

The present report provides updates on mandated tasks regarding the verification of the Final Peace Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2366 (2017), 2655 (2022) and 2673 (2023). Additionally, following resolution 2694 (2023), it informs about the implementation of the ceasefire between the Government of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN).

## Comprehensive rural reform

### Section 1 of the Peace Agreement



#### Access to land

##### Acquisition for the Land Fund

During the reporting period: **74,023 hectares** acquired.

Total in 2024: **205,494 hectares** acquired.

##### Adjudication of land

As of 30th November:  
**32,480 hectares** adjudicated.

**5.7% (173,796 hectares)** of the 3 million-hectare adjudication goal of the Peace Agreement has been reached.



Peasants have received **54%** of the adjudicated land.

##### Formalization of land tenure

During the reporting period: **55,108 hectares** formalized.

Total in 2024: **591,263 hectares** formalized.

**43.8% (3,066,000)** of the 7 million-hectare goal of the Peace Agreement has been reached.



Peasants have received **25%** of the formalized land.



#### Restitution of land

During the period, **36,405 hectares** were restituted or compensated to victims of the conflict.

Total in 2024: **97,565 hectares**.

The National Land Agency (ANT) established **4 new peasant reserve zones** in Antioquia, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca.

In total, 18 peasant reserve zones have been established, **11 under the current Administration**.

## Socioeconomic reintegration

### Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement

Approximately **99%** of the **11,187 former combatants** (**27% women**) registered with the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN) have enrolled in the Comprehensive Reintegration Programme since its launch in July 2024.

As of November 2024, approximately

**80%** of accredited former combatants (**2,844 women**)

were engaged in over **6,000 individual and collective projects**.

Nearly two years after the adoption of the ARN's sustainability strategy for collective productive projects,

**93 initiatives** (**16 led by women**) have requested technical assistance.



**66 initiatives** were developed jointly by former combatants and communities within the framework of the community-based reintegration strategy.

8 years into the reintegration process,

**5,505 former combatants** (**1,937 women**) have graduated from secondary schools.

**25 former combatants** (**16 women**) have graduated from institutions of higher education.



As part of the Comprehensive Reintegration Programme **253 former combatants** (**29% women**) were enrolled in political leadership schools during the period.



There are **611 requests** by former combatants for the acquisition of land submitted to the ANT.

To date, **32 cooperatives** of former combatants, located outside TATRs\*, have received **48 plots** for productive purposes.

To date, land ownership has been formalized in **14** of the 24 TATRs.



To date, according to the ARN **1,938 former combatants** report owning the house they reside in.

The Ministry of Housing, to date, has built permanent housing within TATRs in Cauca (**118 houses**) and Caquetá (**34 houses**).

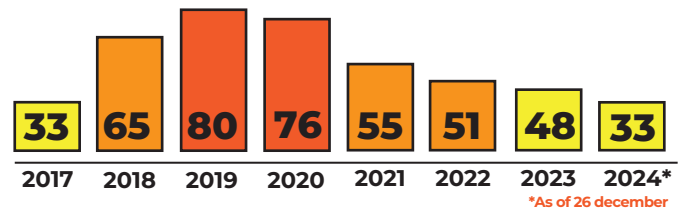
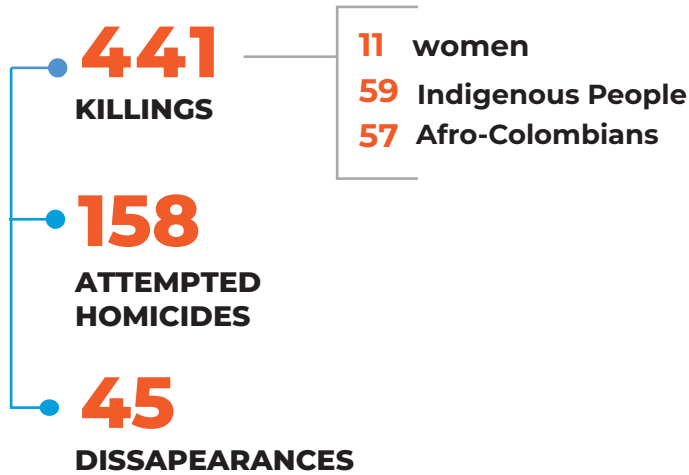
\*Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

### Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

#### FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, until 26 december 2024, the Mission has verified:

10 former FARC-EP members were killed during the period and 6 former combatants survived attempted homicides and 3 reported as missing (all men).



