

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

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, during the period:

**40,000 hectares** were adjudicated.

Bringing the overall total since the signing of the Peace Agreement to

**217,151 hectares**

(67% pending the issuance of definitive land titles), this represents

**7%** of the 3-million-hectare goal of the Peace Agreement.



**61%** of beneficiaries of land adjudication are peasant communities.

The special land programme for rural women began implementation in the Caribbean region:

**641 hectares**

were adjudicated to nearly a dozen women's organizations.



##### Formalization of land tenure

During the period,

**86,000 hectares** were formalized, totaling **3,300,000 hectares**.

**47%** of the 7 million-hectare goal of the Peace Agreement has been reached.



**75%**

of beneficiaries of land formalization are Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

Some large-scale PDET initiatives made progress, including those in Sucre and Norte de Santander.

The National Plans for Rural Reform with the most progress in implementation are:



Information and communication technologies connectivity in rural areas.



Solidarity economy.

The irrigation and drainage plans remain below the average implementation rate.



To date, judiciary have ordered the restitution of

**815,474 hectares,**

and **392,602 hectares** were compensated or formally handed over to victims.



The Land Restitution Unit is currently processing **47 cases** involving peasant organizations.

## Socioeconomic reintegration

### Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement



During the period,

**95%** of the 11,166 former combatants active in the reintegration process

have completed their individual reintegration plans.

During the reporting period:



**929 hectares** were purchased by the Government for productive purposes.



**1,400 hectares** were allocated to cooperatives of former combatants outside of TATRs.

Under the current administration:



**3,885 hectares** have been assigned for TATR consolidation.



**11,143 hectares** were allocated to productive projects.



In June, the National Reintegration System was formally established, coordinating over 30 entities with responsibilities under the process.

## Productive projects of former combatants

As of May 2025:

**6,076 approved projects** (individual and collective)

Involving:

**99%** → **2,873**  
FORMER COMBATANTS WOMEN

**70 individual projects approved** during the period.



Sustainability plans have been initiated for

**16 collective productive projects**

(out of 121 applications submitted) as part of the economic sustainability strategy.

**30%** 

of individual reintegration plans include capacity-building on political reintegration.



**162 women former combatants** received training in political leadership during the reporting period.



The "Arando la Educación" programme came to an end in May.

It provided access to primary and secondary education for over

**16,700 individuals**, including more than

**5,300 former combatants.**

To date, progress in housing construction in TATRs, has reached:



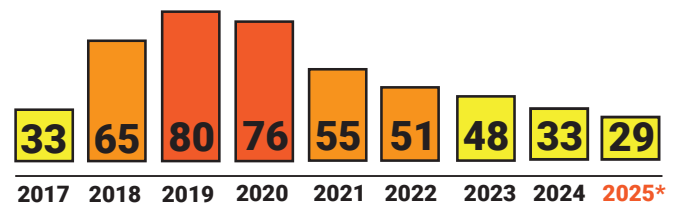
**140** Cauca  
**73** Caquetá  
**34** Antioquía

## Security guarantees - Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement FOR FORMER FARC-EP COMBATANTS

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



During the reporting period, the Mission verified 10 killings, 1 attempted homicide, and the disappearance of 4 former combatants, including the first case of a female former combatant.



\*As of a 26 June  
Evolution of FARC-EP former combatant killings by year. UNVMC

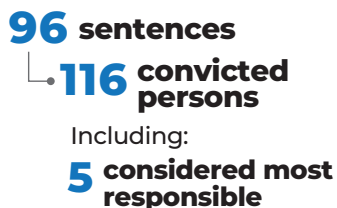


Violence in conflict-affected regions remained of grave concern.

Most of the 29 killings of former combatants recorded this year **occurred in Antioquia, Cauca, and Huila.**

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

Since it began operating in 2017, The Unit has conducted investigations leading to:



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



Also in June, the **Comprehensive Protection Programme for former combatants** was established by decree.

It included the formalization of the **Tripartite Protection and Security Mechanism (ITPS)** – aimed at preventing or resolving security-related challenges – bringing together representatives of the State, former combatants and the Mission.

## 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, recorded:

**34**

**ALLEGATIONS  
OF KILLINGS OF**

**human rights  
defenders and  
leaders**

5 verified,  
24 under verification,  
5 inconclusive.

3 women  
5 Indigenous persons  
10 peasant leaders  
10 members of Community Action Boards  
1 leader of the LGBTQI+ community

The most affected departments were **Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca.**

Between 1 January and 19 June 2025, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded:



Forced displacement of:

**67,800**  
people



Confinement of:

**98,700**  
people

In 60 municipalities  
of 15 departamentos.

Ethnic peoples represented  
**36% of those affected.**



The Office of the Ombudsperson released a report in March, expressing concern over the recruitment of children:

**463 cases**  
were recorded  
in 2024:

279 boys  
184 girls

**13**

**MASSACRES**

2 verified\*  
10 under verification,  
1 inconclusive.

\*Verified cases involved  
a total of 6 victims  
(5 men and 1 woman).

## Restorative sentences

### Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement



In April, the SJP and the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN) signed a memorandum for implementing restorative sentences, with an initial allocation of some \$12 million.

To date, the investigations of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) have led to indictments against:

**243 individuals**  
in 6 of its 11 cases.

#### Case 01

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

5 mid-level former FARC-EP commanders were deemed most responsible of kidnappings and other crimes committed by the Caribbean Bloc.

4 were charged with crimes committed by the Magdalena Medio Bloc.

#### Case 03

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

28 former members of the public security forces (5 generals), were charged with killings and enforced disappearances in the Caribbean region.

3 former members of the public security forces were indicted within Case 03 for crimes committed in Casanare, with a total of 26 former members of the security forces, 1 State agent and 2 third-party civilians in this department.

### Key decisions of the SJP during the period:

#### Case 09

On crimes against ethnic peoples and their territories.

In Chocó, an agreement was signed to strengthen collaboration with 14 Afro-Colombian and 43 Indigenous authorities.

#### Case 11

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

The SJP called members of the security forces to provide voluntary versions.

As of 25 May, the SJP had accredited some 280 victims in this case.



During the reporting period:

● 3 new land restitution rulings were issued benefiting ethnic peoples, bringing the total to 6 in the last year.

The new rulings benefitted Afro-Colombian communities, primarily in the Department of Cauca.

● The Land Restitution Court of Antioquia ordered the restitution of 3,336 hectares to the Embera people—a community prioritized under the Ethnic Chapter.

● The Government issued decrees and guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, allowing the participation of indigenous authorities in matters such as the multipurpose cadastre, the land fund and the special indigenous jurisdiction.

## Ethnic chapter

### Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement