

PRELIMINARY REPORT
VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN COLOMBIA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF
THE 2021 NATIONAL STRIKE
June 03, 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

The International Mission of Solidarity and Human Rights Observation arrived in Colombia on May 25 of the present year (2021).

The Mission was formed by the diverse social organizations, human rights platforms, union and church spaces, among others, with the objective of verifying in situ the grave situation described by those who repeatedly have been denouncing human rights violations.

In response to these complaints, and with the purpose of highlighting and making visible the situation in the territories themselves, a number of human rights organization like SERPAJ, APDH La Matanza, CORREPI Y XUMEC, along with a great diversity of social and popular organizations like Frente Patria Grande, the Frente de Organizaciones en Lucha, the Frente Popular Dario Santillan, Movimiento Evita, SOMOS Barrios de Pie, Movimiento de Participación Estudiantil, a variety of guilds and civil society organizations like ATE, CTA-Autónoma, Asociación Americana de Juristas, Centro Latino Americano de Análisis Estratégico and FUA's Secretaria de Acción Política came together. They concluded that it was imperative to contribute toward the safekeeping of life and human dignity, guarantee of justice and truth, and the adherence to norms. laws, and international treaties related to human rights.

Our objectives as a Mission are:

- to highlight situations of violations of human rights in the context of the National Strike
- create a detailed report that makes visible and denounce these violations in national and international settings

-contribute to the international articulation in defense of human rights in the entire region

In order to fulfill these objectives, the Mission went to Cali, Medellín, Pereira, Siloé, Yumbo, Timbio, Popayán, Santander de Quilichao, and Bogotá (Usme, Ciudad Bolívar, Portal de las Américas, Barrio Kennedy, Engativá, Suba, Soacha, Facatativá, and Madrid (Cundinamarca), Teusaquillo, La Caldera and Portal Norte in Usaquén. This has permitted access and first-hand knowledge of the reality facing the Colombian people. The voice of victims and/or relatives, organizations, and agencies in the different regions of Colombia has been the principal source for our report.

The suffering of the Colombian people demanded a maximal effort, a commitment and rigor in the visibilizing and de-normalizing of abhorrent practices that always and in every space form the essence of violations of human rights.

2. THE UNFOLDING OF THE REPRESSIVE COLOMBIAN STATE

The gathered testimonies have been overwhelming. Offered with the intent of denouncing the significant repressive violence deployed against the defenseless civilian population, we note that there is a predominance among higher officers and the rank and file of an inappropriate war-like logic around the security forces of a State that calls itself democratic, inclusive and respectful of human rights.

As such, the National Police in general and the Anti-Riot Squad (ESMAD), in conjunction with the Armed Forces all unload on the demonstrators a combination of sophisticated arsenal and brute force/actions that has severe consequences in the bodies and psyche of their victims. The numerous testimonies gathered tell a story of an authentic scenario that includes fire, smoke, tear gas and stampede (among other lethal tactics). Positioned and released from tanks and from and on the ground (asphalt), the vulgarly named stun grenades have provoked serious lesions in hundreds of people and even several homicides (as in the example of the death of Sebastián Quintero Munera, in Popayán, on May 14th).

It has become common place for police officers to shoot directly at the faces of people with rubber bullets, causing eye lesions in numerous demonstrators and bystanders; in the same way the use of rubber bullet apparatuses, slingers and manual throwing of big rocks against the multitude has been predominant. The running over of demonstrators with the tanks is done in the open, and has caused many severe injuries. This is the case of Diego Ortega Garzón (24) in Popayán on May 14th. Even after the police dispersed the demonstrators, they entered illegally into people's homes arrested neighbors who had nothing to do with the incidents; they broke illegally into people's homes and trashed the homes. They also entered into autonomous spaces of civil society organizations.

The non-violent nature of the demonstrations is constantly altered- sometimes by personal provocations by infiltrated police within the protests- sometimes by permanent harassment, sudden attacks or other tactics against demonstrators and bystanders in general.

The abusive and arbitrary criteria used to justify detentions, the cruel treatment toward those detained which includes tormenting, abusive sexualized harassment against women and transgender people who have been detained constitute especially reprehensible violations not only of rights but primarily of human dignity. The paradigmatic example of these abuses is the case of ALISON, the young person whose suicide in Popayán the day after their detention generated popular indignation that led to the events at the local URI on May 14th.

