

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

Adjudication of land

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, as of February 2025:

181,519 hectares had been adjudicated.

6% of the 3 million-hectare adjudication goal of the Peace Agreement has been reached.

The National Land Agency (ANT) has acquired

500,000 hectares during the current administration and informed that by the end of the year it intended to adjudicate the remaining **70%**.

The current administration has contributed **94% of the hectares adjudicated** since the signing of the Peace Agreement.

Formalization of land tenure

3,216,709 hectares have been formalized, representing **45,9%** of the 7 million-hectare goal of the Peace Agreement.

The ANT aims to formalize **1,6 million hectares** by the end of the year.

The current administration has contributed **43,6% of the hectares formalized** since the signing of the Peace Agreement.

As for the multipurpose cadastre, which records land properties and their characteristics, the Colombian Geographic Institute reports that progress has been made in updating **26,8% of the national territory, which includes 25% of the PDET municipalities.**

In late December 2024, the Government established **2 new peasant reserve zones, bringing the total to 20, with 7 more planned by the end of the year.**



During the period, **the Catatumbo Pact** was signed, which foresees implementation of the PDET in the region.

Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement

Close to **12,000 former combatants** receive support from the ARN*. **27%** women

25% Indigenous and Afro-Colombian former combatants

*Agency for Reintegration and Normalization



To date, **97%** of former combatants have enrolled in the Comprehensive Reintegration Programme.

To date, according to the ARN, almost **15,000 hectares of land** have been acquired to:

14 of the 24 territorial areas for training and reintegration (TATRs), – in which some

1,800 former combatants reside, and for **47 productive cooperatives.**

Productive projects for former combatants

As of February 2025:

6,003 approved projects (individual and collective)

Benefiting over:

11,000 FORMER COMBATANTS → **2,850** WOMEN

INDIVIDUAL Projects

63% former combatants pursue individual projects.

110 individual and collective projects have applied to receive assistance within the ARN sustainability strategy.

COLLECTIVES Projects

129 approved

19 projects have their sustainability plans approved (two of them women-led initiatives).

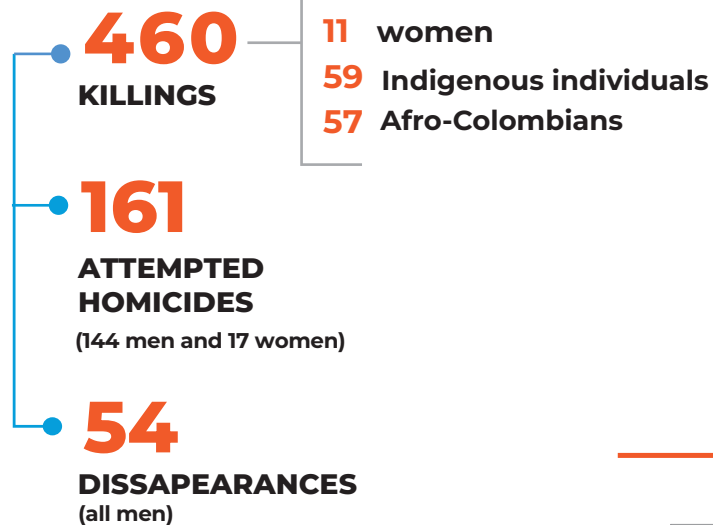
To date, progress has been made in the construction of housing in the TATRs:

140 Cauca
43 Caquetá

Construction continues in Antioquia, Arauca y La Guajira.

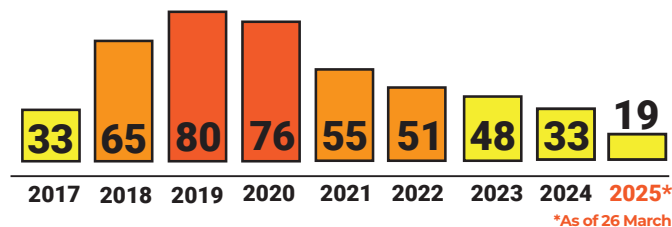
Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, until 26 March 2025, the Mission has verified:



During the reporting period, 19 former combatants were killed, a significant increase compared to the previous period (10).

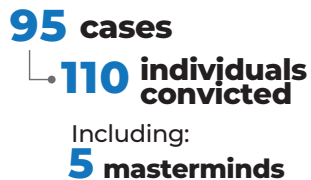
In the context of Catatumbo in January 2025, 6 former FARC-EP members were killed and 7 were reported as missing.



