



URBAN SECURITY OVERVIEW

Medellín – Antioquia

**Unidad de Análisis Político y
Seguridad Corporativa - UAPSC**

June 16th, 2026.

Medellín, Antioquia

In 2025, Medellín closed the year with 346 homicides and a homicide rate of 13.13 per 100,000 inhabitants, representing a slight increase compared to 2024. During 2026, however, the trend has reversed significantly: as of the end of May, homicides have decreased by 25% compared to the same period of the previous year, extortion has fallen by 59%, and motorcycle theft by 60%, according to data from the SISC. Nevertheless, structural challenges persist organized crime continues to exercise parallel governance across multiple communes, and domestic violence is the only indicator showing a slight increase in 2026 ([Infobae](#), 2026).

The dialogue process established at the Itagüí prison with the Organized Armed Structures of High-Impact Crime (EAOCAI) went through a crisis in April 2026, when the Government suspended the talks following the scandal surrounding a vallenato music party held inside the prison and attended by singer Nelson Velásquez. On May 28, the negotiations resumed with four main pillars: the reduction of urban violence, the territorialization of peace, the dismantling of illegal structures, and the irreversibility of the process. Among the commitments adopted by the criminal groups are the recovery of Bicentenario Park from drug trafficking activities and the implementation of the campaign “Say No to Tusi, Say Yes to Life.” The process remains the subject of institutional debate: while the Executive highlights progress in reducing crime indicators, the Attorney General’s Office and sectors of the judiciary have questioned its legal framework ([El Espectador](#), 2026).

In this document, the Political Analysis and Corporate Security Unit (UAPSC) of 3+SC presents the Urban Security Assessment – Medellín, 2026, analyzing the dynamics affecting security, the factors generating risk, and crime trends based on statistical evidence. The primary objective is to provide an overview of the city's security situation in order to establish prospective scenarios and recommendations that may be useful for risk management, mitigation, and control.

1. Crime Analysis

To highlight percentage changes and crime dynamics in Medellín, the following section presents a crime analysis showing the figures and trends for ten high-impact crimes across two periods: 2024–2025 and January–April 2025 versus January–April 2026.

CRIME STATISTICS IN MEDELLÍN	Year 2024	Year 2025	Variation % 2024 vs 2025	Jan-Apr 2025	Jan-Apr 2026	Variation % Jan-Apr 2025 vs 2026
HOMICIDES	301	325	8%	105	94	-10%
PEDESTRIAN THEFT	25171	24924	-1%	7326	7238	-1%
EXTORTION	960	972	1%	221	248	12%
KIDNAPPING	12	28	133%	5	6	20%
TERRORISM	0	3	300%	0	0	0%
THREATS	1816	1524	-16%	435	435	0%
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	1634	1534	-6%	560	353	-37%
CARJACKING	1102	926	-16%	283	266	-6%
THEFT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2	0	-100%	0	0	0%
MOTORCYCLE THEFT	6513	5074	-22%	2111	1241	-41%
COMMERCIAL ROBBERY	2621	1877	-28%	675	439	-35%
CARGO THEFT	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
TOTAL	40132	37187	-7%	11721	10320	-12%

Source: Prepared by the authors with data from the National Police

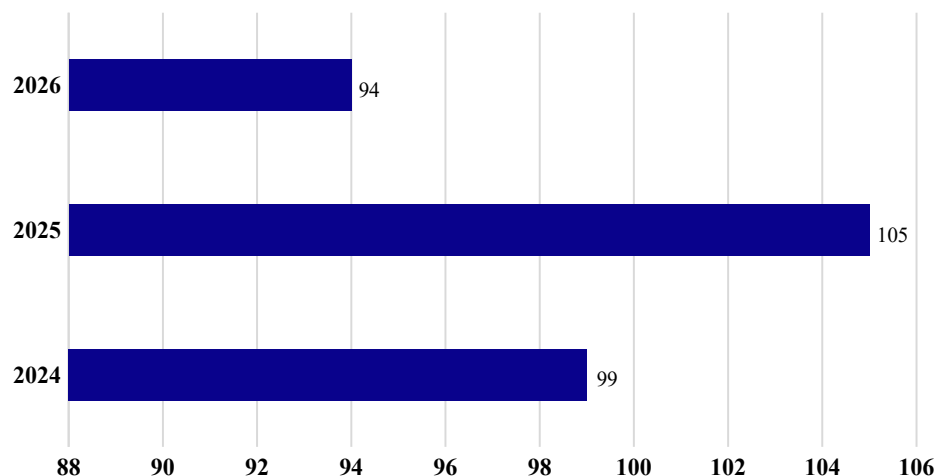
Note. Figures are subject to change based on source data update processes.