The notable arbitrariness of detention spans, along with the absence of information for and collaboration with the relatives and legal representatives constitute blatant violations of the exercise of the right to self-defense.

The numerous complaints lodged by volunteer medical personnel and by Human Rights defenders has come to the attention of the Mission representatives. Although they formally and correctly identify themselves, they have been attacked by repressive forces, in violation of the most basic norms of safety and non-obstruction of their essential tasks. The same denunciations have been made by journalists, social communicators, multicultural groups who by nature of their work are integrated into the demonstrations.

The CAI (Emergency Care Centers) and the URI (Rapid Response Units), both of which are units of the National Police, far away from complying with their roles and regulations for which they have been designed, serve instead as improvised jails that are overcrowded, where corruption reigns, and where dehumanized treatment are common practices.

At the same time, councilors of the city of Bogotá told this Mission that in the peripheries of the city, ‘there is not a day that goes by when ESMAD doesn’t act, taking young people from the poor sectors, taking them far away from where they live and from their families, only to then detain them for long periods of more than 36 hours in solitary confinement. They throw tear gas into the cells, and finally criminalize them by accusing them of a diverse range of crimes (obstruction of public roads, terrorism, sedition, etc.).

We also highlight the accusations by civil society organizations for sexual abuses committed by security forces whether in public or in private settings. They revealed to us that on May 26 that of the total number of sexual abuses committed by public forces, 79% had been against women and 8% against people identifying as LGBTQI.

We have also received complaints (that were then verified by this Mission) about the existence of private corporations (supermarkets, shops) which have been put at the disposal of officers in uniform and other civilians for the transfer of people detained at demonstrations. There is a constant come and go of people and vehicles without any identification, and even snipers. The supermarket Éxito in the locality of Calipso in Cali and the mechanic shop La Playa (in the periphery of Bogotá) are the two cases that have been denounced.

We have verified the participation of armed civilians among the security forces, or often given acquiescence by law enforcement officials. Among others, there is the case of the indigenous leader Daniela Soto Pito, shot by an armed civilian in Cali on May 9th.

The implementation of persecutory tactics against social and indigenous leaders charged with false claims that are designed to neutralize the free exercise of protest. We find that the photos posted in street posters that are signed by members of the National Police and have their seal are examples of these accusations (criminal notices). The process of criminalization is thus initiated, followed by harassment, intimidation and threats. This indicates clearly the participation of National Police in the judiciary set ups and false positives that are ordered from the highest levels of political administration of the State.

The diverse social organizations that formed part of the people interviewed for this report have denounced the existence of hundreds of disappeared people; no one yet knows where they are. In many cases, the National Police is a notable protagonist since numerous victims have been seen for the last time while being detained and transported by these officials. The later finding of some of their corpses (or in some cases, mutilated limbs) is evidence of the abhorrent systemic practices of the State, which amounts to crimes against humanity. In the context of the National Strike, Brahian Gabriel Rojas López, from Pereira, was noted disappeared by his relatives on April 28th and deemed disappeared, until his body was found in the banks of Cauca River on May 3rd.

In accordance to article 218 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the National Police is considered a permanent armed body whose objective is to guarantee the conditions for the exercise of rights and public liberties. In light of the denunciations by the people of Colombia that have been verified by this Mission, we can affirm without fear or doubt that the Security Forces have abused the mandate of supreme internal order. The Mission ends this section by positing that the National Police should “ensure that the population of Colombia live in peace.’

3. THE VICTIMS

Across the length and breadth of the country, the majority of the Colombian people went into the streets with a unifying slogan: *A PARAR PARA AVANZAR* – SHUT IT DOWN IN ORDER TO ADVANCE. The anti-popular measures not only accentuated the crisis, they also hit the sectors suffering the most from the pandemic. The Colombian State repressed the protest indiscriminately and brutally to make an example of it, a measure which boomeranged. Not only did the strike intensify, but every day the marches were swelled by more citizens anxious to express their nonconformity and resistance.

The Mission’s tour allowed it to confirm the massive adhesion to the purposes motivating the protest.

The State insisted on measures more restrictive of rights and increased the number of security personnel in an exercise of militarizing the social landscape and policing everyday life, which led to the compendium of violations that this report denounces.

