

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

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The Human Rights Situation in Colombia:

Human Rights Violations Committed by Post-Demobilisation Paramilitary

Groups in the District of Apartadó

A Joint Stakeholder Submission By:

Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos (RIDH)
(NGO with Consultative Status ECOSOC)

Comunidad de Paz de San José de Apartadó



Geneva, 5 October 2017

This report focuses on themes addressed in the following recommendations listed in the Report of the Working Group on the UPR of Colombia published on July 4th, 2013: Recommendations **n. 116.4 up to n.116.8, n.116.10 up to n.116.14, n.116.19, n.116.44, n.116.68 to n.116.72, n.116.74 up to 116.77, n. 118.16** (A/HRC/24/6)¹

Introduction:

1. The *International Network of Human Rights* (RIDH), is a Geneva-based non-governmental organisation with UN ECOSOC Consultative Status, who is committed to the promotion and protection human rights in Latin America. The subsequent report is the result of a joint effort between the RIDH and members from the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó (CdP). This rural collective set in the North-Western department of Antioquia in the Urabá region was formed in 1997 and maintained a position of neutrality during Colombia's internal armed conflict.
2. This document highlights the human rights violations and exactions committed by armed groups and paramilitaries in the department of Antioquia since Colombia's last examination before the Universal Periodic Review which took place in April 2013. It places particular emphasis on violations caused by paramilitary groups since the Peace Deal was signed between the Colombian government and the FARC in November 2016, with special focus on threats and attacks targeting the CdP. We will include a detailed account listing the most serious attacks committed by armed actors on the CdP.

Background and Context:

3. For years the Urabá Antioqueño region –and the Apartadó district in particular – has concentrated some of the most intense areas of combat and militarisation throughout the Colombian Armed Conflict. For all parties involved, the Army, the paramilitary groups and the guerrillas, the region was one of the most strategic areas of the country for three main reasons²:
 - a. Its geographic location: situated in a mountainous area with abundant vegetation and with access to the sea, the region is a key route for various illicit trades such as arms, drugs, human trafficking;
 - b. The region links all three armed actors in the production, commercialisation and trafficking of drugs, especially cocaine. It was crucial to occupy territories to develop and expand this illicit activity, constantly pressuring the local peasant communities to leave traditional agricultural work and become part of the chain of production of

¹Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Colombia - Distr.: General 4 July 2013- A/HRC/24/6

² According to a report submitted by RIDH for Colombia's previous UPR in 2013:

http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session16/CO/RIDH_UPR_COL_S16-2013_RedInternacionaldeDerechosHumanos_S.pdf

narcotics in favour of one of the actors involved or for the development of large-scale agro-industrial projects, banana crops, African palm, etc.

- c. In terms of business, the region is rich in natural resources - minerals and water - and the operation of transnational companies of extraction and exploitation of resources is a growing phenomenon in the area of Apartadó. In order to create a "favourable climate" for business, paramilitary groups, in conspiracy with the army and certain companies, carry out "cleaning" actions in the area, of all those who in one way or another represent resistance to the penetration of this type of foreign interests, and open the door for companies of this nature to settle in the region.
4. The new Peace Deal signed in November 2016 between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) marked a decisive step forward for the country. However, a large part of the population – especially those living in rural areas – is still under the constant threat of violence caused by various paramilitary groups and guerrillas.
5. In fact, RIDH has noticed an alarming spike in violence and threats from armed groups especially targeting human rights defenders, civil society leaders and other civilians engaged in effective peace-building through community work and comprehensive approaches to human rights promotion and protection. In the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó alone, in 2017 there has been a clear and significant intensification of paramilitary presence and violence compared to 2015 and 2016 (see Detailed Account at the end of the report).
6. Instead of coming to an end, the Colombian Armed Conflict appears to have evolved into a new phase, dismantled paramilitary groups such as the *United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC)* simply reformed and expanded into new illegal post-demobilisation armed groups such as the *Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (AGC)*.
7. The AGC’s presence in the region has noticeably expanded in the past year; they are seeking to gain total social, economic and territorial control of the Apartadó district. While the urban zones are also targeted, the situation in the rural municipalities is of particular concern as the AGC’s monopoly in these areas is very strong³. Amongst other crimes perpetrated by the AGC, official and local sources report repeated instances of:
 - Threats, sequestration, kidnappings, assassinations (especially of human rights defenders);
 - Corruption of officials, infringement in local election, pressures on local leaders;
 - Dispossession of economically strategic lands and forced displacement of locals;
 - Forced recruitment, including that of children and adolescents.