According to figures from the National Police, a total of 37,187 high-impact crimes were recorded in the city of Medellín by the end of 2025, representing a 7% decrease compared to 2024. Regarding the comparison between January–April 2025 and January–April 2026, an overall reduction of 12% is observed, despite increases in two of the ten crimes analyzed: extortion, which rose by 12%, and kidnapping, which increased by 20%. In terms of the number of reported cases, the crimes with the greatest impact on security in Medellín during the January–April 2026 period were theft from persons, with 7,238 cases; motorcycle theft, with 1,241 cases; and commercial theft, with 439 cases.

1.1 Homicides

Throughout 2026, Medellín has recorded a positive trend in homicide reduction, with a 25% decrease compared to the same period in 2025, reaching in May its most peaceful month in half a century—only 14 homicides in 31 days, including 22 days without a single murder. The districts (comunas) with the highest number of homicides in 2026 are La Candelaria with 22 cases, Aranjuez with 13, Villa Hermosa with 9, and San Cristóbal with 8. However, the Castilla district recorded the largest relative increase: 400% compared to the same period in 2025. The most frequent causes are interpersonal conflicts and fights, while homicides attributed to criminal structures remain at similar levels. In this context, Security Secretary Manuel Villa Mejía has emphasized that the model based on territorial intelligence and interagency coordination explains the sustained reduction in violence ([El Colombiano](#), 2026). Regarding specific incidents recorded in 2026, on April 27 authorities carried out a large-scale operation in La Candelaria—covering the sectors of El Viaducto, Barbacoas, and Tejelo—which resulted in seizures and the closure of establishments linked to micro-trafficking activities ([El Tiempo](#), 2026). Likewise, the Castilla district recorded five homicides between January and April 2026, four more cases than during the same period in 2025, making it the area with the highest relative increase in violent deaths during the period ([Q'Hubo](#), 2026).

Comparative Homicides Jan-Apr 2024-2026

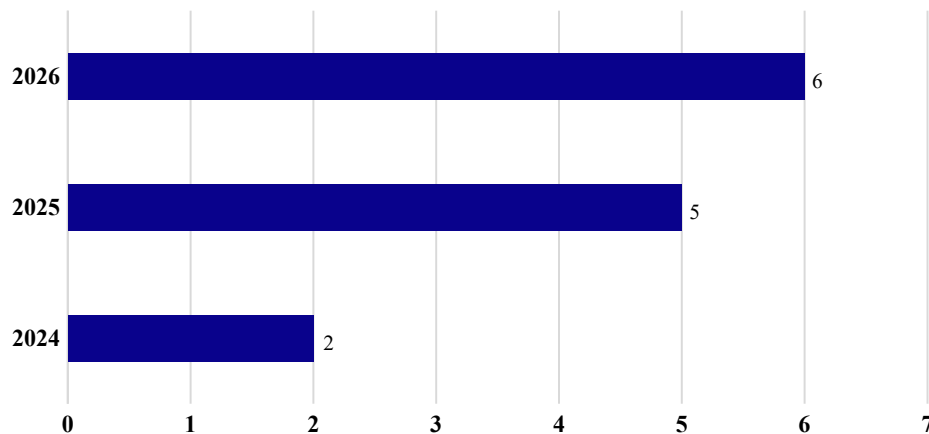


Source: Compiled by the author using information from the National Police.

1.2 Kidnapping, Extortion, and Threats

Kidnapping recorded a 20% increase during the January–April 2026 period compared to the same period in 2025, with six reported cases. Underreporting remains high due to legal considerations and victims’ reluctance to report incidents. Within the framework of the Urban Peace process, the criminal group participating in the dialogue have committed to reducing this crime, although the effectiveness of these commitments remains a matter of debate. In March 2026, the Mayor’s Office reported the capture of the criminal known as “Árabe,” who coordinated extortion-related kidnappings in the sectors of Olaya Herrera, Blanquizal, and Cucaracho, demanding ransoms ranging from COP 12 million to COP 15 million ([Alcaldía de Medellín, 2026](#)).

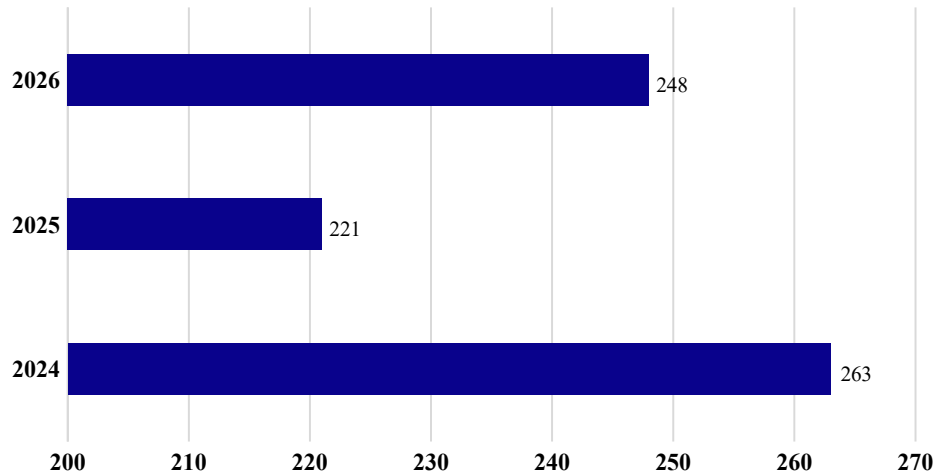
Comparative Kidnapping Jan-Apr 2024-2026



Source: Compiled by the author using information from the National Police.

About extortion, the trend in 2026 has been markedly positive: as of March, reports of extortion had fallen by 54%, decreasing from 110 cases during the same period in 2025 to 51 cases in 2026. Nevertheless, the problem remains structural. In May, the Mayor’s Office, in coordination with the National Police GAULA anti-kidnapping and anti-extortion unit, captured members of the criminal groups “Los Mondongueros” and “Los del Doce,” who were engaged in extortion schemes targeting merchants and food transporters in Comunes 5 and 6 (Castilla and Doce de Octubre), demanding payments ranging from COP 20,000 to COP 1,000,000 per week. The reality is that multiple forms of extortion remain active, and criminal groups continue to play a “security guarantor” role in several sectors, collecting protection payments (“vacunas”) and even resolving community disputes ([Alcaldía de Medellín, 2026](#)).

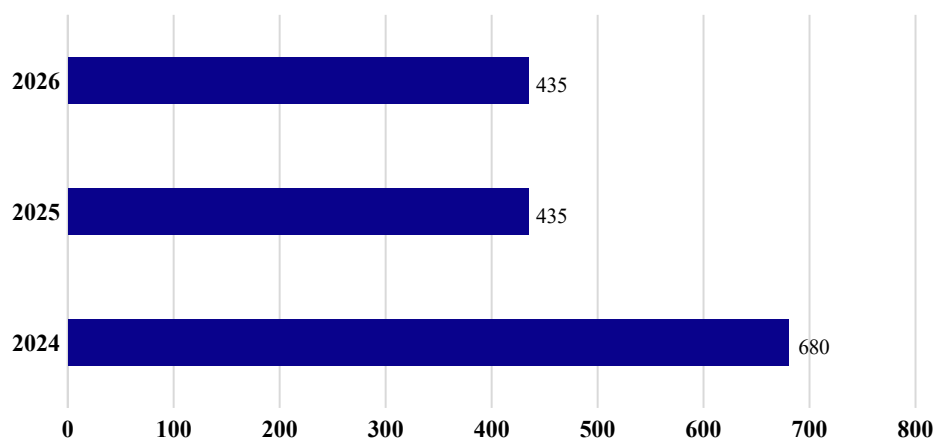
Comparative Extortion Jan-Apr 2024-2026



Source: Compiled by the author using information from the National Police.

Threats recorded a 0% variation during January–April 2026 compared to the same period in 2025 (435 cases in both periods), suggesting stabilization after the sustained reduction observed in 2025. As part of the June 2026 interagency offensive against organized crime, the Mayor’s Office, the Police, and the Attorney General’s Office captured 46 members of criminal structures linked to homicides, extortion, and threats across various districts. Authorities also reported 338 arrests for aggravated domestic violence in 2026, a crime that in many cases includes direct threats against the physical integrity of victims ([Minuto30](#), 2026).