- Young people occupied the frontline of the protest. From low-income neighborhoods, out of the schools and universities, into the epicenter of the protests. The Mission toured the communities of the southeastern sector of Bogotá and could confirm the unbreakable resolve of young people disposed to forge a future different than what was proposed for them. This was also one of the social sectors that most suffered the fierce attacks of the ESMAD, the national police, and the army.
- Women also sustained the protest. The youngest in the frontline and many mothers in the second. All of them also were targets of the security forces whose abuse was a constant. In Bogotá the Mission heard a commentator from social organizations summarize the situation: “Our bodies were spoils of war.” And it is moving to read Alison’s last message after being humiliated in the Popayán URI: “They groped me to my very soul,” she wrote before committing suicide. But women also suffered the blows of repression because of their double condition of leadership. In Santander del Quilichao, in Cauca, the Mission received denunciations of violent open machismo from police personnel and civilians who acted together and which led to the attempted murder of the indigenous leader Daniela Soto Pinto in Cali the 9th of May.
- Campesinos and their recurring struggle for the distribution of land were another of the protagonist social sectors in the protest and also suffered the blows of the ESMAD, the intimidating overflights of helicopters, and intimidation from the firing off of flares, which was intense in the zone in Cauca near the road to Cali.
- The indigenous people, an example of organizing with a vocation for progress and aspirations for living well, are another inescapable protagonist. Their steely defense of their traditions combined with their active participation in the social, political, and economic life of the country was another target of the regular repressive forces and of many civilians who acted under their protection, expressing their racism and supremacism. In Santander de Quilichao the Mission received an extensive report about the various violent situations endured in the course of the Paro Nacional. This record will be part of the work product of this Mission.
- The Afro-descendent community received the Mission in Puerto Tejada. More than half of the victims of repression there are Black. They also denounced the discriminatory treatment that they suffer from the police on a daily basis, on top of the exploitation of their labor that harkens back to times thought to be in the past.
- Social leaders are another target of repression. Two clear tools of this persecution are judicial frame-ups and false charges. The Mission saw this in Popayán, where leaders of houseless people were arbitrarily accused by the Minister of Defense. In Bogotá, it happened to Councilmember Eli Sánchez Barreto, framed for allegedly attacking an ambulance.
- Organizations of civil society, human rights activists, solidarity groups providing medical help at protests, independent journalists, multicultural actors, and a multitude of passers-by and people going about their daily affairs. Such as the case of the young man Harold Conejo, a laborer from the community of Totoró who lost his left eye when hit by a pellet fired by police as he was on his way home from work, and who gave a bloodcurdling account to the Mission, which visited him in the San José de Popayán hospital.

The Mission did not interview only surviving victims, in their homes, community centers, schools, and even hospitals. Also interviewed were the relatives of the disappeared and assassinated, compiling the immense pain borne with enormous dignity and strength, such as in – among others – the case of Fabián Quintero in the Bello Horizonte neighborhood of Popayán, father of Sebastián, assassinated in the episodes of the 14th of May.

All victims of indefensible state violence.

It is to be emphasized that in the immense majority of the cases denounced – and that the Mission has disclosed – the existence of conclusive evidence has been recorded, especially audiovisual as well as from witnesses.

4. ROLE OF THE INSTITUTIONALITY

Human Rights are being violated in Colombia and the community perceives that –beyond exceptions- the various government institutions do not assume the commitment that requires the cessation of these violations, the pertinent investigations and the effective validity of those rights.

The Mission has received numerous complaints about the inactivity of the different agencies of the State that are supposed to clarify these violations. Victims or their relatives usually go several times to the intervening agency to obtain news about cases without obtaining any answer. Cases of re-victimization are notorious: victims are often investigated and criminalized before their attackers are.

Public Prosecutor's Office personnel go to the hospitals not to provide information about the rights that correspond to victims but to prosecute (criminalize) them based on the incidents where the person was injured. The Mission has received complaints from platforms that defend Human Rights revealing the dangerous indifference of the organisms that are supposed to conduct investigations. Particularly on the issue of the disappearance of persons, it has been reported that the cases have been undervalued by the prosecutors, underestimating the magnitude and seriousness of the crime in question.

While the organizations denounced -up to May 26- 52 homicides within the framework of the National Strike (seven days later over 70), the prosecutor has only recognized 17 and only 3 of them as directly linked to the protest.

The ombudsman's office and the attorney general's office were singled out by the whistleblower organizations for their inaction and for not knowing of the existence of more than three thousand complaints based on the police abuses referred to.

Likewise, it was learned that in those departments governed by opposition parties, the National Police does not respond to the directives of the mayors (political chiefs of the force in each Department). This circumstance is not minor since there is a direct relationship between the

“disobedience” of the police force and the excessive, disproportionate and offensive repressive action. It is unknown whether this omission has been denounced - beyond statements to the press - as well as what has been the result of that investigation and the consequences that should have fallen on those responsible.

An ombudsman from the city of Popayán stated that he only registers 25 complaints of police abuses in the framework of the strike. Mistrust in the institution is absolute. The loss of legitimacy of the institutions is the immediate consequence of having made more effort to guarantee impunity instead of providing Justice for the People.

5. ABOUT THE CRIMES COMMITTED

It can be concluded that the behaviors attributed to the denounced security forces and that must be investigated, correspond to various types of crimes whose description of factual and typical adequacy will be evaluated at the time of making the final report.

Even provisionally, and without prejudice to other legal frameworks that may correspond, it can be affirmed that the violation of human rights can be subsumed in the following crimes:

- ✓ Forced Disappearance of Person.
- ✓ Crimes against life, (homicides)
- ✓ Crimes against physical integrity (eye injuries, miscellaneous injuries)
- ✓ Crimes against sexual integrity (sexual abuse)
- ✓ Crimes against liberty (illegal deprivation of liberty, arbitrary detentions, torture)
- ✓ Crimes against the freedom of assembly and the free exercise of protest.
- ✓ Property crimes (damage)

There is no doubt that these have the nature of crimes against humanity, considering their systematic character, generalized and directed against the civilian population; nor about the basis for recurring to settings of universal jurisdiction.

6. VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TERRITORIES TOURED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MISSION OF SOLIDARITY AND OBSERVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

We must first mention that in the course of our visit we have received the call, in order to make various complaints, from different departments and cities that we have not managed to reach due to time constraints. Which shows the extent and breadth of the repressive scenario.

6.a) Department of Cauca- Popayán

The delegation toured the department of Cauca, and was able to collect the following complaints:

- 146 injured in the framework of the protest.

- 32 arbitrary detentions of protesters, of which 4 are minors
- 9 People Missing
- 2 Sex Crimes (sexual harassment and attempted violent carnal access / sexual harassment and abusive sexual act against a minor and a young woman).
- 5/13 suicide of Alison Lizeth Salazar Miranda after being a victim of sexual abuse by members of the police forces.
- 9 Attacks on Human Rights Defenders.
- 1 Attack on freedom of expression, a journalist attacked by six police national police officers with attempted suffocation and beatings.
- 1 Attack on health volunteers.
- 1 Forced disappearance and subsequent murder of Cristian Torres Cifuentes. Peasant leader from Mercaderes, Cauca.
- 3 Homicides of: 1-Sebastián Quintero Munera. 2 Jordany Rosero Estrella in the area of Putumayo. 3-Geovanny Cabezas Cruz, belonging to the Nasa Community, by firearm impact.
- 1 Arbitrary search.
- 12 Threats directed at indigenous leaders.
- 2 Acts of discrimination against the indigenous guard.

In this city with a strong presence of the indigenous, peasant and transportation workers movements, there is the highest concentration of land ownership in all of Colombia. In the framework of the national strike, the repression was concentrated in the urban area, with a disproportionate number of national police officers, as well as members of ESMAD and from the army. Most of the victims are young people, high school students and university students, as well as young people from low-income neighborhoods.

Although the national government ordered an increased military presence and a curfew, the response of the community and the organizations that make up the social, popular and communal minga showed a position of dialogue. This consisted of the progressive dismantling of roadblocks, while awaiting responses to complaints raised.

In addition, aggression towards the general population is notable, with gassing of the villagers' homes. Finally, the public accusations of state officials are extremely serious, such as that of Major Arguello, who described human rights defenders at the University as terrorists and vandals, along with the Defense Minister, Diego Molano Aponte, who branded as responsible for the 5/14 attacks on the URI 4 social leaders and human rights defenders.

