

Dear Member of Congress,

We, the 431 undersigned organizations, communities, and concerned individuals in the United States and Colombia, respectfully urge you to oppose ratification of the U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The agreement fails to recognize the serious labor, human rights, Afro-Colombian, indigenous, and environmental concerns in Colombia. This situation is further exacerbated by the continuation of a five-decades-old internal armed conflict that has forcibly displaced over 5 million Colombians from over 6.6 million hectares of land since 1980, an area of land larger than West Virginia. These precarious conditions, in addition to unjust trading practices, create an unfair trading environment for the people of the United States and Colombia.

Labor rights in Colombia were subject to serious scrutiny long before the debate over the FTA began. Colombia continues to be the most dangerous country in the world for trade unionists; 51 unionists were murdered in 2010 alone. Only 6 percent of investigations into the cases of murdered unionists since 1986 have reached a conviction, which signifies a 94% impunity rate for the perpetrators.¹ Meanwhile, the intellectual authors of these crimes profit from a business environment that leaves workers voiceless. U.S. workers will be unable to compete with a job market that does not provide guarantees for union organizing. By not addressing the root causes of labor-related violence in Colombia, the FTA will sacrifice the possibility of a fair workplace for workers in the U.S. and Colombia.

Workers in Colombia are subjected to an exploitative workplace. For example, over 800,000 Colombians are employed through Associative Labor Cooperatives (CTAs) in the sugar, palm oil, health, mining and port industries, among others; all of these will be affected by the implementation of the FTA. CTAs enable companies to subcontract workers through third-party intermediaries in labor-intensive industries without the responsibility of providing contracts and basic benefits to employees. Workers in CTAs have no collective bargaining rights, and companies have no incentive to uphold basic labor standards.

The Labor Action Plan signed by the Colombian and U.S. governments, while securing some welcome commitments, falls far short of meeting the expectations of a 21st century workplace. The “Labor Action Plan” calls for Colombia to advance in protecting unionists and ending impunity for violence against trade unionists, but it does not actually require a reduction in such violence. It promises to designate 100 labor inspectors to investigate abuses in the CTAs and the creation of a Ministry of Labor that should be better equipped to handle labor abuses in

Colombia; however, the plan does not require companies to provide direct contracts with employees. Despite assurances from the Obama administration and the Colombian government that the Action Plan commitment would be taken seriously, there are already indications that the Colombian government is failing to uphold the spirit of the agreement. Workers in the palm and ports sector (named as priority sectors in the Action Plan) have appealed to the Colombian Ministry of Social Protection (MoSP) to support their efforts to protect direct hiring and eliminate illegal cooperative use, to no effect. Palm workers from the *Palmas de Cesar* company have been on strike for more than 30 days over the use of CTA cooperatives, and though the MoSP attended a meeting between the company and workers, it did not intervene to encourage the company to comply with the new Action Plan. Moreover, the plan is not legally linked to the FTA; if the Colombian government were to abandon its commitments once the FTA is implemented, Colombian workers would have no recourse.

Millions of Colombians suffer from the very real consequences of the ongoing armed conflict even as companies and individuals interested in exploiting Colombia's vast natural resources promote the idea of a country in transition to peace in order to secure investment opportunities. Guerrillas, paramilitaries, narcotics traffickers, and the military are parties to a conflict that has left Colombia with over 5 million internally displaced people, over 500,000 refugees, and countless victims. Economic necessity and the neglect of the state continue to push new generations of recruits into the ranks of illegal armed groups. Paramilitaries continue to operate despite a greatly flawed demobilization process. Between 2008 and 2010, paramilitaries consolidated their presence in at least 14 of Colombia's 32 departments.ⁱⁱ They maintain close ties with licit and illicit economies and benefit from relationships with economic elites, narcotics traffickers, politicians, the military and even guerrillas.