Human Rights Defenders as Main Targets of the “Post-Demobilisation Illegal Armed Groups”

8. As previously stated, the latest Peace Agreement finalised in 2016, did not put an end to the conflict or the heavy militarisation of key areas such as the Apartadó district. Instead, we now observe the rise of so-called illegal post-demobilisation armed groups such as the AGC.

³ Data retrieved from: *Defensoría del Pueblo Colombia* (2017) Risk Assessment Report n° 035-17 (July 2017); Code n° PP-P01-F04

9. The AGC took advantage of the void left by the ceasefire, the de-mobilisation process of the FARC-EP and the withdrawal of troupes – all consequences of the agreements between these two parties – to take and occupy areas previously controlled by the FARC-EP or the military.
10. For this reason, the AGC are particularly strong in the rural areas of the Apartadó district.⁴ As it has been reported multiple times, including in the Ombudsman’s July 2017 Risk Assessment Report n° 035-17, the AGC focus on holding rural areas of San José de Apartadó and municipalities bordering other regions so as to extend and connect their territories with other AGC-controlled zones in Chocó, Córdoba, the whole of Urabá, Bajo Cauca and the North-West of Antioquia.
11. In fact, the AGC have made their presence abundantly clear through threat campaigns such as the incident reported between July 6th and 11th 2017 in which the AGC entered San José de Apartadó and wrote the threat: “We are here to stay” on over 20% of all buildings in the village– including the school, as well as on trees, plants and cattle (more details on these incidents can be found in the detailed account at the end of the report)⁵.
12. Human Rights defenders and local leaders in these rural areas are particularly targeted by the AGC who see in them a threat to their control of the area and regularly accuse them of being informants to the Army or guerillas. They are the primary victims of threats, forced disappearances and assassinations perpetrated by the AGC.
13. In 2016, the International Institute for Development and Peace (Indepaz) reported 117 murders of Human Rights Defenders spokespersons, over 350 threats to their lives, 46 assassination attempts and 5 cases of enforced disappearances⁶. Of these crimes, 75% of them targeted civil society leaders who were actively involved in the peace process, in land-restitution or in participatory policies in rural areas. The non-governmental protection programme “*Somos Defensores*” reveals that 68% of all violence on human rights defenders are attributed to paramilitary groups.⁷
14. The data compiled in the first months of 2017 are even more worrying: “*Somos Defensores*” already counted 51 casualties, the Ombudsman found 52⁸. The High-Commissioner for

⁴ See statements from the CdP : <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/110> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/109> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/108> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/107> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/106> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/105> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/86> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/88> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/89> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/90> ; <http://www.cdpsanjose.org/node/92>

⁵ <http://cjlibertad.org/publicaciones-28/95-denuncias/1231-paramilitares-vuelven-a-amenazar-a-san-jose-de-%20apartado.html> ; <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/el-clan-del-golfo-ateroriza-a-san-jose-de-apartado/532089> ; <https://youtu.be/VlOd3sY4Htc> ; [http://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/noticias/6491/Defensor%C3%ADa-verifica-amenazas-y-actos-violentos-contra-la-poblaci3n-de-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-\(Antioquia\)-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-Antioquia-Defensor%C3%ADa-del-Pueblo.htm](http://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/noticias/6491/Defensor%C3%ADa-verifica-amenazas-y-actos-violentos-contra-la-poblaci3n-de-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-(Antioquia)-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-Antioquia-Defensor%C3%ADa-del-Pueblo.htm)

⁶ Indepaz, (03/02/2017); *Informe anual sobre líderes de organizaciones sociales y defensores de derechos humanos asesinados en el 2016*.

⁷ See: *Somos Defensores*; 2nd Semestrial Report 2016 <http://somosdefensores.org/attachments/article/140/este-es-el-fin-informe-semestral-2016.pdf>

⁸ *Somos Defensores*; First Trimester Report 2017 : <https://somosdefensores.org/attachments/article/145/Boletin%20Enero-Marzo%20SIADDHH%202017.pdf>

Human Rights⁹ and Global Witness' 2017¹⁰ report both agree that environmental rights defenders are the group currently under the highest risk.

Impunity and State Responsibility:

15. Because new armed actors appeared after the demobilisation process began, the Colombian Government does not recognise post-demobilisation armed groups such as the AGC as “paramilitaries” and refers to them simply as “illegal armed groups”. This qualification divests authorities of its responsibilities to take action on the matter and implies that they do not see the AGC as a consequence of armed conflict nor do they see their neutralisation as a priority.
16. Between January 30th and February 6th of this year, the CdP and the Ombudsman Office lead a verification commission in order to establish paramilitary presence in the villages of San José de Apartadó and have confirmed that this was the case in the final report (Verification Commission Report 2017-02-08). However, the following day Col. Dagon, head of the XVIII Brigade stationed in the area contested the report on national media claiming that nothing so far has proven any paramilitary presence¹¹. When a few days later, on February 12th the Army and the GAULA Special Unit were confronted about the matter by international observers they claimed: “these are not paramilitary troupes, only organised armed gangs which are very difficult for the Army to find”. When again State authorities were called into the village after the graffiti incident (a military post was a mere 100m away) mentioned in §15, Colonels Dagon and Soler – despite seeing the threatening messages still painted on the walls, stated that “all is quiet and under control”.
17. The Authorities’ refusal to acknowledge the seriousness of the situation; the threats, kidnappings and murders exacted by the AGC on members of the CdP, human rights defenders as well as civilians, creates a perfect climate for the violations of the locals’ fundamental human rights to fester in total impunity. This denial of paramilitary activity in the region is not only the deed of local Authorities; the highest spheres of the government hold the same discourse¹² as it was established in various statements on the subject made by

⁹ OHCHR (2016) “They spoke truth to power and were murdered in cold blood” retrieved on https://www.protecting-defenders.org/sites/protecting-defenders.org/files/environmentaldefenders_0.pdf

See also the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders’ intervention <http://www.coljuristas.org/declaracion-situacion-defensores-los-ddhh-onu/>

¹⁰ Global Witness June 2017 Report; *Defender La Tierra* – GW exposes that Colombia is the second most dangerous country in the world (after Brazil) for environmental rights defenders, 37 were killed in 2016 : <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defenders-earth/>

¹¹ <https://colombiaplural.com/la-ceguera-la-brigada-xvii-desplazamiento-calima-otras-pruebas-los-paramilitares-no-existen/>

¹² http://caracol.com.co/radio/2017/01/11/nacional/1484146392_962322.html ; <https://colombiaplural.com/gobierno-vuelve-negar-la-realidad-ante-la-cidh/> ; <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/fiscalia-se-prepara-para-someter-a-las-bandas-criminales/479573>

the Minister of the Interior (Juan Fernando Cristo)¹³, the Minister of Defence (Luis Carlos Villegas)¹⁴ and even the Ombudsman (Carlos Negret)¹⁵.

18. The AGC has also started a strategy of infiltration into the social structure of villages like San José de Apartadó by offering services the State has failed to provide such as medical attention or justice administration, by offering to solve conflict between neighbours for example.¹⁶ This is done in order to secure a form of “loyalty” from villagers which then legitimises their presence, and more importantly, facilitates the recruitment of locals – including children and adolescents – into their ranks as informants or active members.

19. Another source of serious concern is the allocation of resources sent by the government and cooperation agencies. While the Government did eventually set up the special *Unit for the Investigation and Dismantling of Paramilitary Structures* – a condition for the Peace Agreement¹⁷ in order to shed light on the alarming number of killings of Human Rights Defenders perpetrated by paramilitary groups and to implement their dismantlement, it appears that there is little effort from the government’s part to ensure the Unit’s efficient and effective application.

AGC and Illicit Economies:

20. Paramilitary groups such as the AGC legitimise their existence to allegedly counter guerrillas. In actual fact however, their presence and actions tend to be guided by their own economic interests by being tightly involved in criminal activities such as narco-trafficking and other illicit activities.

21. The AGC is particularly characterised by its aim to control all stages of the cocaine trade, its cultivation, processing and trafficking. Rural areas of the Apartadó have long been in the middle of the main illicit trafficking routes which connect the departments of Antioquia, Córdoba and the access to the coast. Moreover, farmers are under heavy pressure and threats by the AGC to cultivate coca.