6.b) Bogotá

The International Mission of Solidarity and Human Rights Observation, was present at various Bogotá localities: Usme, Ciudad Bolívar and Portal de las Américas (Kennedy neighborhood), Engativá and Suba, Soacha, Facatativá and Madrid (Cundinamarca), Teusaquillo, La Caldera and Portal North in Usaquén. It was possible to verify, through different surveys, testimonies and complaints, and reports from human rights platforms, the modus operandi of the forces of security in the repressive context of the exercise of the right to social protest.

- 97 Wounded
- 21 Arbitrary detentions

- 4 Disappearances
 - 4 Sex crimes
 - 2 cases of political violence
 - 9 Attacks on human rights activists
 - 5 Attacks on Health volunteers
 - 5 Attacks on Freedom of expression- cyber attacks and manipulation of social media accounts.
- According to the Foundation for Freedom of the Press, they counted more than 50 complaints of these cybersecurity and censorship mechanisms.
- 6 Homicides
 - 18 Threats to social leaders.
 - 3 cases of discrimination against indigenous communities
 - 15 Damages to third parties (houses, cars, passersby)
 - 12 reports of Infiltrators of the security forces in the framework of the mobilizations.

6.c) Pereira

The Mission of Solidarity and Human Rights Observation was able to verify in the territory the existence of:

- 103 people injured
- 95 arbitrary arrests
- 9 shot
- 5 dead:
 - Lucas Villa (by firearm impact)
 - Héctor Morales (due to firearm impact)
 - Evelio Flórez (asphyxiated by gases)
 - Walter Buitrago (run over)
 - Brahian Rojas, disappeared-found in the bed of the Cauca River, after being detained by the Police.
- 45 complaints filed for excessive use of force.
- 4 missing
- 2 human rights defenders attacked
- 2 members of a medical mission attacked

A 15-year-old boy, who refused to give his identity because of political persecution, inhabitant of the Cuba neighborhood, denounced that the ESMAD shot him in the back and at short range. In addition, clear patriarchal components are identified in the repression of girls, teenagers, women and sexual dissidents.

They denounce that ESMAD fires tear gas at the houses of people who shelter young people pursued by the police forces after repressing a peaceful protest. In that framework they beat children, they did not let them leave the house, they threatened families and prevented them from accessing a hospital.

ESMAD delegitimizes the credentials of nonstate human rights organizations and takes credentials away from state human rights organizations. Identifying vests are also reported stolen.

We have registered two testimonies where, on the one hand, a van of the public advocate's office was transporting hooded men in the direction of a protest in Pereira. On the other hand, we were able to record a meat truck that was transporting police officers inside.

Lawyers and press workers denounce political persecution, intervention of communication devices, being followed on public roads by people in civilian clothes, threats at the doors of their homes and anonymous intimidation.

A student denounced that while he was on his way to work, the ESMAD kidnapped him, beat him, undressed him, doused him with water and then tortured him with a taser. Hours later they released him. For fear of retaliation he refused to give his identity.

Evelio de Jesús Florez, an 86-year-old adult who, while sleeping in his home together with his wife, was affected by multiple gases and stones thrown by ESMAD, as a consequence lost his life.

Lucas Villa (37 years old) university student, on May 5, 2021, was injured by eight bullet shots fired by unidentified persons on the Cesar Gaviria viaduct in Risaralda. Moments before his murder, the lights were cut off there, the cameras did not record anything, witnesses allege to have seen drones in the area and a laser on Lucas's body before the shots.

Brahian Gabriel Rojas López (26 years old), sand worker, was attacked together with his brothers by members of ESMAD on April 28 at the Francisco Jaramillo Bridge, the last time he was seen alive. Five days later, his lifeless body appeared upstream in Sabana Larga, Antioquia.

6.d) Cali

The members of the Solidarity and Human Rights Mission after touring the city of Cali, Puerto Tejada, Yumbo, resistance point Ecopetrol, Siloé and Calipso were able to verify through various testimonies of the victims, and reports of the human rights platforms the existence of:

- 93 people disappeared
- 46 people were killed in the framework of the mobilization.
- 240 people detained
- 149 people injured by firearms.

The situation in the city of Cali has unleashed irreparable damage to the life, physical and psychological integrity of the population, deepened from the decree 575 of the national government, which established the curfew and the militarization of the city. Another characteristic feature has been armed civilians shooting at the same time and in coordination with the public forces.