The FTA was signed under Presidents Bush and Uribe on November 26, 2006 in the midst of a widening scandal that implicated more than a third of Colombia's Congress for directly supporting right-wing paramilitary groups responsible for crimes against humanity. The high level of elite support for illegal paramilitary groups was not limited to the simple desire of ridding the country of left-wing guerrillas. Politicians, economic elites, narcotics traffickers, members of the military and entrepreneurs used the freewheeling paramilitaries to violently displace populations in order to acquire valuable lands. The consequences of this reverse land reform further concentrated the possession of land in Colombia. In 2011, the top 1 percent of landowners in Colombia own 45 percent of the land, and Colombia has the largest internally displaced population in the world. As U.S. investment increases in the wake of FTA's

implementation, the United States risks investing in companies, projects, or lands connected to paramilitary and other illegal armed groups that continue to violently displace people from their lands, export illegal drugs to the United States, launder money and commit other crimes.

Colombian small-scale farmers would be devastated by the implementation of the FTA. The FTA would force Colombian agricultural products to compete without any protection against U.S. subsidized commodities. As a result, Colombia's 1.8 million small farmers would see their net agricultural income fall by over 16 percent on average. Nearly 400,000 small farmers would lose between 48 and 70 percent of their income, when the majority of them now earn less than the minimum wage.ⁱⁱⁱ The FTA could contradict the goals of U.S. counter-narcotics efforts in the country by pushing small farmers to cultivate coca, a far more lucrative crop, undercutting alternative development programs in which the United States has invested for more than a decade. Armed groups are also likely to benefit from increased recruitment from an impoverished peasantry with few economic opportunities.

The lack of political will in Colombia to protect the constitutionally-guaranteed rights of Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples in the context of the FTA will ensure the continued victimization of these extremely vulnerable populations. Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities possess legally-granted collective land rights to more than 36 million hectares (at least 31 million for indigenous peoples and 5.2 million for Afro-Colombians) of some of the most fertile, biodiverse and resource-rich land in Colombia. However, despite the fact that these ancestral territories are legally protected, for example by Colombian Constitutional Court Orders 004 and 005 of 2009, these rights are not protected and many lands have not been titled. Their lands have become the site of often violent speculation and conflict between paramilitaries, investors, guerrillas, narcotics traffickers, and the military. Members of the communities are frequently threatened, targeted and even killed with the objective of expelling them from the land and silencing resistance. More than 66 of Colombia's 102 indigenous peoples are at risk of extinction, 32 of which have less than 500 members.^{iv} Both Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected by forced displacement. By the end of 2010, Afro-Colombians made up 23 percent of the nearly five million displaced Colombians. However, according to the census, Afro-Colombians only make up 11 percent of Colombia's population.^v

Prior to the exploration of any economic project on Afro-Colombian or indigenous lands, the Colombian Constitution requires that the governing bodies of the communities (Afro-Colombian community councils and indigenous *cabildos*) must be consulted in a free and informed manner.

The government did not respect the right to previous consultation with either group during the negotiation of this FTA. In the past, Colombia's Constitutional Court overturned legislation including the Mining Code (Law 1392), the Rural Development Statute and the Forestry Law for not complying with rights to previous, free and informed consultation and consent. In the absence of the consultation process and in the context of economically-driven conflict, the FTA threatens the survival of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities' traditional practices and their relationship with the environment and the natural resources in their territories.

Colombia is home to one of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. The Colombian government, however, has not always enforced its own domestic laws that protect the environment and has been complicit in environmental degradation. It has allowed for the expansion of agriculture into nature reserves, national parks, and ancestral Afro-Colombian and indigenous territories. Furthermore, clearing land for large-scale agriculture and mining projects increases deforestation and pollution and endangers local ecosystems. Colombia is already being affected by climate change as evidenced by increasingly damaging natural disasters that have exacerbated the displacement crisis in Colombia. Lack of political will, in addition to weak environmental protection mechanisms in the trade agreement, are putting one of the world's most important ecosystems at risk.

