

PERMANENT COUNCIL



OEA/Ser.G
CP/doc.6164/25
2 December 2025
Original: English/Spanish

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT COUNCIL
ON THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES TO SUPPORT THE
PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA

[Report - MAPP/OAS](#)

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT COUNCIL ON THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA (MAPP/OAS)

The following report is issued pursuant to Resolution CP/RES. 859 (1397/04), through which the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) requested the Secretary General to report periodically on the work of the Mission of the Organization of American States¹ to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OAS or the Mission).

The information² encompasses the findings obtained between January 1 and June 30, 2025, a period during which 977 field missions were conducted in 295 population centers in 161 municipalities in 22 departments of the country, and 22 recommendations were issued to State counterparts. These population centers included municipal capitals, administrative districts (*corregimientos*), villages, indigenous reserves, and community councils. During this period, MAPP/OAS teams traveled 133,542 kilometers by land and 1,419 kilometers by river.

The OAS General Secretariat (GS/OAS) underscores and expresses its gratitude for the political and financial support of the member states and observers that are members of the Basket Fund - Canada, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom-, thanks to which it has been possible to fully implement the MAPP/OAS mandate in Colombia. Likewise, it acknowledges the contributions by Norway and Switzerland that bolster key aspects of the work of the Mission, such as citizen participation and dialogue, and wishes to thank Argentina, Germany, and Switzerland for appointing qualified personnel (*secondments*)³, who contribute with their values and expertise to both the country and MAPP/OAS.

Finally, the GS/OAS calls upon all countries supporting peace in Colombia to join efforts aimed at strengthening and exploring new opportunities for cooperation in 2026. It is vital that the Mission remain operationally effective and capable of responding appropriately to the challenges it encounters

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The accumulated experience of MAPP/OAS in Colombia, after 21 years in the territories most affected by the armed conflict, is aligned with the OAS priorities for the period 2025-2030 and its response to hemispheric challenges in the areas of democracy, human rights, security, development, and innovation. Through its contributions to a Comprehensive Peace in Colombia, the Mission acts in harmony with the vision expressed by the Secretary General, Albert Ramdin, as a useful tool for building a hemispheric future based on peace, security, prosperity, cooperation, and mutual respect.

¹The mandate of the MAPP/OAS derives from the agreement reached by the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the General Secretariat of the OAS on January 23, 2004 and resolution CP/RES. 859 (1397/04) adopted by the Permanent Council on February 6, 2004. The mandate has been expanded and extended nine times, most recently on May 30, 2024, extending the duration of the Mission until January 24, 2027.

² This report uses general categories — such as public servants, minors including adolescents, Colombians, teachers, settlers, members of armed groups, community leaders, and others, in order to make it easier to read. However, it is pertinent to clarify that those categories include both women and men; boys, girls and adolescents; persons belonging to ethnic communities; persons with diverse sexual orientations; and persons with disabilities. This clarification is made in recognition of, and respect for, differential approaches, and to highlight the importance of their mainstreaming to ensure that these populations are properly understood and treated correctly.

³ Through this mechanism, countries commission professionals of their own nationality to perform functions in the MAPP/OAS for a given period of time.

MAPP/OAS has contributed significantly to the OAS through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in Colombia, thereby accumulating valuable knowledge to promote peace initiatives. As a result of this work, in 2024 the Mission received an international certification in knowledge management under the Colombian technical standard ISO 30401:2019, granted by the certifying company NEMT REGISTER, S.A. de C.V. This recognition represents a milestone for the OAS and positions its Mission in Colombia as a pioneer and a benchmark of innovation for other peace missions worldwide. This learning process serves both the Organization and its member states.

The presentation of the thirty-ninth MAPP/OAS report coincides with the last year of President Gustavo Petro Urrego's administration and the beginning of preparations for the 2026 presidential and congressional elections. It comes at the time when the country is facing a complex security situation marked by humanitarian crises, the resurgence of the armed conflict, and serious violations perpetrated by Armed Groups (AG)⁴ against social leaders and local authorities, including threats, homicides, forced displacement, confinement, and sexual violence.

The beginning of 2025 was marked by various humanitarian crises, especially in the Catatumbo region (Norte de Santander), where clashes intensified between the Estado Mayor de Bloques y Frentes (EMBF) and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), which led to the suspension of peace talks between the national government and the ELN. Communities - both rural and urban - have seen their rights to life, liberty, integrity, and security seriously violated by the actions of armed groups.

MAPP/OAS supported various institutional and social initiatives aimed at promoting agreements on basic humanitarian rights in forums such as the Peace Dialogue Roundtables (MDP), the Socio-legal Conversation Forums(ECSJ), and other humanitarian emergency contexts triggered by the armed conflict.

Although the security forces have deployed stabilization operations in territories where armed groups (AGs) are active, the Mission has seen how the latter have diversified their methods of confrontation through the use of new technologies and non-conventional tactics. Drones are being used for attacks and surveillance work and explosive devices are being placed in cargo animals and everyday objects, as well as attacks on strategic infrastructure⁵ and the imposition of armed strikes⁶; and the placement of flags and explosive devices in populated centers and along access roads to large cities.

The Mission noted the persistence of serious violations of the rights of the civilian population by the AGs, including kidnappings, homicides, disappearances and forced displacements, beatings, mutilations, sexual violence, and forced labor. Both communities and institutions have warned about the psychosocial impact of these violations on the deterioration of the population's mental health.

In addition, the Mission noted the persistence -and in some cases, the normalization- of the recruitment by the AGs of persons under 18 years of age. There was evidence of a return to practices such as violent extraction from their homes, educational institutions, parks, or public roads, as well as the use of radio messages, songs, and games as mechanisms to reach this population. Despite the

⁴The Mission uses the concept of armed groups and construes it as a generic category that combines the denominations contained in legal frameworks (such as Law 2272 of 2022) and the forms of self-denomination and recognition used in the territories. This concept could be adjusted based on the definition to be issued by the High Level Body created by Decree 2655 of 2022.

⁵Armed groups have carried out actions against oil infrastructure in Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Cesar, and Norte de Santander; and have declared armed strikes in Caquetá and Putumayo.

⁶The mission construes "armed strike" to mean the pronouncements and actions of AGs over a given period impacting security conditions and triggering confinements, forced displacements, and restrictions on mobility with humanitarian consequences.

efforts of institutions to prevent this serious violation, the Mission has observed that the magnitude of the phenomenon exceeds the State's capacity to guarantee safe and protective environments for children and adolescents.

Likewise, the Mission observed an increase in the imposition of economic contributions as a tool for social control by the AGs, who are using new collection methods with QR codes and demands for the delivery of a "*paz y salvo*" or "*peace and security*" document.⁷ The persistence of harmful effects on the civilian population facilitates the emergence of new forms of rights violations, which poses greater challenges for a comprehensive, coordinated, sustained, and effective response by the State.

In this context, the national government has promoted various peace initiatives. Among them is the filing of the bill that seeks to establish differentiated criminal treatment for the dismantling and subjugation of illegal organizations⁸ within the framework of the Total Peace policy. Progress has also been made with the destruction of war material and the establishment of three Temporary Location Zones (ZUT).⁹ With regard to the Socio-legal Conversation Forums (ECSJ), a decrease in confrontations with, and impacts on, the civilian population in urban areas has been observed.

The GS/OAS invites the parties involved in peace dialogue initiatives to consolidate concrete peace initiatives that effectively contribute to the progressive reduction of armed violence, strengthen institutional presence, and advance territorial transformations. The legitimacy and effectiveness of these forums will depend on the fulfillment of the agreements reached and on the establishment of clear, realistic responsibilities, and their social validation.

On the other hand, as part of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, the Mission supported progress in the definition of pedagogical strategies of the National Action Plan envisaged in Resolution 1325 of 2000.¹⁰ In this context, the GS/OAS welcomes the passing of Law 2453 of 2025 aimed at preventing and punishing violence against women in politics and guaranteeing their equal and safe participation.

In turn, environmental peace now plays a more prominent role in the national agenda, especially on issues such as deforestation, climate change, and energy transition. However, it is evident that environmental issues are still only marginally addressed in the Peace Dialogue Roundtables. Armed groups continue to finance themselves through activities with a high environmental impact, such as illegal mining, particularly gold mining, blowing up oil pipelines, dumping chemical waste in bodies of water after the production of coca base paste (PBC), extensive cattle ranching, and deforestation for land grabbing in environmentally protected areas.

Through the *RenHacemos* program in Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo, the Colombian government is seeking to replace income associated with the coca leaf economy and strengthen sustainable productive alternatives. Although initial progress has been made, there are warnings from the territories about the conditions of insecurity derived from the presence

⁷ Document prepared by AGs to indicate that a person has no outstanding sanctions or debts with the group.

⁸ Congress of the Republic of Colombia. (2025). Proposed Law No. 002/2025C: Whereby differentiated criminal treatment is established for the dismantling and subjugation of illegal organizations, along with rules for the consolidation of Total Peace, public order, and citizen security. Chamber of Deputies. Filed on July 20, 2025. Gaceta No. 1200 of 2025.

⁹ Temporary Location Zones (ZUT) are rural spaces assigned for the accommodation of members of armed groups in peace processes, in order to facilitate their disarmament, demobilization, and reincorporation into civilian life. According to Law 2272 of 2022, these zones will be used to house AG members as part of their transition to legality.

Available at <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=197883>

¹⁰ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) recognizes the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and girls, and highlights their essential role in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace-building. Available at: https://www.un.org/shestandforpeace/sites/www.un.org/shestandforpeace/files/wps_sres1325.pdf

of the AGs, which affect both the beneficiary families and the public servants in charge of their implementation.

The search for missing persons continues to face important challenges such as the institutional articulation of the National Search System and the restrictions imposed by the AGs on the field work of the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (UBPD). In addition, the Mission highlights the formation of the Technical Subcommission for the Search for Persons Reported Missing, established as part of the Roundtable for the Co-construction of Territorial Peace in Nariño between the national government and the armed group Comuneros del Sur.

In connection with transitional justice, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) made progress in issuing its first sentences in Cases 01¹¹ and 03.¹² Through its Mission in Colombia, the GS/OAS recognizes the value of these rulings in clarifying the truth, putting an end to impunity, and strengthening confidence in the peace process. It also calls for guaranteeing the effective, autonomous, and safe participation of the victims in each of the procedural stages of the dialogue required for transitional justice, as well as in the effective implementation of restorative sanctions.

The Mission observed an increase in the perception of distrust and insecurity among citizens, as well as trends towards community violence and fractures in the social fabric caused by accusations against civilians of being collaborators of some AG or the security forces. Social leaders, human rights defenders, and peace signatories¹³ and their families continue to be victims of stigmatization, forced displacement, and multiple forms of violations.

The GS/OAS deeply regrets the assassination of Senator and presidential pre-candidate Miguel Uribe Turbay, which occurred on August 11, 2025, as a result of an attack perpetrated on June 7 during a public event in Bogotá; and strongly condemns all forms of violence and polarization that threaten democratic coexistence and progress towards peace.

This situation points to the likelihood of additional risks in the context of the upcoming electoral process, especially in the Special Transitory Peace Constituencies (CITREP).¹⁴ It also reaffirms the need to strengthen institutional capacities to prevent any negative effects on social leaders and to consolidate opportunities for dialogue and consensus-building to alleviate the humanitarian impact of the armed conflict.