The repression in this zone has particular characteristics such as business connivance with the repressive structure, with the security forces using commercial facilities as detention and torture centers, as well as for provisioning and as barracks. The punishment inflicted on the population has crossed repressive thresholds ranging from indiscriminate shootings with long guns to atrocious murders of persons previously disappeared.

Complaints were received from youth, social, trade union, indigenous, Afro-descendant, and religious leaders, as well as journalists and human rights activists who are heavily persecuted, prosecuted and investigated under the modality of espionage.

The mission has collected complaints from the Black communities where they emphasize the dynamics of social cleansing, forced territorial dispossession and structural racism.

Also worth mentioning is a distinctive aspect of this zone, business connivance in repressive acts, the most emblematic cases being the company Huevos Kike and the Comprehensive Packaging Company.

At the Yumbo point of resistance, it was confirmed that several homicides were committed by the security forces, including the case of Maicol López Cano.

Several witnesses relate the entry into the neighborhood of security forces firing live ammunition, gases and stun bombs, while shouting "Duque sends you regards." The result, was that two young people lost their lives

The Ecopetrol point of resistance has been publicly and nationally known for being the site where a technician from the prosecutor's office fired at 3 protesters. In this zone human rights organizations denounce the existence of 149 wounded by gunshot and at least 6 murders.

Siloé resistance point, commune 20

At this point there was a concentration of repressive mechanisms, ranging to the forced disappearance of a person beaten by members of ESMAD and the national police, the calcinated body found the next day in front of the Dollar City. This point of resistance counts to date the following persons assassinated by the security forces: José Emilson Ambuila; Kevin Antonio Agudelo Jimenez; Harold Antonio; Rodríguez Mellizo; Daniel Andrés Forero Olave; Nicolás García; Cristhian Arturo Hinojosa Murillo, Nelson González, Andrés Antonio Mejía, Daniel Stiven Sánchez and Michael Andrés Aranda. Additionally, two victims were found along Cali-Palmira road, whose identities are: Gregorio Angelvis Bello Pérez and Carlos Sierra.

Finally, in the Calipso area, complaints were received about the "Éxito" store location used as a detention and torture center. At this date it functions as a center for provisioning and as barracks for the police, with the protesters denouncing that the transfer of weapons and military supplies was carried out in an ambulance.

6.e) Medellín

The members of the Mission of Solidarity and Human Rights were present in Medellín at the one month mark of the national strike. There they accompanied the Human Rights commission during the mobilization. On that day there were arbitrary arrests and a disproportionate use of force. It has been possible to verify for the period of 28 April to May 30, based on the reports of the local human rights platforms, the following human rights violations:

- 2 murders
- 699 deprivations of liberty
- 133 cases of torture or cruel treatment

- 71 cases of disappearance of persons
- 57 attempts to prosecute
- 43 injuries to protesters
- 20 cases of threats.
- 3 eye mutilations

In addition, complaints were received about the denial and concealment of information about persons deprived of liberty and harassment of protesters.

As part of the anniversary of the strike, a group of merchants issued a public statement under the title "Death to the front line" inciting violence, without any known repudiation or investigation by the local authorities.

1. Conclusions

This preliminary report allows the Mission to conclude that:

- The Colombian State should be investigated because, within the framework of the NATIONAL STRIKE and by means its regular and irregular security forces, vast sectors of the Colombian people could be disappeared, murdered, tortured, abused, persecuted, threatened and intimidated. The repression unleashed prevented, limited and conditioned political participation, the right to assembly and the right to protest.
- The Colombian State should be investigated for having deployed against the defenseless civilian population practices inscribed in the logic of war, making use of sophisticated and lethal weaponry and brutal and inhumane behavior on the part of their forces.
- The Colombian State should be investigated for having defined the majority of its people as an internal enemy, as represented by: young people from low-income neighborhoods, students, women and the lgtbiq community, workers from the countryside and the city, indigenous people, peasants, Afro-descendants, leaders and social leaders, human rights defenders, independent press, as well as organizations of civil society.
- The Colombian State should be investigated in reference to the crimes against humanity denounced. Practices that are improper for a State under the rule of law should stop.
- The Colombian people have the right to turn to all jurisdictions, national and international, in order to obtain comprehensive reparation, through truth and justice.

Bogotá, June 3, 2021