

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

77%



of accredited former combatants participate in productive projects.

COLLECTIVE Productive projects

Approved by the National Reintegration Council (NRC)



To date:

128 Total approved

Benefitting **3,972**

FORMER COMBATANTS

1,106

WOMEN

124 Projects implemented by **93** cooperatives

Only **13** projects are led by women.

INDIVIDUAL Productive projects

Approved by the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN)



Benefitting: **6,525**

Former combatants

1,606

WOMEN

5,424 Total approved

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

The National Reintegration Council approved the **establishment of the National Reintegration System** for an institutional response in the implementation of reintegration policies.



The Government purchased land for **two former TATRs** in Caquetá and Meta.

Half of the 24 former TATRs are now located on purchased land.

For the first time a former combatants' cooperative in a former TATR in Antioquia received land titles.

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.



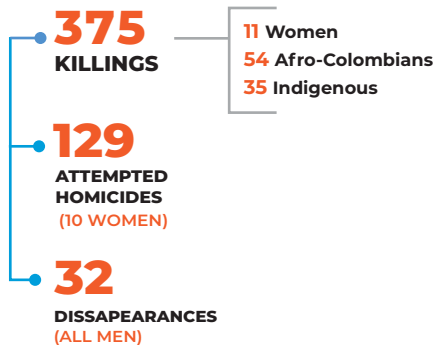
Some **500 former combatants** are expected to run countrywide, under the Comunes Party or others.



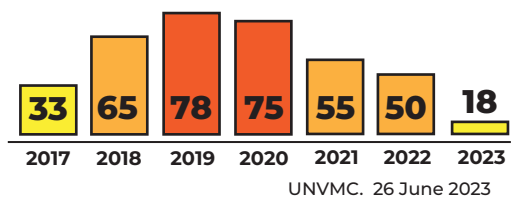
Security guarantees - Former FARC-EP combatants

Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

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



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



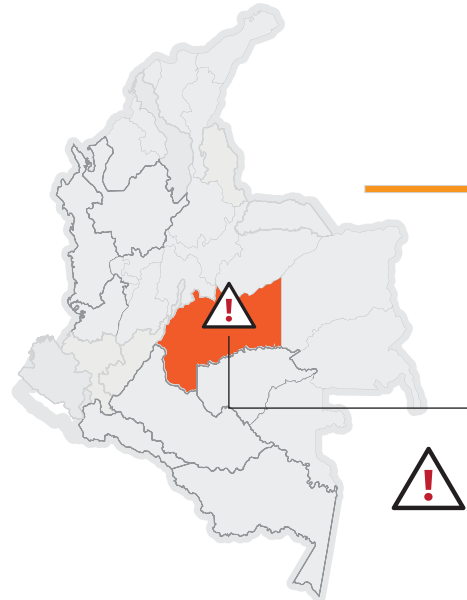
Special Investigation Unit of the Office of the Attorney-General

67 Convictions → **453** cases of attacks against former combatants under its investigation.
(five against those who ordered the attacks).

62 Cases are in the trial phase

260 persons have been arrested linked to these attacks

198 arrest warrants are pending execution.



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.

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.

22 MASSACRES

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

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 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 Government's commitment to the ethnic chapter of the Final Agreement was reflected in several provisions included in the National Development Plan.

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.



Land-related developments



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.

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.

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.



Recommendations of the Truth Commission

Section 5 of the Peace Agreement

The Truth Commission handed over to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and the General Archive its documentary archive, containing nearly

15.000 testimonies of victims and parties to the armed conflict collected in the country and abroad.

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.**

Dialogues 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.