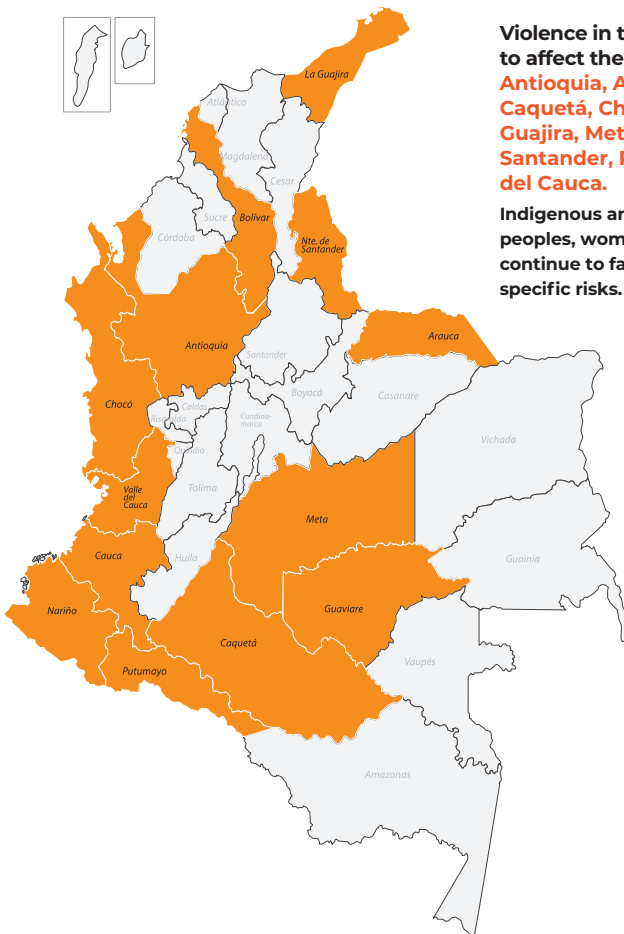
Evolution of FARC-EP former combatant killings by year. UNVMC

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

Since it began operating in 2017 The Unit has conducted investigations leading to:



During the reporting period, the Unit conducted investigations leading to:



Violence in the country continues to affect the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Guaviare, La Guajira, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca.

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples, women and children, continue to face heightened and specific risks.

Security guarantees -Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

Between 27 December 2024 and 3 March 2025, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights recorded:

40

**ALLEGATIONS
OF KILLINGS OF
human rights
defenders and
leaders**

9 verified,
27 under verification,
4 inconclusive.

Among the identified victims, a significant number were traditional authorities and Indigenous guards in Cauca, Chocó and Putumayo.

18

MASSACRES

5 verified,
13 under verification.

Between 27 December 2024 and 3 March 2025, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported:



Forced displacement of:

59,700
people

In 36 municipalities
of 8 departments.



Confinement of:
24,500
people

Of those affected,
24% belong to ethnic peoples.



Since 27 December, **5** early warnings were issued by the Office of the Ombudsperson.

- **South and southeastern:** armed confrontations between two factions of the Estado Mayor Central FARC-EP (EMC FARC-EP) increased the risk of recruitment of children and sexual exploitation.
- **Valle del Cauca:** confrontation between EMC FARC-EP and a splinter faction threatens the population.
- **Norte de Santander:** the presence of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (AGC) and Estado Mayor de los Bloques y Frentes (EMBF) exacerbates the security crisis.

Restorative sentences

Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement

Since its creation to date, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) has issued accusations against:



Over
200 individuals
including:

61 Former FARC-EP combatants



139 Members of the public security forces



6 Civilians and non-combatant State agents.



The indicted individuals include: **7 members** of the Secretariat of the former FARC-EP, and **12 generals** of the public security forces, among other high-ranking officials.

Outstanding procedural advances made by the JEP during this period:

- **Case 05*:** 12 former FARC-EP combatants for war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- **Case 03**:** 39 members of the army (including 4 generals), and 3 civilian were indicted for crimes committed in the department of Antioquia.

* On the situation of northern Cauca and southern Valle del Cauca.

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

Ethnic chapter

Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement



During this period, no progress was reported in the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter.

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples continued to be particularly affected by confinement as a result of armed clashes, as well as by systematic targeting and threats against spiritual leaders, ethnic authorities and their families, especially in Cauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca.