ombudsman’s Office, 2018, p. 102-105).

proportion of imminent warnings not only tends to be greater than those of the structural type, but their difference increases with the passing of time. In other words, in the last two and a half years, the Ombudsman’s Office has chosen to warn more and more about risks that are highly likely to materialize.

Table 1. Imminent and structural early warnings that have been issued during the administration of President Gustavo Petro.

	Ago-Dec 2022	Jan-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024
Imminence	4	21	16
Structural	12	18	11
Imminent EW Proportion	25%	54%	59%

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the review of early warnings issued by the Ombudsman’s Office during the years 2022, 2023 and 2024.

In 2024, 11 structural warnings were issued, which referred to risk in municipalities or non-municipalized areas located in 21 of Colombia’s 32 departments, and 16 imminent warnings were issued in 12 departments. Compared to the year 2023, the number of Early Warnings issued decreased. Notwithstanding the above, in 2024 the following trend deepened: the



Now, where have the risks warned by the early warnings (EW) issued during 2024 taken place? Those that indicated an imminent risk mainly cover municipalities or regions in the department of Valle del Cauca (with 3 EWs), Cesar, Meta, Nariño and Norte de Santander (with 2 each). While the structural alerts refer to municipalities or regions in the jurisdiction of the department of Guainía (with 3 EW), Cauca, Huila, Amazonas and Bogotá (with 2 in the first two cases, and 1 in the last two).

In the aggressions registered by SIADDDH in the same year, the aggressions directed at defenders were concentrated in departments such as Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, Santander and Norte de Santander. Why did the third and fourth departments not appear in the alerts issued last year? Their risk was indeed warned in the past. If a review covering the entire government period is made, Antioquia would appear in three structural alerts issued between August 2022 and December 2023. Moreover, in the monitoring reports through which the SAT pronounces on the evolution of the risk scenario, these departments are explicitly mentioned. The reports published during 2024 for the departments of Antioquia and Santander refer to the follow-up of three early warnings: in all of them, the risk management *assessment* was *medium* or *low*, and in all of them it was determined that the previously warned risk would remain⁶. This is not exclu-

sively explained by the permanence of the risk factors; non-compliance with the recommendations also determines the permanence of these threats.

“What was said by the Ombudsman’s Office was disregarded”. Similar diagnoses were issued by different actors during 2024. For example, when assessing the way in which the National Protection Unit studies the risks of leadership, the Constitutional Court pointed out that this entity made an inadequate analysis with respect to the contexts described in the Early Warnings (Decision T-457/24, No. 110 and 111). Something similar happened when the Ombudswoman, Iris Marín Ortiz, referred to EW 026 of 2024, to allude to the little attention paid by the institutions to the risk scenarios warned in the Catatumbo region (Reynoso, 2025). This is a valid and accurate assertion to describe what was seen in terms of prevention of aggressions against defenders during 2024.

During that year, numerous early warnings referred to the risks derived from the conflict between illegal armed groups, which in large part avoided armed confrontations with the public forces and increased those that occurred between them (International Crisis Group, 2025). As can be seen below, these confrontations

⁶ In the case of Antioquia, in 2024, EW 004-20, EW 027-22 (which also covered

a municipality in the department of Santander) and EW 052-20 were monitored. In the first two, risk management was assessed as medium and in the last one, as low.



were nourished by divisions, new groupings and unexpected alliances that in many cases were warned by the Ombudsman’s Office.

Table 2. Confrontations between illegal armed groups that were warned by the Ombudsman’s Office during 2024.

Early Warning 2024	Warned confrontation
EW 002 for the department of Nariño, EW 010 and 025 for Valle del Cauca, EW 019 for Cauca and EW 023 for Caquetá.	Conflicts between groups that emerged from FARC dissident factions.
EW 009 for the Chocó department.	Conflict between the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN).
EW 013 for the Cauca Department and EW 026 for Norte de Santander.	Conflicts between FARC dissidents and the ELN.
EW 008 for the Nariño department.	Conflict between a FARC dissidence and an alleged alliance formed by the ELN, the Second Marquetalia and the United Self-Defense Forces of Nariño.

Source: In-house elaboration, based on a review of the early warnings issued by the Ombudsman’s Office during 2024.

These conflicts flared up in different moments during 2024, reinforced by divisions of several illegal armed groups that were in dialogue with the government in the framework of the total peace policy, as was the case of the post-peace agreement groups (catalogued by the SAT as dissident groups of the FARC), a scenario that increased the risk for defenders and civil society organizations. Paradoxically, President Gustavo Petro seemed to have another impression of the facts: upon learning of a split in the Second Marquetalia in November 2024, he stated that “This division in the violent groups is an advance in peace” (Petro, 2024). But internatio-

nal evidence suggests the opposite, that is, that violence intensifies when these illegal structures have territorial conflicts or internal fragmentations (Manjarrés et al, 2025). And not only them, the denunciations made by the communities and the territorial processes undergoing humanitarian crises in different regions of the country, also distort this vision of the government.

In the national scenario, the result is not any different. In the SIADDH records, the post-peace agreement groups, which had numerous divisions throughout 2024, appeared as the biggest alleged responsible



during the first and third quarters of 2024. In fact, by the time President Petro positively assessed the splitting of the Second Marquetalia, the SAT had already warned about the risks of leaderships when the splitting of these groups took place. This was done, for example, in the EW 023-24, which two months before his tweet had reiterated the warnings about the risks for the leaderships in Cartagena del Chairá (Caquetá), derived from the division and reconfiguration of the structures of the Central General State (EMC).

Moreover, the government should consider that, when these scenarios of armed confrontation escalate, it is the leaders who repeatedly call for the respect of humanitarian minimums, as illustrated by the experiences of Arauca in 2022, Chocó in 2023 and Cauca in 2024. They are the people who, for example, defend the principle of distinction referred to in IHL, advocate respect for civilian assets and humanitarian missions, and oppose forced recruitment -which among other things had a worrying increase during 2024, as warned by the Ombudsman's Office (2025)-.

Indeed, leaders and defenders are subject to selective violence that is accentuated when the parties to the conflict deploy different forms of social control. This is relevant to understanding what has happened during the current government, insofar as the policy of total peace has not prevented armed groups from continuing with practices of social and territorial control. These practices can undermine leadership in the

territories. By way of illustration, the AGC have made them participate in protests or demonstrations against local or national authorities, something documented by the PSD in the department of Sucre in 2023 and by the Ombudsman's Office in Southern Bolívar (EW 003 of 2024, p. 32). Or they are forced to identify themselves with non-governmental organizations created by the armed structures, which may be the only ones authorized to be present in the territory, as is the case in the southeast of Meta. They have also resorted to pamphlets to stigmatize them and point out that they are related to their enemies (Verifico Team, 2025)⁷, and lastly, they have also expanded the imposition of silence in the territories, a practice that reduces the number of denunciations and increases the underreporting of aggressions against defenders.

If not complied with, these forms of social control also generate high rates of victimization. This has been documented in rural scenarios, such as in the northeastern part of Huila (EW 022 of 2024, p. 55), or urban

⁷ In this regard, it should be noted that, according to research conducted by Verifico, an initiative carried out by VerdadAbierta.com in alliance with Protection International, sectors with an impact on public opinion issued 49 messages of disinformation and stigmatization against human rights defenders in Colombia throughout 2024. In fact, 26% of the 19 messages issued by individuals who are part of the country's political life came from the president of the republic or officials who have been part of the current national government.



scenarios, such as in the Bucaramanga metropolitan area with threats and forced intraurban displacement

of community leaders, like what the Ombudsman's Office said in Cúcuta (EW 027-24, p. 19).

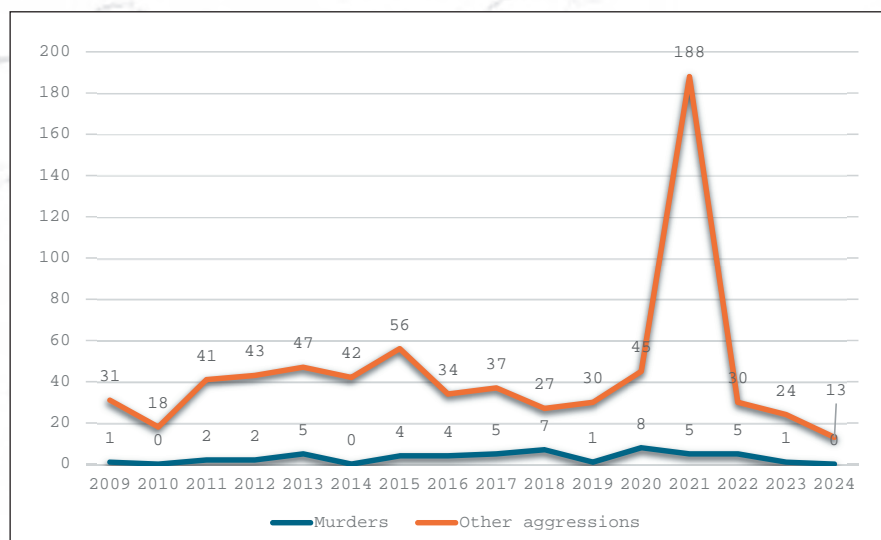
Warnings in view of the forthcoming scenario

At the beginning of 2025, the Ombudsman's Office warned of 'eleven emergency hotspots' (Ombudsman's Office, 2025b), so it is indispensable for the State to consider mechanisms to protect those who defend rights amidst humanitarian crises. In the face of humanitarian crises during the same period, the executive branch has opted to adopt administrative measures aimed at increasing armed confrontation. Before militarization, for the Somos Defensores Program it is essential that the Colombian State guarantees a comprehensive institutional presence in the territory. If, despite these gaps, the national government decides to increase the armed confrontation, actions must be taken to guarantee that the intervention of the security forces in these scenarios will not increase the victimization of the civilian population, since their exposure increases when confrontations take place between the National Army and illegal armed groups. The secu-

rity forces also have a duty of protection and obligations under IHL and international human rights law. When the SAT refers to 'illegal armed groups as the source of the threat', it excludes the security forces from this category, but this does not mean that the latter have not been - at different times and with different intensities - a risk factor for the civilian population. In fact, the massacre that occurred in the municipality of Mapiripán (Meta) in July 1997, which profoundly influenced the creation of the SAT within the Ombudsman's Office, was perpetrated by paramilitary groups in collusion with the National Army (Ombudsman's Office, 2018, p. 39). So, attention should continue to be paid to the latter. Even more so, if one considers that in the last 15 years it has figured, along with other State institutions, as allegedly responsible in numerous aggressions directed at human rights defenders, as documented by the Somos Defensores Program.



Graph 1. Murders and other aggressions against human rights defenders where the security forces and State institutions appear as alleged responsible.



Source: Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders of the Somos Defensores Program.

Now, as illustrated in the table above, during the current administration there has been a considerable reduction in aggressions where the State appears as allegedly responsible. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the armed intervention against structures that previously participated in the total peace policy does not once again trigger attacks by the public forces against those who defend, promote, respect and protect rights in scenarios of armed conflict. Therefore, human rights policy cannot be subsumed to military deployment as in the past, when serious crimes were committed by state agents, mainly the security forces (National Planning Department, 2006, Num.

2.2.2). The latter, which occurred around the time of the beginning of the National Guarantees Process, can lead to stigmatization by the security forces (as documented by the SAT in NS 001-09 and NS 025-09), and to detentions, threats, assemblies and illegal raids against some leaders in rural areas ("Political Violence Data Bank", 2009, p. 22-25).

However, as illustrated by the early warnings, the executive must also incorporate a territorial approach when deploying different protection measures in armed conflict scenarios. In 2024, the warning documents referred, for example, to the adoption of accompaniment and organizational



strengthening measures for the leaderships that carry out joint governance exercises in protected areas (EW 007-24, p. 117). Or the strengthening of capacities that allow for the self-protection of the communities, something that in the northern part of the Cauca is closely related to the attention to the requests previously presented by the leaders and defenders who are at risk (EW 019-24, Rec. 12). These calls are related to some of the demands presented by numerous leaders, who advocate organizational strengthening in scenarios where armed actors deploy strategies of social control.

Finally, it is worth noting that recently, Peace Commissioner Oty Patiño acknowledged that the national go-

vernment did not properly analyze EW 026-24, which since November of last year had warned of the risk scenario associated with the humanitarian crisis that began months later in Norte de Santander. This acknowledgement is a first step, but it is not enough. Immediate and comprehensive actions must be taken in the face of a year in which new emergencies have rapidly arisen, which implies advocating for compliance with humanitarian minimums in scenarios of armed confrontation, seeking the declaration of multilateral ceasefires to avoid the victimization of leaders and civilians, and implementing protection measures that tend to think about risk in a more comprehensive and collective manner, among other measures.



**DISJOINTED POLICIES...
DO NOT GENERATE CHANGE**

CHAPTER 2

In the annual report of aggressions against human rights defenders in Colombia during the year 2023, the Somos Defensores Program conducted an analysis on the progress of the agenda of guarantees for 2023, based on the information available from these Human Rights Platforms: Coordination Colombia Europe United States - CCEEU, the Colombian Platform Democracy and Development - DESC and the Platform Alliance of Social and Related Organizations - Alianza. In this exercise, it became evident that out of the 11 issues included in the agenda, five had not made any progress and six more showed some development¹.

¹ The national agenda of guarantees consists of the following topics: Balance of the Emergency Plan for the protection of social leaders; human rights defenders and peace signatories; the National Table of Guarantees -MNG-; Re-engineering of the National Protection Unit; Public Policy on Prevention; Chat of immediate reaction; Comprehensive Public Policy of Guarantees for the work of Human Rights Defense in Colombia; Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Defenders (PIGMLD); Decree 660 of 2018 through which the Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories is created and regulated; Public Policy for the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations that Undermine Peacebuilding, including the so-called successors of paramilitarism and their support networks; Presidential Directive 07 of 2023 of the Presidency of the Republic and Ruling SU- 446 of 2023.

This time, we present an analysis of some issues on the national agenda, among them, *the two pilots of the Action Plan of the Policy for the Dismantling of the Structures Heir to Paramilitarism, the Integral Program for Women Leaders and Defenders - PIGMLD and Decree 660*, this being a selection made based on the importance of these instruments at the territorial level. To this analysis, it was decided to add an assessment of the *development plans at the departmental level*, seeking to establish whether the recommendations made by the Ministry of the Interior in the Circular of March 11, 2024, which alluded to “the incorporation of the issues of guarantees and human rights”, were taken into account by local authorities throughout the country, in the construction of public management instruments that will guide their mandates during the period 2024 -2027

1. Public Policy for the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations that Undermine Peacebuilding, Including the So-Called Successors of Paramilitarism and their Support Networks: this policy derived from the Peace Agreement and has a body called the National Commission for Security Guarantees - CNGS, made up of State entities and delegates from human rights and women’s platforms (Decree Law 154 of 2017). After six years and two national governments that did not have the commitment to work the



policy, on September 7, 2023, President Gustavo Petro issued it. After eight months, on May 24, 2024, this policy was officially adopted, as well as its Action Plan, which contemplates 134 actions, among which the territorial prioritization of 11 regions for the implementation of this instrument stands out.

Within the framework of the Crash Plan established by the national government, which was presented in October and seeks to speed up the implementation of the Peace Agreement, it was decided to create the

Ad Hoc Committee to “accelerate the process of territorialization of the Land Clearing Policy action plan”, which would be coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior. This space is of a temporary nature and should be articulated with the CNGS. Only until December, this Committee delivered the work proposal, where the regions of *Northern Cauca and Magdalena Medio* were defined as the first pilots in the country. Each of them has three components and 19 actions, which would begin to be implemented in February 2025 and would last until March 2026.

Table 3. Prioritized territories within the Public Policy for the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations that undermine Peacebuilding.

Cauca Municipalities		Magdalena Medio Municipalities	
Buenos Aires	Cauca	Remedios	Antioquia
Caloto	Cauca	Segovia	Antioquia
Corinto	Cauca	Yondó	Antioquia
Miranda	Cauca	Cantagallo	Bolívar
Santander Quilichao	Cauca	San Pablo	Bolívar
Suárez	Cauca	Santa Rosa del Sur	Bolívar
Jamundí	Valle del Cauca	Simití	Bolívar
		Barrancabermeja	Santander

Source: In-house elaboration based on Gutiérrez (2025).

The planned actions include identification and characterization of the activities of illegal armed groups operating in the territories; operations to dismantle the structures and their local networks; impact on the financial component; progress in investigation and prosecution; and work with organizations at the territorial level on

issues of communication of results, oversight and institutional offerings. However, if the actions are not under an inter-institutional coordination, with sufficient resources, civil society participation and a real scope that aims to achieve strong impacts in the dismantling of criminal organizations, not much change can be achieved.



According to the spokesperson for civil society in the CNGS, Soraya Gutiérrez, the prioritized pilots and the actions taken are important, but it is necessary to (i) define more comprehensive actions within the institutions, such as the transformation of the state structure, particularly the security model, to prevent the risks of co-optation and to advance in a strategy of inter-institutional articulation for the integral investigation of behaviors associated with financing under the appearance of legality, which implies increasing and strengthening the control mechanisms for the exercise of the action of the Public Force and of certain legal economic activities susceptible to money laundering. According to the spokeswoman, it is also essential that, in the two zones prioritized by the State, (ii) a more profound action is taken, that is, that public policies are formulated and implemented that, based on a broad context, recognize the dynamics of historical violence, confront vulnerability in order to protect life, privilege the human security approach and promote the sustainable development of the communities. The absence of the State is not an isolated fact, but the result of political and economic decisions that must be reviewed and adjusted to strengthen community organizations and processes (Gutiérrez, S, 2025).

One of the concerns regarding the implementation of the Dismantling Policy and its Action Plan is that, in the eagerness to provide results, the national government creates “new instances”, ignoring already existing spaces that are regulated by the same

decree that gives life to this policy and to the CNGS. It is not with a new Ad Hoc Committee that the problem of execution is solved, especially if this work space ends up representing a duplicity of functions and roles, and whose action is restricted exclusively to government entities, avoiding the articulation with control agencies, marginalizing the participation of civil society delegates and social organizations, which are important active subjects when the State makes decisions regarding the territories.

The aim is to understand the need for inter-institutional coordination, management capacity and innovation in the responses that the country requires today to confront illegal armed groups in the municipalities, as well as the links they have with state agents, businesspeople and politicians.

The areas prioritized as pilot areas are key, to the extent that there converge (i) the strong presence of illegal armed groups, such as those that emerged after the 2016 agreement, paramilitaries, insurgent groups and criminal gangs -which often act as sounding boards for these higher level structures- and (ii) the low presence of the State in every possible way. These variables have led to a difficult territorial situation. For example, in Cauca, where for more than three years, the highest level of murders against defenders and social leaders has been reported, and also in Magdalena Medio, where attacks against social organizations and the humanitarian crisis have intensified, without a comprehensive response from the government.



The civil society delegates have expressed that the Dismantling Policy must address the invisible dimensions of the criminal phenomenon, which include political relationships, financing with the appearance of legality, the cultural legitimization of violence and the persistence of forms of social control that need to be made visible and confronted. It is important to emphasize that these dimensions are not necessarily limited to the places where violence is most lethal, which requires intervention in the areas of consolidation of criminal power, where these dimensions and factors are more decisive and require a structural intervention beyond military action.

Likewise, this policy must be articulated with the security policy, which under a human security approach respects human rights and international humanitarian law. In addition, it must include, as established in the report of the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth and ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, structural reforms to the security model that prevents relations and connivance with illegal armed groups and guarantees a use of force under human rights protection standards.

Faced with this dramatic territorial situation, the question is whether the 19 measures established by the government are the necessary ones *to change, in one year, the risk suffered by the communities and social leaders*, or whether it will be a set of measures with little effectiveness, in which case it will be just another use-

less instrument. Meanwhile, the lives of the communities will continue to be determined by those who establish fear and terror.

2. Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Defenders -PIGMLD:

it was adopted under Decree 1314 of 2016 and resolution 0845 of 2018 of the Ministry of Interior. Its action plan is structured in three axes: “i) Prevention: aims to increase the capacity of women and organizations of female leaders and defenders; ii) Protection: aims to guarantee the life and integrity of female leaders and defenders at risk, through comprehensive protection measures; and iii) Guarantees of non-repetition: aims to generate conditions so that violations committed against female leaders and defenders are not repeated by fighting against impunity and defending the historical memory of female leaderships” (Sisma Mujer, 2024). It will be in force from 2023 to 2026, and the national government’s goal is to have it implemented in all 32 departments.

During 2024, women’s platforms and organizations involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan highlight that there has been some progress, thanks to the good relationship with the Ministry of the Interior, which is the Technical Secretariat of the PIGMLD. The difficulty lies in ensuring that the other entities in charge have a firm commitment with the implementation, since during 2023 it was difficult to consolidate the Plan, build impact indicators and that institutions such as the National Protection Unit (UNP), the Attorney Ge-



neral's Office, the Victims Unit and the Ministry of Culture decided on the institutional offer to be included in this instrument. It has been a challenge to get the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies to carry out the exercise of establishing specific actions for female leaders and human rights defenders, "since they claim that they cannot do it" (Sisma Mujer, 2025).

Consolidating the 2023-2026 Action Plan during 2024 was important, but it has great challenges since it was issued almost two years later. For this reason, a contingency plan was requested for the second half of 2024 to accelerate measures, especially protection measures, aimed at improving the training of female defenders, including their professionalization through access to higher education and economic autonomy. It is also noteworthy that the PIGMLD is currently being territorialized in 16 departments, which means an increase compared to 2023, when there were 11: Antioquia, Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Bolívar, Sucre, Nariño, Meta, Cauca, Putumayo, Córdoba and Magdalena. Pilots are also being promoted in Norte de Santander, Arauca, Caquetá, La Guajira and Atlántico, for which different monitoring and participation instances have been created (Ibis, 2024).

Among the challenges that persist in the face of the PIGMLD is the one concerning the operation of the Intersectoral Commission of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (Decree 1314 of 2016), which objectives are:

1. Coordinate and guide the formulation, implementation and follow-up of the Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders and its Action Plan at the national, departmental, district and municipal levels.
2. To provide guidelines to the entities to systematize the information that will make it possible to follow up on compliance with the Action Plan of the Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders.
3. Formulate recommendations for the prioritization of investment and the management of co-financing and execution schemes that allow for the adequate implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (Ministry of the Interior, 2016).

According to the Commission's regulations, it should meet twice a year but has not done so since 2022. In July 2024, when the Action Plan was presented in the framework of this space, the UN highlighted the need for this instance to have more regularity so that the "Plan, built in a participatory manner by female leaders in their diversity, has a robust institutional support for the fulfillment of sustainable results, which result in favorable environments for the work of female defenders" (UN Women, 2024).

Regarding the reactivation of the Gender Roundtable with the UNP, this space continues to face challenges, among them to provide effective results. This is due to the unwillingness of this entity to coordinate actions related to protection, in addition to



the fact that it has not complied with the delivery of documents and technical inputs to which they committed with women's organizations and platforms. For this reason, in May 2024, the "women's social movement, representing Limpal, a member of the Women's Summit Peace and Security, Sisma Mujer, a member of GPaz, Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos, a member of the National Network of Women, a member of the National Network of Women Defenders, and the Colombian Commission of Jurists, a member of the National Process of Guarantees, submitted a document with four blocks of observations on the delays in this work space" (Women's Platforms and Delegates of the National Process of Guarantees, 2024). In this regard, they point out the following.

It should be noted that although the PIGMLD has made progress at the national level, challenges persist regarding its territorialization, despite the fact that the Ministry of the Interior has been technically accompanying the territorial entities so that they become involved in this process. Among them are: 1) the need for departmental authorities to have a clear role and to attend the meetings with female defenders and leaders aware of their context, something that is not currently happening; 2) the attendance of technically qualified officials who also have decision-making capacity, since many times people who are not familiar with the process are sent and cannot assume responsibilities; and 3) the institutional offer is not only of a

national nature, the mayors' and governors' offices have a central role in expanding the possibilities of impact of the PIGMLD actions. Currently, the updating of the territorialization guidelines is pending, which may shed more light on the responsibilities of the first responders in this area. In addition, the Ministry of the Interior has advanced in the qualification of the tools for the characterization of women leaders and defenders in the departments, an aspect that should contribute to contextualize the measures and generate an impact.

Lastly, it is worth pointing out that in Ruling 546 of 2023, the Constitutional Court ordered "All authorities involved in the duty to guarantee protection to women leaders and human rights defenders to apply a gender perspective in the exercise of their competencies, taking into account the provisions of the Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders (PIGMLD)".

3. Decree 660: The 2016 Peace Agreement in point 3.4.8 proposed the creation of the *Comprehensive Security and Protection Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories*. This led to the issuance of Decree 660 in 2018, by means of which this instrument was created and regulated. The implementation of this program is crucial, as it proposes adopting prevention measures aimed at identifying risk factors for violations of the rights to life, liberty, integrity and security, as well as aggressions against communities, collectives and

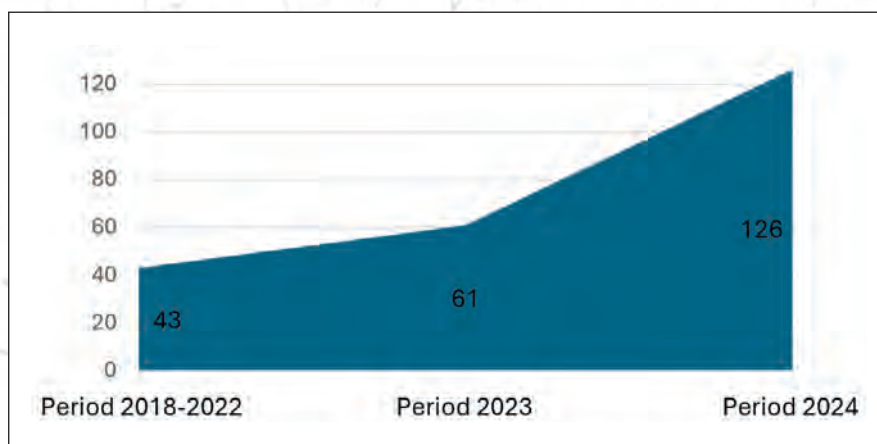


organizations, including their leaders in the territories.

Security and protection measures focus on preventing the materialization of risks and reducing impacts and damages, adopting a different approach to traditional security. It is aimed at permanence in the territory, which contributes to its defense, as well as that of common goods, differentiating it from other existing programs and measures. Another aspect that sets this program apart is its intention to gather and promote the vast experience of organizations and communities as social capabilities for risk prevention. The measures must always consider the particular conditions of female leaders and defenders. Likewise, its implementation contributes to compliance with the contents of the Peace Agreement.

According to the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior at the meeting held on November 7, 2024, of the Prevention and Protection Subgroup of the National Guarantees Roundtable - MNG, the implementation of Decree 660 during that year showed progress in its four components: i) comprehensive prevention, security and protection measures, ii) community promoters of peace and coexistence, iii) protection protocols for rural territories and iv) support for the denunciation exercise. There are currently 230 social organizations, communities and Territorial Spaces for Training and Reincorporation - ETCR prioritized within the Decree, which is an important step forward compared to previous years and governments in which the absence of political will for its implementation was conspicuous.

Graph 2. Number of organizations prioritized for 2024 in the implementation of Decree 660 of 2018.



Source: In-house elaboration based on data from the Ministry of the Interior (2024).



Similarly, the Human Rights Directorate reported that by 2024, 70 Comprehensive Prevention Plans (PIPs) were formulated, but there was no assessment of their level of implementation or of the other 58 PIPs that were formulated between 2018 and 2023, this being a constant complaint of the prioritized organizations.

Regarding funding, the Ministry stated that 55 initiatives were approved in 2024, which were submitted by the organizations prioritized in Decree 660 to the Ministry's Project Bank. The budget approved for these initiatives exceeded three thousand seven hundred million pesos (\$3,700,000,000) and was allocated to projects for prevention, protection, self-protection and strengthening of denunciation. Although it is acknowledged that this is a great bet to advance in the implementation, it is necessary to say that several of the approved initiatives were from prioritized organizations *that have not yet started or do not have Comprehensive Prevention Plans*, and although this contributes to their collective protection, they may not necessarily have the same level of impact as if they were articulated to a PIP.

Although the government of Gustavo Petro has shown greater willingness to implement this instrument, increasing the budget and defining it as the main protection program for social organizations and communities in the territories, serious difficulties and challenges persist regarding its implementation. From the Somos

Defensores Program, we make these seven challenges visible:

- 1) **The program demand model**, which is open to proposals from organizations and communities, but there is no real government capacity to respond.
- 2) **The increase in the number of prioritized organizations and the formulation of Comprehensive Prevention Plans**, are a positive aspect, but greater implementation of the measures contained in these plans must be achieved and they must not become information that remains in the archives as just another document.
- 3) **Insufficient inter-institutional coordination and articulation** between the Ministry of the Interior and other governmental and state entities at national, regional and local levels.
- 4) **The lack of educational processes** with regional and local entities and authorities prevents these from clearly assuming their role as first responders.
- 5) **The need to further increase budget** in order to respond to the demands in terms of prevention and protection of social organizations and communities, which see how every day the humanitarian crisis in rural areas increases the level of risk for organizations, leaders and communities.
- 6) It is urgent to **advance in the definition of the territorial instances for the implementation of the**



Integral Security and Protection Program in the Territories

since these have fundamental responsibilities such as: elaborating the Territorial Action Plan for the execution of the Program; implementing prevention, security and protection measures; gathering information and warning of possible risk situations to prevent serious violations to the rights to life, integrity, freedom and security; adopting, coordinating and implementing material and immaterial measures oriented to avoid and control risk factors. It is troubling that, to this date, there has been no assessment regarding the creation of these territorial instances, their operation and fulfillment of responsibilities.

- 7) Currently there is a process between the Ministry of Interior and the National Protection Unit -UNP for the **articulation of Decree 660 of 2018 and the collective protection route, adopted by Decree 2078 of 2017**, but civil society organizations have not been called to participate in this harmonization, which is why they demand that the institutional routes must also adapt and be complementary to the organizations' own measures.

In this sense, this instrument, which is essential for organizations in the territories, continues not to be fully implemented, which is why many organizational initiatives that could help to confront the serious situation of risk suffered by those who defend rights can-

not be strengthened. In this case, the government continues to work under the logic of *"many announcements and little execution"*, which means that attacks against defenders and leaders continue to materialize.

4. Balances of development plans at the departmental level and their articulation with the issue of guarantees for human rights defenders:

after the regional and local elections in Colombia in October 2023, on March 11, 2024, the Ministry of the Interior issued an External Circular "for the incorporation of the Human Rights-Based Approach in the Territorial Development Plans for 2024-2027. [D]irective and technical elements were included in this Circular so that the leaders and their work teams could have a support tool for the prioritization of investment in issues related to the defense, protection and guarantee of Human Rights from the territorial governments". The Presidential Advisory Office for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, and the Human Rights and Peace sub-directorate of the National Planning Department were also present in the construction of these guidelines.

Among the issues proposed to be included in the Development Plans were: i) protection of human rights defenders and social leaders, ii) prevention of human rights violations against communities, iii) preservation and care of cemeteries and burial sites to guarantee the rights of the victims of forced disappearance, iv) humanitarian and extrajudicial search

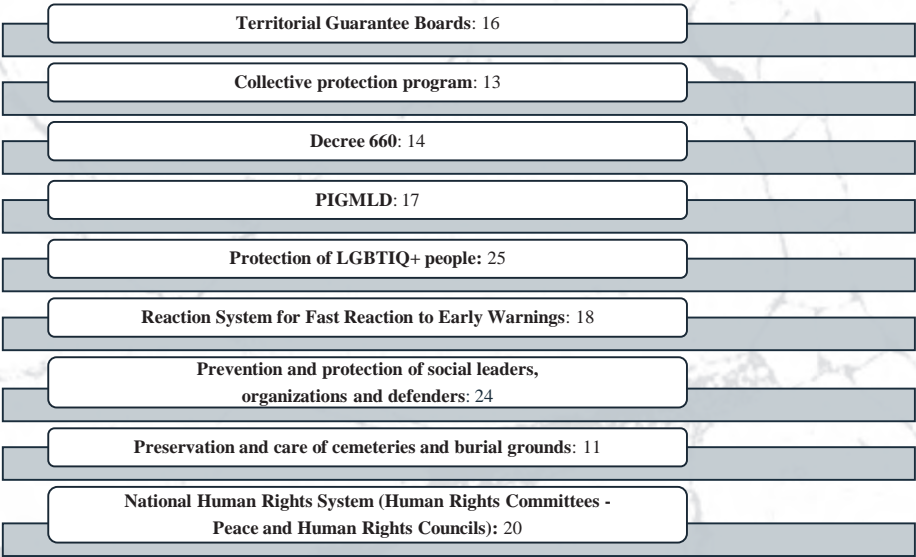


for persons reported missing due to and in the context of the armed conflict, v) guarantee of the right to assembly and public demonstration and social protest, vi) strengthening of the right to institutional strengthening in human rights matters and vii) technical assistance and accompaniment to territorial entities (Ministry of the Interior, 2024).

The balance delivered by said Ministry on January 15, 2025, to the National Table of Guarantees, gives an account of the actions for *the protec-*

tion of human rights defenders, leaders and social leaders (containing about 11 sub-themes), which were included in the Departmental Development Plans. This document also refers to the preservation and care of cemeteries and burial sites to guarantee the rights of victims of forced disappearance². Of the total number of actions that were prioritized in the Circular, five were addressed for this report, due to their direct relationship with the national agenda of guarantees.

Table 4. Number of departments that included issues related to guarantees for defenders, LGBTIQ+ rights and victims' rights in their Development Plans 2024- 2027.



Source: In-house elaboration based on data from the Ministry of the Interior (2025).

² No data is recorded in the document circulated by the entity regarding the other

actions for which guidance was provided in the External Circular.



Of the 32 departments in Colombia, 29 included between 1 and 9 actions to guarantee the right to defend rights, the rights of victims, the LGB-TIQ+ population and women leaders. Analyzing the data, there was only one department that included in its Development Plan *a single action of the ones oriented in the External Circular*, and that was Boyacá, with the “*Installation and operation of Territorial Boards of Guarantees*”.

4.1. Territorial Boards of Guarantees- MTG:

These are the space, at the territorial level, for dialogue between social organizations and the authorities to coordinate actions aimed at protecting leaders and defenders. During Gustavo Petro’s government, 22 MTGs have been installed and reactivated, out of the 32 initially planned. According to the balance of the new Development Plans 2024-2027, 16 plans included provisions related to the installation and operation of the MTGs. (Ministerio del Interior, 2025). This was carried out by the governorships of the following departments: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte De Santander, Putumayo, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre and Valle del Cauca. However, as warned by social organizations and the Ombudsman’s Office, it is necessary to clearly establish the resources allocated for the operation of this instance. Beyond the installation of the Roundtables, it is important that there is political will to form the working subgroups and meet periodically, considering that there is currently an order from the Constitutional Court in the framework of Ruling 546 of 2023,

which states that they must meet at least every 3 months (order 20).

The responsibility for the MTG cannot be exclusively assigned to the national government. On the contrary, there must be a coordinated effort between territorial and national entities to ensure that this space is effective and serves to address the serious risk situation of leaders and defenders in Colombia.

4.2. Collective Protection Program:

ethis Program, which is under the coordination of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Protection Unit, is aimed at granting emergency and collective protection measures to organizations and processes at risk, as established in Decree 2078 of 2017. The departments of Antioquia, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre and Valle del Cauca, welcomed in their plans actions aimed at “the coordination and operation of the Collective Protection Program” (Ibid., 2025). However, among the challenges of this national Program is its level of territorialization in terms of institutional coordination. For this reason, it is important to have technical and budgetary capacity to address emergencies by territorial entities as first responders, which implies working on Prevention and Protection Plans. The UNP and the Ministry of the Interior must also coordinate with the territorial entities in order to generate protocols to respond to risk situations and finally achieve a harmonization of the local routes set forth in decrees 660 and 2078.



It is noteworthy that the Collective Protection Program has not been prioritized by the departmental authorities of Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cauca and Córdoba³, territories that have registered numerous attacks against leaders and defenders between 2020 - 2023. In the case of Cauca, according to the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders of the Somos Defensores Program (SIADDHH), between 2020 - 2023, 879 aggressions against those who exercise social leadership were recorded, out of which 114 have been murders, which is why this program should have been prioritized in that department, so that the authorities at the territorial level would have greater capacity to address selective violence.

4.3. Decree 660 “Comprehensive Security Program for Communities and Organizations in the Territories”: Among the departments that explicitly integrated this instrument into their Development Plan are: Caquetá, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte De Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre, Vaupés and Vichada. The departmental administrations of Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca and Valle del Cauca, departments that, in the last four years, have been among the top five territories with the most aggressions, were not included.

In the case of Antioquia, 336 aggressions have been reported during this

period (Somos Defensores Program, 2025). In the case of Antioquia, 336 aggressions have been reported in that period of time, which is why the governor's office should have included this Decree among its actions to strengthen institutional capacities to respond to attacks and to reinforce territorial organizations in terms of prevention, protection and denunciation.

4.4. Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Defenders: 17 plans register actions “that can contribute to implementation” (Ministry of the Interior, 2025). They are those corresponding to the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca and Vaupés.

According to Sisma Mujer, between 2021 and 2022, 526 aggressions against female defenders were registered in Colombia. Departments such as Atlántico, Bolívar, Guajira, Sucre and Magdalena, added a total of 205 aggressions, but the Program was not prioritized by the governments in their Development Plans. Despite this, the national government has adopted them in the implementation of the Action Plan, which is why the women's movement and various human rights organizations have repeatedly demanded greater coordination between the national and territorial levels to achieve effective action, and that local authorities have a greater commitment to the implementation of the PIGMLD.

³ Of the total reported for the period 2024 - 2027 that defined to include the topics of the External Circular.



4.5. Fast Reaction System for Early Warnings:

This system is the result of the 2016 Peace Agreement and became regulated by Decree 2124 of 2017. It aims to be a “tool that allows for a rapid reaction to threats against life, integrity, freedom and personal security, civil and political liberties, and violations of International Humanitarian Law” (Ministry of the Interior, 2022).

According to the decree, this system has two components, an Early Warning component headed by the Ombudsman’s Office, and a rapid response and reaction component in the national government, with the participation of the territorial entities, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior, 2017). This last component is articulated in the Intersectoral Commission for Fast Reaction to Early Warnings (CIPRAT), which in turn is connected to the Territorial Prevention Committees and the Territorial Alert Committees for Fast Reaction in the territories prioritized for the PDETs.

According to the assessment of the Development Plans of the Ministry of the Interior, 18 regional governments included actions to implement this system in the departments of Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre, Valle del Cauca and Vaupés.

It was not included in Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, La Guajira, Huila, Magdalena and Tolima. Several of these departments are experiencing humanitarian crises and attacks on leaders and defenders, and have municipalities prioritized as PDET zones, *which is why strengthening this system could have contributed to the development of risk prevention actions and to the timely protection of communities, especially when, according to data from the Ombudsman’s Office’s Early Warning System, 49 alerts were issued for these departments between 2022 and 2024, a period in which 100 were issued throughout the country.*

Table 5. Number of Early Warnings issued by department between 2022 and 2024.