The GS/OAS reaffirms its commitment to the defense of life, democracy, dialogue, and the promotion of a free, secure, and peaceful electoral process in Colombia. Therefore, it stresses the urgent need to stop hate speech, propagation of false news, polarization, and radicalization, which weaken democracy and fuel confrontation, and has joined initiatives such as the *Pact for a Free and Peaceful Electoral Commitment*,¹⁵ which seeks to ensure that political, social, and institutional actors commit not to use violence, hatred, or defamation in electoral processes.

¹¹ Hostage-taking, serious deprivation of liberty, and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP.

¹² Killings and forced disappearances presented by State agents as combat casualties.

¹³ Peace signatories are former FARC-EP members who were accredited by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (now Office of the Peace Commissioner Advisor) after the signing of the Final Peace Agreement and who are involved in the reincorporation process. In disputed areas, peace signatories and their families were victims of damages for refusing to carry out illegal activities.

¹⁴ The Special Transitory Peace Constituencies are a form of political representation created pursuant to point 2.3.6 of the Peace Agreement. They are intended to support social and ethnic organizations, especially victims of the conflict and women who inhabit these territories. Available at: <https://bapp.com.co/documento/abece-de-las-curules-de-las-circunscripciones-transitorias-especiales-de-paz-citrep-aprendizaje-basico/>

¹⁵ Commitment signed in June 2025 together with the Ombudsman's Office, the Delegation for Church-State Relations of the Episcopal Conference, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia, and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.

In addition, national and international budget reductions for gender issues, environmental protection, and humanitarian demining require additional efforts by the Colombian government and additional solidarity and support from the international community to guarantee the security of the population and effective enjoyment of rights in safe environments.

Although it poses challenges, this situation affords an opportunity to rethink and strengthen collective action and move towards more efficient and articulated cooperation that prioritizes the strategic use of available resources and focuses on the people living in the territories most affected by the armed conflict.

The OAS General Secretariat urgently and respectfully calls on the countries that generously accompany the MAPP/OAS and this path to peace not to give up. Renewing their commitment to Colombia and to the Mission at this time is vital to ensure that hope does not fade and peace can still be reached.

For as long as it takes on this path towards Complete Peace, the Organization of American States, through MAPP/OAS, will continue to assist communities and institutions from the territories in their efforts to attain peace and understanding.

1. SECURITY CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESENCE AND OPERATIONS OF ARMED GROUPS (AGs)

The information in this section is the result of MAPP/OAS monitoring of security conditions in the territories and addresses their activities of the following AGs: Estado Mayor de los Bloques y Frente (EMBF),¹⁶ Estado Mayor Central (EMC),¹⁷ Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), Comuneros del Sur (CS),¹⁸ Autodefensas Unidas de Nariño (AUN), Segunda Marquetalia (SM), Coordinadora Nacional Ejército Bolivariano (CNEB),¹⁹ Autodenominado (self-styled) Ejército Gaitanista de Colombia ((a)EGC),²⁰ and Autodefensas Conquistadores de la Sierra Nevada (ACSN).

The Mission's monitoring showed that the EMBF was present and focused on operations in municipalities in Antioquia, Bolívar, Caquetá, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo; the EMC, in municipalities in Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Tolima, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca; and the ELN, in municipalities in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Chocó, Cauca, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca.

For its part, CS was present and focused on operations in municipalities of Nariño, specifically in the regions of Abades, the former Obando province, Guambuyaco, Piedemonte Costero, and Telembí; the SM, in municipalities of Caquetá, Meta, and Huila; and the CNEB, through the Comandos de la Frontera and the Coordinadora Guerrillera del Pacífico, in municipalities of Cauca, Nariño, and Putumayo.

¹⁶ The EMBF is made up of the Jorge Suárez Briceño Bloc, the Gentil Duarte del Magdalena Medio Bloc, and the Raúl Reyes Front.

¹⁷ The EMC comprises the Martín Villa Joint Eastern Command, the Manuel Marulanda Vélez Amazon Bloc, the Isaías Pardo Central Bloc, and the Jacobo Arenas Western Bloc.

¹⁸ In mid-2024, this group, at that time called the Frente Comuneros del Sur, announced its separation from the ELN and its decision to pursue an independent peace dialogue process.

¹⁹ In November 2024, a split occurred within the Second Marquetalia. One faction continued to call itself Second Marquetalia and distanced itself from the peace talks with the national government. For their part, the Comandos de la Frontera-Ejército Bolivariano and the Coordinadora Guerrillera del Pacífico announced that they would continue taking part in the talks and called themselves Coordinadora Nacional Ejército Bolivariano.

²⁰ The National Government issued *Resolution 294 of September 5, 2025*, through which it officially recognizes the Clan of the Gulf, Autodenominado Gaitanista Army of Colombia ((a)EGC), as an Organized Armed Group (GAO). In this report, the Mission will refer to Autodenominado Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (Gaitanista Self-Defense Forces of Colombia).

The AUNs, on the other hand, were present in municipalities in the regions of Abades, the former Obando province, and Guambuyaco, in the department of Nariño; the (a)EGCs, in municipalities in Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Córdoba, Magdalena, and Valle del Cauca; and the ACSNs, in municipalities in Cesar, La Guajira, and Magdalena.

The Colombian State continued to face the challenge of characterizing and addressing the factions that emerged from the divisions within the AGs. In Antioquia, Caquetá, Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca, tensions and differences resulted in confrontations and murders of members involved with the financing of the different factions.

Relations between AGs continued to be characterized by territorial disputes. EMBF confrontations with the EMC in Guaviare and Meta and with the ELN in Norte de Santander resulted in new clashes and the escalation of tensions. In Cauca, the advance of the EMC towards the Macizo region triggered confrontations with the ELN.

In other regions, disputes continued and even increased in intensity, as in southern Bolívar and Bajo Cauca, and in north and northeastern Antioquia, where the EMBF and the ELN maintained their alliance to stop the advance of the (a)EGC. The latter AG also continued to confront the ELN in Chocó and Valle del Cauca, and the ACSN in Cesar, La Guajira, and Magdalena.

The EMC clashed with the ELN in Valle del Cauca, Arauca, and Cauca. In the northeast of the latter department it clashed with the Frente 57 Yair Bermúdez - Ejército Bolivariano.²¹ In addition, in the region of the Micay River Canyon, and on the border between Nariño and Putumayo, the EMC disputed territory with the CNEB.

The ELN attacked the security forces²² and oil infrastructure²³ in Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Cesar, and Norte de Santander. In Arauca, it carried out actions against people it accused of belonging to or collaborating with the EMC and the security forces. In Catatumbo, the ELN confronted the EMBF, strengthened its presence, harassed the civilian population, and restricted the entry of institutions and international organizations. These actions caused a humanitarian crisis in the region and led to the suspension of the peace talks between the national government and the ELN.

In Cauca, Guaviare, Huila, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca, the EMC continued to use explosive devices in its attacks against the security forces. These actions also affected the civilian population as they occurred in municipal capitals and some cities. In Caquetá and Putumayo, the AG restricted the mobility of communities through armed strikes on the Caguán and Caquetá rivers.

In April, after the end of the Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect to the Civilian Population,²⁴ the EMBF ambushed and launched explosives from drones at the security forces in Antioquia, Bolívar, and Guaviare. In Caquetá and Guaviare, it committed homicides, kidnappings, forced displacements, and confinements of the civilian population as a result of its advance into areas where the EMC was influential.

²¹ As of July 2024, it adopted the name of Frente 57 Yair Bermudez - Ejército Bolivariano without being recognized as part of any regional or national structure.

²² Through harassment of members and attacks on National Police and National Army installations. In some cases, those actions included snipers and the use of drones to launch explosive devices.

²³ Through attacks with explosives in Arauca and Norte de Santander, damaging the Caño Limón-Coveñas and Bicentenario oil pipelines.

²⁴ On October 15, through Decree 1280 of 2024, the Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect to the Civilian Population between the national government and the General Staff of the Blocks Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte, and Frente Raúl Reyes was extended until April 15, 2025. Available at: <https://lc.cx/WDMv5X>

In Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Córdoba, and Magdalena, the (a)EGC executed a *gun plan (plan pistola)*²⁵ against members of the security forces and attacked their mobile units and installations with explosives, which demonstrated the capacity of the AG to cause damage.²⁶ They also increased their presence along the San Juan River in Chocó and in the western mountain range in Valle del Cauca as a result of disputes with the ELN.

The National Commission for Security Guarantees launched the work plan for the public policy to dismantle criminal organizations that threaten peacebuilding and prepared diagnoses of the northern Cauca and Magdalena Medio as priority regions.²⁷ The Office of the President of the Republic continues to face the challenge of coordinating and promoting this policy in order to advance in the adoption of comprehensive measures that contribute to the improvement of security conditions in the territories.

Operations Perseo²⁸ in Cauca and Cordillera in Nariño, directed against the EMC, allowed the security forces to move ahead with the partial recovery of control over the territory. Following the clashes between the ELN and the EMBF in Catatumbo, more than 10,000 members of the security forces were deployed with the aim of safeguarding the integrity of the civilian population and reestablishing State control in the region.²⁹

The actions of the security forces against the (a)EGC were concentrated in Antioquia and Córdoba through operations carried out by the National Police, as in the case of Oliverio Isaza Gómez, alias "Terror", commander of the AG in Magdalena Medio, and José Miguel de Moya Hernández, alias "Julián" or "Chirimoya", member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the (a)EGC.

Although the security forces expanded their deployment and intensified actions against the AGs, communities and local authorities demanded a more active and prevention-oriented role for the Military and the National Police. They also reaffirmed the need for these actions to be accompanied by comprehensive contributions/services by State institutions.

2. IMPACTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION³⁰

Colombian institutions continued to carry out actions to prevent violence directed against the civilian population in connection with the armed conflict. The Intersectoral Commission for Rapid Response to Early Warnings (CIPRAT), under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior, held

²⁵ It consists of attacks with firearms in the form of hired killings against members of the security forces either during the performance of their duties or while off duty. This practice has been used by the (a)EGC mainly against the National Police as retaliation for operations in which AG commanders are neutralized. For example, the events of April 2025 were reportedly the response of the (a)EGC to the death of José Miguel de Moya Hernández alias "Julián" or "Chirimoya", a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of that AG, in an operation carried out by the National Police.

²⁶ On May 5, the Ministry of National Defense stated that since mid-April and up to that date, 16 members of the National Police and 5 members of the Armed Forces had been killed. Ministry of National Defense (2025). "More than 200 captured in law enforcement offensive against Clan del Golfo". Available at: <http://bit.ly/42gex0i>

²⁷ Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2025). "Response to the MAPP/OAS Periodic Report. Main Advances and Achievements of the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit", pp.18-20.

²⁸ Operations Perseo and Cordillera are two military strategies carried out by the Armed Forces in conjunction with the National Police which, through the deployment of troops, seek to recover territorial control by the State in the regions of Cañón del Micay in Cauca and Cordillera in Nariño.