AGC ties with resources extraction projects and agro-industry:

22. AGC has developed tight collaborations with national and international extraction companies and food industry. These facts were already noted in the March/April 2017 report of the International Commission for the Verification of Human Rights in Colombia.¹⁸

¹³ <https://www.elheraldo.co/barranquilla/cristo-dice-que-el-paramilitarismo-en-colombia-no-existe-256216>

¹⁴ <http://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/en-colombia-no-hay-paramilitarismo-dice-ministro-de-defensa-luis-carlos-villegas-IX5734390> ; <http://www.radiosantafe.com/2017/01/11/mindefensa-desmiente-presencia-de-paramilitares-en-zonas-de-preagrupamiento-de-las-farc/>

¹⁵ <http://www.laopinion.com.co/cucuta/defensor-sostiene-que-no-hay-paramilitarismo-127052#ATHS>.

¹⁶ Data retrieved from: *Defensoría del Pueblo Colombia* (2017) Risk Assessment Report n° 035-17 (July 2017); Code n° PP-P01-F04

¹⁷ Decreto Ley N. 898 del 29.05.2017 – See :

<http://es.presidencia.gov.co/normativa/normativa/DECRETO%20898%20DEL%2029%20DE%20MAYO%20DE%2017.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://comisioninternacional.org/conclusiones-de-la-comision-de-verificacion-de-derechos-humanos/>

23. Indeed, these companies regularly employ paramilitary groups like the AGC in order to displace local populations and control territories where their economic interests lie. The *Sindicato de Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de la Defensoría del Pueblo* (SINDHEP)¹⁹ has explicitly condemned the fact that AGC and other similar groups have infiltrated State institutions and other governmental branches by supporting corrupt politicians, favouring the interests of major landowners and businessmen while also perpetrating threats, enforced disappearances, sequestration and assassinations of civilians, especially human rights defenders, who oppose their rise in influence.
24. Moreover, these same governmental institutions actively continue to promote stigmatisation campaigns or slander the reputation and credibility of human rights defenders and social “líderes” instead of respecting and protecting these people for the crucial work they provide. The majority of these human rights defenders are involved with environmental rights protection and the restitution of lands stolen from forcibly displaced civilians who must face threats and violence in their fights to get their properties back.
25. More worryingly is the fact that the vast majority of cases concerning the killings of civilians seeking to retrieve their lands are still left pending and no party has been held responsible so far for these crimes. This again perpetuates a climate of considerable impunity for those committing such violations and is in total opposition with the principles elaborated in the *Acto Legislativo 0001 de 2017 (April 04)* that founded the “Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición”²⁰ precisely with the aim to put an end to the cycle of violence and impunity of which civilians are the main victims.

Recommendations:

- ❖ **It is urgent for Governmental Institutions and Public Forces to acknowledge the paramilitary phenomenon that has risen since the demobilisation processes have started.**
 - a. Authorities continue to name groups like the AGC as mere “criminal gangs” or “organised armed groups” and thus do not confront the reality of the situation.
 - b. Such discourse discredits those denouncing this phenomenon and contributes to the civilian population’s increasing mistrust in State institutions.
 - c. It is fundamental to acknowledge the existence and the persistence of paramilitary phenomenon **and** recognise its ties with certain sectors in the Public Forces.
- ❖ **It is crucial that all the legislation provided in the Peace Agreement be implemented.**
 - a. With particular emphasis on **point 3.4. of the Agreement** concerning the creation of special investigation mechanisms and measures to counter paramilitarism.

¹⁹ Sindicato de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos de la Defensoría del Pueblo: [Carta al Defensor del Pueblo](http://www.verdadabierta.com/documentos/victimias-1/defensores-de-derechos-humanos/1421-carta-sindicado-de-defensores-y-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos), 8 de febrero de 2017 : <http://www.verdadabierta.com/documentos/victimias-1/defensores-de-derechos-humanos/1421-carta-sindicado-de-defensores-y-defensoras-de-derechos-humanos>

²⁰ See <http://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/normas/Norma1.jsp?i=68718>

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- ❖ **It is critical for the Colombian Government to provide real protection and concrete support to Human Rights Defenders, especially regarding the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó.**
 - a. Effective protection and support measures along with the cessation of the Government's current discourses, attitudes and ties that discredit activists will help put an end to the wave of violence and murders that have been perpetrated against Human Rights Defenders across the country.
 - ❖ **It is essential that all crimes and violations be submitted to the department of Justice and that its application be effective and punctual in order to fight against impunity.**
 - a. Referring to the Peace Agreement, it is primordial for high-ranking officials from the Army and the FARC-EP to be tried for their crimes, including violations perpetrated by their subordinates, in order to ensure a true process of transitional justice.
 - ❖ **It is vital to guarantee, as stipulated by law, the restitution of lands to the victims of the Armed Conflict as well as to restrain and prevent the occupation of said lands by large national and international companies.**

**DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF PARAMILITARY PRESENCE AND ACTIONS
PERPETRATED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF SAN JOSE DE APARTADÓ**

2017

| Month | Date | Description of Events |
|----------|------|--|
| JANUARY | 15th | Dozens of armed men take to the streets of La Union, Arenas Altas and La Esperanza, threatening to kill two members of the CdP if they refuse to cooperate with them. |
| | 16th | There is paramilitary presence in the street of La Unión; 17 paramilitaries enter the street of Arenas Altas and tell the CdP members " <i>if the CdP does not stand still, we will kill its leaders</i> ". |
| | 19th | Paramilitaries enter Resbalosa, claiming that they " <i>have taken control of all the streets, only the premises of the sons of bitches of the CdP are missing. If they do not surrender, they have the go-ahead to kill them all.</i> " ²¹ |
| | 23th | A paramilitary rapes a minor in La Hoz. ²² |
| | 27th | Paramilitaries enter the Aldea de Paz of the CdP in Mulatos in the presence of a group of peace watchers. |
| | 28th | Five paramilitaries enter La Esperanza, threatening the CdP members by saying they do not " <i>tolerate 'sapos' (informants) in the region</i> ". |
| | 31st | A paramilitary group, located between Mulatos and Resbalosa, enters several homes of the CdP stealing food, clothing and animals. |
| FEBRUARY | 1st | A paramilitary group enters the Aldea de Paz of Mulatos declaring that they can " <i>come whenever they want and that they will kill these sons of bitches of rats of the CdP</i> ". |
| | 2nd | The paramilitaries return to the Aldea de Paz of Mulatos, killing CdP members and announcing that " <i>even if they cannot kill the 'gringos' (the international peace watchers), the informants of the CdP, they can</i> ". |
| | 6th | A joint Verification Committee between the CdP and the Ombudsman Office, held from January 30 to February 6, confirms the presence of paramilitary groups (see Verification Committee report in the annex from 2017-02-08). |
| | 7th | Colonel Dagon of the XVII Brigade declares in the national media that the army did not find any evidence of any paramilitary presence. ²³ |
| | 9th | Paramilitaries burst into La Esperanza, taking the CdP members. |

²¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/4998/2016/en/>

²² <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/antioquia/paramilitares-violaron-una-nina-de-comunidad-de-paz-de-articulo-678061>

²³ <https://colombiaplural.com/la-ceguera-la-brigada-xvii-desplazamiento-calima-otras-pruebas-los-paramilitares-no-existen/>

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|--------------|------|---|
| | 10th | There are 40 paramilitaries in Arenas Altas and La Union. |
| | 11th | Paramilitaries camp at La Esperanza; they are also noticed by a group of international peace watchers of the CdP. |
| | 12th | The special troops of the GAULA and the army arrive at La Esperanza and, following a confrontation with the international peace watchers, declare that <i>"it is not paramilitary groups but only organized armed groups, which are very difficult to find for the army"</i> . |
| | 22nd | There is paramilitary presence in Arenas Altas, Arenas Bajas and La Union. |
| APRIL | 14th | During the Via Crucis, organized by the CdP and accompanied by international peace watchers, members encounter a group of paramilitaries camping in a house 10 minutes away from the Aldea de Paz of Mulatos and is said to belong to the battallion Voltigeros of the XVII Brigade of the army ²⁴ . |
| MAY | 27th | A paramilitary group is reportedly seen in Arenas Altas. |
| JUNE | 14th | There is paramilitary presence in La Unión. |
| | 17th | A peasant from the Mulatos CdP is threatened and accused of being an informant. |
| | 18th | The paramilitaries establish a checkpoint in the way to Mulatos and specifically request Gildardo Tuberquia, a member of the CdP Council. |
| | 19th | The same paramilitary group kidnaps a CdP member in his home for two days, threatening him and telling him that they are looking for several CdP members, including Germán Graciano, a lawyer of the community, and Gildardo Tuberquia, member of the internal council <i>"to make them disappear and cover them with leaves so that no one can find them, and to put an end to these sons of bitches of the CdP"</i> . |
| | 21st | In Mulatos during a football match, the paramilitaries surround the field and ask if there is any CdP members; when they answer NO, they reply <i>"we do not like anyone who has ties with them, and we will exterminate those who do."</i> |
| | 22nd | In La Esperanza, a paramilitary group threatens a member of the CdP, after entering his home and stating that <i>"it would be nice to leave him somewhere with his mouth full of worms"</i> . |
| | 28th | Three paramilitary groups, each comprised of about 30 men, burst into the streets of El Porvenir, Las Nieves and La Esperanza. |
| JULY | 6th | Paramilitaries enter La Cristalina and leave messages on the walls of the school, on plants, and on cows and mules saying <i>"AGC, present, we came here to stay"</i> . |
| | 7th | Troops from the XVII Brigade, led by Colonel Antonio José Dagon and the police, led by Colonel Luis Soler, meet at the Crialina for an inspection. They take note of the graffiti that the AGC left the previous day, count the population and assure that <i>"everything is quiet and under control."</i> |