Department	2022	2023	2024
Antioquia	2	3	0
Arauca	1	3	0
Cauca	9	11	7
Guajira	0	1	0
Huila	1	1	3
Magdalena	2	2	0
Tolima	2	1	0
Total	17	22	10

Source: In-house compilation using data from the Ombudsman’s Office (2025).



Social organizations are constantly demanding changes to the Early Warning Fast Reaction System, including mandatory compliance by the authorities in following the recommendations made through the warnings. These should not be understood as suggestions that depend on the will of the responsible entities but must be addressed based on the Colombian State's constitutional and legal duty to protect and prevent human rights violations against the Colombian population.

The recommendations of the Early Warnings must be heeded as mandates that require urgent responses to fulfill the obligation to protect the life, integrity and other rights of the peasant and ethnic communities. It is also important to remember that the definitions and commitments made in the CIPRAT are recorded in administrative acts, that these are mandatory according to article 89 of Law 1437 of 2011 Administrative and Contentious Administrative Procedure Code (Congress of the Colombian Republic), and that failure to comply with them can lead to disciplinary sanctions.

With that in mind, the Inspector General's Office (PGN) must monitor and oversee compliance. To this end, it is important that the National Commission of the Public Prosecutor's Office for the Monitoring of Fast Reaction and Early Warnings (COMPRRAT), formed by the Ombudsman's Office and the PGN, fulfills its objective of "carrying out actions within the framework of the preventive and disciplinary functions, under the leadership

of the Inspector General's Office, to carry out periodic monitoring of compliance with the recommendations issued by the Ombudsman's Office in the Early Warnings and Follow-up Reports documents" (Ombudsman and Inspector General's Offices).

The responses of the Early Warnings of the national level entities must be evaluated, but also those of the mayors and governors, which must be articulated with the Prevention and Protection Plans at the territorial level, as proposed by the PGN in article 89 of Directive 05 of July 8, 2024, where it exhorts the territorial entities to: "design, develop and implement a Comprehensive Prevention Plan that must be included in the corresponding Territorial Development Plan, to address risk factors, provide care alternatives for people at risk and reduce their impact on the community" (Inspector General's Office, 2024). Moreover, the second paragraph of the same article states that: "The Comprehensive Prevention Plan must be formulated taking into account, on the one hand, the risk scenarios warned of by the Ombudsman's Office in the Early Warnings, as well as the recommendations made to each of the entities and, on the other hand, the measures aimed at strengthening the work of women and their organizations" (Inspector General's Office, 2024).

The commitment of the authorities at the territorial level is key to being able to face the risks, therefore it is necessary that specific resources are allocated and that the work teams are strengthened in a technical way. Du-



ring the next 4 years, the governors' offices and mayors' offices that did not prioritize actions in this area will face serious difficulties in generating

impact and transformation in terms of the serious situation of human rights, international humanitarian law and attacks against defenders.

Final considerations

The situation suffered by human rights defenders in Colombia demands that the State as a whole act to stop the attacks that persist and to prevent the materialization of the risks that are warned of by organizations and the Ombudsman's Office. To this end, the institutional architecture must be coordinated at the national and territorial levels.

Although some progress has been made, especially with Decree 660 and the PIGMLD, as previously mentioned, they have not yet been fully implemented in the territories. In this sense, the national government must accelerate the implementation of these instruments and its articulation with the authorities at the territorial level, which, as first responders, must coordinate and join forces so that the territorialization of policies responds to the context and actions are timely and effective.

On the other hand, the delay in the implementation of the Land Clearance Policy and the creation of new structures that do not take into account the participation of civil society could slow down the Action Plan even further and prevent the achievement

of the 2026 goals in the two pilot projects chosen to generate territorial changes in Cauca, Magdalena Medio, Bolívar and Santander.

Regarding the development plans, although progress has been made in including the nine issues proposed by the Ministry of the Interior, the lack of clarity in the budgets of the Development Plans for the functioning of the Territorial Guarantee Boards and the subgroups should be highlighted. In addition to this, in some cases the MTGs do not include public officials with decision-making capacity, as pointed out by female leaders and defenders in relation to the PIGMLD.

It is of concern that departments such as Cundinamarca, Huila and La Guajira, which according to the SIADDHH have reported a total of 229 attacks between 2020-2023 - with La Guajira being the area most at risk for leaders and defenders, with 128 cases - have not prioritized some of the actions proposed in the External Circular of the Ministry of the Interior, which affects the participation of organizations in relevant issues of guarantees and makes the agenda subject to actions of a national nature.



**A REDUCTION IN FIGURES
DOES NOT EQUAL AN IMPROVEMENT**

CHAPTER 3

The current government has completed two years of its term. The country, far from making progress in the long-awaited transformations, went through complex moments in several aspects, for example, in the reorganization of the opposition and the parliamentary exercise it carried out to stop the reforms proposed by the government. Such is the case of the opposition to the Financing Law, with its well-known consequences in the defunding of the different lines of social investment of the State, such as those referring to the right to health, free education, resources to compensate victims, energy transition and water protection¹.

Other events unfolded before the helpless gaze of communities, who remained defenseless amid the conflict, where the widespread violence and the practices of illegal armed actors went beyond all logic. For example, the corruption scandals involving government officials, the strong media onslaught, focused on disinformation or on giving relevance to the mistakes and difficulties in the implementation of the Total Peace policy, among other elements that were mainly related to peace. In this

scenario, human rights defenders and social leaders continued with their legitimate work in favor of a dignified life and the guarantee of rights for communities, including the right to live in peace, facing a panorama where selective and systematic violence persists, as illustrated by the attacks against them.

During 2024, the Information System on Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders in Colombia (SIADDHH) of the Somos Defensores Program², registered a total of **727** individual assaults against **655** people. As these figures illustrate, in some cases, more than one type of aggression occurred in the same incident and against the same person, showing that the exercise of human rights defense meant that different types of leaders were targeted by various actors, seeking not only to violate their life and integrity, but also to cause damage to the processes and sectors where they carry out their work.

The figure recorded for 2024 represented a **5% decrease** in attacks (**38 fewer** incidents) compared to 2023,

¹ See The failure to pass the Government of Change's financing law is a blow for science. Available at: https://minciencias.gov.co/sala_de_prensa/la-no-aprobacion-la-ley-financiamiento-del-gobierno-del-cambio-es-un-golpe-para-la

² This System records information known to the Somos Defensores Program and from direct sources with social organizations and non-governmental organizations that report cases to the Program. SIADDHH only publishes cases that it has directly confirmed.



which translates into 2 attacks for every day of the year, a figure that is no indication of an improvement in the guarantees for the exercise of the defense of human rights. On the contrary, there is evidence of a sustained decrease, hardly suggestive of changes or improvement in the risk situation, produced largely by the actions of the illegal armed groups, which during 2024 decided to intensify the attacks and plunge the country into an atmosphere of exacerbated violence, instead of advancing in the negotiation processes in search of peace. They did this not only by confronting the state institutions and the security forces, but also other actors present in the territories, subjecting the communities to indiscriminate attacks, forced displacements, confinements, food shortages and res-

trictions on movement; events that in short led to a humanitarian crisis.

When referring to the months with the highest occurrence of attacks, August came first (103 incidents), followed by April (74 incidents) and May (71 incidents). The third quarter of the year (July–September) ranked first in the occurrence of attacks against human rights defenders with a total of 224 incidents, the second quarter (April–June) with 204 incidents ranked second, followed by the first quarter (January–March) with 164 incidents and October–December with 135 incidents. With these figures, the first half of 2024, with 51%, was the most violent for human rights defenders and social leaders.

Assaults by type of violence

Types of individual assaults	2023	2024
Threats	436	404
Murders	168	157
Life-threatening attacks	68	62
Forced displacements	35	44
Abductions	8	24
Forced disappearances	20	17
Information theft	11	7
Arbitrary detentions	11	5
Torture	3	5
Sexual assaults	2	2
Judicializations	3	0
Total of assaults	765	727



Of the total number of assaults recorded by the SIADDHH, threats continue to be the most common (56%), followed by murders (22%), life-threatening attacks (8.5%), forced displacements (6%), abductions (3%), forced disappearances (2%), theft of information (1%), arbitrary detentions (0.7%), torture (0.7%) and sexual assault (0.3%). During the year, the Somos Defensores Program did not receive or document any cases of judicializations.

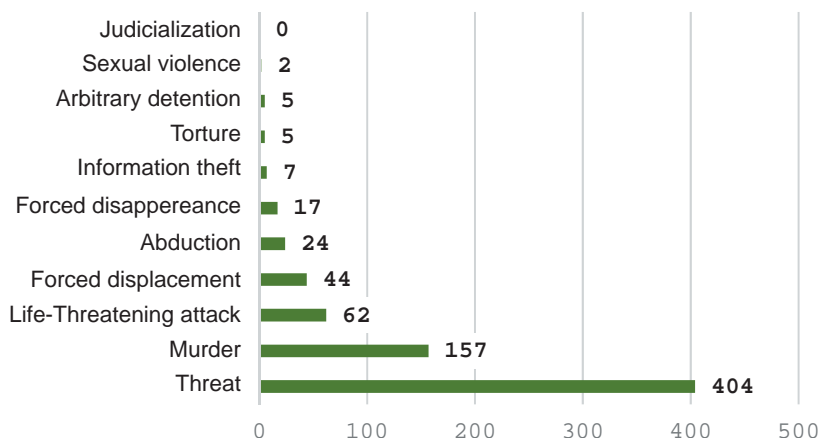
About the assaults, there was a 7% decrease in threats (32 fewer incidents), a 7% decrease in murders (11 fewer incidents), a 9% decrease in life-threatening attacks (6 fewer incidents), a 15% decrease in forced disappearances (3 fewer incidents), a 36% decrease in information thefts (4 fewer incidents) and a 55% decrease in arbitrary detentions (6 fewer incidents). The types of aggression that registered an increase were: forced displacements with 26% (9 more events), abductions with 200% (16 more events), torture with 67% (2 more events), and in terms of sexual aggression, 2 events were registered, a figure equal to that of the previous year. Finally, in the case of prosecutions, SIADDHH had reported 3 incidents in 2023, while in 2024 it did not record any incidents involving this type of aggression.

The decrease in some types of aggression does not represent an improvement in the guarantees for the defense of human rights or social leadership in the country. On the contrary, restrictions on mobility, difficulty in accessing territories, controls on the population, among other factors, contribute not only to underreporting, but also to silencing on the part of the victims, who no longer make the facts known. Normalization has also been imposed, which leads to different assaults being considered not as individual acts of selective violence, but as a single case with several episodes.

That said, the increase in some types of aggression could be related to the actions of armed actors who have strengthened strategies of repression and the use of force as a control mechanism, as well as the resumption of practices against citizens. Such is the case of forced displacements, which mostly occur because of other types of assault, such as threats or life-threatening attacks. For this period of analysis, the notable increase in kidnappings is striking, with the ELN appearing as the alleged perpetrator in most cases, followed by post-peace agreement groups and unknown perpetrators, groups that at some point, were part of the peace negotiation processes with the national government.



Type of assault
SIADDHH figures January - December 2024



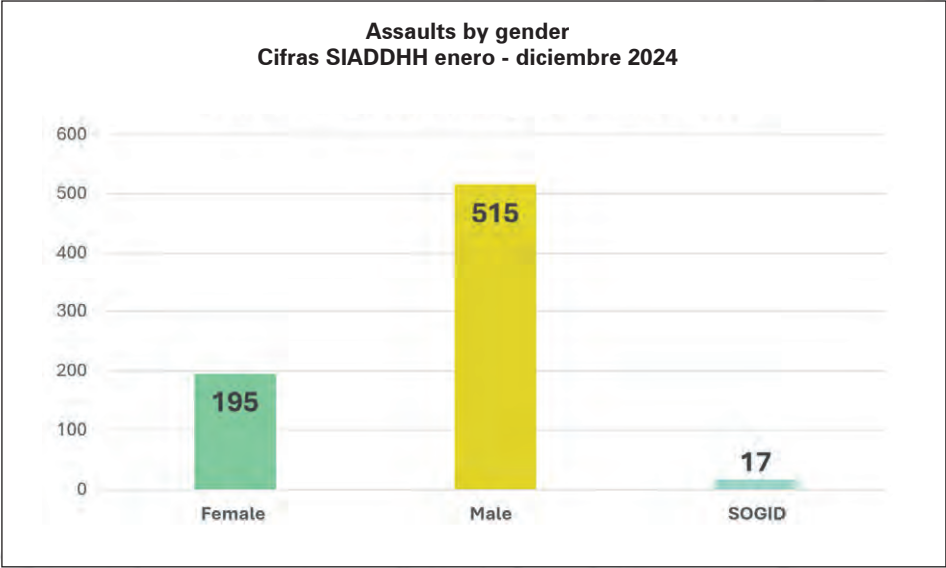
Assaults by gender

The Somos Defensores Program, through SIADDHH, has incorporated a category for this year that identifies defenders with diverse sexual and gender orientations - SOGID³. Out of the 727 attacks recorded in 2024 by the SIADDHH, 27% (195 incidents) occurred against women, 71% (515 incidents) against men and 2% (17 incidents) against SOGID people.

In relation to aggressions against men, there was an 8% decrease (47 fewer incidents). Aggressions against women also showed a decrease equivalent to 4% (8 fewer incidents), and in the case of aggressions against SOGID people, there is no reference figure to compare with.

The types of aggression suffered by women were: 133 threats, 19 murders (2 of them categorized as gender-based assassinations), 11 life-threatening attacks, 2 arbitrary detentions, 1 case of torture, 7 abductions, 2 acts of sexual violence and 16 forced displacements. In relation to SOGID individuals, there were 9 threats, 5 murders, 1 life-threatening attack, 1 arbitrary detention and 1 forced displacement.

³ SOGID is the term most used to designate the collective of diverse people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. It is an acronym synonymous with "LGBT", but SOGID implies a more precise focus on rights. Available at: <https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/Sala-de-prensa/PublicacionesMinJusticia/CAPSULA%20PERSONAS%20OSIGD.pdf>



Areas of aggression

The 727 attacks committed against human rights defenders and social leaders registered during 2024 took place in 28 departments and the Capital District, which is equivalent to 88% of the national territory, one department less than in 2023.

The ten departments with the highest number of assaults were Cauca (197 incidents), Antioquia (81 incidents), Valle del Cauca (67 incidents), Norte de Santander (48 incidents), Santander (42 incidents), Cesar (37 incidents), Distrito Capital (37 incidents), Arauca (29 incidents), Magdalena (27 incidents) and Bolívar (23 incidents). These account for 81% (with 588 incidents) of all the attacks recorded

in the country, a percentage equal to that of the ten departments that accounted for the highest number of aggressions in 2023.

The trend in the southwest of the country continues, as it is still the region with the highest number of incidents, with 40% of the total number of verified attacks (293) occurring in the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo during 2024. The department of Cauca, where 197 attacks were verified, remains in first place, with an increase equivalent to 2% (4 events), highlighting that in this territory, which has a relevant geostrategic location, the risk situation is alarming, both for human



rights defenders and social leaders, as well as for the mostly rural and ethnically prevalent communities. All of the above, considering how the confrontations have been exacerbated by the presence of illegal armed actors, who have turned several regions into battlefields, where communities suffer the violation of their rights and where the mostly indigenous leaderships risk their lives on a daily basis in defense of the territory in its entirety. During this situation, in 2024, in the department of Cauca, indigenous leaders were the victims of 144 attacks (12 murders, 107 threats, 19 attacks, 1 forced disappearance, 4 kidnappings, and 1 forced displacement).

Valle del Cauca saw a 3% increase (two more incidents), with threats being the most common type of aggression, followed by murders with 18 incidents.

On the other hand, the behavior of aggressions in the Nariño department is striking, as it closed with a decrease equivalent to 79% (53 fewer incidents), going from third place in 2023 to occupying the 13th position in 2024. This could be related to the official start of talks between the Comunerios del Sur group, formerly part of the National Liberation Army, which since July 19 has been involved in the construction of what has been called "territorial peace", a process that also involves post-peace agreement groups located mainly in the Pacific subregion.

Finally, the department of Putumayo presented an increase of 15% (2 more

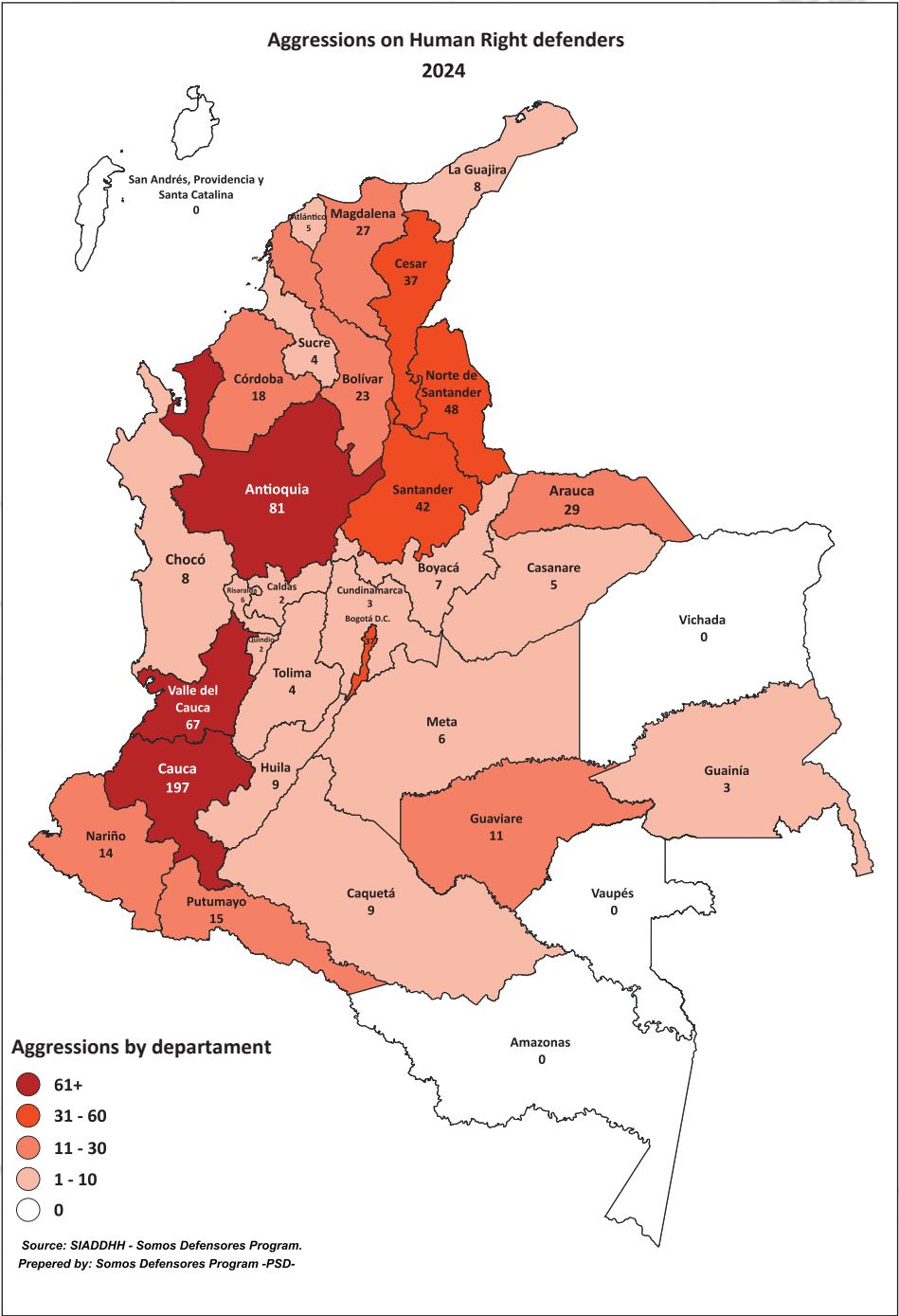
incidents) in assaults, with threats (6 incidents) and murders (4 incidents) being the most recurrent.

