The report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2545 (2020), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, and Council resolution 2366 (2017), in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission every 90 days.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

**Former combatants accredited**

- **13,589**
  - **10,453** Men
  - **3,136** Women

Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

**Collective productive projects** approved by the National Reintegration Council.

- **88** approved to date
- **80** projects have received funds
- **40** of the 88 collective productive projects are outside the former TATRs.

**Individual productive projects**

- **2,449** approved by the ARN*
- **2,960** benefiting former combatants
  - **666** women

*Agency for Reintegration and Normalization

**Collective reintegration**

- **4,575** former combatants (1,555 women) are part of collective efforts undertaken by 135 cooperatives.
- (20 of which are led by women)

**Approximately 47% of former combatants participate in collective and individual productive projects.**

**44%** (5,984) of them have received the economic support stipulated in the Agreement for this purpose.

The purchase of land for two former TATRs stands out: Mutatá, Antioquia and Patía, Cauca. In total, the Government has purchased land for 5 of the 24 former TATRs.

According to the Government, around 580 houses for former combatants will be built in 2021.

Approximately 47% of women former combatants have benefited from productive projects.

In 34 of the 88 approved collective projects approved, women represent at least half of the members of the committees leading their implementation.
Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, the Mission has verified:

- **266 KILLINGS** (7 WOMEN)
- **60 ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES** (4 WOMEN)
- **20 DISAPPEARANCES** (ALL MEN)

Since the signing of the Agreement violence against former combatants has been concentrated mainly in 25 municipalities in the departments of Cauca, Nariño, Antioquia, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, Norte de Santander and Guaviare.

More than half of the murders of former combatants have occurred in these 25 municipalities.

These 25 municipalities host 10 of the 24 former TATRs and numerous new reintegration areas.

Around 75% of the killings of former combatants occurred in rural areas.

Security conditions in areas that had seen improvements over the past few years, such as the border between Meta, Caquetá and Guaviare, and the South of Bolívar department, have deteriorated.

Has issued 275 ARREST Warrants

has implemented:

- **302 PROTECTION SCHEMES**
  - 59 for women former combatants
  - 49 Collective protection measures

Since 28 December 2020 to 26 March 2021

During this period, the Mission verified 18 killings of former combatants (including one woman).
The report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2545 (2020), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, and Council resolution 2366 (2017), in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission every 90 days.

Security Guarantees for Communities, Human Rights Defenders and Social Leaders

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):

- Received information about 37 killings of human rights defenders and social leaders (one documented and 36 under verification).
- 15 massacres documented.
- 12 people were subjected to displacement and confinements, including 5.574 children.

In Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), security has deteriorated sharply, and clashes have severely affected thousands of civilians subject to confinement and displacement.

Since the signing of the Agreement, violence against social leaders, human rights defenders and communities has been mostly concentrated in 25 municipalities of Cauca, Nariño, Antioquia, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, Norte de Santander and Guaviare departments.

In March, during a meeting of the National Commission on Security Guarantees chaired by President Duque, the Government presented the proposed guidelines of the policy to dismantle illegal armed groups, criminal organizations and their support networks.
The report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2545 (2020), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, and Council resolution 2366 (2017), in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission every 90 days.

**POLITICAL Reintegration**

From 22 to 24 January, delegates from across the country attended the Second Extraordinary National Assembly of the Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (FARC) party. In addition to reviewing the programme and electoral strategy for the 2022 elections, members voted to rename the party as "Comunes".

**OTHER SECTIONS OF THE AGREEMENT**

**Chapter 1**

**Comprehensive rural reform**

Development Programmes with a Territorial Focus (PDET)

To date:

- **1,274** PDET works have been completed and **151** are under implementation.

- 3 Stabilization Roadmaps required for the programmes' implementation have been concluded, including 2 during this reporting period, and **13** remain pending.

- With some USD 470 million from royalties from mineral and hydrocarbon exploitation, 7 projects have been completed, 162 are under execution and 56 are pending contracting.

- The Government has supported the creation of PDET offices by local authorities in **124** of the **170** municipalities.

- The Government reported that, of the three million hectares envisioned in the Agreement, so far approximately **1.2** million have been added to the Land Fund, and some **100,000** have been delivered to nearly **8,000** peasant families.

**Chapter 4**

**Substitution of illicit crops**

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

As of 31 December 2020

- **99,097** Families Participate in the Program

- **36.5%** headed by women

- **6.7%** from ethnic communities

Approximately:

- **67,000** are receiving technical assistance
- **64,000** have received support for food security

Productive projects benefit only around **7%** of participating families.

While 98 percent of the families have complied with their commitments to eradicate, reseeding of coca crops in areas that had been previously eradicated has grown from 0.2 to 0.8%.

**Chapter 5**

**Victims**

Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition

**SJP Special Jurisdiction for Peace**

Has made progress in its seven macro-cases, including key decisions in:

- Case 01 on hostage-taking and other severe deprivations of liberty committed by the FARC-EP.
- Case 03 on extrajudicial killings committed by the public security forces.

The SJP called **7** former FARC-EP commanders to provide early contributions to the truth on several killings, including high-profile assassinations, recognized by former FARC-EP leaders in October 2020.

**The Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition**

Continues holding regional dialogues to receive recommendations on non-repetition from civil society organizations, victims, and State institutions, to be included in its final report, scheduled for November 2021.

**UBPD Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing**

Has so far received some **9,000** search requests from relatives of victims.

More than **250 voluntary contributions** of information from former FARC-EP members, members of the public security forces, and other actors.

In coordination with the Office of the Attorney-General and civil society organizations, it has handed over the remains of **98** victims in Antioquia, Meta, Caquetá, Caldas, Chocó, and Bogotá. The Unit is also working on the identification of around **25,000** bodies.