²⁴ Video: <http://pacifista.co/daniel-lievano-fue-premiado-por-una-de-sus-ilustraciones-en-pacifista/>

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|------|---|
| 10th | In Porvenir and La Esperanza, a large group of paramilitaries announces that <i>"the CdP does not know what awaits them; some of our members have been captured because of them and they will pay dearly for it. We have the order to kill all those who are part of it, they cannot always be accompanied by the international peace watchers, and at some point we will find them alone."</i> |
| 11th | a message appears on 26 houses in the hamlet: <i>"AGC yegamos [sic] para quedarnos (we are here to stay)".²⁵</i> |

ACCOUNTS OF ARMED GROUPS VIOLATIONS IN SAN JOSE DE APARTADÓ IN 2015 AND 2016

| Year | Overall Events²⁶ |
|-------------|---|
| 2015 | 7 battles (5 between the paramilitaries and the FARC, 2 between the army and the paramilitaries); 2 cases of extortion and theft (paramilitary); 2 cases of property damage (army); 3 cases of forced involvement of civilians (2 paramilitaries, 1 army); 32 cases of intimidation and threats (23 paramilitary, 4 army, 2 police); 2 kidnappings; 5 defamation cases (4 army and 1 police); 15 home invasions (6 paramilitaries, 1 municipal junta, 8 army); 6 cases of illegal detention (3 paramilitaries, 2 police, 1 army); 1 <i>falsos positivos judicial</i> ; 6 cases of abuse of power (army and police); 1 imprisonment (paramilitary); 1 homicide; 6 cases of encampment and occupation (4 paramilitaries, 1 army, 1 municipal junta); 1 case of induced or forced displacement; 18 other cases (9 paramilitaries, 4 army...) |
| 2016 | 12 fights (7 between FARC and the army); 3 military operations (Mulatos); 5 cases of property damage (army); 2 cases of forced involvement of civilians; 18 cases of intimidation and threats (including 14 by paramilitaries); 1 kidnapping; 12 cases of defamation (by the army); 15 cases of home invasions (by the army and 4 by the paramilitaries); 5 cases of illegal detention (3 by police, 2 by paramilitaries); 2 <i>falsos positivos</i> ; 2 cases of imprisonment; 2 homicides; 9 cases of encampment and occupation on private property (army and 1 by paramilitaries); 4 cases of forced or forced displacement (1 by FARC, 2 by paramilitaries); 23 other cases of violations (including 10 by the paramilitaries) |

²⁵ <http://cilibertad.org/publicaciones-28/95-denuncias/1231-paramilitares-vuelven-a-amenazar-a-san-jose-de-%20apartado.html>
<http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/el-clan-del-golfo-ateroriza-a-san-jose-de-apartado/532089>
<https://youtu.be/VlOd3sY4Htc> ; [http://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/noticias/6491/Defensor%C3%ADa-verifica-amenazas-y-actos-violentos-contra-la-poblaci3n-de-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-\(Antioquia\)-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-Antioquia-Defensor%C3%ADa-del-Pueblo.htm](http://www.defensoria.gov.co/es/nube/noticias/6491/Defensor%C3%ADa-verifica-amenazas-y-actos-violentos-contra-la-poblaci3n-de-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-(Antioquia)-San-Jos3-de-Apartad3-Antioquia-Defensor%C3%ADa-del-Pueblo.htm)

²⁶ Source: Indepaz, "Informe anual sobre líderes de organizaciones sociales y defensores de derechos humanos asesinados en el 2016", 3/02/2017