

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).

Comprehensive rural reform

Section 1 of the Peace Agreement



Access to land

Adjudication of Land

As at August 2025, the National Land Agency (ANT) reported that **275,577 hectares** had been adjudicated, since the signing of the Peace Agreement.

This represents around **9% of the 3-million-hectare** goal set in the Final Agreement.



Farmers have benefited from **64%** of land adjudicated to date.

According to ANT, during the current administration, **women have benefited from 10%** of adjudicated land.

Formalization of land tenure

Since the signing of the Agreement, **3,559,650 hectares** have been formalized, half of the 7-million-hectare goal set out in the Final Agreement.



Ethnic people have benefited from **75%** of formalized land.

According to ANT, during the current administration, **women have benefited from 15%** of formalized land.

Territorial pacts

During the reporting period, the Government signed its **Second Territorial Pact** with local authorities, ethnic and peasant communities, covering the Cauca Department. The Pact aims to accelerate investments in the region and enhance State coordination.



The ten-year investment plan for the **Catatumbo Pact** was approved.

Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

The private sector has contributed significantly through a tax scheme incentivizing investments in PDET projects.

The current administration reports that **\$750 million** have been mobilized through such tax incentives since it took office.

Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement



Over **11,000** former combatants remained active in their reintegration process.

Access to land



Some **17,000 hectares** have been delivered to former combatants since the signing of the Agreement.

In August, ANT delivered **235 hectares** in Caquetá Department for the relocation of the Territorial Area for Training and Reintegration (TATR) of Miravalle.

During the reporting period, **1,300 hectares** were allocated to productive projects in 5 departments.

Under the current administration:

- 8 TATRs**,
- 59** productive cooperatives, have received Government-purchased land.

Access to housing



In September, the Government delivered **140 houses** in its first large-scale project for former combatants of Indigenous origin in **Caldono, Cauca Department**.

Additional housing projects are under way in **TATRs** in **four departments**.

The Government is financing the construction of **1,332 residential units**.

Productive projects of former combatants

As at August 2025: **6,099** projects -individual and collective- have been approved

involving more than **90%** OF FORMER COMBATANTS ACTIVE → **2,874** WOMEN (25%)

COLLECTIVE Projects

Economic sustainability strategy:

133 initiatives requested for support.

29 projects had sustainability plans launched.

↓ Involving

1,073 former combatants, including **360 women**.

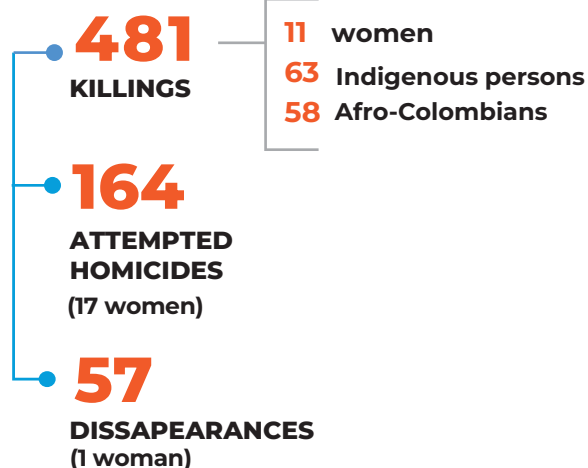
INDIVIDUAL Projects

63% former combatants have chosen individual productive projects for their reintegration process.

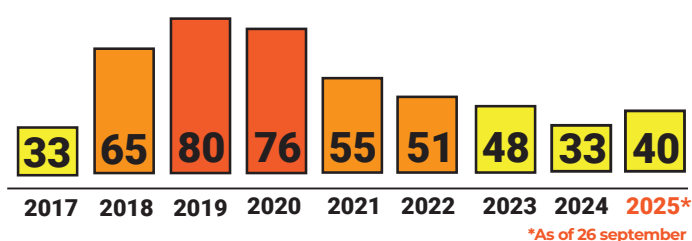
Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

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



During the reporting period, 10 killings and 2 attempted homicides of former combatants were recorded, and 1 former combatant was reported as missing. Among those killed were 1 Afro-Colombian and 2 Indigenous individuals, including a woman who held a leadership role within a cooperative in Cauca Department.