Antioquia remains in second place nationally with 8 aggressions less than those recorded in 2023. In this department, the paramilitary groups, allegedly responsible for 54% of the recorded attacks, continue to exert control, with the Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC)⁴ being the group that prevails in that territory.

Now, turning our attention to another part of the country, we find that in the department of Cesar there was a considerable increase in attacks against human rights defenders and social leaders. There was an increase of 106% (19 more incidents), with 33 threats, 2 murders and 2 attacks documented, where the paramilitary control of the AGC, specifically that of the Édgar Madrid Benjumea substructure, predominates.

Meanwhile, the department of Arauca also experienced a considerable increase in attacks, equivalent to 93% (14 more incidents). In this department the conflict has escalated given the disputes between the post-peace agreement groups and the ELN, which have plunged the civilian population into a serious humanitarian crisis that has worsened since April, for example in municipalities such

⁴ Currently known as the Gaitanista Army of Colombia (EGC).



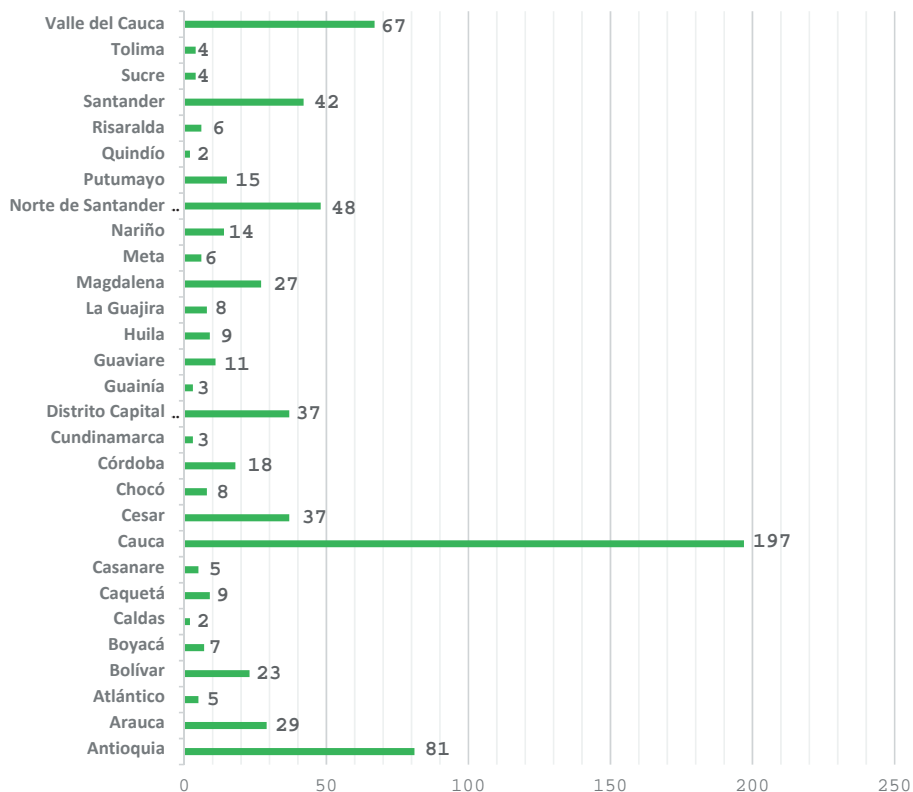


as Tame and Arauquita, which have suffered the consequences of these confrontations.

Finally, it is important to highlight the presence of criminal gangs in capi-

tal cities by 2024, where they act as franchises for other groups, exercising control and committing common crimes such as extortion. Such is the case of Quibdó, Bucaramanga and Valledupar, among others.

Number of assaults by Department
SIADDHH figures January - December 2024





Assaults by type of leadership

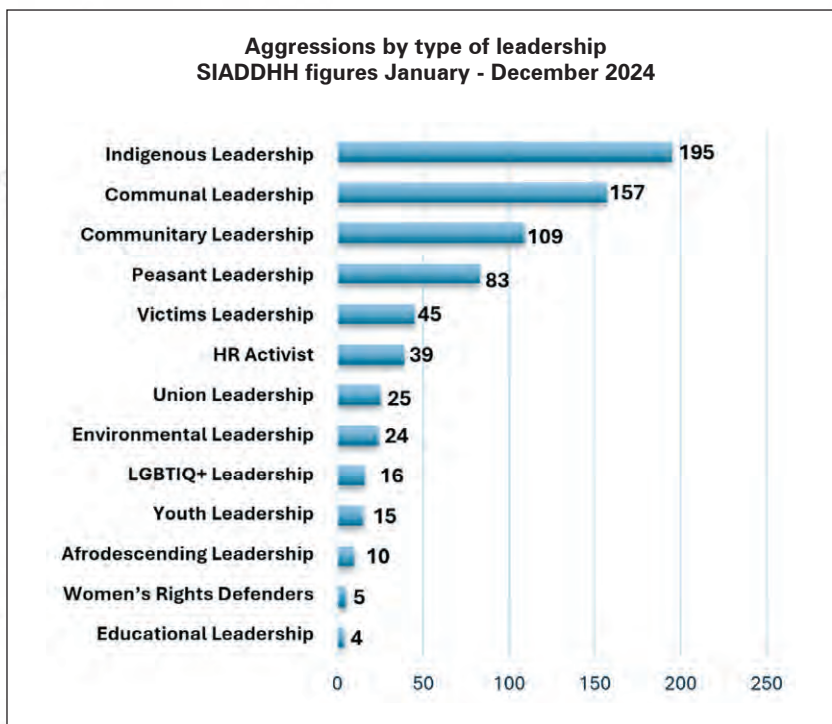
Despite a decrease of 12% (27 incidents), the indigenous leadership continued to be the most attacked in 2024, with a total of 195 incidents. The department of Cauca was the most affected, where there were acts of selective violence directed mainly at those who are part of the indigenous guards, as well as the traditional authorities, the wise men and the elders, who represent the authority and knowledge that guides their people for survival in the territory.

In second place, there is the communal leadership, with 157 incidents, representing an increase of 40%, with 45 more incidents than the previous year. This leadership corresponds to those people who carry out their work as members of Community Action Boards. The attacks against them were concentrated in the departments of Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Cesar and Arauca. The changes that took place in the first and third cases are striking, which, compared to the previous year, increased by 675% and 800% respectively, going from 4 to 31 incidents in the case of Valle del Cauca, and from 2 to 18 in Cesar.

The third most attacked form of leadership was community leadership, which increased by 9% (9 more incidents). For the SIADDHH, this category is the broadest of the leadership categories, as it includes people whose actions are aimed at defending the rights of communities, without necessarily being linked to legally constituted or recognized organizations.

In fourth place is the peasant farmer leadership, which maintained the same position and the number of documented attacks. The victims' leadership, in fifth place, showed a decrease equivalent to 18% (10 fewer incidents).

The category of human rights activists decreased by 33% (19 fewer incidents), continuing the downward trend in attacks from previous years and after the period related to the national strike. Trade union leadership, which in 2023 was in ninth position, now occupies seventh, despite a decrease of 7% (2 fewer incidents).



Alleged responsible

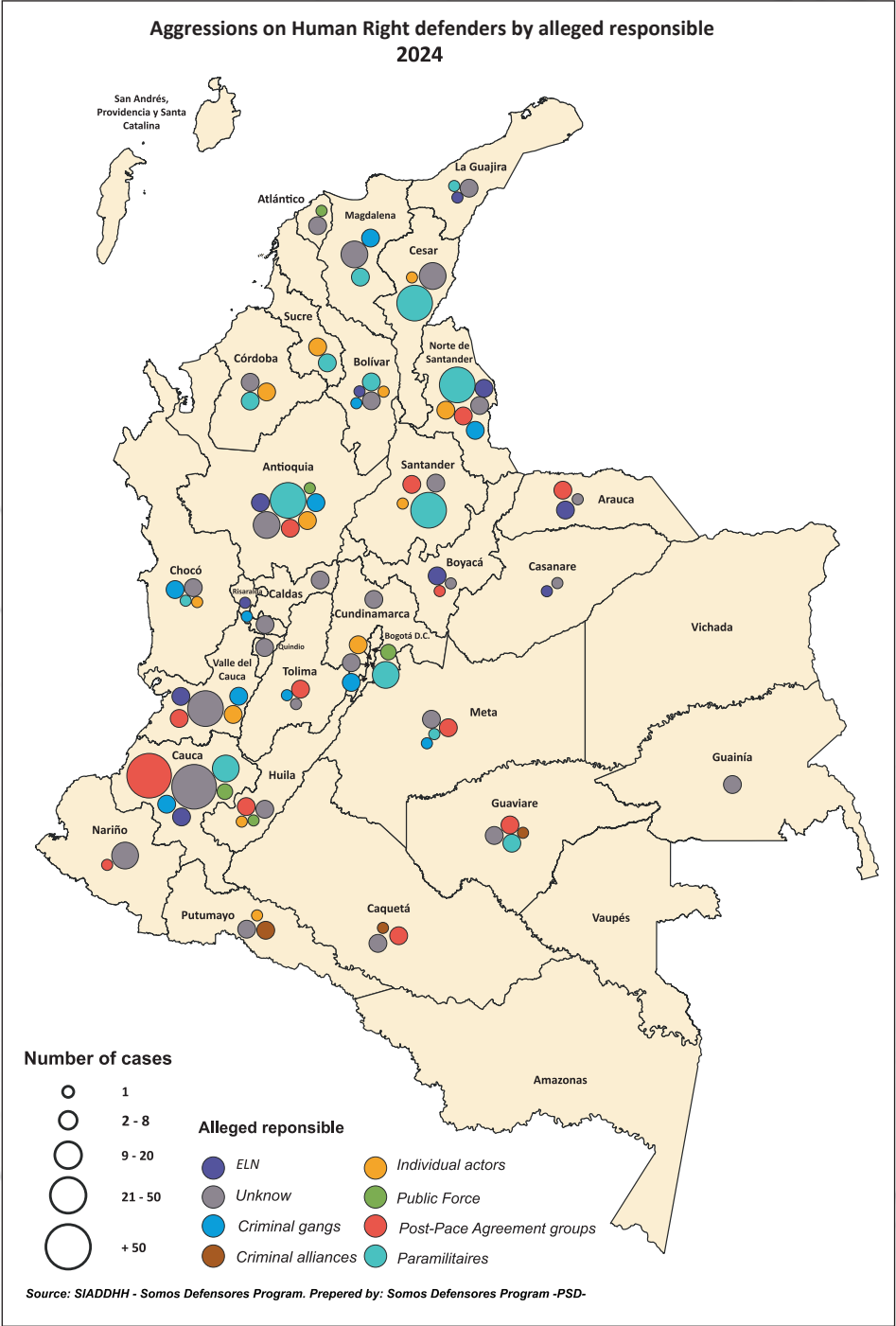
The Somos Defensores Program uses 9 categories of alleged responsible to document attacks against human rights defenders and social leaders. As in previous years, in 2024, the first place is occupied by unknown perpetrators with a share of 37%. This category refers to aggressors who do not bear any distinctive signs linking them to an armed group or who conceal their identity in different ways when committing the aggressions, characteristics that are related to the increase in the levels of impunity in the investigations, which makes it necessary for the competent autho-

rities to make progress in identifying these individuals. The alleged commission of 268 acts is attributed to unknown perpetrators, of which 134 were threats, 61 were murders, 43 were life-threatening attacks, 2 were related to torture, 7 were forced disappearances, 6 were abductions, 5 were information thefts and 10 were forced displacements.

As was also the case in 2023, in second place are the paramilitary groups with a 24% share. These appear to be allegedly responsible for 177 incidents, of which 131 were



Aggressions on Human Right defenders by alleged responsible
2024





threats, 14 murders, 2 abductions, 1 forced disappearance and 24 forced displacements. These assaults decreased by 1% (1 less incident). Within this category of those allegedly responsible, the following structures were identified: the Black Eagles, Capital District Bloc and Southwestern Bloc; the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC); the Conquering Self-Defense Forces of the Sierra Nevada (ACSN); the Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC); the Central Bolívar Bloc; and the Nicolás Antonio Urango Reyes Front. The AGC in some moments or regions present themselves as the Gulf Clan acting through the Uldar Cardona Rueda structure, and in others, as the Gaitanist Army of Colombia (EGC), operating in this case with the Capital Bloc structures and the Edgar Madrid Benjumea substructure.

In third place, with a 22% share, are the post-peace agreement groups, which are allegedly responsible for 160 attacks, an 18% increase (24 more incidents). During 2024, these groups faced atomization, as illustrated by the case of the Central General State (EMC) under Ivan Mordisco's command, which had begun negotiations in 2023 and subsequently fragmented. In this scenario, it launched a strong-armed attack with actions against the civilian population, especially against indigenous communities, as illustrated by the murder of the Major of the Nasa people, Carmelina Yule Paví, in the department of Cauca. This led to the official suspension of the truce by the national government as of March 20, initiating

armed actions against these groups in the department of Cauca. Despite this, the process continued in other regions such as Catatumbo and Magdalena Medio, as well as in Meta, Caquetá and Putumayo, where the Bloc and Front General State - EMBF - operates under the command of Alexander Mendoza, alias "Calarcá".

As for the Second Marquetalia, under the command of Iván Márquez, it also disintegrated at the end of 2024. This happened when the Border Commandos and the Guerrilla Coordinator of the Pacific decided to form the National Coordination of the Bolivarian Army under the command of Walter Mendoza, who on November 21 stated in a letter their intention to continue participating in the negotiations with the Government.

The aforementioned groups, referred to by the Somos Defensores Program as Post-Peace Agreement Groups, are allegedly responsible for 100 threats, 38 murders, 9 life-threatening attacks, 2 forced disappearances, 6 abductions, 1 information theft and 4 forced displacements.

In fourth place, the National Liberation Army (ELN) remains with the same 6% share as in 2023 (this time, 42 events). In November 2024, it was announced that there would be a new round of negotiations in 2025 to evaluate the 27 agreements reached up to that point, despite the attack on the 24th of that month on the Pueblo Nuevo military base in Puerto Jordán, Arauca. It should be noted that the last meeting between the govern-



ment and ELN delegations took place in May and that the new announcements of continuity were made in the context of an extraordinary meeting. It is important to emphasize that despite insisting on a negotiation process, the ELN has not ceased its violent actions, which involve the communities, which they subject to humanitarian crises in events such as the armed strikes decreed in the San Juan subregion of the department of Chocó during August and November. Amid this situation, this group is allegedly responsible for 13 threats, 13 murders, 1 act of torture, 2 forced disappearances, 10 abductions and 3 forced displacements against human rights defenders and social leaders.

Individual perpetrators accounted for 4% (30 incidents) of the total number of attacks. These incidents refer to civilians who are not part of legal or illegal armed structures and act on their own. This figure represents a decrease of 25% (10 fewer incidents) and they would be responsible for 12 murders, 9 threats and 4 life-threatening attacks, 1 case of torture, 2 forced disappearances, 1 case of sexual violence and 1 forced displacement.

As for criminal gangs, considered as small and medium-sized criminal

structures acting for eminently economic motivations, they were allegedly responsible for 28 incidents, a situation that draws attention as it corresponds to an increase of 133% (16 more incidents). They are allegedly responsible for 16 murders, 11 threats and one life-threatening attack.

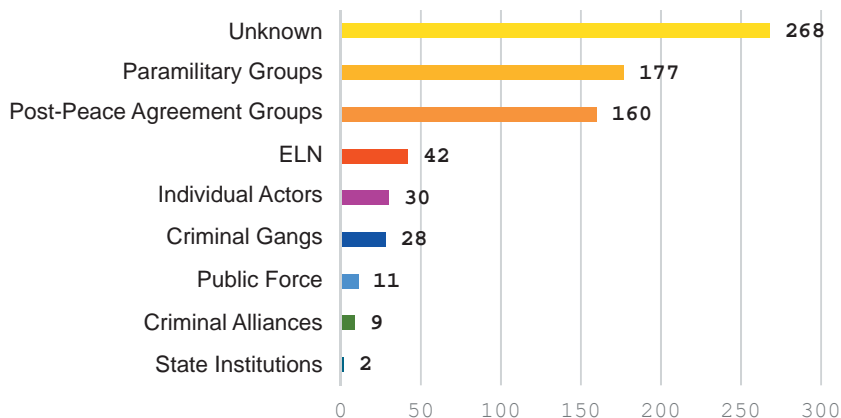
On the other hand, the Public Force was allegedly responsible in 11 cases, which means a decrease of 58% (15 fewer incidents) which correspond to 2 threats, 1 life-threatening attack, 5 arbitrary detentions 1 case of sexual violence, and 1 case of torture.

Criminal alliances, considered to be illegal armed structures that agree to joint actions at specific times for tactical or strategic reasons based on their common interests, showed a large increase in assaults, equivalent to 350% (7 more events) and are allegedly responsible for 3 murders, 2 threats, 2 forced disappearances and 2 forced displacements.

Finally, state institutions, which correspond to Alleged responsible who are civil servants working for state institutions, showed a decrease of 33% and would be responsible for 2 threats.



Alleged perpetrators of assaults
SIADDHH figures January-December 2024



Murders

In 2024, the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program verified 157 murders of human rights defenders and social leaders in Colombia, 11 fewer cases than in 2023, which means a slight reduction of 7%. Although this is a significant decrease, this figure once again shows that the right to defend rights is not guaranteed in Colombia and that the lives of the people who carry out this work continue to be unprotected. In this context, it is necessary to point out that the Colombian State is primarily responsible for this serious risk situation, as it has not fulfilled its duty as guarantor.

This continuum of violence against the right to life occurs despite the

fact that during 2024: i) the national government kept open spaces to make the Total Peace Policy with the insurgency, post-peace agreement groups, criminal gangs and paramilitaries, a reality; ii) progress was made on some of the issues on the agenda of guarantees for defenders, such as the PIGMLD, the Policy on the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations, the construction of the PPIG, the operation of the emergency chat to deal with cases of human rights defenders and Decree 660 of 2018; iii) the new governors and mayors drew up development plans that shall be in force during four years, giving rise to documents that show how many territorial entities did not have actions in place to protect their



leadership; and iv) the Ombudsman's Office, through its Early Warnings, has issued institutional documents which, by way of "*emergency messages*", seek to ensure that the authorities avoid the materialization of risks to life, integrity and personal safety. Even so, all these efforts could not stop the murders, which occur on average every two days. The figures therefore continue to be alarming.

The months with the highest number of murders were: August (23 cases), June (16 cases) and October (15 cases). This was followed by January, April, September and November (13 cases each), and March (12 cases). The months with the fewest cases were February and December (11 cases each), May (9 cases) and July (8 cases). The second half of the year accounted for 53% of the cases and the remaining 47% occurred during the first half of the year.

