



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) and 2798 (2025).

Comprehensive rural reform

Section 1 of the Peace Agreement



Access to land

Adjudication of land

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, by November 2025, the total amount of land delivered to landless peasants, ethnic peoples, victims, and rural women, reached **291,030 hectares**.

Almost 10% of the three-million-hectare goal set in the Agreement.



Of these deliveries, definitive land titles have been granted for some

75,000 hectares.

Formalization of land tenure

Currently stands at **3,635,349 hectares**, since the signing of the Peace Agreement, —over half of the seven million-hectare goal stipulated in the Agreement.



In November, the Rural Development Agency (ADR) reported that approximately **\$13 million** have been invested in 21 projects during the current administration.

These benefited more than **18,000 peasants** who work on lands allocated or formalized by the National Land Agency (ANT).



Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)

During the reporting period, the Government signed **2 new territorial pacts**, covering the Departments of Chocó and Nariño, with the aim of accelerating investments in PDET regions.

Congress approved extending the timeframe for the implementation of the PDET by **10 years** until 2037.



The total investment in the eight pillars of the PDET has been **\$8.3 billion** since the signing of the Agreement.

Land restitution

To date, some **500,000 hectares** have been restituted of the 13.2 million that are being claimed by victims since the promulgation in 2011 of the Victim's Law.

 In 2025, **67%** of claims were deemed admissible, and courts ordered the return of **152,093 hectares** to benefit **25,060 victims**.

Multi-purpose land cadastre

The update of the multipurpose cadastre, to date, reaches **27% of the Colombian territory**.

During the reporting period, the Government issued a decree enabling Afro-Colombian authorities to manage issues related to the cadastre update in their territories, covering some **18 million hectares**, including land delimitation.



Peasant reserve zones

During this period, the Government approved the establishment of **3 new such zones** in the Departments of Antioquia, Guaviare and Tolima, covering an area of over **230,000 hectares**.

To date, **28 peasant reserve zones** have been approved, 20 of which by the current administration.



Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement



More than
11,000
former combatants
continue to participate
in their reintegration
process.

Political reintegration



**10 former
combatants**
participated in elections for
municipal and local youth
councils in October, under
the banner of the Comunes
party or other political forces.
One won a seat in Putumayo.

A total of
117 young people
(61 women and 56 men) ran
under the banner of the
Comunes party, winning
three seats.

Access to land

Since the signing of the
Peace Agreement, over

18,600 hectares
have been allocated for
reintegration purposes.



Including for
19 of the 23 Territorial
Areas for Training and
Reintegration (TATRs)



and for productive initiatives led
by former combatants.

60% of the land has benefited
collective productive projects.

Access to housing



To date,
246 houses
have been delivered in
TATRs in Cauca and Meta.

Close to
85%
of former combatants
reside outside TATRs.

Productive projects of former combatants

As of 31 October:

11,152 → **2,869**
WOMEN
former combatants
had benefitted from

6,104 initiatives
(collective and individual)



Economic sustainability strategy:

The ARN allocated funds to
implement up to
112 sustainability plans
for the long-term viability of
the projects.

By December 2025,
implementation had begun for

33 plans involving

**1,116 former
combatants**
(361 women), including
**4 women-led
projects.**





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

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

487

KILLINGS

12 women
64 Indigenous persons
58 Afro-Colombians

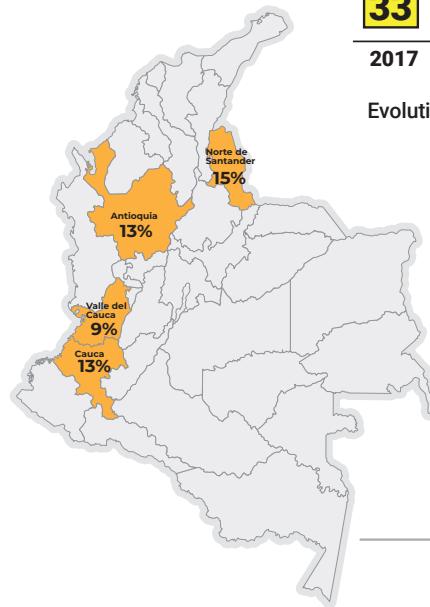
168

ATTEMPTED
HOMICIDES

(17 women)

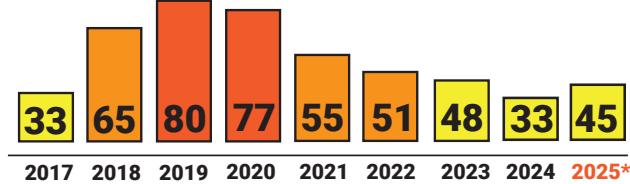
58

DISSAPEARANCES
(1 woman)



During the reporting period, 3 persons were killed in the Departments of Meta and Valle del Cauca, 5 suffered attempted murders and 1 was reported as missing (all men).

In 2025, it was marked a 36% increase in killings against former combatants compared with 2024.



*As of 26 December

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



Most of these killings stemmed from disputes among armed groups over territorial control and illicit economies, stigmatization of former combatants, and the limited presence of State institutions in rural areas.

In 2025, the violence was concentrated mainly in Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Cauca, and Valle del Cauca.

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 registered:

33

ALLEGATIONS
OF KILLINGS OF

human rights
defenders and
leaders

4 verified,
28 under verification,
1 inconclusive.

5 women

27 men

1 trans woman

Among the 33 alleged victims there were 4 Indigenous Persons, 3 Afro-Colombian and 4 peasants.

Violence against social leaders continued to be used for political and social control.

13

MASSACRES

reported between
27 September and
30 November.

10 verified*

2 under
verification
1 inconclusive

*In the verified cases,
there are 33 victims
(32 men and 1 woman).

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), between 27 September and 26 November, reported:

Forced
displacement of:

6,500
persons



Confinement of:

4,400
persons

across 19 municipalities
in 8 departments, for a
total of 10,900 victims
(36% were ethnic
peoples).