Comparative Threats Jan-Apr 2024-2026

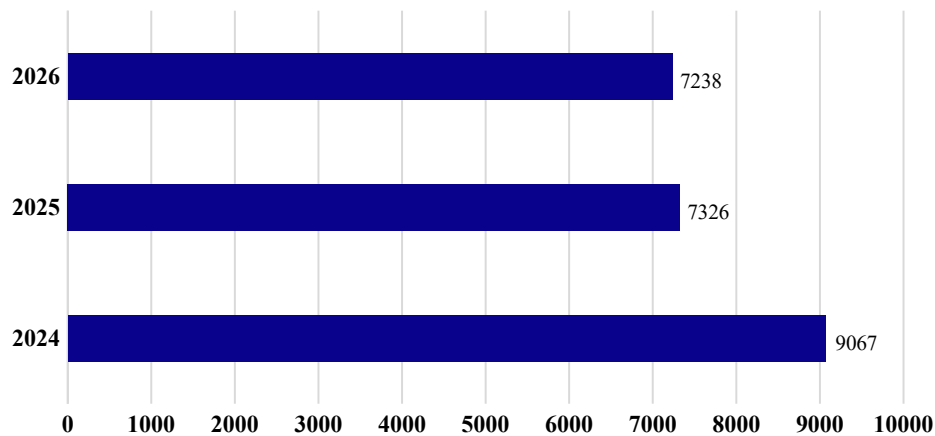


Source: Compiled by the author using information from the National Police.

1.3 Pedestrian Theft

Theft from persons recorded a 1% reduction during January–April 2026 compared to the same period in 2025, with 7,238 reported cases. This positive trend has been sustained through coordinated efforts between the Mayor’s Office, the Metropolitan Police, the Attorney General’s Office, and the Army. The Security Secretariat highlights the impact of the Strategic Anti-Robbery Center (CECAT), targeted operational plans, and a 16% reduction in street robberies as of May 2026. Pedestrian theft remains the highest-volume crime in the city, concentrated in La Candelaria, El Poblado, and the downtown commercial corridors ([Infobae](#), 2026). Likewise, actions aimed at combating the resale of stolen goods and motorcycle license plate marking initiatives have contributed to reducing incentives for theft ([El Colombiano](#), 2026).

Comparative Pedestrian Theft Jan-Apr 2024-2026



Source: Compiled by the author using information from the National Police.

1.4 Theft in Different Modalities

Statistics for 2026 confirm widespread reductions across all forms of theft in Medellín. Motorcycle theft recorded the most significant decline, with a 41% reduction during January–April 2026 compared to the same period in 2025 (from 2,111 to 1,241 cases). Institutional efforts have focused on the districts of Buenos Aires, Aranjuez, La Candelaria, and Robledo, where authorities identified that 75% of thefts occur at night and that 93% of stolen motorcycles lacked security devices. Residential burglary fell by 37%, while commercial theft declined by 35%. Security Secretary Manuel Villa Mejía emphasized that the model based on data analysis—crime by crime and territory by territory—explains these historic results ([Mi Oriente](#), 2026). It is also worth highlighting the reduction in motor vehicle theft, which fell by 6% during January–April 2026, largely as a result of large-scale operations in areas with high vehicle density and auto-parts markets, such as La Candelaria, Aranjuez, and Robledo ([El Colombiano](#), 2026).

2. Risk-Generating Factors

2.1 Micro-Trafficking and Criminal Groups

Table Showing Seizures of Illicit Substances in Medellín (kg)

Seized Illicit Substance	Year 2024 (Kg)	Year 2025 (Kg)	January–May 2026 (Kg)
Ecstasy-Type Stimulants	20.573,50	19.557,80	20.208,80
2CB	10.988,10	17.340,60	4.854,20
Pressed Marijuana	5.133,79	3.583,23	4.292,08
LSD	3.759,00	286,00	8,00
Cocaine Hydrochloride	112,12	152,48	488,07
Total general	40.556,51	40.920,11	29,851.15

Source: Prepared by the authors based on information from the Colombian Drug Observatory, 2025.