²⁹ Office of the President of the Republic of Colombia (2025). "The Ministry of Defense confirms that military deployment in Catatumbo exceeds 10,000 soldiers". Available at: <https://lc.cx/c9x0t9>

³⁰ The Mission construes "impacts" to mean violent actions, events, and conduct perpetrated in connection with the armed conflict and criminal behavior threatening the life, liberty, personal integrity, security, and property of the civilian population.

follow-up sessions and technical roundtables to monitor and verify compliance with the recommendations of the Early Warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office.³¹

Despite institutional efforts, peace talks, and actions by the security forces, communities continue to be victims of violations to life, liberty, and integrity as a result of the actions of the AGs in rural and urban areas.

In Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Guaviare, and the regions of Catatumbo, Bajo Cauca, northern and northeastern Antioquia, San Juan in Chocó, southern Córdoba, and southern Tolima, the AGs identified communities,³² peace signatories, institutions, and social and humanitarian organizations as collaborators of rival AGs. This resulted in forced displacements, impacts on local economies, obstacles to access to education, and disruption of the social fabric.

The AGs continued to violate the principle of distinction (between civilians and combatants) in areas such as Telembí in Nariño, where they stole and destroyed homes and commercial premises as part of territorial disputes. In the midst of confrontations with the security forces or between AGs, the latter instrumentalized civilians and used their homes for protection. In Arauca, Caquetá, and Norte de Santander, strategically located properties were seized by the AGs and handed over to alleged collaborators to facilitate territorial control.

In Guaviare and Putumayo, the civilian population was forced to pick up dead bodies of AG members after armed confrontations. In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Córdoba, Chocó, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, the civilian population was forced by the AGs to attend meetings and demonstrations, participate in acts to free kidnapped persons, and prevent actions by the security forces.

In Caquetá and Córdoba, the AGs regulated permitted agricultural activities and determined the areas of land that can be deforested.

In Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca, AGs continued to use drones to attack the security forces. Drones were also used in clashes between AGs and to remotely monitor rural areas and population centers.

In connection with the commemoration of dates the AGs considered important,³³ they installed flags, in some cases together with explosive devices, in population centers, municipal capitals, and access roads to large cities.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Córdoba, Nariño, and Putumayo, the AGs kidnapped people accused of failing to comply with their orders and punished them with beatings, mutilation, sexual violence, and forced labor. In some cases, these violations were perpetrated in front of their families or the community.

The AGs exercised control over communities based on fear in order to strengthen their influence, facilitate their expansion, and conduct illicit economic activities. Communities and institutions warned that the actions of the AGs affected the mental health of the population by causing sleep disorders, sustained grief, anxiety, isolation, and learning and speech difficulties.

³¹ Ministry of the Interior (2025). "Response from the Ministry of the Interior. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39-Periodic Report submitted by the Secretary General to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) Technical Secretariat of the CIPRAT January 14 - June 30, 2025", p. 3.

³² Origin and area of residence were the characteristics that most frequently led to stigmatization.

³³ For example, anniversaries of the date they were founded or commemoration of the death of representative AG figures.

In Arauca, Chocó, Bolívar, and the Sanquianga region in Nariño, some communities perceived that the AGs increased the imposition of economic contributions³⁴ as a tool to control the population. In addition, they used new collection methods through QR codes and issued "*paz y salvo*" or "*peace and security*" documents.³⁵ These taxes were imposed on bank correspondents, pre-candidates for elected office, and contractors of public and private companies, among others.

The massive forced displacements³⁶ and confinements caused by disputes between AGs continued to generate humanitarian crises due to the high number of victims as was the case in the department of Guaviare and in the regions of Catatumbo and southern Bolívar.³⁷ Despite the efforts to address the emergencies, institutional challenges persisted in terms of human, budgetary, and infrastructure capacity to provide a comprehensive response to the communities affected.

The AGs continued to restrict communities' freedom of movement and limited the entry of institutions. In the departments of Arauca, Guaviare, Meta, Norte de Santander, and the regions of Bajo Cauca and northeast Antioquia, central and northern Cauca, southern Córdoba, the Nariño mountain range, Bajo Putumayo, and San Juan in Chocó, international organizations, and medical brigades were obliged to provide information on the activities to be carried out and request prior authorization from the AGs to enter the territories. This situation limited and hindered the timely delivery of humanitarian aid and institutions' activities.

2.1. Impairment of social leadership³⁸

Social leaders and their families continued to suffer restrictions imposed by AGs on their areas of residence and even in the shelters to which they were forcibly displaced in search of institutional attention and protection.

The impact of changes of command within the AGs has affected the exercise of violence against social leaders to different degrees. In some cases, the effects were intensified, especially against those who acted as mediators between external actors and the civilian population, accompanied peace talks, facilitated humanitarian actions, ran for election to positions in Special Transitory Peace Circumscriptions (CITREP), or filed complaints related to the defense of the environment and the protection of children and adolescents from the risk of being linked to the AGs.

In Bajo Cauca and northeastern Antioquia, southern Bolívar, Cordillera in Caqueta, central, northern and Macizo districts in Cauca, southern Córdoba, Bajo Ariari in Meta, Cordillera in Nariño, and southern Valle del Cauca, the AGs gave speeches presenting themselves as benefactors of the communities.

In the Pacific region of Nariño and Catatumbo, the AGs stigmatized organizations, leaders, and social platforms for alleged links with other groups or the security forces. In addition, they restricted the participation of male and female leaders in community and institutional settings. In Bolívar, environmental leaders were threatened and killed.

In Arauca, Antioquia, Bolívar Cauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, the AGs forced social leaders to attend meetings, deliver

³⁴The Mission considers that the AGs' practice of forcing or extorting the civilian population to make economic contributions, is designed to obtain illicit profit or some kind of benefit.

³⁵ Document prepared by AGs to indicate that a person has no outstanding sanctions or debts with the group.

³⁶ Article 2.2.2.5.1 of Decree 1084 of 2015 defines massive forced displacements as those events involving 10 or more family nuclei or 50 or more persons. Available at: bit.ly/4gk55ir

³⁷ This type of damage also occurred in Arauca, Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Meta, Nariño, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca.

³⁸ The Mission construes social leadership to mean people who carry out social vindication activities, without necessarily occupying or playing any position or role within the communities.

lists and photographs of community activities, verify compliance with their coexistence and economic rules, and participate in the release of kidnapped persons, as well as other obligations. They also interfered in the creation of “coexistence committees” and the election of their members, limiting the organizational autonomy of the communities and contributing to the weakening or loss of traditional leadership.

2.2. Recruitment, use, and abuse of children and adolescents

CIPRAT induced national entities to build comprehensive prevention routes, strengthen protection networks, and engage in prosecution activities in Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca due to the recurrence of risk scenarios for children and adolescents.³⁹

As part of the Territories of Life Schools strategy, the Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use and Abuse of Children and Adolescents, and Sexual Violence against them (CIPRUNNA) targeted educational institutions in Cauca, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca within the framework of the Safe Territory of Life Schools Strategy. In addition, it engaged in territorial dialogues to build a model for strengthening protective environments, advanced in the design of the National Prevention Strategy, and provided technical assistance to the Immediate Action Teams.⁴⁰

The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) continued to implement the Atrapasueños and Mutual Care strategies, as well as the Specialized Care Program for the Restoration of Rights, with which it strengthened protective family and community environments, attended to children and adolescents in humanitarian crises, and sought to guarantee their protection and recognition as subjects of rights.⁴¹

In addition, by implementing Family and Community Strengthening measures, the ICBF assists families and communities as collective subjects of rights, strengthening their ties, agency capacities, and coping strategies, care, and advocacy in their life projects for achieving well-being, repairing the social fabric, generating community care systems, and building peace.

The AGs continue to try and normalize the recruitment of children and adolescents, claiming that they enlist them given the difficulty of guaranteeing the security needed to ensure the observance of their rights in their family, academic, and personal development environments. In Arauca and Chocó and in regions such as Catatumbo and southern Bolívar or municipalities such as Jamundí in Valle del Cauca, the humanitarian crises have increased the risk of recruitment in rural areas.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Caquetá, Chocó, Guaviare, Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca and regions such as southern Bolívar and southern Tolima, the AGs resumed recruitment practices such as the violent abduction of people under 18 years of age from their homes, educational institutions, parks, and roads. These practices included the presence of AG members in classrooms and the use of lists of adolescents over 14 years of age at risk of recruitment. In Arauca, Cauca, Nariño, and Valle

³⁹ Ministry of the Interior (2025). "Response from the Ministry of the Interior. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39-Periodic Report that the Secretary General presents to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS). CIPRAT Technical Secretariat January 14 - June 30, 2025", p. 3

⁴⁰ Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos y Derecho Internacional Humanitario) (2025), "Periodic Report of the Secretary General to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 1-5.

⁴¹ Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF) (2025) "Periodic Report 39 - Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia - Organization of American States (MAPP-OAS). Report on Progress, Achievements, and Results of the ICBF for the period between: January 01 and June 30, 2025"

del Cauca, the AGs disseminated radio messages, QR codes, songs, and games to reach out to this population.

The AGs also offered false job and study opportunities, travel, and money to recruit children and adolescents into their units in the departments of Guaviare, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca and the regions of Catatumbo, southern Córdoba, southern Bolívar, and northern Cauca. Once they were in the military training camps, people under the age of 18 were subjected to cruel treatment, cut off from their families, and forced to work. In the departments of Cauca and Chocó and in the regions of Catatumbo, northern Antioquia, southern Córdoba, and southern Bolívar, victims who tried to escape were killed.

Victims of recruitment were used to hinder the actions of the authorities, attract other children and adolescents through social networks, act as informants, operate drones, set up illegal roadblocks, and confront other AGs and the security forces. In addition, they were exploited for labor in activities associated with extortion, illegal mining, coca leaf collection, and micro-trafficking.

The AGs continued to move recruited persons under 18 years of age from southern Córdoba, Bajo Cauca, and southern Bolívar to Catatumbo; from Caquetá, Putumayo and southern Tolima to Cauca; and from Arauca, Cauca, Meta, and Valle del Cauca to Guaviare. Indigenous children and adolescents from southern Cauca were handed over in exchange for money to other AGs in Meta and Vichada.

In Norte de Santander, some mothers were victims of sexual violence by the AGs to prevent the recruitment of their sons and daughters. In addition, teachers and caregivers of children and adolescents were victims of threats, mobility restrictions, and forced displacement.

2.3. Damage done by Antipersonnel Mines (APM), Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), and Booby Traps

The Office of the Vice-President of the Republic and the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (OCCP) organized the signing of the protocol to incorporate the ethnic approach in humanitarian demining operations in the territory of the Awá people in the Pacific region of Nariño.⁴²

OCCP's Decontaminate Colombia team requested an extension of the deadline for Colombia to comply with its commitments as a State Party to the Ottawa Convention. Implementation of the Operational Plan for Integral Action against Antipersonnel Mines 2026-2030 continued thanks to the activities of seven humanitarian demining organizations in 84 assigned municipalities in which 57 hazardous areas were demarcated. The team also conducted 2,749 Mine Risk Education activities and continued to build the capacity of officials to provide comprehensive assistance to survivors.⁴³

The OCCP reported that 28 civilians and 60 members of the security forces were victims of APM, with Chocó and Nariño being the departments with the highest occurrence of these events.⁴⁴

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Guaviare, Meta, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, the frequent occurrence of events with improvised explosive devices (IEDs) reinforced the civilian population's perception of increased contamination by APM and UXO in

⁴² Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025). "In Tumaco, Nariño, a protocol was signed to carry out humanitarian demining operations in territories of the Awá people." Available at: <https://lc.cx/9vSOnM>

⁴³ Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025) "Response from the Peace Commission Advisor's Office (CCP). Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 1-3.

