The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2655 (2022), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, and Council resolution 2366 (2017), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission every 90 days. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2673 (2023), the report also informs on the implementation of sections 1 and 6.2 of the Final Peace Agreement, regarding the comprehensive rural reform and the ethnic chapter, respectively.

### Comprehensive Rural Reform

#### Section 1 of the Peace Agreement

Two central bills to materialize commitments of the Final Agreement on comprehensive rural reform were approved by Congress:

1. **Creation of the Agrarian Jurisdiction**, which is essential for the resolution of agrarian and rural controversies.
2. **Incorporation into the Constitution of the recognition of peasants’ rights**, in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas.

#### Access to land

The Government announced the purchase of over 2,300 hectares for the Land Fund created by the Agreement, 811 of which were offered by the Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers.

Marking the first purchase within the framework of the agreement between the Federation and the Government signed in October 2022.

Under the current government, The National Land Agency (ANT) has purchased over 13,800 hectares of land.

The National Development Plan reactivated the National Agrarian Reform System, a key inter-institutional coordination mechanism.

#### Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

Communities and relevant authorities jointly reviewed the status of implementation of 3,241 initiatives. Some 2,700 were prioritized as catalytic.

### Socioeconomic reintegration

#### Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement

To date, 10,564 of the more than 13,000 accredited former combatants (2,575 women) pursue their individual and collective reintegration processes outside former TATRs* in more than 605 municipalities, and 75 new reintegration areas.

*Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

#### Collective

**Productive projects**

Approved by the National Reintegration Council (NRC)

- **Total approved**: 128
- **Benefiting**: 3,972 former combatants, 1,106 women

Only 13 projects are led by women.

#### Individual

**Productive projects**

Approved by the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN)

- **Total approved**: 5,424
- **Benefiting**: 6,525 former combatants, 1,606 women

In May, the NRC approved a sustainability strategy for collective projects, which looks at eight factors:

1. Security
2. Access to land
3. Marketing and commercialization
4. Integration in local dynamics
5. Technical and financial stability
6. Managerial and organizational capabilities of cooperatives
7. Environmental focus
8. Bridging inequality gaps.

The ARN is developing a strategy on community-based reintegration and reconciliation in 60 municipalities most affected by conflict.

### Political reintegration

The Comunes party is reviewing potential candidates ahead of the department and municipal elections.

Some 500 former combatants are expected to run countrywide, under the Comunes Party or others.
Security guarantees - Former FARC-EP combatants

Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, the Mission has verified:

- **375** KILLINGS
  - 11 Women
  - 54 Afro-Colombians
  - 35 Indigenous

- **129** ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES
  (10 WOMEN)

- **32** DISSAPEARANCES
  (ALL MEN)

Twelve former combatants (all men) were killed during this period in Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca.

Notwithstanding efforts to further the reintegration of former FARC-EP members, persisting violence continues to jeopardize the process, as evidenced by the urgent relocation of the former territorial area for training and reintegration (TATR) in Mesetas, Meta. A nearby former TATR in Vista Hermosa facing similar security risk has been relocated.

Security guarantees

SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

During this period, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights received allegations of:

- **57** ALLEGATIONS OF KILLINGS
  - HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
  - 13 verified, 28 under verification, 16 inconclusive

- **22** MASSACRES
  - 7 verified (with 24 victims)
  - 12 under verification
  - 3 inconclusive

The serious security situation facing social leaders and human rights defenders in several regions remains unchanged. Killings were reported in almost half of Colombia’s 32 departments, with most cases registered in Cauca.

According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), between January and May 2023:

- **19,976** people were forcibly displaced.
- **18,789** people were confined countrywide.

In 14 departments and 38 municipalities, mainly in Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño and Valle del Cauca.

Indigenous and Afro-Colombians continue to be disproportionately affected.
**Restorative sentences**

Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement

Within the framework of Case 03 (on killings and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents), the Peace Tribunal of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) assumed jurisdiction over 12 former members of the public security forces who acknowledged their responsibility for crimes committed in the Caribbean region.

Regarding Case 01 (on hostage-taking, other serious deprivations of liberty and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP), 54 middle ranking former FARC-EP combatants of the guerrilla's South and Caribbean blocs participated in two collective hearings held in in Bogotá and Riohacha (La Guajira).

The National Development Plan provided for the establishment of a coordination mechanism, which was installed in June, between the Government and the SJP to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the sentences, led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

The National Development Plan states that Government entities will adapt and create plans, programmes or projects, and will ensure conditions for the implementation of restorative sentences of the SJP.

The National Development Plan also provides that eligible former members of the public security forces under the jurisdiction of the SJP can access institutional support, through the ARN.

**Ethnic Chapter**

Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement

The Office of the Vice-President continues to work on a strategy to foster implementation of ethnic-related provisions, including:

- Prioritizing the needs of Indigenous and Afro-Colombians within the implementation of PDET
- The strengthening Indigenous and Afro-Colombians communities' participation
- Collective reparation
- Land restitution and return of ethnic peoples to their territories.

**Security guarantees**

Violence continues to affect Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

In Cauca, clashes between illegal armed groups continue to put Indigenous guards and communities at risk.

**Victims and transitional justice**

In May, the Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing (UBPD) established a new coordination mechanism with the National Commission for Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples, aiming to further search activities in Indigenous territories with a differentiated approach.

The Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) announced the allocation of 30% of its resources for the implementation of the over 8,000 PDET initiatives in ethnic territories, which are significantly delayed.

The Government conducted a participatory process during which the Jiw and Nukak peoples in Meta and Guaviare identified 199 initiatives to be included in that region's PDET.
Other developments related to the Peace Agreement

**Political participation**

Section 2 of the Peace Agreement

The representatives of the special transitional electoral districts for peace continued to follow up on bills related to the Final Agreement.

In the National Development Plan, they successfully advocated for the inclusion of provisions related to access to productive land for the rural population, comprehensive care for victims, and security in PDET municipalities.

**Solution to the illicit drugs problem**

Section 4 of the Peace Agreement

The Government is taking steps to further implementation of the PNIS.

The National Development Plan stipulates the allocation of necessary funds to comply with the Government’s commitments vis-à-vis Indigenous, Afro-Colombian and peasant families.

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

Section 5 of the Peace Agreement

The UBPD and civil society organizations welcomed the creation of the National Search System in the National Development Plan.

The System aims to improve interinstitutional coordination and to develop a public policy on the search for missing persons.

During this period, the UBPD also recovered 86 bodies of missing persons found in 12 departments, 7 of which were handed over to their families.

Since its establishment, the Unit has recovered 850 bodies and handed over 194.

**Dialogue in the framework of the "Total Peace" policy**

On 9 June, the Government and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) concluded the third cycle of peace talks in Havana, Cuba.

The parties signed agreements on a 180-day national, bilateral, temporary ceasefire, renewable by mutual agreement, and on the establishment of a Commission to define the methodology for the participation of Colombian society in the peace process.