As evidenced by seizure statistics, micro-trafficking constitutes a high-impact security challenge for Medellín. During 2026, the Metropolitan Police of the Aburrá Valley has seized more than two tons of synthetic drugs and precursor substances used in the production of *tusi*, amid growing public health concerns regarding the effects of this substance: at least 22 intoxicated individuals, seven of whom required intensive care, and one case resulting in amputation (El Colombiano, 2026). Unlike other cities where seizures are primarily composed of cocaine and marijuana, synthetic drugs—*tusi*, ecstasy, and 2CB—show the highest relative growth in Medellín and represent a distinguishing feature of the local drug market. The Trinidad neighborhood (Barrio Antioquia, Commune 15) remains one of the city’s main hot spots for drug distribution and vulnerable populations, characterized by a strong criminal presence and limited state intervention. In 2026, the criminal groups participating in the Urban Peace process announced the recovery of Bicentenario Park (Commune 10) from drug trafficking as one of their “peace actions,” while the campaign “Say No to Tusi, Say Yes to Life” was launched to raise community awareness about 2CB consumption (Caracol, 2026).

According to the Security Secretariat, 43% of Colombia’s criminal groups operate in Medellín (El Colombiano, 2026). Approximately 350 local gangs (“combos”) operate in the city under the authority of between 15 and 20 larger criminal organizations, exercising parallel governance in several sectors through extortion, protection payments (“vacunas”), and the resolution of community disputes (EAFIT, 2024). During 2026, the interagency offensive against organized crime resulted in the arrest of 46 members of structures linked to homicide, extortion, and drug trafficking, affecting groups operating in districts such as Castilla, Doce de Octubre, La Candelaria, and Buenos Aires. The capture of leaders and mid-level commanders’ forms part of the Security Secretariat’s strategy of addressing

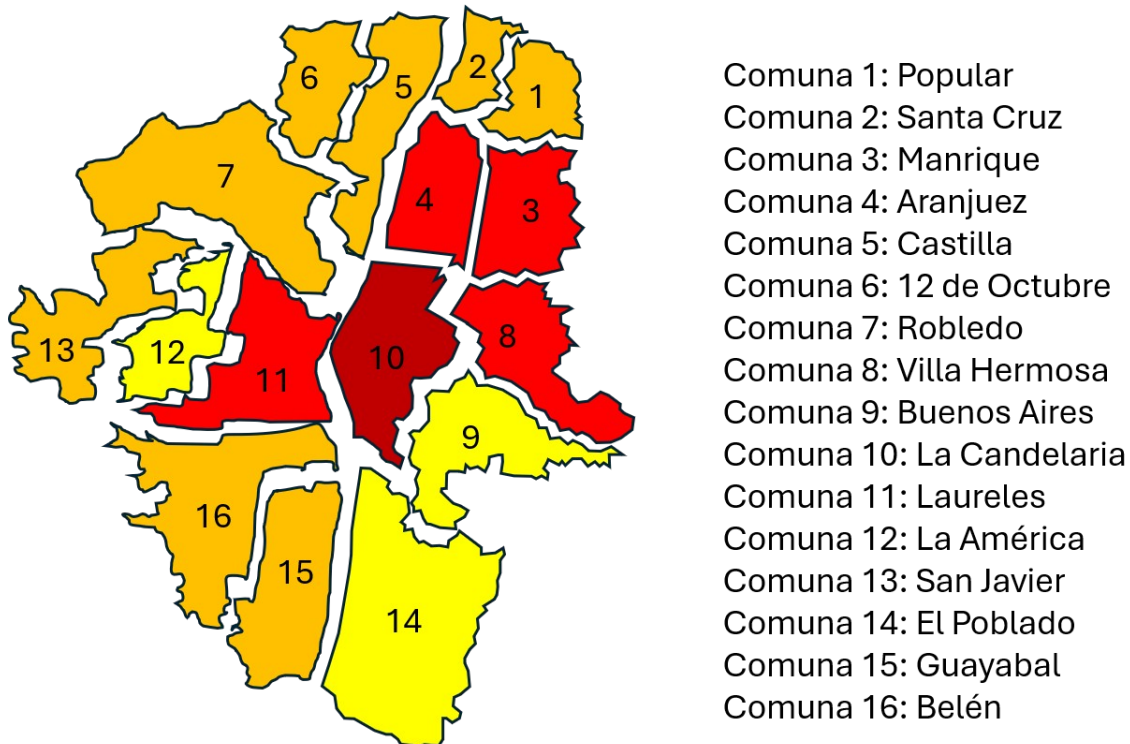
crime “crime by crime, territory by territory.” Simultaneously, operations dismantled criminal structures operating around schools, reducing micro-trafficking networks that exploited these environments for drug distribution ([Análisis Urbano](#), 2026).