⁴⁴ Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (July 31, 2025). "Statistics on Comprehensive Assistance to Victims of APM and UXO". Available at: bit.ly/3laYTN3

liberated territories⁴⁵ and in food production and transit areas, as well as in places for the development of cultural activities.

Restrictions in the identification and marking of areas containing explosive devices⁴⁶ continued to limit the implementation of military strategies, the arrival of humanitarian aid, the removal of bodies, and the return of the forcibly displaced population. In addition, the civilian population avoided informing the authorities about the existence of dangerous areas for fear of AG reprisals.

In northern Antioquia, the AGs added chemicals in the preparation of APM that caused more severe burns to the victims. Some booby traps were located in pack animals and everyday objects, including pressure cookers, motor pumps, and gas pipettes.

In Valle del Cauca and regions such as Bajo Cauca, southern Bolívar, and Catatumbo, victims of forced displacement engaged in unsafe behavior such as returning to areas with high APM and UXO contamination, marking dangerous areas, and handling IEDs. In Cauca and Nariño the communities dismantled APM and in some cases asked the AGs to deactivate them.

The entry of humanitarian demining organizations to northern Antioquia, southern Meta, the Cordillera, and the Pacific of Nariño was restricted by AGs threatening to use booby traps. In addition, local authorities continued to claim that they were unaware of the procedures used and persons responsible for treating survivors of IED, which made it difficult to report incidents and care for victims.

3. INITIATIVES, CONVERSATIONS, AND PEACE TALKS (DIÁLOGOS DE PAZ)

3.1. Peace Talks (Mesa de Diálogos de Paz, MDP) between the national government and the General Staff of the following Blocks: Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte, and Raúl Reyes Front (EMBF)

The negotiation model adopted for the Peace Talks (MDP) between the national government and the EMBF made it possible to respond in a timely manner to crisis situations. However, the absence of formal cycles during the semester made it difficult for delegations to make progress in the discussion of the topics included on the agenda.⁴⁷ In addition, the gap between the commitments undertaken by the parties at the regional level and the national government's capacity to implement them limited the materialization of the agreements.

In La Macarena, Meta, the MDP held a special session in which the parties reaffirmed their willingness to advance in the fulfillment of the agreements reached during the previous six cycles and took stock of the immediate implementation agreements aimed at the territorial transformation of the three prioritized zones: Catatumbo; Antioquia and southern Bolívar; and Caquetá, Guaviare, and Meta.

In Norte de Santander, the MDP activated a contingency management commission that led to the signing of the Catatumbo Agreement⁴⁸ and the creation of a Temporary Location Zone (ZUT)⁴⁹ for

⁴⁵ As in the south of Meta or areas cleared by the EXDE group in Baudó and San Juan in Chocó.

⁴⁶ Among the reasons for the limitations in the identification and marking of zones containing explosive devices in dangerous areas are the death or transfer of AG members who knew the location of the IEDs.

⁴⁷ Peace Talks (Mesa de Diálogos de Paz, MDP) between the national government and the General Staff of the following Blocks: Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño; Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte; and Raúl Reyes Front (EMBF). Available at: <https://lc.cx/A6dGJF>

⁴⁸ Peace Talks between the National Government and the Estado Mayor de Bloques y Frente (2025). "Catatumbo Agreement. Available at: <https://lc.cx/3ODF07>

⁴⁹ According to Law 2272 of 2022, the Temporary Location Zones (ZUT) are rural areas where the members of the AGs will be accommodated while they are in the process of laying down their weapons and reincorporation into civilian life.

the 33rd Front of the EMBF. However, the complex security conditions in the territory made it difficult to meet the 45-day deadline established by Presidential Resolution 161 of 2025 for the reorganization of this area and the relocation of AG members.

Discussion regarding the ZUT focused on dissemination of the Catatumbo Agreement. However, the communities noted the need for more information about the agreement itself and its impact on the territory. The continued restrictions of organizational autonomy and the deficiencies in access to information⁵⁰, as well as the incipient inclusion of differential approaches in decision-making, made it harder for the civilian population to identify with and trust the process.

The limited application of the citizen participation protocol⁵¹ continued to prevent community voices from being heard and led to the perception that initiatives derived from the MDP are prioritized over projects promoted by various social sectors. In addition, both communities and local authorities expressed their interest in the MDP entering into commitments on issues such as the search for missing persons and the controlled destruction of explosive devices.

3.1.1. Territorial transformations

In Antioquia and southern Bolívar, the MDP secured financing for the first phases of the *Sembremos Confianza* reforestation project in municipalities⁵² affected by coca leaf cultivation and illegal gold mining. Likewise, at the Summit for Peace in Anorí, Antioquia, it facilitated the coordination of joint productive projects (*proyectos productivos asociativos*) under the responsibility of the Rural Development Agency.

In Caquetá, Guaviare, and Meta, the creation of a Tripartite Commission for Territorial Transformations, composed of delegations from both parties and representatives of campesino communities, made it possible to initiate the preparation of Sustainable Development Plans for the establishment of five Campesino Reserve Zones. In addition, the MDP facilitated the signing of conservation agreements with farming families living in the Tinigua, Cordillera de los Picachos, Sierra de la Macarena, and Serranía de Chiribiquete National Parks.

Under the immediate implementation agreements, the National Land Agency (ANT) gave land titles covering 8,200 hectares to 315 campesinos occupying vacant land belonging to the Nation in the Yari Plains in Caquetá.⁵³

Social leaders living in the prioritized intervention areas in Caquetá, Guaviare, and Meta valued the fact that territorial transformations are one of the central axes of the process. However, they expressed their concern about the continuity of the initiatives, which led to the creation of a parallel body for consultation between the communities and the national government to ensure the implementation of the agreements reached within the framework of the Tripartite Commission, regardless of the status of the MDP.

The termination of the Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect for the Civilian Population between the national government and the EMBF, the dispute between AGs, and the restrictions imposed on the entry of officials into the territory limited the progress and sustainability of the immediately applicable agreements for territorial transformation.

3.1.2. Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect for the Civilian Population

⁵⁰ Although the MDP documents are available on the web page of the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor, their limited circulation in the territory made it difficult for the population to learn about the progress of the process.

⁵¹ The MDP has an Agreement and a Protocol governing participation. Available at: bit.ly/4nixB6p

⁵² In the municipalities of Anorí, Briceño, El Bagre, Itango, Segovia, Valdivia, and Yarumal in Antioquia.

⁵³ The national government pointed out that due to the armed conflict, land titles had not been formalized in the region for 40 years. Available at: bit.ly/41Akbu7

The Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect for the Civilian Population (CFBT) between the national government and the EMBF was valid for six months between October 15, 2024 and April 15, 2025. During this period, the Oversight, Monitoring, and Verification Mechanism (MVMV) met to assess cases, dispute analysis, management of the communication channel, and preventive actions.

The MVMV delivered three management reports to the MDP and reinforced incident prevention activities. The Technical Secretariat of the MVMV, exercised by MAPP/OAS and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, maintained communications between the parties to reduce tensions and manage risks in the territories.

The Bucaramanga regional body and local Mechanism authorities in Tibú and Anorí met continuously. However, other local and regional bodies agreed to by the MDP have still to be installed, which is fundamental to guarantee effective monitoring and verification.

In response to the humanitarian crisis in Catatumbo, the MVMV took steps to prevent harm to the civilian population and incidents between the security forces and the EMBF, reaffirming its commitment to the protection of human rights and security in the territories.

Following the termination of the CFBT and the operation of the Mechanism, the Office of the President of the Republic, through Decree 448 of 2025, ordered the suspension of offensive and special military operations by the National Police against the EMBF from April 18 to May 18, 2025. In addition, it established a Policy Evaluation Team to analyze compliance with that order and to submit recommendations to the President of the Republic, as well as the creation of a communication mechanism to prevent incidents between the parties.⁵⁴

In Guaviare, on April 27, the EMBF ambushed the National Army, which resulted in the death of seven soldiers and the kidnapping of seven others, who were later released to the communities, the Ombudsman's Office, and MAPP/OEA.

3.2. Roundtable for the Co-construction of Territorial Peace in Nariño between the national government and Comuneros del Sur

The Roundtable for the Co-construction of Territorial Peace in Nariño (MDP) between the national government and Comuneros del Sur (CS), focused on the three axes defined in its roadmap.⁵⁵ This methodology favored inter-agency coordination and follow-up, as well as the appointment of persons responsible for compliance with the agreements.

During the sixth and seventh cycle, as well as in special sessions, the parties signed six agreements aimed at safeguarding the dignity of victims, carrying out humanitarian initiatives, measures to de-escalate the conflict, the creation of a ZUT, the reintegration of CS members into civilian life, the strengthening of democracy, the substitution of illicit crops, and the protection of children and adolescents. In addition, they signed three protocols relating to the destruction of war material, the peace talks, and comprehensive action against anti-personnel mines.⁵⁶

In April, the MAPP/OAS witnessed and verified the destruction of 585 materials used in warfare such as anti-personnel mines, mortars, and grenades in Samaniego, Nariño. In addition, it provided

⁵⁴ The political assessment team is comprised of the Ministry of National Defense, the security forces, the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor, and the MDP delegations. For its part, the communication mechanism comprises the Ministry of National Defense, the security forces, the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor, and a representative of the EMBF to the MDP.

⁵⁵ The three axes are: de-escalation of violence, implementation of territorial transformations, and transition to civilian life of the members of Comuneros del Sur.

⁵⁶ The Agreements and Protocols signed by the MDP are available at: <https://acortar.link/ZT8td1>

technical assistance in the design of the protocol for the concentration of Comuneros del Sur members in the ZUT.

Social organizations and community leaders pointed to the lack of participation mechanisms involving a number of sectors, especially women and indigenous communities, in decision-making. For example, the Abades Mujeres Buscadoras publicly requested to be included in the Technical Subcommittee for the Search for Persons Reported Missing.

Despite the communication efforts made by the OCCP -including broadcasting on social networks and dissemination days in the territory-, ethnic authorities and community leaders have stated that the information provided was insufficient for an adequate understanding and adoption of the agreements reached in the MDP.

Among the issues that require further development and clarity are: reparation mechanisms for victims, measures for reintegration into civilian life, the possible application of the Special Indigenous Jurisdiction to members of the armed group, and the active role of the Municipal Peace Council as a multisectoral and representative forum in the construction of proposals for territorial transformation.

In this context, the Mission has contributed to strengthening the capacities of peace councilors in the municipalities of Samaniego and La Llanada, promoting dialogue and consensus building at the territorial level.

3.2.1. Territorial transformations

The national government made progress in the area of territorial transformations through the peace model,⁵⁷ which includes the improvement of tertiary roads and the provision of educational and health centers. Management of the Agromining District for Peace continued with the development of inter-agency coordination forums to establish mining and environmental plans for the territory, the initiation of formalization processes for small-scale mining, and the application of the Re-conversion strategy in which institutions and social leaders explored alternatives for productive reconversion and the reduction of the dependence of the communities on the exploitation of mining deposits.

