

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

Since 2017 and as of August 2024, **129,656 hectares** of land have been adjudicated (approximately 86% under the current Administration). This represents **4%** of the overarching goal of adjudicating **3 million hectares**, as set out in the Agreement for the Land Fund.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Peasants have received **54%** of the land adjudicated to date (70,284 hectares).

Since 2017 and as of July 2024, **2,957,235 hectares of land** have been formalized (38% during this Administration). This represents **42%** of the goal, included in the Agreement, of providing formal land titles for **7 million hectares**.

During this period, The Land Restitution Unit submitted new claims of dispossession for **788,014 hectares**, and **2,275 hectares** were handed over to victims of forced displacement.

 The **16 action plans** associated with the National Plans for Rural Reform were approved.



Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

In collaboration with the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART), The Rural Development Agency allocated up to **USD 8.5 million** for PDET projects in Catatumbo, Nariño and Putumayo.

In order to promote the implementation of the PDET, the Ministry of the Interior and the ART visited **16 PDET regions** to promote territorial pacts within the framework of the rapid response plan (to accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agreement).

The management and decision-making body responsible for administrating investment projects related to the implementation of the Final Agreement approved (OCAD Paz) **30 projects** for PDET municipalities, totalling around **USD 74 million**.

Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement



During this period, decrees were issued regulating key aspects of the reintegration process:

- Establishment of the National Reintegration System and the Integral Reintegration Program.
- Establishment of special collective reintegration areas. This will facilitate the inclusion of approximately **3,000 former combatants** - reintegrating outside former TATRs*.

*Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

 **80%** of accredited former combatants engaged in collective or individual productive projects.

Benefiting **10,969** individuals >  **2,834** women

 **96 cooperatives** implementing

128 collective productive projects approved by the NRC*

Benefiting **4,002** individuals >  **1,111** women

25 projects are led by women former combatants.


*National Reintegration Council



10,265 former combatants (2,485 women) living outside former TATRs.

Approximately half of them reside in urban settings.

92 housing subsidies have been made available.

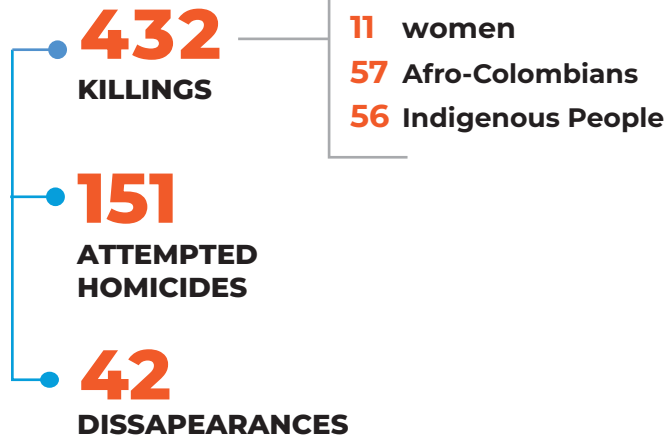
Approximately,  **1,809** former combatants (594 women) living in former TATRs.

Three housing projects are underway in Antioquia, Caquetá and Cauca, with a fourth one in Arauca pending reactivation. Another project was approved for the former TATR in La Guajira.

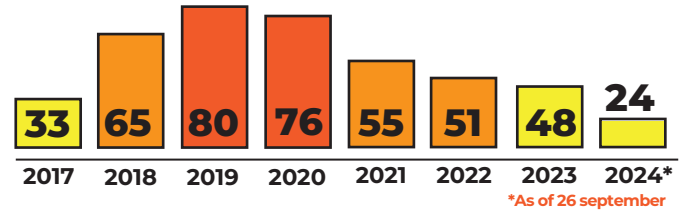
Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

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



During the period, 9 killings and 8 attempted homicides against former FARC-EP members were reported.



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

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

Out of a total of **546** cases
98 sentences
have been issued to date
(5 of them pertaining to the main instigators)

During the reporting period, the Unit conducted investigations leading to

- 11** arrests
- 9** cases reaching trial
- 11** sentences issued



11 geographic areas were prioritized (71 municipalities) for the implementation of the public policy to dismantle illegal armed groups and criminal organizations.

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:

33*

ALLEGATIONS OF KILLINGS OF

human rights defenders and leaders

9 verified,
15 under verification,
9 inconclusive.

*22 less than during the previous reporting period.

4 women

Most victims were leaders of community action boards, and included Indigenous and Afro-Colombian leaders, as well as peasants promoting the Peace Agreement.

Arauca, Cauca and Valle del Cauca registered the highest number of cases.

Between 1 January and 31 August, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported:



Forced displacement of:

137,200 people

42,500 in mass events and 79,585 individually.



Confinement of:

94,700 people

Both displacement and confinement took place in 62 municipalities across 13 departamentos, particularly in the Pacific region, the northwest, and part of the border with Venezuela, as well as Putumayo, Caquetá, South of Bolivar and La Guajira.

11

MASSACRES

4 verified

7 under verification

The most affected department among the verified cases was Antioquia.

Restorative sentences

Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement

According to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP), as at 6 September:

14,346 persons

were under its authority

9,902 Former FARC-EP combatants



4,260 Members of the public security forces



184 Civilian third parties



Individuals appearing before the SJP have provided over **1,600 testimonies**, and **11,000 individual victims** have been represented in judicial proceedings.



Within Case 03* in August, the SJP held its largest public hearing of acknowledgement.

74 members of the public security forces, including 28 who were deemed as most responsible, **acknowledged their responsibility before 140 victims** for war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Huila Department between 2005 and 2008.

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



The ARN adopted a resolution establishing **the support route for members of the public security forces.**

As of 17 September, **826 participants** have voluntarily registered.



Within Case 01** the SJP announced the indictment of **7 former members** of the Northwestern Bloc of the former FARC-EP, as most responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Antioquia, northern Chocó, southern Córdoba, Caldas and Risaralda Departments.

**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



Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

The special consultation mechanisms of ethnic peoples participated in

10 subregional forums to review the regional action plans within the PDET.

5 new PDET initiatives focused on ethnic peoples are being implemented, out of **4,961 such initiatives** identified during the design phase of the PDET.



Transitional justice

The SJP continued to incorporate an ethnic and cultural perspective in its work. It **accredited collectively as victims in Case 09***:

- The 4 Indigenous Peoples from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and their territory.
- 2 Afro-descendant women's organizations from Guapi, Cauca Department.

*On crimes against ethnic peoples and their territories.



In August, an **ethnic reintroduction committee** was created for the first time, in Riosucio, Caldas, where more than 98% of former combatants belong to Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

The committee aims to promote their participation in the design and implementation of policies related to reintroduction at the municipal level.

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



Mecanismo
de Monitoreo
y Verificación



During the bilateral ceasefire, which expired on 3 August 2024, the national-level communication channel of the ceasefire monitoring and verification mechanism **helped prevent armed contact between the parties in 61 occasions.**

Since the end of the bilateral ceasefire, and as at 25 September:

11 members of the public security forces and 15 ELN members have been killed.

Doubling the number of casualties that occurred during the year-long ceasefire.