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



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

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

- 18 arrest warrants** against alleged perpetrators of attacks on former combatants (2 against alleged instigators)
- 5 convictions** (none against instigators)

Under the purview of the Special Investigation Unit

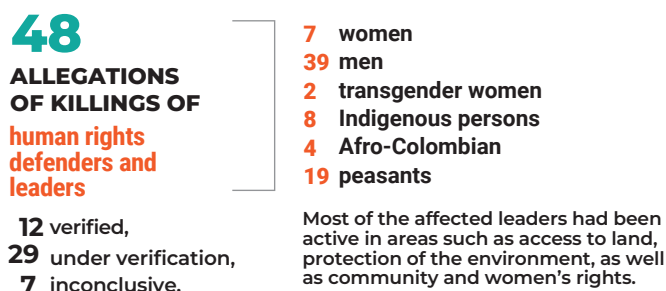
Out of a total of **595 cases** of attacks against former combatants

There had been **97 convictions** and **190 cases** in trial phase

Security guarantees -Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

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



The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), between 27 June and 2 September, recorded:



Forced displacement of:

8,700
people



Confinement of:
41,800
people

in 30 municipalities in 10 departments, especially in the Pacific region and southern Bolívar.



Departments with significant impacts include Chocó, Cauca, Bolívar, Guaviare and Valle del Cauca.

Restorative sentences

Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement

First restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP)

Case 01

On hostage-taking, other severe deprivations of liberty and concurrent crimes committed by FARC-EP.

On 16 September, the SJP issued a sentence against the seven members of the last composition of the former FARC-EP Secretariat, for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Case 03

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

On 18 September, the SJP issued a sentence related to war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by 12 former members of the public security forces in the Caribbean region.



In both cases, all individuals received the maximum sentence of eight years of sanctions, which include both restrictions on rights and freedoms and restorative activities. After applying reductions for early TOARs or time already served in prison, the sanctions range from 5 years with 7 months to 8 years.



According to the sentence, restorative activities include projects aimed at providing redress to victims and communities –such as the search of missing persons, mine action, environmental restoration, and the construction of memorials or community infrastructure.



Those sentenced will have restrictions of movement and will be subject to a surveillance system by the SJP, using geolocation devices.

To date, the SJP has opened:

11 overarching cases

covering a wide range of emblematic macro criminal patterns attributed to the parties to the conflict, including kidnappings, extrajudicial killings and the recruitment and use of children, among others.

The SJP accredited around:

12,000
individual victims and over
400
of their organizations

Of the more than
15,000 individuals
under SJP's jurisdiction:

242 have been deemed
most responsible
for war crimes and crimes
against humanity.

68 Former FARC-EP
combatants



168 Former members
of the public
security forces



5 Civilians



1 Non-combatant
State agent



Progress of investigations during the period

Case 01

The SJP held a new hearing, during which

7 former mid-level commanders of the FARC-EP's Northwestern Bloc publicly acknowledged their responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Chocó, Córdoba and Risaralda.

Case 11

On reproductive, sexual, gender-based, and prejudice-based violence.

More than **500** victims
have been accredited to date.

Ethnic Chapter

Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement



In July, the Government issued a decree establishing the legal framework of the Indigenous Special Harmonization Programme.

- A Special Harmonization Programme launched in 2018 began implementation in ethnic territories across 3 departments, currently benefiting **251** individuals, representing 8.7% of the total former combatants of ethnic origin.



Some progress was made in implementing the Strategy for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines in regions prioritized under the Ethnic Chapter.



In San José del Guaviare, Guaviare Department, initial consultations were held with the Nukak and Jiw peoples on risks and levels of exposure, and with two Afro-Colombian community councils in Tumaco, Nariño.



In August, the Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing (UBPD) reported that **5,174** individuals from ethnic communities remained registered as missing.