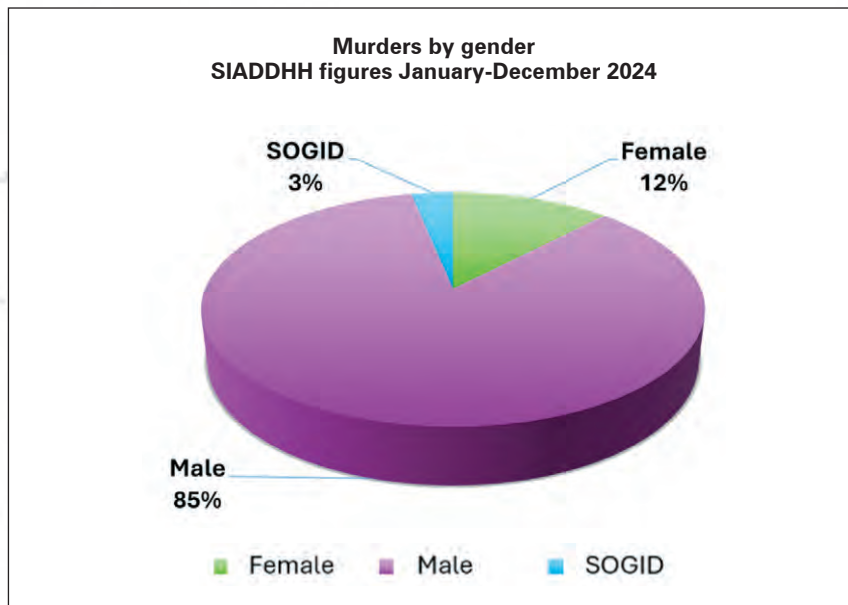
The higher concentration of murders during the second semester (with 83 cases) could be related to the effects of the breakdown of the national government's dialogue with the EMC in the first semester of the year and the subsequent split between the "Calarcá line and the Iván Mordisco line", as well as the crisis at the negotiating table with the ELN, the division of Segunda Marquetalia and the intensification of the humanitarian crisis⁵.

Of the 157 murders, 133 were men (85% of the total), a decrease of 7% (11 fewer incidents) compared to 2023. Meanwhile, 19 incidents occurred against women (equivalent to 12%), representing a 20% decrease compared to the previous year's figure. Of the total cases against women, two murders were verified, in which it is presumed that the murders occurred on the basis of gender due to their motives. In one of these incidents, the alleged perpetrator was her sentimental partner. The victim had been missing for 9 days and when her body was found it showed signs of torture and sexual violence; in the other case, the perpetrator is unknown. These types of gender-based murders showed a 50% decrease compared to those that occurred in 2023.

On the other hand, while in 2023 no attacks had been recorded by the SIADDHH against defenders with diverse sexual and gender orientations (SOGID), for the 2024 annual report, 5 murders were verified (equivalent to 3%).

⁵ In this regard, it is suggested to consult the reports issued by the United Nations

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs covering the year 2024.



Of the 157 murders, 126 involved the use of firearms, in 16, the weapon used remains unknown, in 9 it was a knife-like-instrument, in 3 there was mechanical asphyxiation, in 2 the murders were the result of blows with a blunt object and in 1 it was the result of the detonation of an anti-personnel mine. It is noteworthy that in 21 cases there was a previous disappearance, in 9 there were signs of torture, in 24 there was cruelty, in 23 there were previous threats, in 21 there was involvement of other people, 7 occurred during massacres and 5 during kidnappings. Of the total number of defenders murdered by 2024, 8 had protection measures from the National Protection Unit, which proved ineffective at protecting them.

The increase in cases of forced disappearance and kidnapping (9 more cases than in 2023) as events prior

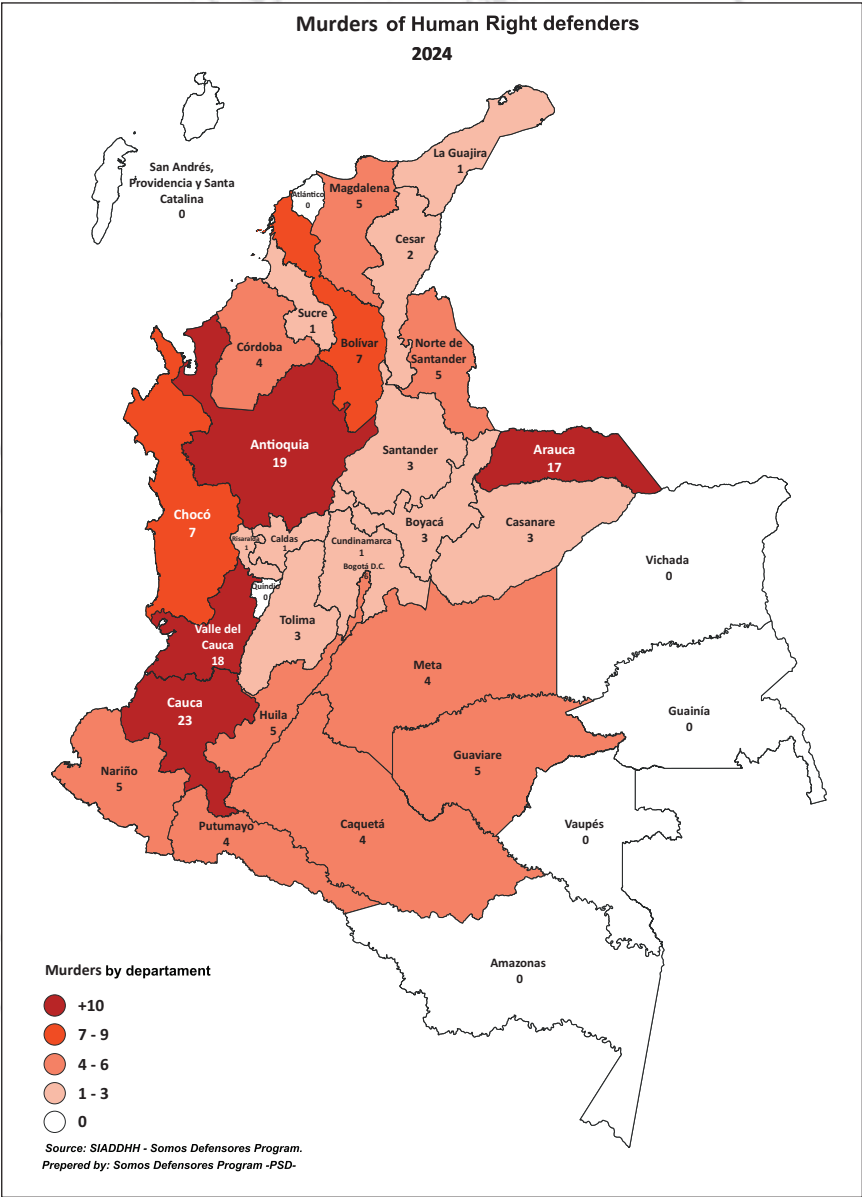
to the murder is worrisome, since in Colombia there is an urgent search mechanism -MBU- that should work to safeguard people's lives. Also alarming is the increase in cases of brutality and torture (12 more cases than in 2023), which is evidence of the acts of cruelty to which the victims are subjected.

As for life-threatening attacks, which are considered attempted murders insofar as the intention is to take a person's life, 62 cases were reported in 2024, eight of which involved a previous threat, a figure that represents a 9% reduction compared to 2023 (six fewer incidents). Likewise, physical injuries caused by life-threatening attacks fell by 50%, from 38 cases in 2023 to 19 in 2024. However, had this aggression been successful, the number of murders would be higher than that recorded in 2023.



The departments with the highest number of incidents were Cauca with 24 cases, Magdalena with 5, and Antioquia, Santander and Valle del Cauca, which had 4 cases each. The months with the highest number of incidents were August (9 incidents), March and July (8 incidents each).

Murders by department





The murders took place in 25 out of Colombia's 32 departments and in the Capital District, which means 72% of the national territory. The departments in which the highest number of cases were recorded were Cauca with 23 incidents, Antioquia with 19 incidents, Valle del Cauca with 18 incidents, Arauca with 17 incidents, and Bolívar and Chocó, which presented 7 incidents each. Regarding 2023, Cauca, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca continue to be among the top five territories with the most registered cases. Putumayo and Nariño, which were previously in fourth and fifth place, are now in 16th and 11th place.

Chocó had a dramatic 600% increase in murder cases by 2024, followed by Arauca with 112% and Bolívar with 40%, highlighting the risk to the lives of defenders and social leaders in contexts of increased violence, as expressed by the Ombudsman's Office in these territories in 21 EWs issued since 2022⁶.

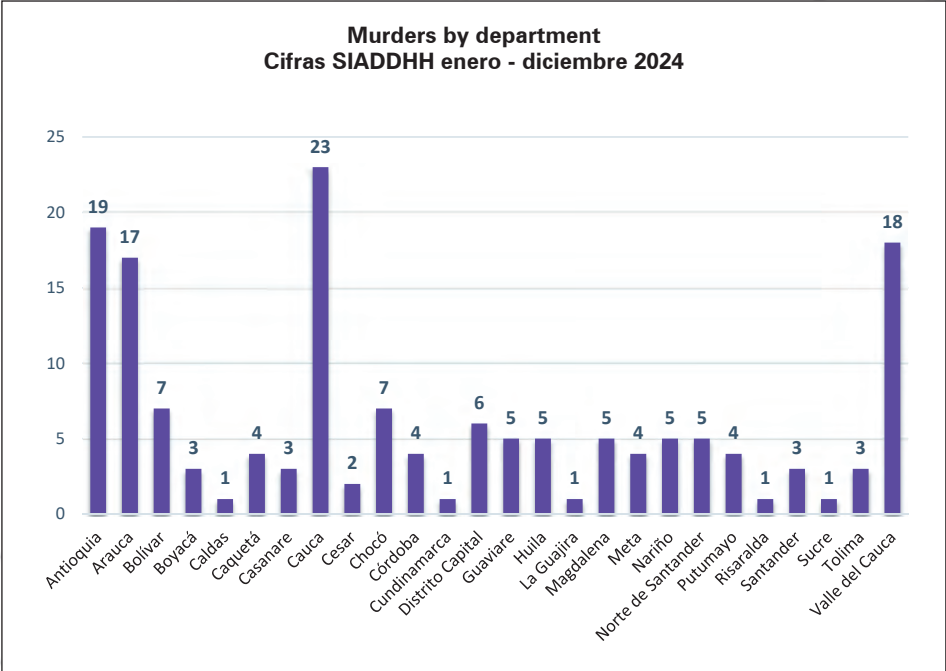
On the other hand, Cauca presented a 30% reduction in incidents compared to 2023. This could be due to a greater consolidation of the EMC in the areas of dispute as well as to greater control over the communities, especially indigenous communities, who have had to confront the military power of this armed group with their guards and authorities (peacefully). There was also a significant decrea-

se of 68% in the number of murders in Nariño, which may be associated with the silencing of areas such as the west and the mountain range of this department, as well as with the national government's strategy of advancing regional dialogues with the post-peace agreement groups and the ELN. The latter could be considered an achievement of the atomization of the talks, but in mid-term it could provoke an upsurge due to the rearmament of groups and armed disputes with more powerful structures such as the ELN.

The same thing happened in Putumayo, where a 55% decrease was recorded, which can be associated with the weakening of the Carolina Ramírez structure and the strengthening of the Border Commandos structure, which is in the process of conversation with the national government

During 2024, Cauca concentrated the highest number of murders of defenders, with 23 cases, although there has been a significant decrease in incidents. In 13 cases, post-peace agreement groups are presumed to be responsible, mainly connected to the EMC structure, Dagoberto Ramos, Jaime Martínez and Carlos Patiño structures, that took place in 11 municipalities, with the municipality of Páez reporting the most cases, with 2 in total. They are followed by unknown perpetrators, who appear as allegedly responsible in 10 cases that occurred in 9 municipalities, the highest occurrence being in Caloto, with 2 incidents. No cases of the ELN were reported for the department in the period referenced.

⁶ This EW count includes those that involved municipalities in the departments referred to and others that are national in nature and also include them.



In Cauca, the months with the highest number of cases were March, June and August, with 4 cases each. The leadership groups with the highest number of attacks were the indigenous with 12 cases, followed by the communal with five cases, community with four cases and the peasant with two cases. As in 2023, indigenous leaders were the most attacked, demonstrating that the strategy of post-peace agreement groups is to weaken or exterminate the organizational process, the authorities and guards that protect their territory to survive and have a dignified way of life, demands that go against the economic and political interests of these structures.

As for the increase in murder cases in 2024 by department, Chocó ranked

first, going from 1 case in 2023 to 7 cases (600%), 5 of them occurring in Quibdó. The alleged responsibility for the murders corresponds to: criminal gangs, 3 cases, two of which concern Los Mexicanos and 1 to the RPS; 2 cases to unknown perpetrators, 1 case to the paramilitaries, AGC, and 1 case to individual perpetrators. Most of the cases were concentrated in the first half of the year, mainly in March and April, with two cases each and one case in February; while two murders were reported during the second half of the year, one in July and the other in August.

The capital of this department experienced a difficult situation due to the dispute between criminal gangs that were on the socio-legal table within the framework of the Total Peace



Policy. The AGC joined this confrontation, triggering an increase in lethal violence against defenders, but also the threat against women (as illustrated by the “femicide plan”⁷) and the recruitment of young people, among other risks. This led the Ombudsman’s Office to issue EW 024 of 2024, in which it states that the dispute between AGC and criminal gangs could lead to a “very high possibility of human rights violations against the civilian population in the urban area [...] due to the territorial dispute between the EGC (formerly known as AGC) and the organized crime groups Los Mexicanos in alliance with RPS and Los Loko Yam, and the Zetas” (Ombudsman’s Office, 2024).

The leaderships most affected were indigenous and youth, with two incidents each, and community, communal and victims, with one incident each. In this regard, the Ombuds-

man’s Office, the Office of the Delegate Inspector for Ethnic Affairs and the Regional Inspector’s Office of Chocó, within the framework of the Inter-Institutional Committee for Fast Reaction (CIPRAT) convened by the former, urged for emergency measures to be taken to protect the communities (Inspector General’s Office, 2024).

The second department with the highest increase in murders was Arauca, rising from 8 cases in 2023 to 17 cases in 2024 (112%). As for those allegedly responsible, in first place is the ELN with 10 cases in 5 municipalities, with Arauquita registering the most cases with 4 and Tame with 3. In second place are the post-peace agreement groups, EMC, Frente 38, with 4 cases, which took place in 2 municipalities: Tame, with 3, the one with the highest number of reports. Finally, there are the unknown perpetrators, with 3 cases, carried out in 3 municipalities: Arauca, Arauquita and Tame. March and August, with 3 cases each, were the months with the most murders.

The most affected leadership was the communal one, with 11 incidents, 8 of them allegedly caused by the ELN; followed by the peasant and community leadership, with 2 incidents each, with the EMC presumed to be responsible in 50% of the incidents. According to the trend in 2024, the communal leadership is the most victimized in terms of murders in Colombia, and Arauca is a reflection of this. These communal processes have suffered a significant weakening due to the aggressions that have inten-

⁷ According to InSight Crime, in the article entitled *Violence against women is once again a weapon of war in Colombia*, “In the city, the month of August was marked by an increase in feminicides. At the beginning of the month, a minor was murdered and then, at the end of the same month, hitmen killed Luz Berilia Chalá, a social leader and member of the Network of Mothers and Caregivers of Murdered Youth in Quibdó. Although the AGC denied being behind the threats in a statement published on September 29, the increase in cases and the anxiety forced several women to move and leave the city. On September 5, the NGO Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres issued a statement warning that they had received 35 cases of threats against women in the municipality since the beginning of September (InSight Crime, 2024).



sified in recent years, as a result of armed groups, whether insurgency, paramilitaries, post-peace agreement groups, public forces or others, have made them a target of repression and have made accusations and stigmatizations⁸, generating a scenario of imminent risk for the lives of those who work for their villages and neighborhoods.

Added to this is the open confrontation between the ELN and the EMC that has been taking place since 2022. As part of this, the strategy has been to assassinate defenders and people reincorporated from the FARC-EP, under the pretext that the victims work for or support the opposing group, which shows that they have no respect for the civilian population (application of international humanitarian law), as warned by the four international humanitarian alerts issued since 2022 by the Ombudsman's Office⁹. In addition to this situation, there are life-threatening attacks on the headquarters of social organizations, as

happened in March, resulting in the death of a victims' leader (Colombia Informa, 2024). Furthermore, the control of these groups extends to the movement of people from one municipality to another, as well as to the supervision of the political and social links of those who work to defend rights, their family and work connections. These are facts that demonstrate the harassment to which they are subjected.

Another department that reported an increase in murders is Bolívar (40%), going from 5 cases in 2023 to 7 in 2024: in 5 of them, the perpetrator remains unknown, in 1 case Paramilitary Groups appeared as alleged responsables and in 1 case the AGC is presumed responsible. All the cases occurred in different municipalities, but it should be noted that one murder took place in municipalities included in the Ombudsman's Office Early Warning 003 of 2024, (Ombudsman's Office, 2024), issued in February. The incident took place in September in Barranco de Loba, which shows that neither the national nor regional authorities took the necessary measures to prevent these fatalities. The months with the highest number of registered cases were April and September, with two incidents each. Regarding the most victimized leadership, there are four cases of community leaders and two cases of peasant leaders.

The historical presence of the ELN and the expansion that the AGC has been carrying out in recent years in southern Bolívar, noted in Early Warning 034 of 2023 by the Ombuds-

⁸ The accusations do not only come from armed groups, but also from the media, as recorded by Verifico, an initiative carried out by VerdadAbierta.com in alliance with Protection International on April 9, 2024, when "Caracol Radio journalist Diana Saray Giraldo accused the Political Movement of Masses, Society and the People of Central Eastern Colombia, a platform that brings together social organizations in Arauca, of being 'the political arm of the ELN' (Equipo Verifico, 2025).

⁹ See communiqué 726 from the Ombudsman's Office dated August 31, 2024, entitled *In the face of an upsurge in violence in Arauca, the Ombudsman's Office calls for actions to protect the population.* (Ombudsman's Office, 2024).



man's Office, is contrasted by the deployment of the public forces in the area¹⁰, which has not been effective in protecting the population that has historically been violated. During 2024, the acts of terror perpetrated by the paramilitaries through selective assassinations, such as the case of the leader Narciso Beleño, mass and individual displacements, confinements, threats, detentions and stigmatizations against social leaders

have led to an increase in the humanitarian crisis in the area. Due to the connection between the South of Bolívar and the Northeast of Antioquia, the situation becomes even more complex, since the alliance of the ELN with the post-peace agreement group, EMC, to confront the AGC, has led to a greater escalation of the fighting and persecution of the social organizations that have sought to accompany the affected communities.

Murders by Municipality

The municipality in Colombia with the highest concentration of murders during 2024 was Tame (with 7 cases). Next came the Capital District (6 cases), even though in EW 004 of 2024 issued on February 21 of the same year, the Ombudsman's Office recommended taking "urgent individual and collective protection measures" (Ombudsman's

Office, 2024). Arauquita and Quibdó follow with 5 cases each. Cúcuta and Buga with 4. As in 2023, there is a high concentration of murders in municipalities in the southwest (Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo) which account for 50 incidents, an increase of 56% (18 more incidents).

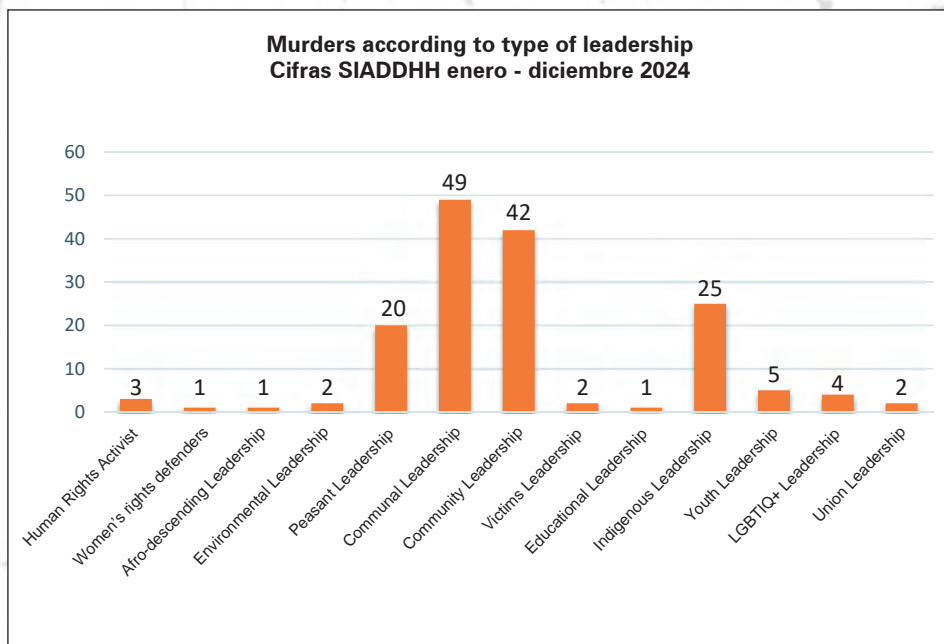
Murders by type of leadership

For two years in a row, communal leaders have been the main target of murders, with 49 incidents, which means an increase of almost 17% (7 more cases). The victims were 7 wo-

men and 42 men. In second place is community leadership with 42 incidents, one case less than in 2023. In third place is indigenous leadership, which registered 25 murders, marking a decrease of 24% (8 fewer cases). In fourth place are peasant leaders, who, as in the previous year, registered 20 murder cases.

¹⁰ Among the key decisions taken during the meeting, the deployment of 100 police officers for peace stands out, a new specialty of the institution to reinforce security in the municipalities of El Peñón, Santa Rosa del Sur, Regidor, Río Viejo and Simití, as well as the incorporation of 80 additional police officers for the police commands of Bolívar and Magdalena Medio.

These additions are intended to improve security and the response to emergency situations in these areas (Caracol Radio, 2024).



Alleged responsible of the murders

Of the 157 murders verified by the SIADDHH in 2024, the responsibility of the perpetrators is unknown in 39% of the cases (61). This figure represents a decrease compared to 2023, when unknown perpetrators were responsible for 56% of all the crimes. Unlike the immediately preceding year, the second place in alleged responsibility is held by the post-peace agreement groups with 24% (38 cases), who have openly declared those who exercise social leadership and defend rights as the target of their actions. This is evidenced by the exponential increase in the figures, since compared to 2023, the increase was 111% (20 more cases).

Paramilitary groups are in fourth place, with a percentage of 9% (14 cases), marking a decrease from 22% in 2023, which can be explained especially by the actions of the AGC group, which has been implementing various strategies, including seeking acceptance in social networks or subduing, silencing, confining or displacing, as an action of control and disciplinary action towards organizational processes.

On the other hand, there is an increase in the alleged responsibility of the ELN in cases of murder, with a percentage of 8% for 2024 (13 cases) while in 2023 it was 5%; this increase occurred during a negotiation pro-



cess, which showed no respect for social leadership. Individual perpetrators occupy fifth place with almost 8% (12 cases), registering an increase of 33% over the previous year. Finally, we have criminal alliances, who are attributed 2% of the murders (3 cases), while the security forces and state institutions did not register any cases of murder.

Alleged perpetrators of the murders	
Criminal Alliances	3
Individual Actors	12
Criminal gangs	16
Unknown	61
ELN	13
Public Force	0
Post-Peace Agreement groups	38
State Institutions	0
Paramilitary groups	14
Total	157

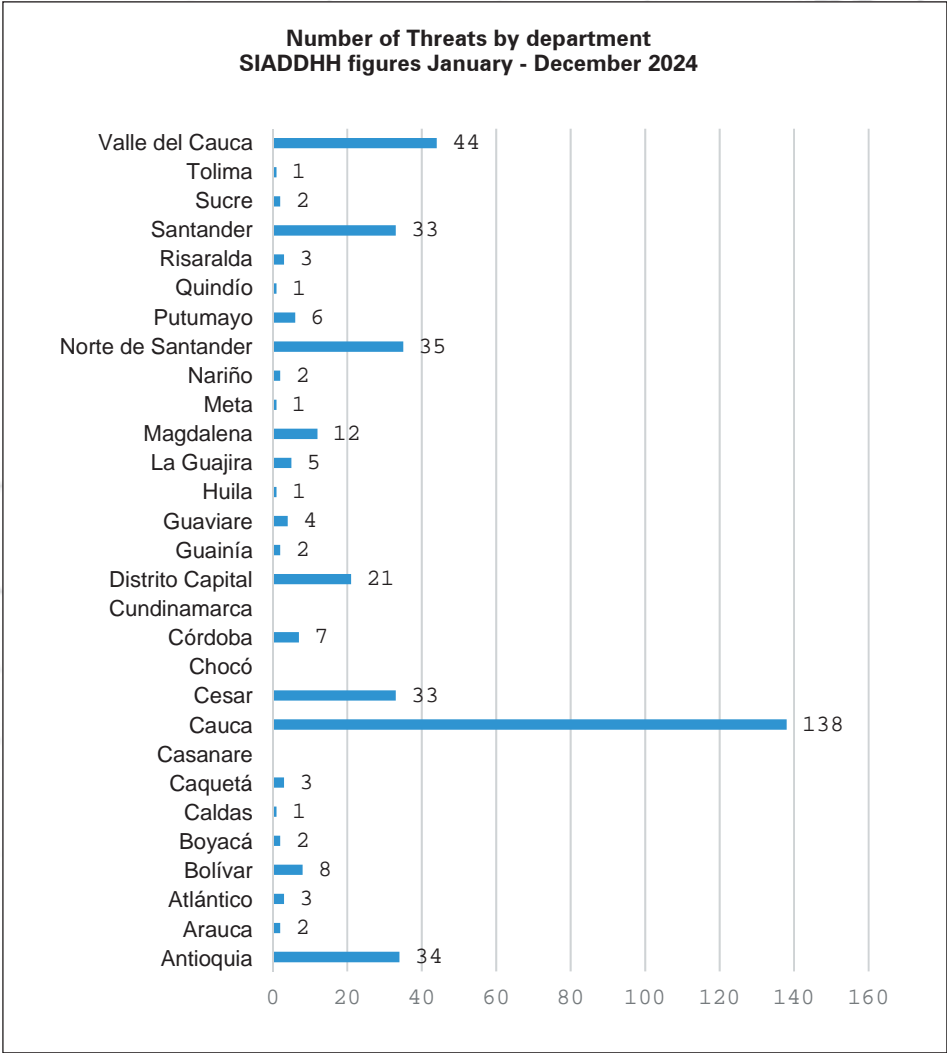
Individual Threats

During 2024, Somos Defensores Program's SIADDHH verified 404 threats, which represents a decrease of 7% (32 fewer incidents than in 2023). This means that human rights defenders and social leaders suffered an average of 1.1 threats per day. Although threats continue to be the most common form of violence in Colombia, the results in terms of clarification remain poor. By way of illustration, between 2018 and 2024, the SIADDHH reported 3,837 threats. When referring to procedural results regarding this aggression in the same period of time, the Attorney General's Office recently pointed out that 26 convictions and 52 calls for trial had been obtained (Attorney General's Office, 2024), results that are not consistent with the high rates of violence reported in this area.

Of the total number of threats in 2024, 133 were against women, 262 against men and 9 against people with diverse sexual orientations and genders (SOGID). The most affected leadership during 2024 was the indigenous, with 124 incidents, followed by the communal with 79 incidents, community leadership with 43 incidents, peasant leadership with 40 incidents, human rights activists with 32 incidents, victims' leadership with 31 incidents, union leadership with 22 incidents, environmental leadership with 12 incidents, LGBTIQ+ leadership with 9 incidents, women's rights defenders with 3 incidents, afro-descendant leadership with 3 incidents, student leadership with 3 incidents and youth leadership with 3 incidents.



Threats by department



Threats occurred in 27 departments and the Capital District, which is equivalent to 85% of the national territory. In terms of the departments where the highest number of threats occurred, Cauca remains in first place (138 incidents), followed by Valle del Cauca

(44 incidents), Norte de Santander (35 incidents), Antioquia (34 incidents), Cesar (33 incidents), Santander (33 incidents), the Capital District (21 incidents), Magdalena (12 incidents) and Bolívar (8 incidents).



The department of Cauca remains in first place and had an increase of 11% with 14 more incidents. For its part, Valle del Cauca, which went from fourth to second place, also showed an increase of 7% (3 more cases), while Norte de Santander showed an increase of 94% (17 more cases). In the previous year, the situation worsened in these three departments regarding threats.

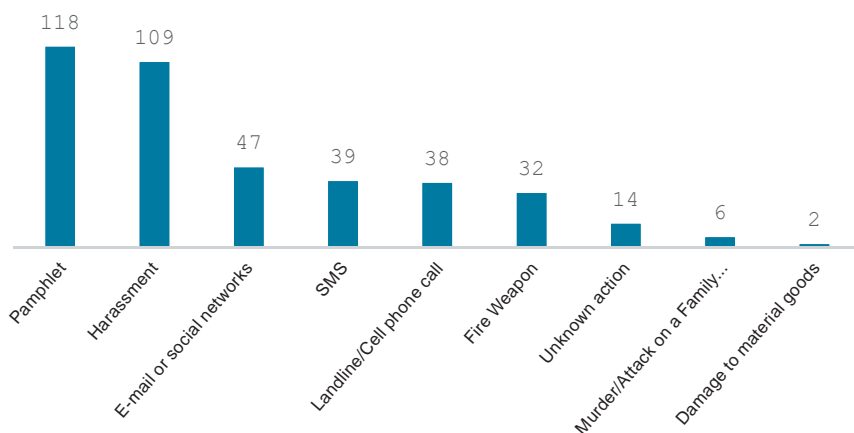
The municipalities where the greatest number of threats occurred were Toribio, Cauca (33 incidents); Cúcuta, Norte de Santander (32 incidents); Corinto, Cauca (28 incidents); Cali, Valle del Cauca (23 incidents); and Caloto, Cauca (23 incidents).

Types of Threat

The threats continue to be perpetrated in a variety of ways. Of the 404 cases confirmed by the SIADDHH, 118 incidents occurred through pamphlets, which are the most common mechanism used to intimidate leaders. There were cases in which one or more people were targeted, in

several of them their organisational processes or daily activities were also targeted. In the pamphlets, accusations were made that put the integrity of the leadership at risk, and coercive measures were imposed which, if not complied with, could result in further harm to the defenders.

Types of Threat
SIADDHH figures January - December 2024





Then there is harassment, with 109 cases. In harassment, intimidation is carried out through gestures, displaying weapons, persecution, visits, going around the houses, taking photographs or verbal expressions. Then come the 47 cases of threats by email or social networks. In 39 cases, the threat was made via text message, in 38 cases via calls to a landline or cell phone, and in 32 cases a firearm was used. On the other hand, in 14 cases the specific form of action is unknown, in 6 cases a murder or life-threatening attack was committed against a relative of the defender and in 2 cases material damage was caused to intimidate.

In terms of the alleged responsible of the threats, in first place once again come unknown perpetrators, accounting for 134 incidents, and in second place, paramilitary groups, with 131 incidents. These are followed by post-peace agreement groups with 100 incidents, which in this case shows an increase of 6% (with 6 more cases). Then comes the ELN guerrillas with 13 incidents, which represents a decrease of 61% (with 20 fewer cases). Criminal gangs were responsible for 11 incidents, individual perpetrators for 9 incidents, criminal alliances for 2 incidents, the security forces for 2 incidents and state institutions for 2 incidents.

Paramilitary groups are allegedly responsible for 131 threats. These

include the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia -AGC- (108 incidents), the Black Eagles (14 incidents), the AUC (4 incidents), paramilitary groups whose structure is unknown (4 cases) and the New Generation Self-Defense Forces (1 case).

Since pamphlets are the most frequent type of element used for threats, it was found that the groups that used them most frequently were the paramilitaries, through two structures. On the one hand, the Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC), which were present in 29 incidents in general, 9 of them specifically as the Capital Bloc, and the Edgar Madrid Benjumea structure in 18 incidents. On the other hand, the Black Eagles were present in 8 events as the Capital Bloc and in 6 events as the Southwest Bloc. The post-peace agreement groups that sent threatening pamphlets were the General Central State, which appeared in 3 events in general and in 18 events as the Jaime Martínez Front.

In the six cases in which the ELN claimed responsibility for issuing the pamphlet, there was a reference to this armed group in general, without pointing out any specific front. In 19 cases, the presumed perpetrator of the threat posed by the pamphlet remains unknown.



Alleged responsible of the threats	
Unknown	134
Paramilitary group	131
Post-peace Agreement group	100
ELN	13
Criminal gangs	11
Individual actors	9
Criminal alliances	2
Public force	2
State institutions	2
Total	404

Finally, and as evidenced by the aggressions registered by the SIADDHH of the Somos Defensores Program, the situation of leaders and human

rights defenders continues to be of concern in 2024. According to what has been observed throughout the year, the slight decrease in some selective violence alludes to moments of momentary calm, which armed groups have taken advantage of to deploy different forms of population and territorial control. Although there is no way to record the silence phenomenon in the territories, it should be noted that many leaders and defenders are afraid to denounce what is happening to them. And even in this scenario, the Somos Defensores Program has a record of 9,421 between 2010 and 2024, showing that the exercise of the right to defend rights is a high-risk task in the recent history of Colombia.

TYPE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
THREAT	109	140	202	209	488	539	317	370	583	628	604	655	517	436	404	6201
MURDER	32	49	69	78	55	63	80	106	155	124	199	139	197	168	157	1671
LIFE-THREATENING ATTACK	21	20	50	39	41	35	49	50	34	52	79	93	66	68	62	759
DETENTIONS	11	23	26	22	23	26	17	23	4	29	30	52	7	11	5	309
DISAPPEARANCES	0	6	5	1	1	3	2	0	4	3	25	16	18	20	17	121
JUDICIALIZATIONS	1	1	1	10	8	8	9	9	19	1	28	16	8	3	0	122
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	8
INFORMATION HEFT	0	0	3	7	10	8	6	2	6	7	4	13	3	11	7	87
FORCED DISPLACEMENT													18	35	44	97
ABDUCTION													5	8	24	37
TORTURE													1	3	5	9
TOTAL	174	239	357	366	626	682	481	560	805	844	969	986	840	765	727	9.421

CONCLUSIONS

In Colombia, a comprehensive understanding of the protection of human rights defenders implies recognizing not only the presence of risks, but also the need to promote *inter-institutional action between territorial entities and the national government* to generate structural responses to the contexts of aggressions in which those who defend rights and exercise social leadership find themselves. Although this has been documented and recommended in the Early Warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office, the State institutions have not presented a timely response, giving rise to the materialization of numerous risks previously warned about. Examples of this are the violations of human rights, breaches of IHL and the deterioration of the living conditions of the communities (mainly rural), derived from the actions of armed structures that have expanded and have increased the number of disputes between them, creating contexts in which this type of selective violence continues.

The confinements and humanitarian crisis scenarios seen in 2024 are a stark example of this. The fact that public authorities do not guarantee protection or comprehensive prevention against the risks faced by defenders in these emergency scenarios *causes a permanent state of vulnerability, fear and uncertainty*. Human rights defenders must constantly face serious emergency situations that put at risk not only their lives, integrity, security and wellbeing, but also those

of their communities. In these scenarios, leaders and defenders have had to *silence their voices repeatedly and, in some cases, abandon their work and the accompaniment of organizational processes*. All this has a direct impact on the social fabric and on the annual figures of aggression, which, because of this dynamic, show a reduction that does not match reality. For this reason, the Program warns of the need to *comprehensively read the violence suffered by those who defend rights*.

For the Somos Defensores Program, the low reduction in both the general number of aggressions that occurred during 2024, as well as in some of the aggressions in particular, should be assessed taking into account the following variables: (i) changes in the strategies of illegal armed groups; (ii) the consolidation of some of the illegal armed actors in territories that by 2023 were in dispute; (iii) the measures deployed by some leaderships to ensure their survival and care, which may be related to the silencing and interruption of the accompaniment made to some processes and territories; iv) to a lesser degree, the strategy of atomization of the national government in the dialogues it carries out with fractions of the armed groups that have participated in peace dialogues -for example, the Comuneros del Sur Front of the ELN and the decrease in cases in the department of Nariño-, and v) the underreporting that can always occur on the part of the SIADDHH.



In contrast, the national government has not included humanitarian agendas or respect for social leadership as 'red lines' at the socio-legal or negotiation tables. Nor has it established multilateral ceasefires, nor has it deployed strategies to reduce the humanitarian consequences of confrontations between illegal armed groups. The confluence of these types of variables *led to an increase in the vulnerability of defenders in many territories*. Based on this diagnosis, and with a view to strengthening the spaces for dialogue with the armed actors, the Somos Defensores Program calls for the lessons learned during these two years to be considered in the actions to be carried out within the framework of Total Peace.

What we have seen in the dynamics of the armed conflict during 2024 requires it. During that year, public policy instruments were developed, and some pilots were carried out that were not always coordinated at the regional level, while different armed groups expanded territorially, subdivided or confronted each other. These factors, which at some point in history took longer periods of time to consolidate, are happening more rapidly and sometimes unpredictably.

This is a context that obliges the national government to take more decisive preventive measures to respect and enforce International Humanitarian Law. This is an obligation that corresponds to those who hold public office, rather than to social leaders who, given the failures of the former, must face emergency scenarios

demanding minimum humanitarian standards.

Dialogue scenarios are fundamental, but the actions of the national government are evidently not limited to its participation in opening and sustaining them. The institutional presence and the guarantee of rights that allow a dignified life are duties that cannot be postponed until a crisis emerges. Nor can the State exclusively or carelessly relegate its functions in different figures that have been fundamental in the country, such as the Community Action Boards, whose leaderships were victims of much of the selective violence throughout 2024. A governmental commitment to strengthen their members -who have been decisive in the search for a good life for many communities- is recognized, but this support must transcend the economic aspect and integrate forms of collective protection into this and other forms of social organization in the country.

The well-being of human rights defenders victimized by armed actors and organized crime structures is related to negotiated solutions to the conflict, but especially to those that make it possible to stop the cyclical forms of violence. This implies conceiving dialogue scenarios not only in terms of initiating negotiation tables but also considering some fundamental aspects from the moment they are set up, such as, for example, the risk scenarios that negotiation tables can create for leaders living in the area of influence of an armed actor.



Being aware of this type of variable will allow not only to determine the minimums for the armed groups that wish to enter into agreements, but also the actions that the nation-

nal government must comply with in terms of prevention, protection and non-stigmatization of the populations that must experience the effects derived from the armed confrontation.

REFERENCES

- Attorney General's Office (2024) *Report presented by the Attorney General's Office in compliance with the orders of the Constitutional Court in paragraph 19 of Ruling SU 546 of 2023*. Retrieved from: <https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/defensores/informes/#1740584883429-845eea92-1a41>
- Caracol Radio. (November 10, 2024) *Southern Bolívar will have a deployment of police units and the creation of new battalions*. Retrieved from: <https://caracol.com.co/2024/11/11/sur-de-bolivar-tendra-despliegue-de-unidades-policiales-y-creacion-de-nuevos-batallones/>
- Caribe Afirmativo. (2022). *You can't kill what you don't forget*. Retrieved from: <https://caribeafirmativo.lgbt/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/INFORME-DD-HH-LGBTIQ2023-CA.pdf>
- Colombia Informa (April 8, 2024). *Violence against communities in Colombia does not stop*. Retrieved from: <https://www.colombiainforma.info/nuevo-ataque-paramilitar-de-disidencias-en-el-oriente/>
- Congress of the Colombian Republic (2011, January 18). Law 1437 Code of Administrative Procedure and Administrative Disputes. Bogotá, Colombia.
- Follow-up Commission to Ruling 546 of 2023. (10 of 12 of 2024). First Submission of Observations to the Comprehensive Plan for the Protection of the Rights of Leaders and Human Rights Defenders. Bogotá.
- Gutierrez, S. (February 19, 2025). *Interview with the Human Rights Defender and Lawyer of the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Collective, Soraya Gutierrez*.
- InSight Crime. (October 9, 2024). *Violence against women is once again a weapon of war in Colombia*. Retrieved from: <https://insightcrime.org/es/noticias/violencia-mujeres-arma-guerra-colombia/>
- Inspector General's Office (2024, August 7). Inspector General's Office. *Directive 05 Compliance with the regulations for the protection of human rights defenders, ethnic authorities, social and political leaders, people in the process of reintegration and their organizations*. Bogotá, Colombia.
- Inspector General's Office. (2024, October 11). *Inspector General's Office warns of sharp escalation of violence in Chocó at the hands of three illegal armed groups*. Retrieved from [https://www.procuraduria.gov.co/Pages/procuraduria-alerta-fuerte-escalada-violencia-choco-tres-grupos-armados-ilegales.aspx#:~:text=Quibd%C3%B3%2C%20D.%20C.%2C%2011%20de%20octubre,Gaitanista%20de%20Colombia%20\(EGC\).](https://www.procuraduria.gov.co/Pages/procuraduria-alerta-fuerte-escalada-violencia-choco-tres-grupos-armados-ilegales.aspx#:~:text=Quibd%C3%B3%2C%20D.%20C.%2C%2011%20de%20octubre,Gaitanista%20de%20Colombia%20(EGC).)
- International Crisis Group (2025, January 30). *Colombia: From 'Total Peace' to Local Peace*, Retrieved from: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/andes/colombia/colombia-total-peace-local-peace>
- Manjarrés, J., Newton, C. and Cavalari, M. (January 8, 2025). *Mapping criminal trends: Five indicators to monitor in 2025*. Retrieved from: <https://insightcrime.org/es/noticias/mapeando-tendencias-criminales-cinco-indicadores-monitorear-2025/>
- Ministry of the Interior. (August 10, 2016). *By which the Intersectoral Commission of Guarantees for Women Leaders and Defenders of Human Rights is created*. Retrieved from: <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=75234>



- Ministry of the Interior. (December 18, 2017). *Decree 2124 of 2017*. Retrieved from: <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=161367>
- Ministry of the Interior. (February 8, 2022). *Intersectoral Mission for Rapid Response to Early Warnings CIPRA-Technical Secretariat*. Retrieved from: <https://comunal.mininterior.gov.co/Documentos/Botón%20Oferta%20Institucional/Presentación%20CIPRA.pdf>
- Ministry of the Interior. (2024, March 11). *External Memorandum*.
- Ministry of the Interior. (2024, November 7). *Assessment of Decree 660*. Report submitted to the Prevention and Protection Subcommittee of the National Guarantees Board. Bogotá.
- Ministry of the Interior. (2025, January 15). *Systematization of reports from the Ombudsman's Office and the Human Rights Directorate Ministry of the Interior*. Bogotá.
- Ministry of the Interior. (2025). Incorporation of a human rights-based approach in the plans. Retrieved from: document delivered to the National Guarantees Board
- National Planning Department (2006). *National Development Plan. Community State: development for all*. Government of Colombia.
- Ombudsman's Office (2018). *SAT Systematization of the 15 years of the Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office*. Ombudsman's Office of Colombia.
- Ombudsman's Office & Attorney General's Office (2020, August 31). *Internal regulations of the National Commission*. Retrieved from: https://apps.procuraduria.gov.co/relatoria/media/file/flas_juridico/4040_ALERTAS%20TEMPRANA%2020230621104416754.pdf
- Ombudsman's Office. (2024, February 21). *Early Warning 003 of 2024*. Retrieved from: <https://www.radionacional.co/noticias-colombia/desplazamientos-sur-de-bolivar-2024-defensoria-del-pueblo>
- Ombudsman's Office. (2024, February 21). *Early Warning 004 of 2024*. Retrieved from: www.defensoria.gov.co/documents/20123/2723475/AT++004-24+PAT_Bogota_2202.pdf/58c0d14a-c359-6657-cc5c-2414e3df5f4d?t=1709059228423
- Ombudsman's Office. (August 31, 2024). *Faced with an upsurge in violence in Arauca, the Ombudsman's Office calls for actions to protect the population*. Retrieved from: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/-/debido-a-recrudescimiento-de-la-violencia-en-arauca-defensor%3%A-Da-solicita-acciones-que-protejan-a-la-poblaci%C3%B3n>
- Ombudsman's Office. (September 19, 2024). *Early Warning 024 of 2024*. Retrieved from: <https://alertastempranas.defensoria.gov.co/?orden=&criterioBusqueda=choc%C3%B3&anioBusqueda=2024>
- Ombudsman's Office. (2025, February 23). *Early Warning System*. Retrieved from: <https://alertastempranas.defensoria.gov.co/?orden=&criterioBusqueda=Antioquia&anioBusqueda=2023>
- Ombudsman's Office (2025a, January 21). *Report on cases of recruitment known to the Ombudsman's Office during 2024*. Retrieved from: <https://www.defensoria.gov.co/web/guest/-/reporte-sobre-casos-de-reclutamiento-conocidos-por-la-defensor%3%A-Da-del-pueblo-durante-2024?redirect=%2F>
- Ombudsman's Office (2025b, February 16) *Ombudsman's Office reports eleven humanitarian emergency hotspots in Colombia*. Retrieved from: <https://>



www.defensoria.gov.co/web/guest/-/defensoria-del-pueblo-reporta-once-focos-de-emergencia-humanitaria-en-colombia?redirect=%2F

Petro, G. [@petrogustavo] (November 17, 2024) *Both in what they called FARC dissidents derived from the FARC commander who did not sign the agreements* [Post]. X. https://x.com/petrogustavo/status/1858154730310058142?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1858154730310058142%7Ctwgr%5E75a4af8bfc39059bcd4fb6001ac14141726acf6%7Ctwcon%5Es1_&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.elespectador.com%2Fcolombia-20%2Fpaz-y-memoria%2Fpetro-y-disidencias-farc-ruptura-de-la-segunda-marquetalia-ivan-marquez-ya-no-estaria-en-mesa-de-paz%2F

Political Violence Database (2009). *Night, fog and political violence in Colombia. January-June 2009*. Popular Education and Research Center.

Sisma Mujer Corporation (2024). *Comprehensive Program of Guarantees for Female Leaders and Human Rights Defenders*.

Sisma Mujer Corporation (2025). *Interview with Kathrine Jurado*.

Somos Defensores Program; Sisma Mujer; Foundation for Press Freedom; Colombia Europe United States Coordination (2023). *Appeal by civil society organizations against the protection model in Colombia*. Retrieved from: <https://somosdefensores.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Llamamiento-sobre-el-modelo-de-proteccion-en-Colombia-2.pdf>

Somos Defensores Program (2025, February 23). *Information System on*

Attacks against Human Rights Defenders. Retrieved from: Internal Information System.

Reynoso, L. (2025, January 31). *Iris Marín, Ombudsman of Colombia: 'Catatumbo seals the political death of the ELN'*. Retrieved from: <https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2025-02-02/iris-marin-defensora-del-pueblo-de-colombia-el-catatumbo-sella-la-muerte-politica-del-eln.html>

UN Women. (2024, July 25). *UN Women participated in the Intersectoral Commission on Guarantees for Women Leaders and Defenders led by the Ministry of the Interior*. Retrieved from <https://colombia.unwomen.org/es/stories/noticia/2024/09/onu-mujeres-participo-de-la-comision-intersectorial-de-garantias-para-mujeres-lideresas-y-defensoras-liderada-por-el-ministerio-del-interior>

Verifico Team (2024, April 9). *Caracol Radio associates the Center-East with the ELN*. Retrieved from: <https://verifico.verdadabierta.com/verificaciones/caracol-radio-asocia-al-centro-oriente-con-el-eln>

Verifico Team (2025, January 13) *VERIFICO: what we will check in 2024*. Retrieved from: <https://verifico.verdadabierta.com/analisis/verifico-lo-que-chequeamos-en-2024>

Women's Platforms and Delegates of the National Guarantees Process. (2024). *General assessments of the Women's Platforms and Delegates of the National Guarantees Process on the Proposed Action Plan 2023-2026 of the Comprehensive Guarantees Program for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders - PigmlD*. Bogotá.



Database of defenders murdered between January and December 2024 -SIADDHH-

Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
1	4/01/2024	Antioquia	Andes	Luis Fernando Osorio	Community nurse in the department of Antioquia	Community leadership	Unknown
2	10/01/2024	Antioquia	Mutató	Argemiro Mayo García	Director of the Mutatá Youth Center; member of the Board of Directors of the Community Council of Afro-descendants of the Black Ethnic Group of the Serranía de Abibe, Río León and Sucio - COCOSARLES - of Pararandocito; human rights defender of black communities	Afrodescenting leadership	Paramilitary groups
3	10/01/2024	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Geovanny Luna Cárdenas	Community Action Board, Antonia Santos neighborhood - Cúcuta	Communal leadership	Criminal gangs
4	14/01/2024	Huila	La Argentina	José Enrique Roa Cruz	Reincorporation leader in Huila; member of the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Peace Agreement (GSVI), territorial liaison in the department of Huila; peace signatory; leader of the Association of Agricultural Workers and Producers of the Huila department - ASTPAH -	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
5	16/01/2024	Arauca	Tame	Higinio Bastos Marín	Former president of the Puente Tabla village Community Action Board in the Bajo Cusay II-Tame district; Member of Asojuntas	Communal leadership	ELN
6	16/01/2024	Bolívar	Cartagena	Billy Smith Salgado Camargo	Sports coordinator for the La Candelaria-Cartagena neighborhood Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Individual actors
7	17/01/2024	Antioquia	Aparadó	Fidel Antonio Hernández Correa	Member of the Santa María -Aparadó neighborhood Community Action Board, Trade unionist; Militant of the Historical Pact	Community leadership	Paramilitary groups
8	18/01/2024	Córdoba	San Carlos	José Gregorio Naranjo Isaza	President of the Carrizal Community Action Board - San Carlos	Communal leadership	Unknown
9	19/01/2024	Cauca	Silvia	José Alirio Chocué Molano	"Ancestral knowledge holder Nasa Ancestral Territory La Gaitana- Eastern Former FARC combatant"	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
10	24/01/2024	Córdoba	Tierralta	Tiberio Domicó Bailarín	Sheriff of the Emberra Guard - Kachichi Community	Indigenous leadership	Paramilitary groups
11	24/01/2024	Sucre	San Pedro	Mardonio de Jesús Mejía Mendoza	Director of the community radio station Sonora Estéreo in San Pedro, Sucre	Community leadership	Individual actors



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
12	29/01/2024	Valle del Cauca	Vijes	Fernando Romero Fierro	President of the Cacimbá-Vijes township Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
13	30/01/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	Fabían Castaño Serna	"President of the La Alejandria Village Community Action Board; President of the Association of Producers of Retiro, Piedritas and Neighboring Townships -ASOREPI-"	Peasant leadership	Post-agreement groups
14	3/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Jhon Freddy Muchavisoy	Former JAC president, Dos Quebradas village, Puerto Asís	Communal leadership	Unknown
15	4/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Caicedo	Lirney Soto Ordóñez	Treasurer of the La Pradera village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Criminal alliances
16	6/02/2024	Tolima	Ortega	Aldinebin Ramos Buitrago	Founder of the Diverse Chaparral LGBT Association; Member of the driving force behind the PDET (Territorially Focused Development Programs) in Chaparral.	LGBTQ + leadership	Criminal gangs
17	10/02/2024	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Eywar Yamid Morán Campo	Indigenous guard in the Ukawes'x Cxhab Association of Town Councils representing the six ancestral authorities of the Sa'th Tama Kiwe Territory - Municipality of Caldono. Member of the La Esperanza del Pueblo (People's Hope) Multi-Activity Cooperative- COOMEPEP -	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
18	11/02/2024	Tolima	Rioblanco	Jaime Ernesto Páez Devia	Active JAC member of the political affairs commission of the Buenavista neighborhood.	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
19	16/02/2024	Caldas	Riosucio	Dario de Jesús Hernández	Signatory of the peace agreement; member of the Cañamomo Lomapieta indigenous community in Riosucio, Caldas; member of the Board of Directors of the Multiactive Indigenous Cooperative for Peace (COOMIPAZ)	Community leadership	Unknown
20	20/02/2024	Valle del Cauca	Palмира	José Antonio Lozano Puentes	Treasurer of the Board of Directors of Medium and Small Farmers "El Barranquero", in the village of La Quisquina, municipality of Palmira	Peasant leadership	Unknown
21	21/02/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Jackson Emilio Romaña Cuesta	Youth leader; Volunteer for the Chocó Civil Defense Committee; Member of the New Image in Union Displaced Youth Association (AJODENIU)	Youth leadership	Criminal gangs



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
22	23/02/2024	Caquetá	Florencia	Ludivia Galindez Jiménez	ASOJUNTAS President, La Montañita; CPDH member; President of the Women's Association for Peace and the Defense of Women's Rights, Colombia - ASODEMUC; UP survivor and member of the PCC	Communal leadership	Unknown
23	26/02/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	Abelardo Quintero Duque	President of the Community Action Board of the El Mango village, Santa Lucía district, Puerto Guzmán municipality	Communal leadership	Criminal alliances
24	26/02/2024	Distrito capital	Distrito capital	Claudia Esther Ocampo Camacho	Animal rights activist and community leader	Community leadership	Individual actors
25	4/03/2024	Cauca	Páez	Dairo Yovani Aquite	Ancestral authority of the Santa Rosa de Inzá reservation	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
26	5/03/2024	Arauca	Tame	Josué Castellanos Pérez	Delegate of the Federation of Arauca Community Councils to the assembly of the Community Action National Confederation; member of the regional assembly of the Joel Sierra Human Rights Foundation; member of the José Antonio Galán Zorro National Peasant Association -Asonalca-	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
27	6/03/2024	Córdoba	Santa Cruz de Lorica	Deivi Enrique Junco Hernández	Councillor for Peace, Reconciliation and Conciliation. Official of the Loricca Government Secretariat as a reference for the Citizen Income Program.	Human Rights Activist	Individual actors
28	7/03/2024	Cauca	Balboa	Segundo Virgilio Imbachí Noguera	Member of the El Porvenir village Community Action Board conciliation committee in the municipality of Leiva, Nariño	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
29	11/03/2024	Antioquia	Caldas	Cristian Alberto Castrillón Chicaiza	Former president of the Santa Cruz neighborhood Community Action Board and vice-president of the La Quebra multi-village aqueduct; former candidate for the municipal council of Caldas, Antioquia and advisor to the New Liberalism	Community leadership	Unknown
30	17/03/2024	Cauca	Toribío	Carmelina Yule Paví	Mayor, artisan from the village of La Bodega and former captain of the Nasa indigenous guard. She was the local coordinator of Tejido Mujer on the Toribío reservation.	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
31	20/03/2024	Cauca	Cajibío	Álvaro Javier Morales Flor	President of the Community Action Board of the Ortega township, Cajibío	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
32	24/03/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Yirfeana Lorena Moreno Cuesta	Network of Mothers and Carers of Young Homicide Victims in Quibdó	Community leadership	Criminal gangs
33	27/03/2024	Boyacá	Cubará	Emerson David Silva Martínez	Youth leader; Former candidate for the Saravena council for the Cambio Radical political party	Youth leadership	ELN
34	29/03/2024	Chocó	Alto Baudó	Yoli Achito Rojas	Indigenous guard of the Alto Tumandó community; Student representative of the Ikaba Educational Institution of Puesto Indio in the Rio Jurubita Chori and Alto Baudó reservation	Indigenous leadership	Paramilitary groups
35	31/03/2024	Arauca	Tame	Graciela Mendoza Valencia	Member of the Tame municipal victims' committee	Victims leadership	Post-agreement groups
36	31/03/2024	Arauca	Arauquita	Ever Albeiro Espi Hernández	President in charge of the Community Action Board for the Brisas del Maporal village, municipality of Arauquita	Communal leadership	ELN
37	13/04/2024	Nariño	Taminango	Yoiner Gómez Burbano	Representative of the Patia-Cauca Youth Committee	Youth leadership	Unknown
38	14/04/2024	Norte de Santander	Cucuta	Jaime Alonso Vásquez Giraldo	Citizen overseer	Community leadership	Criminal gangs
39	16/04/2024	Chocó	Nóvita	José Urbano Chavez Hurtado	Prosecutor of the Community Action Board in Nóvita	Communal leadership	Individual actors
40	19/04/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	Clarivert Ocampo Fernández	Community mother; Coordinator of the Disability Department - Tuluá Town Council	Community leadership	Criminal gangs
41	19/04/2024	Guaviare	Miraflores	Zayra Yurley Enciso Gómez	Social worker in the ESE (Primary Health Care Network) of the municipality; spokesperson for the Lagos del Dorado inspectorate, leader of the youth sports sector	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
42	20/04/2024	Bolívar	San Jacinto	Luis Alfredo Leones Alvarez	Principal of the León XIII Educational Institution in San Jacinto.	Community leadership	Unknown



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
43	21/04/2024	Bolívar	Santa Rosa del Sur	Narciso Beleño	President of the Agronoming Federation of Southern Bolívar (FE-DEAGROMISBOL)	Peasant leadership	Paramilitary groups
44	22/04/2024	Antioquia	San Rafael	Julio Alberto Zapata Osorio	Community journalist for San Rafael Online	Community leadership	Individual actors
45	26/04/2024	Meta	Puerto López	Hilton Eduardo Barrios Jara	Journalist for Ciudadanías media	Community leadership	Paramilitary groups
46	26/04/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Yarlington Robledo Rentería	Member of the board of directors of the Displaced Youth Association and the Manos Unidas project	Youth leadership	Criminal gangs
47	27/04/2024	Valle del Cauca	Jamundí	Jhon Freddy Gil Franco	Councillor of Jamundí for the Alternative Indigenous and Social Movement (MAIS); Spokesperson for the National Coordinator of Coca, Marijuana and Poppy Growers (COCCAM); Delegate to the Permanent Board of Directors, the implementing body established by Decree 362 of 2018 for the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS); Member of the Joint Commission for Coordination and Monitoring for the construction of the Ministry of Justice's Drug Policy.	Peasant leadership	Criminal gangs
48	28/04/2024	Arauca	Cravo Norte	Leis Armando Santana Quenza	Community leader in Cravo Norte	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
49	30/04/2024	Arauca	Arauca	Antonio Montañez Villazana	President of the Community Action Board of Bocas del Arauca and Vice-president of Asojuntas de Arauca	Communal leadership	Unknown
50	6/05/2024	Cauca	Suárez	Diomira Cifuentes Alegría	Founder of the Cordillera Workers' Association (ASCORDILLERA); Member of the Community Action Board of the El Naranjal	Peasant leadership	Unknown
51	9/05/2024	Córdoba	Tierralta	Mary Emilse Balarín Domicó	Indigenous leader, promoter of the Embera culture.	Indigenous leadership	Individual actors
52	10/05/2024	Valle del Cauca	Cali	Elio Arley Quiñones Vertugo	Founding member of the Valle del Cauca Rural Workers' Association (ASTRACAVA); leader of the organizational process of the Brisas del Cabuyal Ecovillage.	Peasant leadership	Unknown