Examining the experiences of past Free Trade Agreements is instructive. Labor conditions in the DR-CAFTA countries have not improved and violations continue unabated.^{vi} For example, in Guatemala the murder of trade unionists came to a halt in 2006, the year it ratified DR-CAFTA; however, in 2009, 16 unionists in Guatemala were murdered.^{vii} In Mexico, post-NAFTA conditions are not much better, as evidenced by the loss of 5.2 million manufacturing jobs in the U.S. and 1.3 million Mexican farmers lost their livelihoods.^{viii} One of the most compelling consequences of "free trade" is the swelling population of migrant workers arriving from FTA partners to the United States. Colombia can expect to see the same.

One major condition sets the U.S.-Colombia FTA apart from CAFTA, NAFTA, and other trade agreements: the presence of an internal armed conflict. In Colombia, the world's largest internally displaced population and the workers and communities intimidated by violence will see the most damaging effects of a FTA that provides no guarantees for their livelihoods or security.

For these compelling reasons, we urge you to vote against ratification of the U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

Sincerely,

[See Attached List]

CC:

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton

Senior Director for Western Hemisphere Affairs for the National Security Council Dan Restrepo

U.S. Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis

U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk

U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Michael McKinley

ⁱ Escuela Nacional Sindical. “Cuaderno de Derechos Humanos no.22”. October 2010

ⁱⁱ INDEPAZ. “V Informe sobre los narcoparamilitares en 2010.” March 15, 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Luis Jorge Garay, Fernando Barberi, and Iván Cardona “Impact of the US-Colombia FTA on the Small Farm Economy in Colombia.” Sept 2009 (<http://www.oxfamamerica.org/files/colombia-fta-impact-on-small-farmers-final-english.pdf>)

^{iv} ONIC. “Palabra dulce, aire de vida.” 2010

^v AFRODES and Global Rights. “Bicentenario: ¡Nada que celebrar!”. July 2010

^{vi} Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA). “DR-CAFTA and Workers’ Rights: Moving from Paper to Practice.” May 2009

^{vii} US Labor Education in the Americas Project (USLEAP). “Talking Points on Violence against Trade Unionists and Impunity.” 2011 (http://www.usleap.org/files/FreeTrade_Colombia_Dec10.pdf)

^{viii} Public Citizen. “Colombia NAFTA Expansion: Economic and Human Rights Nightmare.” 2011

Organizations from the United States

Across the Americas

AfroColombia NY

Afro-Colombian Solidarity Network (ACSN)

AFRODES USA

Amazon Watch

American Jewish World Service (AJWS)

Black Alliance for Just Immigration

Black Left Unity

Black New Yorkers for Education Excellence (BNYEE)

Border Agricultural Workers Project

Brooklyn For Peace

California Fair Trade Coalition

Carolina Interfaith Task Force on Central America

Central NY Presbyterian Partnership Group

Center for International Policy (CIP)

Chicago Religious Leadership Network on Latin America (CRLN)

Church of the Brethren Global Partnerships

Church World Service (CWS)

Citizens Trade Campaign (CTC)

Colombia Human Rights Committee (CHRC)

Colombia Vive

Colombia Peace Project

Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES)

Community Alliance For Global Justice

Due Process of Law Foundation (DPLF)

Earthworks

ECOS Del Pacifico, Illinois

Family Farm Defenders

Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)

Food for Maine's Future

Global Exchange

Global Justice for Animals and the Environment

Global Rights

Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters, JPIC, USA

International Accountability Project

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 1837

International Forum on Globalization

International Labor Rights Forum

International Rivers

Interfaith Peace Ministry of Orange County

Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) - Drug Policy Project

Justice & Peace Network of the Sisters of St. Francis, Rochester, Minnesota

Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance (KIWA)

Land is Life

Latin America Working Group (LAWG)

Lutheran World Relief (LWR)

Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns

Maine Fair Trade Campaign (Maine Campaña de Comercio Justo)