Evolution of FARC-EP former combatant killings by year. UNVMC



There were **33** former combatants killed during 2024. Arauca, Cauca, Guaviare and Meta continued to be the most affected regions.

 **The Special Investigation Unit of the Office of the Attorney-General**

**564** cases\* to date.

**92** sentences have been issued (6 of them pertaining to the main instigators).

During the reporting period, the Unit conducted investigations leading to

- 43** arrests
- 2** cases reaching trial
- 2** sentences issued

\*Cases of attacks against former combatants under its purview to date.

## Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

### FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

During the reporting period, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, reported:

**37**  
ALLEGATIONS  
OF KILLINGS OF

human rights  
defenders and  
leaders

21 verified,  
6 under verification,  
10 inconclusive.

The attacks were mainly concentrated in **Antioquia, Arauca and Cauca**.

The victims were primarily **leaders of Community Action Boards, including Indigenous and Afro-Colombian leaders and peasants**.

**29**  
MASSACRES

**25** verified,  
**1** under verification,  
**3** inconclusive.

Between 27 September and 26 December 2024, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported:



Forced displacement of:

**176,609**  
people

**128,459** people in individual events and **48,150** people in mass events.



Confinement of:

**138,795** people

In **17** departments and **77** municipalities.  
**57.5%** were ethnic peoples.



Since 27 September, the Office of the Ombudsperson issued two early warnings, identifying security risks in 2 departments (Chocó and Cauca).

## Restorative sentences

### Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement

Since the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) started operating:

**158 individuals** deemed most responsible have been charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity

**54** Former FARC-EP combatants



**100** Members of the public security forces



**3** Civilians

**1** Non-combatant State agent



All of those indicted from the former FARC-EP and over 80% of those from the security forces are on the path to receiving restorative sentences, having acknowledged their individual responsibility and contributed to the truth.

**14 individuals** have not acknowledged their responsibility and have thus been referred to the SJP adversarial process.



In November, within Case 07, the SJP indicted **6 members of the former FARC-EP Secretariat** for war crimes of recruitment and use of children during the armed conflict.

In Case 03\*, the SJP's Peace Tribunal ratified the indictment against **12 members of the security forces** deemed most responsible for grave crimes committed in the Caribbean region, and included new charges of **torture and persecution**.

\*On killings and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents.



In November, the SJP held a public recognition hearing in Case 01\*\*.

During the hearing, **7 members of the former FARC-EP's Western Bloc** acknowledged before victims and Colombian society their responsibility for kidnappings and other serious crimes, including sexual violence, in the Pacific region.

\*\* On hostage-taking, other serious deprivations of liberty and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP.

## Ethnic chapter

### Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement



There was no significant progress regarding the 23 commitments contained in the pact for the acceleration of the ethnic chapter, signed by the Government in November 2023.



Collective reparations for ethnic peoples have advanced slowly in the 5 territories prioritized for restitution in the ethnic chapter in 4 departamentos. There is limited progress in Chocó and Nariño departments; none in Guaviare and Córdoba.



In Cauca, the Special Indigenous Jurisdiction and the Office of the Attorney-General established a Protocol of Understanding to enable Indigenous authorities to activate an emergency search mechanism for missing individuals, including children recruited and used by armed groups.



### Transitional justice

In 2024\*

1,051 individuals  
209 collectives } of ethnic origin

had been accredited as victims in the SJP cases.

\*As of 24 December

## Other developments related to the Peace Agreement



The Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing, in collaboration with the SJP, found the first human remains in La Escombrera in Comuna 13 in Medellín - Antioquia.

According to the Unit, there are some 125,000 persons deemed as missing during the conflict.

## Developments related to negotiations with the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN*



The Government and the ELN held two extraordinary meetings in Caracas, Venezuela.

In the last one, the parties agreed to meet again in January 2025 to address divergences and seek ways to renew negotiations on a strengthened bilateral ceasefire and to continue with the process of participation of society in the peace process.



Incidents of confrontation between the parties increased significantly after the expiration of the ceasefire.

Fatalities among members of the ELN and public security forces increased from 4 during the ceasefire, to at least 66 in its absence.