



## MOST RELEVANT EVENTS

### ➤ Mass killings:

**25<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Titiribí, Antioquia, three individuals were killed in a rural area along an unpaved road in the Vereda Zabaleta sector after reportedly being taken from a nearby farm and found with gunshot wounds beside a vehicle. Units from the Antioquia Police and the Army's Seventh Division deployed to secure the area and initiate investigative procedures. Official reports indicate the attack is believed to have been carried out by members of the local criminal group "La Miel," possibly in the context of territorial disputes in southwestern Antioquia. No arrests have been confirmed. **(1)**

**28<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Bucaramanga, Santander, two armed men opened fire at individuals gathered at Parque La Corona near the Puerta del Sol sector during a volleyball match. The attack left four people injured, including a 13-year-old girl who remains in critical condition after sustaining a gunshot wound to the neck. Three adults were also injured and are reported to be out of danger. The assailants fled on a motorcycle later found abandoned in the Juan 23 neighborhood. Authorities are reviewing security-camera footage to determine responsibility and whether the shooting was targeted or indiscriminate. **(2)**

### ➤ Drone-based explosive attack:

**26<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Segovia, Antioquia, three civilians were killed after an explosive-laden drone struck a residence in the rural Jaguas sector amid ongoing armed confrontations in the region. The device reportedly fell on the home, causing the deaths of a woman and her two children. A third adult male sustained multiple injuries and was transported to the urban center for medical treatment, where he remains in delicate condition. Authorities indicated that the group responsible has not yet been officially identified. The incident occurred within a broader context of territorial disputes in northeastern Antioquia, involving the Clan del Golfo and alleged coordination between dissident FARC elements and the ELN. **(3)**

### ➤ Armed assault on armored transport vehicle:

**24<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Patía, Cauca, an armed robbery targeting an armored cash-transport vehicle on the Pan-American Highway near the Piedra Sentada sector escalated into gunfire with security forces. The vehicle was intercepted while traveling from El Bordo toward Popayán, and responding police units were met with gunfire, prompting Army reinforcements. Authorities confirmed that approximately COP 12 million was stolen, along with weapons and ballistic equipment from security personnel. A civilian cargo-truck driver was killed after reportedly being forced to stop by the assailants. The attackers fled toward rural areas, and investigations into possible dissident involvement remain ongoing. **(4)**

### ➤ BOGOTÁ:

**23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2026:** In Chapinero, a 35-year-old woman who had been reported missing after leaving the nightclub Theatron was found alive on the road connecting Bogotá with Choachí. She was last seen around 2:34 a.m. on 22nd February boarding a taxi, and footage later showed two men entering the vehicle. During her disappearance, unauthorized bank withdrawals were reported from her account. After nearly 48 hours, she arrived on her own at the CAI Mirador police post, where officers verified her identity and provided assistance. **(5)**

**23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2026:** In the Teusaquillo locality, an armed robbery occurred at approximately 8:00 p.m. at the Romannoti bakery. Several armed individuals arrived on motorcycles and entered the establishment, threatening customers and staff with firearms. Around 25 people were inside at the time, and witnesses indicated one suspect had been inside earlier, apparently conducting prior observation. The assailants stole jewelry, phones, bank cards, and cash before fleeing on motorcycles. Police responded and are reviewing security-camera footage.

**24<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In the Teusaquillo locality, the mayor of Ospina, Nariño, was injured during an attempted armed robbery near the Corferias sector. Two men on a motorcycle intercepted him while he was in the capital for work-related commitments; initial accounts indicate he was staying at a nearby hotel and may have been "profiled" (targeted) by the assailants. The attackers reportedly threatened him with a firearm to steal his belongings. He was injured after attempting to resist the robbery and was shot during

the ensuing struggle. Following the incident, he was transported to a medical facility where he received treatment, and authorities launched an investigation.

**25<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In the Usme locality, authorities uncovered a suspected ELN explosives and weapons assembly site inside a residence in southern Bogotá. Officials indicated the site was allegedly preparing explosive devices for a potential attack in the capital ahead of the March 8 elections. The joint operation involved the National Police, DIJIN, Military Gaula, and was supported by prior intelligence alerts. Two individuals were neutralized, and security forces seized ammunition, a grenade launcher, grenades, improvised explosive devices, black powder, and other explosive materials.

**25<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** Along the NQS (Carrera 30), a high-speed police pursuit took place after four-armed individuals stole a high-end SUV in the Puente Aranda locality. The victim was threatened with a firearm and alerted authorities, prompting a rapid “plan candado.” During the chase, the suspects entered the TransMilenio exclusive lane, collided with a bus and another vehicle, and crashed into a commercial establishment near Carrera 30 and Calle 22. One suspect was captured at the scene, while three others fled. The stolen vehicle was recovered.

**26<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Teusaquillo, clashes broke out between students and Police Transit officers in the Palermo sector during a nighttime motorcycle control operation near a university. The confrontation began while authorities were immobilizing motorcycles as part of anti-theft measures and escalated into what officials described as a presumed riot. Two police officers were injured and two individuals were arrested. Reinforcements were deployed, and order was restored later that evening.

**27<sup>th</sup> February, 2026:** In Parque de Usaquén, a journalist reported being the victim of an armed robbery at approximately 3:00 p.m. inside a restaurant in northern Bogotá. A gunman entered the establishment, approached a table where three individuals were dining, and threatened them with a firearm, stealing a high-value wristwatch in what appeared to be a targeted action. The suspect fled on a motorcycle with an accomplice after a robbery lasting less than one minute.



## LOCATION OF THE EVENTS





## WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

Colombia enters the final stretch before the March 2026 legislative elections amid a complex security environment defined by persistent armed conflict, consolidated criminal structures, and rising urban risk. The UN documented 99 killings of human rights defenders and 53 massacres in 2025, highlighting the sustained humanitarian impact of non-state armed groups. In departments such as Cauca, candidates report route restrictions, armed interceptions, and attacks on campaign vehicles, underscoring the continued territorial leverage exercised by dissident factions and the ELN. These conditions reflect enduring governance constraints in rural areas, where community guard structures frequently compensate for limited state protection.

Structurally, Colombia ranks second globally in the 2025 Global Organized Crime Index, with a score of 7.82 out of 10. The index does not measure homicide rates alone; rather, it evaluates both the depth of criminal markets (including narcotrafficking, illegal mining, extortion, arms trafficking, and financial crimes) and the strength, reach, and resilience of criminal actors operating within a country. Colombia's high score reflects the consolidation and diversification of illicit economies, sustained by actors such as the Clan del Golfo, FARC dissident factions, and the ELN. While cocaine production remains central, criminal networks have expanded into multiple revenue streams, reinforcing their structural durability. The transnational dimension is increasingly pronounced: Colombia and Ecuador have announced joint military operations, supported by U.S. intelligence, targeting cross-border narcotrafficking corridors along their 600-kilometer frontier, amid concurrent diplomatic and trade tensions.

In urban centers, insecurity perceptions remain elevated, with 63% of Bogotá residents reporting feeling unsafe. Recent patterns include a marked increase in "paseo millonario" incidents — a kidnapping-for-robbery modality in which victims are abducted, forced to withdraw money from ATMs, and stripped of valuables before being released; as well as armed robberies in high-end districts, targeted kidnappings, and high-speed police pursuits. Although authorities have begun reclassifying certain cases as extortion-related kidnapping to strengthen prosecutorial outcomes, concerns over impunity, underreporting, and judicial limitations persist. Collectively, these developments point to a layered security environment in which territorial armed conflict, structurally embedded organized crime, and adaptive urban violence coexist.