Maine State Employees Association, SEIU 1989

Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute

Mennonite Central Committee US Washington Office

Milwaukee Clean Clothes Campaign

Mingas Network (*Red Mingas*)

Minnesota Fair Trade Coalition

Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate; Justice, Peace/Integrity of Creation Office

MLK Coalition for Jobs, Justice, and Peace

Movement for Peace in Colombia

National Black Education Agenda (NBEA)

National Council of Churches of Christ

National Latino Farmers & Ranchers Trade Association (Asociación Nacional de Granjeros y Ganaderos Latinos)

New York Citizens Trade Campaign

NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby

NJ Industrial Union Council

Oil Change International

Oregon Fair Trade Campaign

Our Developing World

PA Fair Trade Coalition

Black Communities' Process (PCN) International Working Group

Portland Central America Solidarity Committee (PCASC)

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Office of Public Witness

Presbyterian Peace Fellowship

Progressive Democrats of America

Progressive Democrats of the Santa Monica Mountains

Provincial Council of the Clerics of St. Viator (Viatorians)

Proyecto Hondureño

Public Citizen

Quixote Center / Quest for Peace

Rainforest Action Network

Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice & Human Rights

School of the Americas Watch

Service Employees International Union (SEIU)

 SEIU-Local 32BJ

Sierra Club-Maine Chapter

Sisters of Mercy of the Americas - Justice Team

Sinaltrainal Mision Internacional

STITCH

St. Mark Presbyterian Peace & Justice Commission

Teamsters Local 340

Topanga Peace Alliance

Trade Unionists in Solidarity with Colombia (TUSC)

TransAfrica Forum

United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

United Food & Commercial Workers Union Local 1189

United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society

U.S. Human Rights Network

U.S. Labor Education in the Americas Project (USLEAP)

U.S. Office on Colombia

USW 1188

USW Maine Labor Council

Village Earth

Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)

Wisconsin Fair Trade Coalition

Wisconsin Resources Protection Council

Witness for Peace

Working Families Win

8th Day Center for Justice

Organizations from Colombia

Abriendo Brechas (Asociación Comunitaria de Población Desplazada Abriendo Brechas por la Vida)

ANPAC

Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil por la Paz

ASCADES – Putumayo

ASOCASAN

Asociación Agroecológica Esther Cayapú. ASUAESCA-Trujillo-Valle.

Asociación Apimacizo

Asociación de Ciudadanos Progresitas del Atlántico (ACIDEPROAT)

Asociación Campesina de Desarrollo Sostenible San Salvador

Asociación Campesina “Huerto Renacer”-Tequendama-Sucre-Cauca

Asociación Desplazados Pacífico Sur (ASODESPASUR)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Sostenible Perla Amazónica – ADISPA – Putumayo

Asociación de Desplazados (ASODESPLAZ)

Asociación de Desplazados Afrocolombianos de Sincelejo (ASODAS)

Asociación de Desplazados de Arboletes (ASODESAR)

Asociación de Desplazados de Itzmina (ASODEPLAS)

Asociación de Desplazados de la Costa Pacífica Residentes en Cali (ASODPRC)

Asociación de Desplazados La Unión de Desplazados del Chocó

Asociación de Desplazados por un Futuro Mejor

Asociación de Desplazados y Consejos Comunitarios de Novita

Asociación de Desplazados y Consejos Comunitarios del Medio San Juan

Asociación de Mujeres (ASOM)

Asociación de Productores y Procesadores “Camino al Futuro” – ASPROCAF – Putumayo

Asociación de Productores y Procesadores “Semillas de Paz” – ASPROSEPAZ – Putumayo

Asociación de Servidores Públicos Departamentales y Municipales de Antioquia

Asociación de Víctimas de la Violencia de Riosucio, CLAMORES

Asociación de Zonas Humanitarias y de Biodiversidad de la cuenca del Jiguamiandó, y Curvaradó – Chocó