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
53	13/05/2024	Huila	La Plata	Sandra Lorena Anacona	Member of the Youth Movement Alvaro Ulcué Chocué	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
54	19/05/2024	Arauca	Tame	José Ricardo Calderón Nuñez	Treasurer of the Las Nubes-Tame Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
55	20/05/2024	Antioquia	Toledo	León Eugenio García Jiménez	Member of the Alcántaro-Toledo local community action board	Communal leadership	Unknown
56	21/05/2024	Cauca	Miranda	Luis Oswaldo Yule Palco	Guard of the Peasant Reserve Zone in the municipality of Corinto-ASTRAZONAG; Member of the coordination of the Popular Unity Process of Southwestern Colombia-PUPSOC; Member of the Rebel Youth Organization	Peasant leadership	Unknown
57	27/05/2024	Nariño	Santa Barbara de Iscuandé	Carlos César Camacho Valencia	Member of the Fishing Effort Community Council, youth leader and councillor in Santa Bárbara de Iscuandé.	Community leadership	Unknown
58	31/05/2024	Valle del Cauca	Buga	Alfredo Alonso Osorio Gallego	Communications link of the Technical Secretariat of the Municipal Council of Buga for the Coordination of the Colombia Humana Political Movement	Community leadership	Unknown
59	4/06/2024	Meta	Mapiripán	Marián Rodríguez Camelo	President of the Unibras local Community Action Board in the municipality of Mapiripán; Founder of the Arauca autonomous departmental space for women, called "Nosotras para Nosotras" (Us [women] for Us)	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
60	4/06/2024	Norte de Santander	Ocaña	Ramón Arturo Montejo Peinado	Member of the San José parish, Ocaña Diocese; Delegate of the Diocesan Commission for Reconciliation and Peace; Delegate of the Catholic Church for the verification mechanisms of the ceasefire in the Catatumbo region.	Community leadership	Individual actors
61	5/06/2024	Casanare	Yopal	Javier Condía Cárdenas	Delegate of the Community Action Board Association of the El Morro township, Yopal municipality; Community leader of the La Guamalera village, Yopal	Communal leadership	ELN
62	7/06/2024	Cauca	Argelia	Hernán Henríquez Mora	Teacher and head of department at the Agricultural Educational Institution in the municipality of Argelia	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
63	8/06/2024	Caquetá	Valparaiso	Mauricio Collazos Collazos	Public prosecutor for the Community Action Board of hamlet 18, a rural area in the municipality of Valparaiso, Caquetá.	Communal leadership	Unknown
64	9/06/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	José Elver Giraldo Villada	Member of the Association of Valle del Cauca Peasant Workers (ASTRACAVA); Member of the Comunes (political) Party	Peasant leadership	Post-agreement groups
65	8/06/2024	Huila	Íquira	José Rafael Meza Rivera	Indigenous guard of the Nasa Rionegro reservation	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
66	13/06/2024	Cauca	Silvia	William Ramirez Muñoz	President of the Community Action Board of the Santa Lucía-Silvia district; active member of the Association of Peasant Workers of the Peasant Reserve Zone in the Municipality of Totoró -ASO-CAT; member of the Peasant Association of Santa Lucía -TOR-CASSA PP; member of the Popular Unity Process of Southwestern Colombia -PUPSOG-	Community leadership	Unknown
67	19/06/2024	Arauca	Arauquita	Ángel Miguel Sarmiento Reyes	Community leader; founder of the Nuevo Jordán Community Action Board	Community leadership	Unknown
68	22/06/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Alba Rocío Riaño Nossa	Vice-president of the Community Action Board of the Verberal-El Paraiso neighborhood, Ciudad Bolívar district; Member of the monitoring committee for auto 02; Women's leader	Communal leadership	Criminal gangs
69	27/06/2024	Cauca	Caloto	Eyher Danilo Poto Pazú	Leader on the Nasa indigenous reservation of San Francisco, Toribío	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
70	25/06/2024	Cauca	Páez	Luis Alberto Vivas	Ancestral knowledge holder of the Mosoco indigenous reservation	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
71	25/06/2024	Bolívar	Margarita	Donaldo Silva Pedrozo	Member of the Heroes Agricultural Association in the municipality of Margarita	Peasant leadership	Unknown
72	27/06/2024	Santander	Puerto Wilches	Yoli María Toloza Cardoza	Member of the coordinating team of the Popular Female Organization (OFP); active participant in the solidarity-based production process of the COMUREBÓN Cooperative, promoted by the Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights (CREDHUS).	Women's Rights defenders	Paramilitary groups



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
73	27/06/2024	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Jorge Antonio Méndez Pardo	Community journalist for “La Gabarra con una mirada diferente” (La Gabarra with a different view)	Community leadership	Unknown
74	30/06/2024	Santander	Barrancabermeja	Jeisson Buenaños Pinilla	Teacher of sports, dance, ballroom dancing and performing arts	Community leadership	Unknown
75	1/07/2024	Valle del Cauca	Jamundí	Yerí Edwin Gaitán	President of the Community Action Board of the Villa Colombia village	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
76	7/07/2024	Arauca	Arauca	Bruno Pambelé Moreno	Elderly Wise Man Hitnii of the San José de Lipa Reservation	Indigenous leadership	ELN
77	9/07/2024	Valle del Cauca	Cali	María Teresa Peña Rodríguez	Contractor for Valle's Department Education Secretariat; Vice-president of the Sucre neighborhood Community Action Board, Cali	Communal leadership	Individual actors
78	15/07/2024	Antioquia	Cisneros	Dideison Espinosa	Member of the Briceño Municipal Youth Council; Peace Advisor for the same municipality; Political leader; Member of the driving team of the Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET).	Youth leadership	Unknown
79	19/07/2024	Guaviare	Calamar	Luis Eduardo Vaca León	Active member of the Unilla-Itilla River Peasants and Workers Association (ASCATRU)	Peasant leadership	Unknown
80	20/07/2024	Antioquia	Sonsón	Rubén Antonio Jaramillo Cadavid	Founding member of the Network of Social and Peasant Organizations of Northern and Lower Cauca Antioqueño-REDOSC; Founder of the Association of Small-Scale Miners of Castellanos del Norte de Antioquia	Peasant leadership	Criminal gangs
81	25/07/2024	Cauca	Corinto	Emilio Campo Dagua	Active member of the Agro-environmental Multi-active Cooperative of Corinto (COOMACOC); member of the Community Action Board of La Cominera village	Communal leadership	Unknown
82	31/07/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Yhon Jairo Forastero Machuca	Member of the Association of the Cabildos of the Dubaza and Ankoso rivers; former Governor and Mayor indigenous Chapter of Tearate Biaquirude	Indigenous leadership	Unknown



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
83	1/08/2024	Bolívar	Rio Viejo	Franklin Villafañez	Artistic and cultural leader, Rio Carnival	Community leadership	Unknown
84	2/08/2024	Cauca	Páez	Edgar Eduardo Victoria Segura	Mathematics and Art teacher at the Montecruz Technical Business Educational Institution	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
85	3/08/2024	Cauca	Caloto	Dino Uri Musicue	Village authority in the territory of Anyú Kiwe San Francisco	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
86	5/08/2024	Valle del Cauca	Buga	Rafael Arcangel Ramirez	President of the Florida Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
87	7/08/2024	Risaralda	Pereira	Carlos Alberto Aristizabal Morales	President of El Dorado Community Action Board; Delegate of the Consotá Community Action Boards Association; Delegate of the Pereira Boards Federation	Communal leadership	Criminal gangs
88	7/08/2024	Magdalena	Zona Bananera	Gercy Cáceres Flórez	Vice-president of the Marne Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Criminal gangs
89	8/08/2024	La Guajira	Fonseca	Elider Antonio Diaz Arias	"Leader of the Peasant Association of the Fonseca municipality"	Peasant leadership	Unknown
90	8/08/2024	Cundinamarca	Girardot	Israel Romero Rojas	President of the housing association board, in the Altos del Progreso sector	Community leadership	Unknown
91	10/08/2024	Magdalena	Santa Marta	Wilfrido Segundo Izquierdo Arroyo	Pioneer of the Indigenous Students' Association of the Magdalena University	Educational leadership	Criminal gangs
92	10/08/2024	Boyacá	Puerto Boyacá	Bayanid González Rojas	President of the Estanco Los Mangos neighborhood Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
93	14/08/2024	Arauca	Araquita	Manuel Salvador Sanchez Canónico	President of the Miraflores de Panamá Community Action Board; Delegate of the Federation of Community Action Boards of the Arauca department; Delegate of the Association of Community Action Boards in the municipality of Araquita; Member of the United Community Action Boards of Panama de Arauca -JACUP	Communal leadership	ELN



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
94	15/08/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Camilo Fernando Sánchez Calderón	Cultural manager; Hip Hop icon in the Bosa district; Active member of the rap and hip hop collective "Distreestyle"	Community leadership	Criminal gangs
95	15/08/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Maria Camila Ospitia León	Cultural manager; Hip Hop icon in the Bosa district; Active member of the rap and hip hop collective "Distreestyle"	Community leadership	Criminal gangs
96	16/08/2024	Meta	Mapiripán	Yeimer Rodolfo Acero Pineda	President of the Santa Isabel Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Criminal gangs
97	18/08/2024	Cauca	Toribío	Victor Alfonso Yule Medina	President of the Pueblo Viejo village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
98	19/08/2024	Valle del Cauca	Dagua	Uber Noguera España	Peace signatory; reincorporation advisor for the Common Party in the municipality of Dagua, Housing Association 26th of March	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
99	23/08/2024	Arauca	Puerto Rondón	Willis Guillermo Robinson Sánchez	Delegate member of the Community Action Board of La Ceiba; Deputy Prosecutor of Asojuntas Puerto Rondón, Arauca	Communal leadership	ELN
100	26/08/2024	Huila	La Plata	Carlos Eduardo Cerquera	President of Pro Capilla, La Plata, Huila	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
101	27/08/2024	Arauca	Tame	Oscar Javier Bernal Guerrero	President of Corocito Community Action Board, Tame, Arauca	Communal leadership	Unknown
102	27/08/2024	Chocó	Quibdó	Luz Berilía Chalá Córdoba	Member of the Mothers and Carers of Murdered Youth Network in Quibdó	Victims leadership	Unknown
103	29/08/2024	Cauca	Caldono	Carlos Andrés Ascúe Tumbo	Local political education coordinator, Pueblo Nuevo reservation, Sat Tama Kiwe	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
104	30/08/2024	Antioquia	Cáceres	Jorge Luis Avila Jiménez	Sower of non-violent communication, USAID program in PDET areas	Community leadership	Unknown
105	31/08/2024	Nariño	Barbacoas	Brayan Camilo Sevillano Guanga	Indigenous guard of the Awá Tortugana Telenbí reservation	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
106	1/09/2024	Valle del Cauca	Buga	Germán Ríos Cifuentes	LGTBIQ+ Activist	LGTBIQ+ leadership	Unknown



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
107	8/09/2024	Bolivar	Mariatabaja	Jermin Luis Padilla Valdez	Cultural leader; ethical-tourist guide; rap singer	Community leadership	Unknown
108	16/09/2024	Antioquia	Apartadó	Juan de Dios Graciano Tuberquia*	Member of the El Cuchillo Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
109	17/9/2024	Magdalena	Aracataca	José Joaquín Aguilar Nadijar	"President of the 'SINDESS' Union, Aracataca branch"	Union leadership	Paramilitary groups
110	19/09/2024	Arauca	Saravena	Luis Obdulio Ramón	Member of the board of directors of the Cubará Cocoa Growers' Association; Member of the Fátima village Community Action Board; Member of the Cubará Farmers' Association	Peasant leadership	ELN
111	21/09/2024	Cesar	Pueblo Bello	Julio Zalabata Luque	Spiritual leader, founder, conciliator and traditional authority of the Arhuaco Kwanimun community	Indigenous leadership	Individual actors
112	23/09/2024	Putumayo	Puerto Leguizamó	Erney Noa Papa	Sub-coordinator of the Indigenous Guard of the Siona El Tablero reservation, Putumayo	Indigenous leadership	Criminal alliances
113	24/09/2024	Valle del Cauca	Tuluá	Heber Rivera Méndez	President of the Venus Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
114	24/09/2024	Arauca	Araucanía	Didier Alexander Vargas Guerrero	Coordinator of the Sports Secretariat for El Progreso village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	ELN
115	29/09/2024	Bolivar	Barranco de Loba	Roxenda Sangineo Aguilar	Community leader in the Santa Rosa neighborhood, former president of the Santa Rosa Neighborhood Community Action Board	Community leadership	Unknown
116	30/09/2024	Antioquia	Yondó	Lisimaco Zamudio Vanegas	President of the Lejanías Village Community Action Board, Cantagallo, Bolívar	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
117	30/09/2024	Antioquia	Yondó	Johana Patricia Sepúlveda	Secretaria Junta Acción Comunal vereda Lejanías, Cantagallo, Bolívar	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups
118	30/09/2024	Antioquia	Yondó	Jhon Fredy Pérez	Vicepresidente Junta Acción Comunal vereda Lejanías, Cantagallo, Bolívar	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
119	3/10/2024	Arauca	Tame	Jairo José Rodríguez Rueda	President of the Lejanías Village Community Action Board working committee, Tame, Arauca	Communal leadership	ELN
120	3/10/2024	Antioquia	Medellín	James Alberto Arboleda	Leading advocate of the LGBTQ+ movement and Distinguished Lecturer at the Faculty of Administrative and Economic Sciences at the Technological University of Antioquia	LGBTQ+ leadership	Unknown
121	5/10/2024	Cauca	Argelia	Andrés Erazo	Cultural Manager and Founder of the folk group Soles de Micay	Community leadership	Unknown
122	5/10/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Martín Emilio Rodríguez	Human Rights Defender; Member of the Medellín Youth Network	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
123	6/10/2024	Arauca	Arauca	Gustavo Antonio Lozada Zambrano	President of El Cesar Village Community Action Board, Arauca, Arauca	Communal leadership	ELN
124	7/10/2024	Magdalena	Ciénaga	Daniel Nolavita	Authority of the Kogui Cherua-Tunangaxa Community, Ciénaga, Magdalena	Indigenous leadership	Paramilitary groups
125	8/10/2024	Distrito Capital	Distrito Capital	Jaime Vargas Roncancio	Leader and founder of Rompiendo Fronteras (Breaking borders) - Egypto neighborhood	Community leadership	Unknown
126	13/10/2024	Valle del Cauca	Florida	Ferney Aponte	Guard coordinator - Florida Peasant Coordination	Peasant leadership	Unknown
127	16/10/2024	Antioquia	El Bague	Juan Diego Cubides	Vice-president of the El Bague Association of People with Disabilities and Victims	Community leadership	Paramilitary groups
128	16/10/2024	Valle del Cauca	Alcalá	Didier Yesid Vélez Ogari	Enbena Chami Indigenous Guard of the La Esperanza Chapter	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
129	18/10/2024	Tolima	Chaparral	Nelson Javier Pérez Vargas	Coffee industry leader	Peasant leadership	Post-agreement groups
130	18/10/2024	Boyacá	Paya	José Alirio Pirabán Cataño	Councilor for the MAIS party for the period 2024-2028. JAC leader; worked for community development and improvement of communities	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
131	20/10/2024	Antioquia	Caldas	Karis Saldañaraga	LGBTQ+ leader and activist	LGBTQ+ leadership	Individual actors
132	28/10/2024	Meta	Mesetas	Carlos Jeison Jiménez Gutiérrez	"Vice-president of El Turrial neighborhood Community Action Board Member of the National Committee of the War-Disabled, Elderly and High-Cost Disease patients Ex-Combatants (CONELAC)"	Communal leadership	Post-agreement groups



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
133	3/10/2024	Cauca	Jambaló	Gustavo Jaquínas	Ancestral knowledge holder and traditional doctor of the Nasa Indigenous Reservation of Jambaló	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
134	1/11/2024	Arauca	Tame	Alveiro Caicedo Barragán	President of the Alto Caballía Community Action Board; Coordinator of the Human Rights Secretariat of -Asiuntas- in Tame.	Communal leadership	ELN
135	3/11/2024	Caquetá	Solano	Darwin Falla Teteyé	Indigenous teacher at the Fortunato Reilly educational institution. Ethnic-educator from the Huitoto indigenous community, he promoted the protection of indigenous customs and care for the environment.	Environmental leadership	Post-agreement groups
136	5/11/2024	Cauca	Inzá	José Emanuel Oca Cuspián	Indigenous Guard; Teacher, Rural School of Lomitas; Teacher, Education Program of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca — CRIC	Indigenous leadership	Post-agreement groups
137	5/11/2024	Valle del Cauca	Cali	William Molina	Leader of the Cali public transportation union	Union leadership	Individual actors
138	5/11/2024	Nariño	Cumbitara	Jimmy Alejandro Rosero Chávez	Municipal representative of Cumbitara	Community leadership	Post-agreement groups
139	6/11/2024	Santander	Barrancabermeja	Rodolfo Enrique Rivera Tarazona	Vice-president of the Social Action Committee of the La Bendición de Dios Settlement	Communal leadership	Unknown
140	9/11/2024	Casanare	Yopal	José Luis Hernández	Community leader of El Aracal village; Member of ASIUNTAS Casanare	Communal leadership	Unknown
141	15/11/2024	Magdalena	El Banco	Manuel Moya Villarreal	President of El Trébol Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
142	17/11/2024	Cauca	Caloto	Oveimar Yivan Ramos Fernández	Representative of the El Carmelo Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
143	18/11/2024	Huila	Campoalegre	Isidoro Bautista Ortiz	Regional Coordinator of the Association of People Affected by El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project - ASOQUIMBO; Director of the Association of Artisanal Fishermen - ASOQUACIMO	Environmental leadership	Unknown
144	21/11/2024	Antioquia	Puerto Triunfo	Steven Andrés Fajardo Monroy	Journalist and Radio Presenter at Triunfadora Stereo	Community leadership	Unknown



Nº	DATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INCIDENT	MUNICIPALITY OF THE INCIDENT	VICTIM'S NAME	ORGANIZATION OR PROCESS	TYPE OF LEADERSHIP	ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE
145	23/11/2024	Casanare	Aguazul	Lida Katherin Rojas Torres	Community leader of the Plan Brisas village	Communal leadership	ELN
146	28/11/2024	Nariño	Tumaco	Lorenzo Pascal Guanga	Alternate governor of the Arza Mapi community Awá Indigenous Reservation El Gran Sábalo	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
147	2/12/2024	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Fernando Pérez Beltrán	Member of the Association of Bajo Guaviare Peasant Workers (ASTRACAMBAG)	Peasant leadership	Paramilitary groups
148	2/12/2024	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Victor Manuel Vargas	Member of the Association of Bajo Guaviare Peasant Workers (ASTRACAMBAG)	Peasant leadership	Paramilitary groups
149	2/12/2024	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Yofri Heraldo Vázquez Medina	Member of the Association of Bajo Guaviare Peasant Workers (ASTRACAMBAG)	Peasant leadership	Paramilitary groups
150	6/12/2024	Antioquia	Carmen de Viboral	John Fredy Ramírez	Sports manager Carmen de Viboral	Community leadership	Unknown
151	12/12/2024	Cesar	Curumani	Marcial Diaz	Social and community leader in La Bendición de Dios neighborhood	Community leadership	Unknown
152	13/12/2024	Caquetá	La Montañita	José Lenoir Guerrero Tovar	President of the Brisas del Suncillas Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
153	18/12/2024	Antioquia	Valdivia	Jaime Alexander Betancur Cárdenas	Community leadership in La Coposa village	Community leadership	Paramilitary groups
154	18/12/2024	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	Alexander Plicué Tenorio	Member of the Protection Guard of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC) Senior Councillor, Munchique los Tigres	Indigenous leadership	Unknown
155	19/12/2024	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Fabio Alex Ortega Acero	Human Rights Defense Lawyer	Human Rights Activist	Unknown
156	21/12/2024	Valle del Cauca	Buga	Diego Tulante Acosta	Attorney, Cerro Rico Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown
157	28/12/2024	Cauca	Cajibío	Joselito Acosta León	President of La Diana Village Community Action Board	Communal leadership	Unknown



**PROGRAMA
SOMOS DEFENSORES**

PROGRAMA NO GOBIERNO DE PROTECCIÓN

DEFENSORES DE DERECHOS HUMANOS