2.2 Exploitation of Minors and Youth

In Medellín, although there are cases of recruitment by Organized Armed Groups (GAOs), most violations of minors’ rights occur through exploitation by Organized Crime Groups (GDOs) and smaller criminal structures. According to the Secretariat of Peace and Human Rights, 30 cases of child recruitment by criminal groups were recorded in the city in 2024, 14 in 2025, and four cases have been reported thus far in 2026. The city’s approximately 350 active “combos” primarily use adolescents and young adults between the ages of 14 and 28 for weapons carrying, micro-trafficking, and extortion—what the Popular Training Institute (IPC) describes as “the fuel of illegal armed structures.” Urban recruitment operates differently from rural recruitment. In the city, criminal groups seek young people willing to “carry a weapon” or engage in extortion, often through false promises of status and protection. The downward trend in formally reported cases during 2026 does not necessarily indicate the disappearance of the phenomenon but may instead reflect higher levels of underreporting ([TeleMedellín](#), 2026).

3. Risk Level

The purpose of the risk-level assessment is to identify the area's most likely to experience violence and the occurrence of high-impact crimes. For this assessment, the characterization is based on security and coexistence statistics (homicide, theft from persons, and extortion) from the Security and Coexistence Information System (SISC) of the Medellín Mayor's Office ([SISC](#), 2026).



Source: Compiled by the authors based on the SISC of the Medellín Mayor's Office, 2025.

High Risk Level: La Candelaria District (10)

La Candelaria remains classified as a High-Risk Area in 2026, despite a nearly 27% reduction in homicides compared to the same period in 2025 ([El Tiempo](#), 2026). Despite this improvement, it continues to be the district with the highest number of homicides during the year and records the highest rates of theft from people and extortion in the entire city ([El Colombiano](#), 2026). The large-scale operation conducted in April 2026—focused on the sectors of El Viaducto, Barbacoas, Veracruz, Tejelo, and De Greiff Avenue—resulted in significant seizures and the closure of multiple establishments, reflecting that micro-trafficking and the illegal economy remain the dominant structural drivers of risk in this territory ([El Tiempo](#), 2026).

Medium-High Risk Level: Aranjuez (4), Villa Hermosa (8), Manrique (3), and Laureles-Estadio (11)

These districts combine high levels of lethal violence with a consolidated presence of armed criminal structures. Aranjuez is the second most affected district by homicides in 2026 (13 cases), reflecting the activity of northeastern criminal gangs linked to *La Terraza* and *El Mesa* ([El Colombiano](#), 2026). Villa Hermosa records the fourth-highest number of homicides in the city (9 cases) and serves as the operational base of *La Sierra*, a structure operating on behalf of the *Gulf Clan* in the Aburrá Valley, exercising strong social control in its upper neighborhoods (La Sierra, Las Estancias, Villa Turbay, and Villa Liliam). Manrique, despite a positive trend in theft reduction during 2026, continues to exhibit historically high homicide levels—it closed 2025 with 33 cases, nearly double the figure recorded the previous year—and remains within the sphere of influence of *La Terraza*. Finally, Laureles-Estadio, despite lacking direct gang governance, is classified at this level due to the convergence of three risk factors: the third-highest rate of theft from persons in the city, its status as Medellín’s primary venue for mass events (Atanasio Girardot Stadium, with episodic risks associated with large crowds, fights, and organized fan groups), and its border effect with La Candelaria.

Medium Risk Level: Castilla (5), Robledo (7), San Javier (13), Popular (1), Santa Cruz (2), Doce de Octubre (6), Belén (16), and Guayabal (15)