Asociación El Camino Propuesto

Asociación Juventud 500

Asociación Movimiento de Trabajadores de la Caña de Azúcar, 14 de Junio

Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados (AFRODES)

Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados (AFRODES) – Bogotá, Cundinamarca (ABCUN)

Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados (AFRODES) – Bolívar

Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados (AFRODES) – Buenaventura

Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados (AFRODES) – Chocó

Asociación Nueva Vida

Asociación Pacifico Camino hacia el Futuro

Asociación Para La Investigación y Acción Social (NOMADESC)

Asociación Progreso y Paz

Asociación Regional de Afrocolombianos la Minga (AFROMINGA)

Área Territorial Comuna 4

Área Territorial Comuna 8

Área Territorial 13 de Mayo

Área Territorial la Reliquia

Área Territorial Morichal

Área Territorial Covisan El Delirio

Área Territorial Portales del Llano

Área Territorial Uniportales

Área Territorial Marco Antonio Pinilla

Área Territorial Jordan

Área Territorial La Nora

ASODESNOV

ASOMANOS NEGRAS

Asociación de Mujeres Desplazadas (ASOMUDESPA)

Cabildo Mayor Indígena de los Resguardos Río Murindo' Y Turriquitado' Chagerado Del Pueblo Embera Katio

Campaña Permanente Tierra Vida y Dignidad

Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular / Programa por la Paz (CINEP/PPP)

Colectivo de Jóvenes de Buenaventura

Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ)

Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz

Comité Desplazados Gestión y Veeduría Departamental (CODEGEVED)

Comité de Desplazados de Condoto
Comité de Desplazados del Medio Baudó
Comité de Desplazados Lloró
Comunidad Civil De Vida Y Paz
Comunidad Indígena de Juin Phubuur-Chocó
Comunidades del Barrio California Tumaco
Comunidad de Vida y Trabajo “La Balsita” – Dabeiba
Comunidades de Autodeterminación Vida y Dignidad (CAVIDA) – Chocó
Coordinación de Consejos Comunitarios y Organizaciones de Base del Pueblo Negro del Pacífico Caucano (COCOCAUCA)
Asociación de Desplazados de San Francisco Saija (ADEFRANSA)
Asociación de Desplazados del Pacífico Sur (ASODESPASUR)
Asociación de Organizaciones Populares de Micay (ASOPOMY)
Asociación Juntos por el Progreso (Jóvenes y mayores) (JUNPRO)
Consejo Comunitario de Chanzará
Consejo Comunitario de Cuerval
Consejo Comunitario de San Francisco
Consejo Comunitario de Sanjoc
Consejo comunitario del Alto Guapi
Consejo Comunitario Integración
Consejo Comunitario los Manglares de Micay
Consejo Comunitario Mamuncia
Consejo Comunitario Playón Río Sigui
Cooperativa de Mujeres Productivas de Guapi (COOPMUJERES)
Consejo Comunitario Acapa
Consejo Comunitario Anchicaya
Consejo Comunitario Bajo Mira y Frontera
Consejo Comunitario de la Costa Pacífica (CONCOSTA)
Consejo Comunitario Calima
Consejo Comunitario Cantón San Pablo
Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra del Río Naya-Valle
Consejo Comunitario de Marlinda y la Boquilla

