



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) and 2798 (2025).

Comprehensive rural reform

Section 1 of the Peace Agreement



Access to land

Adjudication of land

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, as of mid-March, a total of **323,579 hectares**, out of a goal of three million set out in the Agreement, were delivered to peasants, rural women, and victims, 86,000 of which have been issued definitive titles of ownership.

Through the **Special Land Allocation Program for Rural Women**, established in 2024, **1,522 hectares** had been delivered by February 2026 in the Departments of Bolívar, Norte de Santander and Sucre.



! Ensuring the legal and physical security of land beneficiaries is essential, as is providing them with productive support to guarantee full access to land.

Formalization of land tenure

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, the formalization of land tenure has reached **3,905,572 hectares**; **56% of the goal** of 7 million hectares set out in the Peace Agreement.



Land restitution



Since 2011, within the framework of the Victims' Law, favourable court rulings have been obtained, ordering the return of **1 million hectares** of land.

Despite the progress made, it will be difficult to return the land to all the victims of dispossession by 2031, when the law comes into effect.

Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

The enactment of legislation extending their implementation through 2037 provides an opportunity to accelerate investments in these regions.



According to the Agency for Territorial Renewal, investment in PDET has reached USD \$8.8 billion since the signing of the Peace Agreement.



According to a report by the *Committee for the Follow-up of the Recommendations of the Truth Commission*, covering the period between 2016 and 2025:

- PDET projects had been implemented at an overall rate of **→ 46%**
- PDET municipalities have experienced a reduction in multidimensional poverty **→ 23.7% from 39.8% from 2018 to 2023.**

ICARRD+20

In February, Colombia hosted the **Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development**

More than 50 delegations participated in the debate on the role of agrarian reform in:

- Conflict prevention
- Environmental protection
- Sustainable development

National plans for rural reform



According to the National Planning Department, the **plans in relation to electrification, connectivity, and solidarity economy** had advanced the most.



The plans on massive formalization of rural property, irrigation, and commercialization registered the least progress.

Since implementation of the National Rural Health Plan began:



3,643 health teams have been deployed in **397 municipalities.**

Health infrastructure and equipment have been provided in **204 municipalities.**



The Ministry of Transport reported having built or improved

30,283 km of tertiary roads in **866 municipalities** since the adoption of the national road plan for regional integration in 2018.



Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement



As of 28 February 2026,

11,031
excombatants
(3,011 women)

out of over 13,000 who
entered the
reintegration process,

remained active in the
Comprehensive Reintegration
Programme (CRP), with their
individual reintegration plans
already underway.

Political reintegration

Comunes party
endorsed

10 excombatants
as candidates,
including three women,
under a left-wing
coalition with other
political movements.



**Four additional former
combatants, including
one woman,** chose to run
under the banner of other
parties.

Comunes party came up
short of the vote-threshold
required for maintaining a
legal personality.

However, individual and
collective political
reintegration may
continue in other
modalities.

Access to land and housing



During the reporting period,
109 housing units
were delivered in the Territorial Area
for Training and Reintegration-TATR-
of Acacías (Meta),

and **212.5 hectares**

were allocated for productive
purposes to cooperatives
operating in Valle del Cauca
and Tolima.



A total of
18,859 hectares have been
delivered for reintegration purposes
since the signing of the Peace
Agreement.



19 out of the 22 TATRs,
have formalized land ownership.

Challenges persisted in identifying
available and suitable plots to former
combatants living in the TATRs of
Putumayo, Chocó and Tolima.

**40% of the
9,500** 
excombatants

residing outside TATRs are living
in urban settings — mainly in
Bogotá, Medellín y Cali.



The Government will be called upon to
provide housing solutions to support
urban reintegration.

Socioeconomic reintegration



**Economic sustainability
strategy for collective
projects:**

is still in the early stages of
implementation.

As of February,

**137 applications for
support** from cooperatives and
associations of former combatants
have been submitted and **52
sustainability plans** have
been approved.

5 of these projects
are led by 
women.

1,680 excombatants
organised into cooperatives with
approved sustainability plans.



In February, the Agency for
Reintegration and Normalization
-ARN- **decided to discontinue the
monthly allowance for those former
combatants with a formal income;**
thereby impacting almost 2,800
former combatants.

Access to employment
remained crucial for sustained
economic reintegration. Nearly
700 former combatants are
receiving counselling from the
ARN on accessing employment.



Community-based reintegration

2,000 people,
among community members and
signatories to the peace agreement
in **33 municipalities** are taking part
in the community-based
reintegration strategy.

Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement until 26 March 2026, the Mission has verified:

During the reporting period, the Mission verified: **4 killings of former combatants**—one of them **Afro-Colombian**— in the Departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, Huila and Cauca, **and 9 attempted homicides** (including one woman and two Indigenous men).

491

KILLINGS

12 women
64 Indigenous persons
59 Afro-Colombians

179

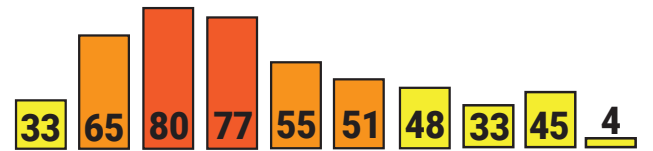
ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES

(18 women)

57

DISSAPEARANCES

(1 woman)



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

*As of 26 March

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



Armed confrontation continued in historically conflict-affected areas, including Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Guaviare, La Guajira, and Norte de Santander.

3 former combatants and 5 family members were evacuated within the framework of the Peace Agreement's Strategic Plan for Security and Protection of former combatants, with the support of the Mission.

Special Investigations Unit of the Office of the Attorney-General has prioritised the investigation of criminal phenomena affecting former combatants and social leaders, including threats and crimes specifically affecting women.

Security guarantees

FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

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

24

ALLEGATIONS OF KILLINGS OF

human rights defenders and leaders

4 women
18 men
3 Indigenous persons
2 Afro-Colombian
8 peasants

22 under verification,
2 inconclusive.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), between 27 December 2025 and 20 March 2026, reported:



Forced displacement of:
8,404
persons



Confinement of:
23,039
persons

across 26 municipalities in 8 departments, with 11% of victims belonging to Afro-Colombian communities.

The main causes of the events were associated with the presence of and clashes between illegal armed groups.

32

MASSACRES

3 verified*

*In the verified cases, there are 11 victims (9 men y 2 children).