This group concentrates the bulk of territorially based criminal activity. Popular, Santa Cruz, and Doce de Octubre display strong criminal governance in their upper sectors—primarily under the control of *Los Triana* and *El Picacho*—with stable extortion economies despite relatively low homicide figures during the year. Castilla operates under the coordination of *El Picacho* and the *Oficina del Doce*, recording an increase in homicides from a low baseline (from one to five cases during January–April). Robledo remains a hotspot for micro-trafficking and a source area for intra-urban displacement. San Javier continues to be influenced by structures such as *El Salado*, although in 2026 it has recorded significant reductions following targeted operations (homicides -44%, extortion -64%, and commercial theft -69%) ([Mi Oriente](#), 2026). Guayabal is home to the Trinidad neighborhood—commonly known as *Barrio Antioquia*—the largest retail drug market in the Aburrá Valley. Control of the area is disputed among *Los Triana*, *Los Chivos*, and *Los Pájaros*. Authorities reported 96 arrests in the area during 2026, a phenomenon that continues to attract drug buyers from across the city and from abroad ([El Colombiano](#), 2026). Belén concentrates extortion activities targeting both commercial and residential sectors and hosts another major drug storage and distribution center in the San Bernardo neighborhood.

Medium-Low Risk Level: El Poblado (14), La América (12), and Buenos Aires (9)

In these districts, risk remains present but is primarily associated with property crime, episodic events, or drug consumption rather than territorial armed governance. El Poblado closed the period without any homicides; however, it remains the district with the second-highest rate of theft from persons in

the city, a phenomenon associated with the nighttime economy and the drug-consumption micro-trafficking hub centered around Parque Lleras and its surrounding area ([El Colombiano](#), 2026). La América maintains relatively low crime indicators (two homicides in 2026), with a localized micro-trafficking hotspot along its border with Commune 13 (San Javier). Buenos Aires continues to display moderate but declining indicators across all three crime categories analyzed.

Impact of Crime

Political

The political security landscape in Medellín reveals a duality between improving indicators and the persistence of criminal governance in the territory. Although the reduction in homicides (25%) and extortion reflects institutional progress, criminal groups continue to exercise control in multiple neighborhoods, imposing informal rules and mechanisms of coercion. Added to this is uncertainty surrounding the “urban peace” process, whose legal framework remains under discussion, which could lead to changes in the government’s strategy. For businesses, this means operating in an environment where authority is fragmented, requiring a differentiated territorial management approach and constant political monitoring.

Economic

The decline in property crimes, such as shoplifting (35%) and motorcycle theft (41%), benefits economic activity by reducing operational losses and improving logistics. However, extortion remains a structural risk, with periodic demands that particularly affect commerce, transportation, and distribution, effectively functioning as a “criminal tax.” This generates hidden costs, puts pressure on profit margins, and influence’s location decisions. For the business sector, the environment combines opportunities for economic recovery with persistent risks that necessitate continued investment in security and internal controls.

Social

From a social perspective, Medellín shows a partial normalization of crime in some areas, where “combos” serve as agents of social control and conflict resolution. Pickpocketing—with more than 7,200 cases—remains the crime with the greatest daily impact, affecting perceptions of safety and urban mobility. Furthermore, phenomena such as the exploitation of young people and the slight increase in domestic violence highlight structural vulnerabilities. For businesses, this translates into greater risks for employees, especially those in operational or field roles, and the need to strengthen protocols for personal safety, mobility, and workplace well-being.

Technological

On the technological front, the city has made progress in the use of crime analytics and strategies based on territorial intelligence, which has contributed to a reduction in several indicators. However, criminal organizations have also evolved, using digital media and telecommunications to carry out extortion and threats, which increases the complexity of the risk. This implies the need to integrate technological tools into security management (monitoring, georeferencing, and asset control) and to strengthen cybersecurity measures against emerging forms of crime.

Environment/Context

Risk in Medellín is highly segmented by territory. Areas such as La Candelaria have high rates of homicide, theft, and extortion, while others, such as El Poblado, face risks primarily related to property crime associated with the nightlife economy. In addition, illegal economies such as small-scale drug trafficking—especially of synthetic drugs—constitute persistent hotspots of insecurity in specific sectors. This context compels companies to adopt a geographic approach to risk, adjusting logistics routes, operating hours, and investment decisions according to the characteristics of each district.

Legal

The legal framework contains elements of uncertainty, particularly regarding the legality and sustainability of negotiations with criminal organizations, which have been challenged by judicial bodies. Added to this is the underreporting of crimes such as extortion and kidnapping, which makes it difficult to fully assess the risk. At the same time, the intensification of law enforcement operations and arrests increases pressure on economic activities in critical areas. For companies, this means strengthening regulatory compliance, avoiding any ties —direct or indirect— to illegal economies, and strengthening formal channels for reporting and coordination with authorities.

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