Consejo Comunitario de Opogado
Consejo Comunitario de San Cipriano
Consejo Comunitario de Santa Elena
Consejo Comunitario de Unión Panamericana
Consejo Comunitario de la Vereda la Gloria
Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Comunidades Negras de Condoto
Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Córdoba
Consejo Comunitario Mayorquin
Consejo Comunitario Medio Y Alto Dagua
Consejo Comunitario Mejicano
Consejo Comunitario Parte Alta Sur del Saija (CCPASS)
Consejo Comunitario Punta Soldado
Consejo Comunitario Raposo
Consejo Comunitario Tamboral Rosario
Consejo Comunitario Yurumangui
Consejo de Mujeres de Buenaventura
Contravía TV
Coordinación Colombia Europa Estado Unidos (CCEEU)
Coordinador Foro Solidaridad Chocó
Corporación Desplazados de Turbaco (CODEUNTUR)
Corporación Humanidad "Maestra Vida" (CHMV)
Corporacion Jurídica Libertad
Corporación por la Dignidad del Desplazado del Municipio de Arjona (CORPODIAR)
Corporación de Afrodescendiente y Desplazados Maria La Baja
Corporación para el Desarrollo Integral del Ser Humano
Equipo Misionero Claretiano
Escuela-Taller Ullucos Zonas de Encuentro, Autonomía y Resistencia Indígena Nasa
Espacio Humanitario Ambiental – So Bia Drua, Pueblo Embera Katio
Familiares de Víctimas de San Antonio-Inzá – Cauca
Familias Campesinas
Familias Campesinas Vereda Guadalupe, Corregimiento Perla Amazónica–Putumayo.

Familias Desplazadas Pro-Retorno de Argelia – Cauca

Fundación Integral Pacífico Nariñense (FIPAN)

Fundación Caminando

Fundación Concern Universal – Colombia

Fundación de Desplazados

Fundación Las Mojarras

Fundación Nuevo Milenio

Fundación Rostros & Huellas del Sentir Humano

Fundación Siempre Unidos

Fundación Vía Alternativa

Fundación Desplazados Afrodescendientes (FUNDEAFRODE)

Fundación Desarrollo y Paz (FUNDEPAZ)

Grupo Interdisciplinario por los Derechos Humanos (GIDH)

Grupo Porvenir – Zona de biodiversidad de Ancura – Putumayo

Grupo Semillas

Jóvenes Unidos por el Bajo Calima-Valle (JUBCA)

Juntas de Acción Comunal del Picudo-Putumayo

Juventud Raíces de Dignidad Perla Amazónica (JURADIPA) – Putumayo

Kwe'sx ksxa'w. Consejo Regional Nación Nasa del departamento del Putumayo

Madres por la Vida Buenaventura

Movimiento Nacional de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado (MOVICE) – Capítulo Valle

Mujer y Vida (Mujeres Afrochocoanas)

Nueva Vida

Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales

Organización Caminos De Mujer

Organización Campesina de Sucre BIENANDANTES – Cauca

Organización Colombiana de Estudiantes (OCE)

Organización Desplazados del Pacífico (ODP)

Organización de las Etnias Afrocolombianas residentes en el Departamento de Córdoba (OEACOR)

Organización Étnico Territorial ACONUR

Organización Étnico Territorial APONURY

Organización Étnico Territorial MINA VIEJA
Organización Étnico Territorial ONCAPROTECA
Organización Étnico Territorial ONUIRA
Palenque Regional El Congal – PCN Buenaventura
Pastoral Afrocolombiana (CEPAC)
Red Colombiana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio y el ALCA (RECALCA):

Acción Campesina Colombiana
Acción Permanente por la Paz
Aprocolat – Tuluá
Asociación Censat Agua Viva
Asociación Colombiana de Ingenieros Agrónomos (ACIA)
Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas de Chocó (ASOREWA)
Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (ACIN)
Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas Eperara Siapidara de Nariño (ACIESNA)
Asociación de Frijoleros del Sumapaz
Asociación Departamental de Usuarios Campesinos de Cundinamarca (ADUC)
Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas indígenas y negras (ANMUCIC)
Asociación Nacional por la Salvación Agropecuaria
Asociación Sindical de Profesores Universitarios (ASPU)
Asociación Salud al Derecho
Asomujer y Trabajo
AVOCAR
Cabildos Mayores del Río Sinú y Río Verde (CAMAENKA)
CENOA
Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT)
Centro de Estudios del Trabajo (CEDETRABAJO)
Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP)
Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo
Comité de Solidaridad con Venezuela
Comité para la Defensa del Páramo de Santurbán
Confederación de Pensionados de Colombia (CPC)

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia (CTC)

Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)

Consejo Regional Indígena de Caldas (CRIDEC)

Consejo Regional Indígena de Risaralda (CRIR)

Coordinación de Movimientos y Organizaciones Sociales (Comosocol)

Coordinadora de Mujeres Trabajadoras Andinas, Capítulo Colombia (Comuande)

Coordinadora Nacional Agraria (CNA)

Corambiente

Corporación Cactus

Escuela de Formación Sindical y Política Raúl Eduardo Mahecha

Federación Colombiana de Colegios de Contadores Públicos

Federación Colombiana de Educadores (FECODE)

Federación de Mujeres Campesinas de Nariño (FEMUCAN)

Federación Nacional de Profesores Universitarios

Fensuagro

Fundación para la Investigación y la Cultura (FICA)

INDEPAZ

Instituto Latinoamericano por una sociedad y un derecho alternativos (ILSA)

Liga de Usuarios de Servicios Públicos Domiciliarios

Marcha Mundial de Mujeres –Colombia

MENCOLDES

Mesa de Incidencia Política de Mujeres Rurales

Mesa de Unidad Agraria

Organización Colombiana de Estudiantes (OCE)

Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)

 Organización Regional Indígena del Quindío (ORIVAC)

 Organización Indígena de Antioquia (OIA)

 Organización Regional Indígena del Valle del Cauca (ORIQVIN)

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Planeta Paz

Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN) Equipo de Coordinación Nacional

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Red de Veedurías Ciudadanas

Red Internacional de Género y Comercio, punto Focal Colombia

Revista Lanzas y Letras

Sindicato de Trabajadores del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar

Sindicato Nacional de Corteros (SINALCORTEROS)

SINTRABIENESTAR

Tejido de Comunicación de la ACIN

Unidad Cafetera

Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awa (UNIPA)

Unión Nacional de Usuarios y Defensores de Servicios Públicos Domiciliarios

Red de Alternativas a la Impunidad y Globalización del Mercado

Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECOMPAS)

Resguardo de Chidima- Tolo, Jurisdicción Acandi- Departamento Chocó, Pueblo Embera Katio

Resguardo de San Francisco, Toribó, Cauca

Resguardo Indígena de Urada Jiguamiandó – Chocó

Resguardo Indígena Santa Rosa Guayacán Pueblo Nonaam-Valle

Resguardo Urada Jiguamiandó, Pueblo Embera Katio

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria de Alimentos (SINALTRAINAL)

Sindicato Nacional De Trabajadores de la Industria de Productos Grasos Y Alimenticios En Colombia (SINTRAIMAGRA Colombia)

Sindicato Nacional De Trabajadores de las Universidades Públicas (Sintraunicol)

Union Sindical Emcali (U.S.E.)

Vereda Puerto Playa, Corregimiento Perla Amazónica – Putumayo.

Zona Humanitaria CIVIPAZ, Medellín del Ariari - Meta

Academics from the United States

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Shane Boeder, Associate Professor of Spanish, Marian University

Mary Bricker-Jenkins, USA-Canada Alliance of Inhabitants (USACAI), Chattanooga, TN

Robert Brophy, Professor Emeritus, California State University, Long Beach

Alan Carp, Food Scientist, Minnetonka, MN

Edwin Daniel, Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta

Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, Professor Emeritus, California State University

Stephanie Erin Brewer, Lecturer on Law, Harvard University

Arturo Escobar, Professor of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Joshua Eubank, PhD Student, Sociology, Brown University

Ann Farnsworth-Alvear, Director Latin American and Latino Studies, University of Pennsylvania

James Fujii, Professor, University of California, Irvine

Gilbert Gonzalez, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Irvine

Jessica Heineman-Pieper, Assistant Professor, George Mason University

Doug Hertzler, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Eastern Mennonite University

Joseph Jordan, Professor and Director of the Sonia Haynes Stone Center, University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill

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Agustin Lao-Montes, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts – Amherst

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