The District's progress was questioned by communities and authorities in Nariño, who stated that the changes in production methods reflect differences between the vision of economic development promoted by the national government and the reality of the exploitation of mining deposits in the region. In this regard, they warned of the need to modify the Mining Code, especially the definition and legal recognition of existing forms of production in the territory, such as that used by "small-scaled mechanized miners".

3.3. Social and legal conversation forums (ECSJ) in Buenaventura, Quibdó, Medellín, and the Aburrá Valley

The ECSJ between the national government and the urban AGs in Buenaventura, Quibdó, Medellín, and the Aburrá Valley strengthened the mechanisms for dialogue between the parties and agreed on actions aimed at reducing violence and protecting the rights of the population.

In Buenaventura, the national government delegation to the ECSJ held workshops with institutions, leaders, and social organizations to design a community monitoring mechanism for

⁵⁷ The peace model is a planning instrument technically coordinated by the National Planning Department in coordination with the OCCP that incorporates 196 projects and has a budget of approximately \$537,877 million pesos.

reducing violence. Likewise, in collaboration with women leaders in the territory, it developed a proposal to eliminate violence against women, girls, and adolescents.⁵⁸

The urban AGs that are part of the ECSJ ratified the Agreement to Eradicate the Recruitment, Use, and Utilization of Children and Adolescents in Direct and Related Actions of Violence. The Mission also arranged for the Presidential Advisor's Office for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law to train the national government delegation in the prevention of recruitment and protection of persons under 18 years of age.

The ECSJ held social forums on child protection and the role of women as peace-builders, as well as workshops on the culture of peace and non-violence, which led to the development of community protection protocols. In addition, it developed a pedagogical and communicative strategy to foster social support for the urban peace process.⁵⁹

In the ECSJ of Medellín and the Aburrá Valley, AG representatives provided information to the ICBF on places where sexual exploitation of children and adolescents takes place, which made it possible to enhance the protection of this population. In addition, during the meeting "A Pact for Urban Peace", the President of the Republic announced the implementation of a comprehensive protection program for 2,000 children and adolescents under 14 years of age at risk in the Aburrá Valley.⁶⁰

For its part, the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN) initiated the construction of a model of transition to legality for members of urban AGs in Medellín and the Aburrá Valley.

The Forum for Observation and Systematization of Peace-Building Activities (*Espacio de Observación y Sistematización de Acciones de Paz*), which aims to follow up on the commitments of urban AGs related to reducing impacts on the population, was strengthened with the inclusion of new academic institutions and social and humanitarian organizations.

The Promotion Team of the Autonomous Civil Society Committee (*Equipo de Impulso del Comité Autónomo de la Sociedad Civil*) was expanded to include representatives of victims, diverse population, women and youth, among others. Likewise, civil society organizations and academia convened a meeting to share experiences of urban peace processes in Buenaventura, Quibdó, and Medellín in order to bolster learning and cooperation networks between territories.

In Quibdó, the ECSJ did not meet regularly due to changes in the composition of the national government delegation. As a result, the ECSJ did not managed to renew the truce between Los Locos Yam, RPS, and Los Mexicanos that ended in March. Nevertheless, these AGs expressed their willingness to continue contributing to peace.

The actions and territorial disputes with other AGs exacerbated security conditions in the city and intensified impacts on communities and local institutions. The Mission urged the authorities to guarantee protection of the life, integrity, and dignity of the communities, as well as to urgently reactivate the ECSJ.

3.4. Other peace talks and dialogue initiatives

⁵⁸ Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General presents to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", p. 27.

⁵⁹ Ibid, pp. 26-27.

⁶⁰ Ibid, pp. 6-7.

3.4.1. Peace Talks (MDP) between the national government and the National Bolivarian Army Coordinating Committee (CNEB)

The Peace Talks between the national government and the CNEB agreed on the substitution of 30,000 hectares of coca leaf crops in Nariño and Putumayo, as well as the establishment of two Integrated Training and Temporary Location Zones for CNEB members in these departments.⁶¹ In addition, it signed Agreement No. 12 and the Protocol for the delivery, verification, and progressive destruction of approximately 14 tons of war material.⁶²

The Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca, with the support and technical backing of the MAPP/OAS, presented the MDP with a proposal for territorial dialogues with a differential ethnic approach. Within the framework of the MDP, the peasant and ethnic communities that inhabit La Paya National Natural Park (PNN) and the national government agreed to implement environmental and community protection measures, engage in educational activities regarding agrarian projects, peasant reserve zones, and forest reserve zones, and provide institutional support to the indigenous community in the process of expanding the PNN. In addition, the inter-ethnic roundtable was reactivated to address land and social issues in Puerto Leguizamo, Putumayo.

3.4.2. Social-legal Conversation Forum (*Espacio de Conversación Sociojurídica*) (ECSJ) between the national government and the Autodefensas Conquistadores de la Sierra Nevada (ACSN)

As part of efforts to establish the ECSJ between the national government and the ACSN, the delegations strengthened commitments to reduce violence and its effects on children and adolescents.⁶³ In addition, the AG announced the suspension of the imposition of economic contributions by traders, businessmen, and livestock farmers for three months between June 23 and October 23.⁶⁴

The national government recognized seven members of the ACSN General Staff as representatives to the ECSJ, and the Attorney General's Office suspended their arrest warrants for a period of six months within certain boundaries (*con delimitación territorial*).⁶⁵ For its part, the Office of the President of the Republic suspended the extradition of two of the AG representatives, and made it conditional on their effective participation and contributions to the peace processes. The communities voiced their expectations to the ECSJ, especially on issues such as territorial transformation. However, concern persisted regarding the dispute between the AGs and the capacities of the State to protect the territory and the civilian population.

3.4.3. Peace Advocacy by former members of the extinct United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

⁶¹ Peace Talks between the National Government and the National Bolivarian Army Coordinating Committee (2025). "Minutes (*Acta*) No. 2 of May 25, 2025". Available at: <https://acortar.link/n4OcId>

⁶² Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 13-14.

⁶³ Delegations of the National Government and the Autodefensas Conquistadoras de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (2025). "Joint Communiqué No. 1 to public opinion". Available at: <https://lc.cx/3cDCBB>

⁶⁴ Autodefensas Conquistadores de la Sierra Nevada (2025). "Communiqué". Available at: <https://lc.cx/pRm4D2>

⁶⁵ The suspension of arrest warrants applies in Bogotá D.C., in Albania, Dibulla, Distracción, Fonseca, Hatonuevo, Riohacha, and San Juan del Cesar in La Guajira, as well as in Algarrobo, Aracataca, Ciénaga, El Retén, Fundación, Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta, and Zona Bananera in Magdalena.

The Mission continued to support the Peace Advocacy efforts of former members of the extinct AUC.⁶⁶ During this process, some organizers expressed their willingness to help identify assets that could be used to make reparation to victims and to help search for persons reported missing, as well as to participate in the strategy of rapprochement with AGs, among other actions that contribute to peace building with a territorial approach.

This initiative, which was intended to advance towards the achievement of Justice and Peace⁶⁷, was limited by the restrictions that some peace brokers face on access to certain territories where they would implement their work plans. In early June, the peace promoters sent a letter to the President of the Republic announcing that they had suspended the performance of their functions, arguing that the OCCP had failed to fulfill its commitments and requesting direct coordination with the President. This suspension was maintained until the end of the term of their designation as peace brokers.

3.5. Prison monitoring

The Attorney General's Office has strengthened its monitoring work to overcome the unconstitutional state of affairs declared in the prison system, promoting actions to ensure respect for the human rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty. Through Directives 004 and 011 of 2025, the Attorney General's Office issued guidelines to its regional, district, and provincial attorneys regarding the verification of procedural deadlines, the identification of prolonged pre-trial detentions, and the assistance provided to prison and judicial authorities in the adoption of protection measures, prioritizing a focus on social reintegration, dignity, and non-discrimination.

The National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC) issued and disseminated Transitory Directive 04 of 2025, which established the strategy for monitoring human rights and a differential approach to managing information on alleged cases of human rights violations and generating preventive and protective actions. In particular, INPEC's Human Rights Group supported the peace and reconciliation activities carried out inside the prisons.⁶⁸

In addition, INPEC took steps within the framework of the guidelines for re-socialization with a restorative justice approach established by the Ministry of Justice and Law to prevent recidivism and incorporate this approach in the way prisoners are treated.⁶⁹

The conditions of confinement for members of armed groups in the country's prisons continued to make it difficult to safeguard their rights. The failure to provide food at the Cúcuta prison complex in Norte de Santander affected the health of the persons deprived of liberty (PPL) belonging to the EMBF and the ELN. In the Buenaventura prison, in Valle del Cauca, spokespersons for Los Shottas and Los Espartanos⁷⁰ expressed their concern about the humidity and leaks affecting their living conditions.

⁶⁶ The Office of the President of the Republic, through Resolution 453 of 2024, appointed 18 former members of the extinct United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia as peace brokers. This measure was extended for two additional months through Resolution 152 of May 2025.

⁶⁷ "Achievement (*cierre*) of the Justice and Peace process" in Colombia refers to the need to formally conclude this transitional justice model, created through Law 975 of 2005, which was designed to try former members of demobilized paramilitary groups and provide mechanisms of truth, justice, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition to the victims. The law did not contemplate an end-date or a clear mechanism for concluding the special criminal procedure. This situation has led to discussions on the appropriateness of establishing a formal closure, given that more than 20 years have passed since the enactment of the law, and the indefinite prolongation of a transitional process poses legal and institutional challenges. Within this framework, various initiatives have been promoted, including legislative proposals.

⁶⁸ National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (2025). "Response to the request regarding institutional achievements MAPP/OAS Semiannual Report, August 14, 2025", pp.11-14.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁷⁰ Urban armed groups that are part of the Socio-legal Conversation Forum of Buenaventura.

In the prisons of C6mbita in Boyac6 and Jamund6 in Valle del Cauca, some PPL belonging to the EGC continued to express the need to be transferred to prisons close to their relatives' place of residence. In the Pasto prison in Nari6o, the PPLs of Comuneros del Sur went on hunger strike due to measures that made it difficult for their families to enter the prison. The protest was suspended after a meeting with the national government in which agreements were reached to facilitate visits.

In the Barranquilla prison, the PPL who have applied for the Justice and Peace (JyP) process expressed the need to receive legal assistance and to meet with the courts supervising the execution of sentences and security measures to discuss the petitions related to their cases. The MAPP/OAS recommended that the Ombudsman's Office conduct a legal assistance brigade inspection and suggested that the Superior Court of the Judicial District of Barranquilla request a visit by the courts to the J&P ward. In response, the Ombudsman's Office appointed public defenders, and the sentence execution courts visited the prison to monitor prison conditions.

The Mission conducted capacity-building workshops for dialogue and conflict resolution with the PPL of Comuneros del Sur in the Pasto prison, with former members of the extinct AUC in the La Picota prison in Bogot6, and with representatives of urban AGs such as Los Mexicanos, Locos YAM, and RPS in the Quibd6 prison in Choc6.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT AND OTHER POLICIES

4.1. Comprehensive Rural Reform (RR)

The National Agrarian Reform and Rural Development System⁷¹ made progress with the signing of the Pact for Land, Water, Territory, and Life between the national government and social organizations; the appointment of new social representatives in the National Mixed Commission for Campesino Affairs; and the installation of 21 Departmental and 518 Municipal Agrarian Reform Committees.⁷² These bodies promote the exercise of the collective rights of campesinos and address conflicts between social and productive sectors in rural areas.⁷³

The work of the Municipal Agrarian Reform Committees made it possible to identify tensions between approaches to local development and asymmetries between social actors and producers' associations. It also revealed opportunities for enhancing familiarity with the work of the committees (*mejora del proceso de socializaci6n de la instancia*) and strengthening capacities for consultation and social dialogue.

The Territorial Renewal Agency (ART), in its role as a coordinating entity, made progress with the progressive fulfillment of the initiatives of the Territorially Focused Development Programs (PDET). In addition, the following meetings were held: the V National Meeting of Technical Secretariats of the Special Consultation Mechanism, the first session of the SCM in each subregion, as well as the Subregional Meetings of Technical Secretariats of the Municipal Community Roundtables, and the subregional gender meetings. In these forums, gender and ethnic approaches were reinforced, community capacities were strengthened, reconciliation scenarios were promoted, and information was provided on what is being worked on in the process of reviewing and articulating the Action Plans for Regional Transformation. These workshops were attended by women, ethnic

⁷¹ A multisectoral body that coordinates implementation of Point 1 of the Final Peace Agreement on Comprehensive Rural Reform.

⁷² Equivalent to 65% of the country's departments and 46% of its municipalities.

⁷³ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2025). "Response to request for a report on the Ministry's principal advances and achievements in the implementation of Point 1 on Comprehensive Rural Reform of the Final Peace Agreement," pp. 4-5.

authorities, people of sexual and gender diversity, young people, victims of the armed conflict, peace signatories, community members, campesinos, and human rights defenders.⁷⁴

In addition, in the Paramillo National Natural Park, ART strengthened the incorporation of agroecological and ancestral approaches in the implementation of PDET initiatives on productive projects and food security for ethnic communities.

Since the signing of the Final Peace Agreement (AFP), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has definitively awarded 69,655 hectares⁷⁵ equivalent to 2.32% of the target of three million hectares destined for campesinos with no or insufficient land. It has also awarded land titles covering 2,837,607 hectares, or 40.5% of the goal of seven million hectares for the rural population that lacks title to their land.

The National Land Agency (ANT) organized the acquisition of 112,043 hectares and recovered another 108,077 hectares for the Land Fund for Agrarian Reform, established in Point 1.1.1 of the AFP.⁷⁶

The entity recovered national wasteland unduly appropriated by third parties and illegally exploited land owned by the Victims' Reparation Fund or the Special Assets Company (SAE).⁷⁷

The handover of land to peasant organizations and victims of the armed conflict, especially those that had been illegally exploited, constitutes progress in reparation and justice measures. In Cesar, Cordoba, Magdalena, and Meta, the presence of AGs and the persistence of local economic and political interests involving land generated risks for public servants, social leaders, and beneficiary communities

In Catatumbo, the ANT prioritized the allocation of land to victims of forced displacement as a result of the escalation of violence and efforts to award titles for land with illicit crops, after signing eradication agreements with the farmers.

Land-grabbing, restrictions on citizen participation, and the consolidation of areas controlled by the AGs were the greatest challenges for Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI). In Arauca, Bolivar, Cauca, Caqueta, Cordoba, Meta, and Guaviare, the AGs restricted the entry of the entities in charge of implementing the Reform.

In addition, in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolivar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, and Putumayo, communities and local authorities reported difficulties in accessing information related to the implementation of the PDETs, the multipurpose cadastre, and the Rural Property Social Management Plans.

4.2. Strategies for the reduction of illicit crops and developments related to drug trafficking.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ Territorial Renewal Agency (2025). "Institutional Achievements Report, 39th Semiannual Periodic Report", pp. 3-7.

⁷⁵ Additionally, it has provisionally delivered 167,913 hectares, plus 47,170 definitive deliveries pending registration in the Public Instrument Registry (ORIP), among other related actions.

⁷⁶ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2025). "Land Management for Agrarian Reform: Petro Government". Available at: <https://acortar.link/3zPFib>

⁷⁷ The process of recovery or material seizure of land consists of taking physical possession through administrative proceedings and using the police to remove third parties and goods that are irregularly located on the land. In the case of the Fund, these are properties that were delivered for the reparation of victims in connection with the Justice and Peace process. In the case of SAE, these are rural properties subject to forfeiture proceedings related to illegal economies, especially drug trafficking.

⁷⁸ The Mission defines drug-related activities as those associated with planting of illicit crops and their processing for the production, transportation, and marketing of cocaine hydrochloride, which may involve, inter alia, AGs and mafias.

The World Drug Report, published in June of this year by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, stated that in 2023, Colombia accounted for 67% of the world's coca leaf cultivation. It also indicated that the global cocaine production potential in 2023 was 3,708 metric tons, of which the country produced 2,66.⁷⁹

Cocaine paste (*PBC*) marketing continued to revive. The purchase and sale prices did not vary significantly with respect to the second half of 2024.⁸⁰ The price of a kilogram of PBC in Bolívar, Chocó, Guaviare, Nariño, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca ranged between COP\$ 2,100,000 and COP\$ 3,200,000.

The national government announced the reactivation of the Illicit Crop Eradication Program through Land Spraying as a subsidiary measure to voluntary substitution and manual eradication. It also set a goal of 30,000 hectares of coca leaf to be eradicated in 2025.⁸¹ In the first half of the year, it manually eradicated 2,683, a 23% increase compared to the first half of 2024. Between January and June 2025, 487 tons of cocaine hydrochloride were seized, an increase of 10% compared to the same period in 2024.⁸²

The Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use began implementing the *RenHacemos* program in Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo with the aim of eradicating coca leaf crops, substituting income from this economy, and strengthening sustainable production alternatives and their value chains. The program advanced in the targeting of the territories to be intervened, the registration of family nuclei, the development of opportunities for training in the formation of communal associations (*asociatividad*), and the first deliveries of economic resources to some families.⁸³

The MDP between the national government and the CNEB agreed to develop the *Renacemos por la paz y las transformaciones territoriales de Nariño y Putumayo* program for the voluntary substitution of 30,000 hectares of coca leaf.⁸⁴ For their part, the MDP between the national government and CS set the target for illicit crop substitution in Nariño at 5,000 hectares.

The communities and local institutions appreciated the regional approach aimed at the territorial transformation of these substitution initiatives, and shared concerns about the security conditions of the beneficiary families and the public servants responsible for implementation. In addition, they insisted that the financing failures and difficulties faced by the National Program for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes generate distrust in the implementation of the new initiatives.

4.3. Victims' access to their rights

⁷⁹ The World Drug Report 2025 collected data from the Monitoring Report on Territories Cultivating Coca in Colombia published in October 2024 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Available at: <https://lc.cx/8rrbJp> y <https://lc.cx/lkft2n>

⁸⁰ In the second half of 2024, the prices per kilogram of CBP ranged between COP\$ 2,700.00 and COP\$ 3,000,000.

⁸¹ Figure announced in February by the National Police and reaffirmed in April by the Ministry of Justice and Law. Available at: https://lc.cx/85I_37 and <https://lc.cx/8Nb3M>

⁸² The number of hectares of coca leaf manually eradicated in the first half of 2024 was 2,183 and the number of tons of cocaine hydrochloride seized in the first half of 2024 was 441. Ministry of National Defense (2025). "Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). June 2025", pp.43-44.

⁸³ Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, Dirección de Sustitución de Cultivos de Uso Ilícito (2025). "Response to File No. 20252400082342", pp. 1-8.

⁸⁴ The figure corresponds to the overall goal of the program, which will be divided into two phases. The first, projected for 2025, will substitute crops covering 15,000 hectares (7,500 in Nariño and 7,500 in Putumayo). In the second, proposed for 2026, coca crops will be substituted in the same number of hectares with equal proportions in the two departments. Available at: <https://lc.cx/WSACze>

4.3.1. Attention and Comprehensive Reparation to Victims in the midst of the Armed Conflict

The Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement and the Unit for Attention and Comprehensive Reparation to Victims (UARIV) prioritized the implementation of Comprehensive Reparation Measures for Peacebuilding.⁸⁵ They did so through coordination between the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) and the processes of collective reparation, returns and relocations, and land restitution, the promotion of psychosocial rehabilitation measures, and enabling regulations for Law 2421 of 2024 for coordination of the Policy of Attention and Comprehensive Reparation to Victims with the Final Peace Agreement (AFP).⁸⁶

The XII Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law⁸⁷ described the progress made by the UARIV with recognition of the compensation measure for 77.27% of the 7,764,571 victims entitled to reparation. In addition, it highlighted the lack of funds for compensating the growing number of victims.⁸⁸

The Follow-up Commission for the Victims and Land Restitution Law informed the Congress of the Republic that more than 74,000 people were victims of confinement between January and April 2025.⁸⁹ For its part, the Ombudsman's Office reported the forced displacement of more than 64,000 people due to the humanitarian crisis in Catatumbo. However, at the national level only 8% of the victims of forced displacement have been included in the Single Registry of Victims.⁹⁰

The national government issued Decree 525 of 2025 adopting the framework for a humanitarian approach to confinement. In addition, it created the Intersectoral Commission for Confinement which, together with the Territorial Transitional Justice Committees, coordinate between the national government, governors' offices, and mayors' offices, for the care of victims of confinement and evaluation of the institutional response.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca, changes of technical and managerial staff in the entities in charge of attention and comprehensive reparations for victims made it difficult to make decisions and hire logistical operators and personnel, which delayed the payment of compensation and the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Ensuring coordination between the entities responsible for care and comprehensive reparation to victims and those in charge of the implementation of the AFP and the agreements derived from the MDP and the ECSJ poses a challenge for the effective enjoyment of victims' rights to reparation, truth, justice, and guarantees of non-repetition.

In Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca, the communities chose not to denounce recent victimizing acts to the authorities for fear of reprisals from the AGs, thereby hindering institutional efforts to provide care.

The Community Action Organizations (OACs) continued to be victims of the AGs. In particular, women and their families in communities were threatened and pressured to reduce their participation and leadership. In Catatumbo, the Ministry of the Interior convened the Departmental Security

⁸⁵ Point 5.1.3 of the Final Peace Agreement.

⁸⁶ Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2025). "Response to the MAPP-OAS Periodic Report. Main Advances and Achievements of the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit", p.15.

⁸⁷ The Report was presented on August 20, 2025 by the Commission for Follow-up and Monitoring of the Victims and Land Restitution Law, composed of the Attorney General's Office, the Ombudsman's Office, the Comptroller General's Office, and three representatives of the victims. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nk_M4VRXjXc

⁸⁸ Follow-up and Monitoring Commission for the Implementation of Law 1448 of 2011 (2025). "Twelfth Follow-up Report to the Congress of the Republic 2024-2025," p. 377. Available at: <https://acortar.link/zTFnIc>

⁸⁹ *Ibid*, p.116.

⁹⁰ *Ibid*, pp.113-114.

Roundtable with the OACs of Norte de Santander,⁹¹ which identified the risks for community leaders and the difficulties they had participating in the design of strategies to overcome the humanitarian crisis.

4.3.2. Reparations to victims under the Justice and Peace Law

The Justice and Peace rulings ordered the Fund for the Reparation of Victims (FRV) to pay compensation (make reparation) to 56,957 victims of the extinct AUC.⁹² Although the FRV received assets from former members of this AG, only some were sold, which limited the resources available for complying with the orders.⁹³

The Constitutional Court and the Office of the Comptroller for the Justice Sector followed up on compliance with these court orders. For its part, the Judicial Branch addressed this situation in discussions, and the Public Defender's Office continued its work of representing victims before judicial and administrative bodies.

The lack of timely reparations has had a negative impact on elderly victims and those living in precarious conditions. This made it difficult to diminish the vulnerability of their families and undermined trust of the institutions in charge of the process.

The inter-agency agreement between the UARIV and the ANT, designed to expedite the sale of the FRV's assets, can facilitate fulfillment of the judicial orders for compensation if it is executed quickly.

4.3.3. Land restitution

The Land Restitution Unit (URT) made progress in the management of 40 campesino community cases (*ruta colectiva campesina*)⁹⁴ and resolved 80.16% of the total number of requests for registration in the Single Registry of Abandoned and/or Dispossessed Land and Territories (RUPTA)⁹⁵, surpassing the 70% threshold set by the Constitutional Court for overcoming the “unconstitutional state of affairs” regarding forced displacement.⁹⁶

The URT reported that, during the first half of 2025, two land restitution claimants were killed and 106 others threatened.⁹⁷ In addition, in San José del Palmar in Chocó and Jamundí and Buenaventura in Valle del Cauca, the presence of AGs prevented the development of preliminary

⁹¹ In other critical areas for the Community Action Organizations, the Ministry of the Interior did not schedule meetings of the Departmental Security Roundtable due to the lack of response from the governors' offices and the lack of a logistical operator.

⁹² Circuit Criminal Court for Sentence Enforcement for the Justice and Peace Chambers of the National Territory (2025). "Actualización información cumplimiento medidas de reparación ordenadas por las Salas de Justicia y Paz de los Tribunales de Bogotá, Medellín y Barranquilla," (Updated information on compliance with reparation measures ordered by the Justice and Peace Chambers of the Courts in Bogotá, Medellín, and Barranquilla), p.1.

⁹³ Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (2024). "Justice and Peace in Figures Bulletin, November 2024", p.22.

⁹⁴ Land Restitution Unit (2025). "Principal advances, achievements, and results of the Special Administrative Unit for Managing Land Restitution for restoring victims' rights during the peace-building process. Input for the MAPP/OAS report to the OAS Permanent Council", p. 9.

⁹⁵ It is an administrative instrument that provides legal protection for dispossessed or forcibly abandoned properties by prohibiting their sale.

⁹⁶ Land Restitution Unit (2025). "Principal advances, achievements, and results of the Special Administrative Unit for Managing Land Restitution for restoring victims' rights during the peace-building process." Input for the MAPP/OAS report to the OAS Permanent Council", p. 3.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

studies and administrative proceedings for the reestablishment of territorial rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

In the department of Córdoba, and in regions such as Bajo Cauca in Antioquia, northern Cauca, and the Pacific region of Nariño, the communities expressed their concern about the lack of inter-agency coordination to accompany the return of victims to the land restored to them as a result of court orders. This hindered the implementation of productive projects and access to goods and services needed for the exercise of the right to land, especially in collective (community) and ethnic cases.

The AGs continued to grab land in Arauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Guaviare, and Norte de Santander. In this context, the URT carried out educational activities and stepped up the process of receiving applications and its communications strategy on the right to land restitution.⁹⁸

4.3.4. Humanitarian strategies

In Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Guaviare, Huila, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, MAPP/OAS supported institutional and civil society initiatives to promote the signing of minimum humanitarian agreements within the framework of the Peace Talks (MDP) and the Socio-legal Conversation Forums (ECSJ), as well as in connection with humanitarian crises caused by the actions of the AGs.

Civil society partnerships, such as the Humanitarian Coordination Unit, pursued initiatives to follow up on the MDPs and the ECSJs. In addition, they presented proposals for minimum humanitarian agreements to institutions and social organizations, and promoted their adoption to address conflicts.

In Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, the Humanitarian and Peacebuilding Road Map (*Ruta Humanitaria y de Construcción de Paz*) requested compliance with the agreements of the Civic Strike Committee (*Comité de Paro Cívico*) and the Humanitarian Agreement Now (*Acuerdo Humanitario Ya*).⁹⁹ This led to the presentation of a list of petitions to the national and departmental governments regarding the need for institutional attention to the impact of illegal economies and territorial control of the AGs.

In Norte de Santander, the Catatumbo Humanitarian and Peacebuilding Roundtable launched the Regional Humanitarian Dialogue Unit as a transitory mechanism to promote commitments between the AGs and protect the civilian population.

Due to the obstacles for citizen participation in the MDPs and the ECSJs, the initiatives for minimum humanitarian agreements were not included in the working agendas and therefore could not be discussed by the delegations.

4.4. Search for Missing Persons

Since it started operating, the Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (UBPD) has found 240 people alive, carried out 34 acts of reunion with family members, and recovered 3,025 bodies, 535 of which were found in the first half of 2025.¹⁰⁰ In Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, progress was made with the identification and intervention of cemeteries and other places of forensic interest in response to the Regional Search Plans.

⁹⁸ *Idem*.

⁹⁹ The Civic Strike Committee and Humanitarian Agreement Now are social movements that aim to influence the institutional approach to social problems, mainly those related to the continuity of the armed conflict in Buenaventura.

¹⁰⁰ Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (2025). "Response to File #UBPD-2-2025-008094", p. 14.

The UBDP and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) expanded the search area in La Escombrera in Medellín¹⁰¹ and continued with the identification and dignified delivery of bodies to family members. The decision adopted in May by the JEP's Absence of Recognition Chamber¹⁰² conditioned the access of the UBDP and women's organizations to this site of forensic interest, which generated tension between the two entities.

The National Search System (SNB) continued with the diagnosis and formulation of the Comprehensive Public Policy for Attention, Prevention, Search, and Identification of Persons Reported Missing. For its part, the Ministry of Justice and Law engaged in educational activities with women's organizations to promote the appropriation of the Women Seekers Law (*Ley de Mujeres Buscadoras*)¹⁰³ and gather inputs for its enabling regulations.¹⁰⁴

The Roundtable for the Co-Construction of Territorial Peace in Nariño between the national government and the Comuneros del Sur (CS) formed the Technical Subcommission for the Search for Missing Persons and signed Protocol V for conducting humanitarian search operations. Within the framework of Agreement No. 2, the UBDP conducted a training session for 10 members of the CS who will participate in the documentation of cases of persons reported missing in the territory.

In addition, the Samaniego women's search organizations and their families expressed interest in participating in the work of the Subcommission.¹⁰⁵

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolivar, Cauca, Cordoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, the AGs restricted entry by the UBDP. MAPP/OAS supported the UBDP's efforts to identify sites of forensic interest in ethnic territories in Cauca, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca.

The communities recognized the UBDP's efforts to expand its educational strategies and implement the National and Regional Search Plans. However, the perception persisted that the entity's territorial intervention could be more agile.

The search for missing persons continued to face challenges related to the strengthening of institutional coordination in connection with the National Search System (SNB), finalization of the formulation of the Comprehensive Public Search Policy, and work in territories with restrictions imposed by AGs on UBDP access.

4.5. Transitional justice

The Justice and Peace (J&P) chambers of the Bogota and Medellin courts issued two new rulings, bringing the total number of rulings to 82 while Law 975 of 2005 was in force. These decisions represented a step forward for the reparation of victims, the partial definition of the legal situation of former combatants (*postulados*), and more profound analysis of patterns of widespread crime in connection with the armed conflict. However, there is still a need to simplify the procedures required to finish prosecuting all the victimizing events known to J&P.

¹⁰¹ The case of La Escombrera is complicated with respect to the search, exhumation, and identification of persons reported missing in connection with the armed conflict, since it involves burials in a garbage and debris dump. This poses a complex forensic challenge, but also makes it harder for institutions to define the judicial or extrajudicial nature of the search.

¹⁰² Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (2025). "The Search Unit insists that the participation and centrality of the victims in La Escombrera be guaranteed." Available at: <https://acortar.link/nrJLnE>

¹⁰³ Law 2364 of 2024, which recognizes and comprehensively protects the work and rights of women searching for victims of forced disappearance. Available at: <https://acortar.link/KI9g3w>

¹⁰⁴ Ministry of Justice and Law (2025). "Response MJD-EXT25-0051301: Principal advances and achievements of the Ministry during the first half of 2025", p. 2.

¹⁰⁵ Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 39 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", p. 41.

On the other hand, in the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP/SJP), the Chamber for the Recognition of Truth, Responsibility, and Determination of Facts and Conduct completed the investigation stage of cases 01¹⁰⁶ and 03¹⁰⁷ with respect to the sub-cases in which the Determination of Facts and Conduct Orders and concluding resolutions were issued, which were forwarded to the Recognition Section. Likewise, the Section on Failure to Acknowledge the Truth completed its first adversarial transitional justice trial. These advances will allow the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) to hand down its first sentences.

The SJP's Legal Status Definition Chamber (SDSJ) resolved the legal status of 415 of the 7,000 members of the security forces under its jurisdiction. In the Resolutions, the SJP waived criminal prosecution, arguing that the participants did not play a key role in the execution of the widespread murders and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents. The victims expressed their disagreement with these decisions due to the total absence of sanctions and reparation measures, even though the facts were classified by the SDSJ as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The JEP continued to coordinate with the J&P through the Technical Information Exchange Roundtables.¹⁰⁸ In addition, taking as a reference point lessons learned in J&P on differential ethnic and gender approaches, it took steps to move forward with the trial of case 09 on crimes committed against ethnic peoples for which no amnesty could be declared and case 011, which investigates gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive violence.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PEACE

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) reactivated the Participatory Environmental Zoning process in Caquetá and strengthened its coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the implementation of Point 1 of the AFP on Comprehensive Rural Reform. Through Joint Resolution 057 of 2025, they regulated the Campesino Forestry Concessions that aim to facilitate the transition from legal and illegal economies with a high environmental impact to an economy fostering biodiversity and forestry development.

The national government issued Decree 1275 of 2024 recognizing indigenous peoples as environmental authorities in their reserves and, with the issuance of Decree 488 of 2025, regulating the establishment of Indigenous Territorial Entities (ETIs). These norms, which need to be compatible with the ordinary legal system, strengthened indigenous environmental governance and promoted autonomous management of public resources.

For its part, the Constitutional Court, through Ruling T-106 of 2025, ordered the protection of the indigenous authorities at risk from the actions of AGs and the creation of the ETI Macroterritorio de Jaguares de Yuruparí¹⁰⁹, in which approximately 30 indigenous peoples live in an area of roughly eight million hectares, equivalent to 16.5% of the Colombian Amazon.

The signing of conservation agreements between the MADS and campesino communities made it possible to reactivate projects previously suspended due to environmental restrictions, such as the installation of solar panels in the Sierra de La Macarena National Park and the issuance of titles for

¹⁰⁶ Hostage-taking, severe deprivation of liberty, and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP.

¹⁰⁷ Killings and forced disappearances presented by State agents as combat casualties.

¹⁰⁸ This information has helped the SJP construct the Provisional Universe of Facts, analyze and verify widespread criminal patterns, and compare and contrast information.

¹⁰⁹ Constitutional Court (2025). "Judgment T-106 of 2025." Available at: <https://acortar.link/1xdvRe>

the occupation and sustainable campesino use of 2,368 hectares in Forest Reserve Zones under Law 2 of 1959.¹¹⁰

In Caquetá and Guaviare, the beneficiary communities of the Forestry and Biodiversity Development Nuclei warned that this strategy might not be sustainable due to the lack of marketing chains for timber and non-timber products, and of basic infrastructure such as sawmills and roads for the development of a forestry-based economy.

The AGs totally or partially restricted the entrance of environmental institutions to La Paya, Tinigua, Cordillera de los Picachos, Sierra de la Macarena, and Serranía del Chiribiquete National Parks. In the last-mentioned park, an AG promoted the construction of an illegal road that crosses the protected area, endangering biological and water connectivity between the Amazon and the Andes, as well as the physical and cultural survival of the indigenous communities in voluntary isolation that inhabit the area.

The MADS reported that the deforestation figure for 2024 was 107,000 hectares, an increase of 37% over the previous year. According to the entity, 60% of all deforested hectares corresponded to the Amazon and was due to the irregular land grabbing for African palm and coca plantations in the south of Meta, to the restrictions on access to environmental institutions imposed by the AGs, and to the disputes they have triggered in Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo.¹¹¹

5.1. Environmental impacts

In Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, and Nariño, water sources continued to be affected by illegal mining and the dumping of waste from cocaine hydrochloride processing. The communities stated that this situation hindered the development of traditional agricultural activities and generated a growing dependence on illicit economies.

The AGs imposed rules for deforestation in environmentally protected areas in Antioquia, Córdoba, Chocó, Cauca, Guaviare, Nariño, Meta, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, in order to build illegal roads and expand mining, agricultural, and extensive cattle ranching areas. In some cases, they ordered logging in areas near roads to increase visibility and avoid reprisals by institutions and attacks by other AGs.

In Arauca and Norte de Santander, AGs attacks on oil infrastructure caused environmental damage, including, inter alia, contamination of water sources by oil spills and destruction of crops. In the period from January to June 2025, there were 21 attacks against oil pipelines, an increase of 600% compared to the same period in 2024.¹¹²

5.2. Illegal extraction of mineral deposits

The illicit extraction of mineral deposits continued to be one of the sources of financing for the AGs and the backbone of their control over communities and territories. In some cases, this practice replaced drug trafficking due to its higher profit margin and the difficulties with marketing of PBC identified in previous years.

In Cauca, the AGs regulated gold prices and monopolized its marketing. In Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, and Nariño, they forced miners, the owners of the machinery used for extraction, and the mine

¹¹⁰ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2025). "Land Management for Agrarian Reform: Petro Government". Available at: <https://acortar.link/3zPFib>

¹¹¹ Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (2025). "Containment of deforestation in Colombia - Results obtained in 2024". Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17YoyIVq8XA>

¹¹² Ministry of National Defense (2025). "Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). June 2025", p.41.

administrators, to pay sums equivalent to the value of one gram of gold¹¹³ or up to 15% of the mineral extracted during one week.

During the first half of 2025, the security forces intervened 3,383 mines, an increase of 14.3% compared to the same period in 2024.¹¹⁴ In addition, it seized 400 machines¹¹⁵ used for the illicit extraction of mining deposits, a 29% increase compared to the first half of 2024.¹¹⁶ Some communities appreciated the efforts of the authorities, but warned that these actions also affect the economy of families who derive their livelihood from this activity.

The national government has promoted various strategies to discourage the illegal extraction of gold deposits, including the implementation of Districts for Life and Peace.¹¹⁷ However, the impact of these strategies was limited by weak coordination between the different levels of government, regulatory restrictions that are not tailored to territorial realities, and the absence of traceability mechanisms in the gold supply chain.

6. PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR SOCIAL DIALOGUE

In response to the concern of the national government, local authorities, and various citizen participation organizations to improve their capacity to address social conflicts, the Mission developed capacity-building processes for dialogue and to put an end to conflicts. These processes were carried out with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Land Agency, the Agency for Rural Development, the National Learning Service (SENA), local government secretaries, and the Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence (CTPRC).¹¹⁸

These training processes helped bolster institutions' reliance on social dialogue and on talks to address social conflicts rather than resort to the use of security forces in cases of violent protests and de facto actions.

MAPP/OAS supported reactivation and capacity-building for CTPRC operations in Cravo Norte, Puerto Rondón, and Tame in Arauca; El Tambo, Jambaló, Miranda, Suárez, and Toribío in Cauca; Montelíbano and Tierralta in Córdoba; El Retorno in Guaviare; Cumbal and Cumbitara in Nariño; and Convención, El Carmen, El Tarra, Hacarí, Ocaña, San Calixto, and Teorama in Norte de Santander. In La Llanada and Samaniego in Nariño, the Mission strengthened the capacities of the CTPRCs for social dialogue and conflict transformation in view of their possible participation in the MDP between the national government and CS.

The National Council for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence (CNPRC) approved its annual action plan and the Office of the Commissioner for Peace Advisor moved ahead with the

¹¹³ The price per gram of gold in the extraction zones ranged between COP\$ 200,000 and COP\$ 390,000. In large or medium-sized cities the price per gram of gold was as high as COP\$ 550,000.

¹¹⁴ In the January-June 2024 period, 2,959 mines were intervened. Ministry of National Defense (2025). "Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). June 2025", p.57.

¹¹⁵ Refers to backhoe loaders, excavators and bulldozers. In some cases, machinery sent by the municipalities to rural areas for the improvement of tertiary roads was stolen by the AGs and used in the illegal extraction of mineral deposits.

¹¹⁶ The number of machines seized for illegal mineral extraction in the first half of 2024 was 311. Ministry of National Defense (2025). "Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). June 2025", p.59.

¹¹⁷ It is a strategy established in the National Development Plan to socially and environmentally organize regions with a high concentration of illegal mining, promote sustainable economic alternatives, protect the environment, and create opportunities for territorial peace-building talks.

¹¹⁸ The Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence are consultative participatory bodies in which institutions and social sectors promote initiatives for peace-building, reconciliation, and non-stigmatization.

appointments needed to strengthen the CTPRCs. However, budgetary and logistical limitations hindered their ability to operate and generated uncertainty about their sustainability among social leaders and local authorities.

The lack of security guarantees posed an additional challenge for the development of these forums. In Arauca, Cauca, and Norte de Santander, AGs threatened social leaders participating in the CTPRCs. In Catatumbo, security conditions prevented the holding of CTPRC sessions and limited civil society participation. Faced with this situation, the CNPRC held a special meeting and promoted the creation of a Network of Peace Councilors in the territory.

7. WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY AGENDA

The national government, with the support of MAPP/OAS and other international organizations, made progress with expanding the territorial coverage of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 of 2000 (PAN 1325), the installation of the Monitoring and Follow-up Committee for its implementation, and the definition of educational strategies to encourage adoption of the Action Plan.¹¹⁹

In addition, the Congress of the Republic issued Law 2453 of 2025 to prevent and punish violence against women in politics, promote the exercise of their political and electoral rights, and ensure their participation on an equal footing and under equal conditions.

The Technical Roundtable on Political Participation¹²⁰ promoted the implementation of training sessions to strengthen women's participation capacities, and the adoption of institutional strategies to overcome the difficulties that arose in 2022 during the elections of the Special Transitory Peace Circumscriptions (CITREP).¹²¹

Through Resolution 3176 of 2025, the National Registry of Civil Status (RNEC) facilitated the political participation of women and their registration as CITREP candidates, by eliminating the requirement to certify the existence of campesino organizations and women's social organizations before the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Equality and Equity. In addition, the RNEC created 14 additional voting stations in hard-to-reach areas of the 167 municipalities of the CITREP, bringing the total number to 2,067.¹²²

The Government's Highest Authority for Gender Issues arranged contract between the Colombia in Peace Fund and women's organizations for the implementation of productive projects, and allocated resources for the implementation of the AFP gender measures, particularly for rural women. In addition, it incorporated human security measures with a gender perspective in the NAP 1325 Operational Plan.¹²³

In the Bajo Cauca, North and Northeast Antioquia, and Urabá Antioquia subregions, ART held the Subregional Meetings on Gender, Rural Women, and Diversities *for the Construction of Peace*

¹¹⁹ Comprising the Ministries of Equality and Equity, National Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and the Administrative Department of the Office of the President of the Republic, and delegates from women's and feminist organizations, among others. The first session took place on June 5, when the strategic plan, regulations, and work plan for 2025 were approved.

¹²⁰ Composed of the Ministry of the Interior, the Vice-Ministry of Women of the Ministry of Equality and Equity, the Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, the National Planning Department, the Unit for the Care and Comprehensive Reparation of Victims, the National Electoral Council, the National Civil Registry, and the Ombudsman's Office.

¹²¹ Final Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2025). "Response to the MAPP-OAS Periodic Report. Principal Advances and Achievements of the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit", p.6.

¹²² National Civil Status Registration Office' State Civil (2025). "Request regarding Institutional Achievements. Semiannual Report MAPP/OAS", p. 2.

¹²³ Final Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2025). "Response to the MAPP-OAS Periodic Report. Principal Advances and Achievements of the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit", p.8.

from the PDET Territories. These forums enable rural women from the Municipal Community Roundtables and the Special Consultation Mechanisms to influence the review of PDET gender initiatives.¹²⁴

Community Action Bodies, Territorial Victims' Boards, CTPRCs, and the pre-electoral process of the CITREPs continued to face the challenge of overcoming gender stereotypes and discrimination against women, as well as the barriers to their participation and effective advocacy. On the other hand, in the case of the MDPs, women's organizations pointed to obstacles to their participation and the incorporation of the gender perspective.

Violence against women, particularly against their bodies, continues to be a strategy used by AGs to gain and maintain territorial control. In Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca, cases of use, abuse and recruitment of girls and young people persisted, characterized by sexual violence, deception, and the establishment of coercive affective relationships in their involvement with the AGs.

8. BORDER SCENARIOS

The AGs continued to exercise presence and control in border areas of Colombian territory, using them as rearguard areas for the development of illicit economies and evasion of institutional control. In departments such as Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo, the installation of extortion collection points and the promotion of the expansion of coca leaf cultivation and illicit mining were identified.

Authorities in Arauca, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo expressed their concern about the difficulty of investigating the appearance of the bodies of people who were allegedly murdered in foreign territory. In Putumayo, an Ecuadorian criminal gang clashed with a Colombian AG over control of drug trafficking and the illegal extraction of gold deposits in the border area.

On the Colombia-Venezuela border, antipersonnel mine (APM) contamination restricted the movement of the binational Wayúu, Yukpa, and Barí indigenous peoples from one country to another. In addition, two informal bridges on the Colombia-Ecuador border were destroyed by Ecuadorian authorities who argued that they were used for activities related to the illegal extraction of mineral deposits and the imposition of taxes. The destruction of this infrastructure impaired access to education and health services, as well as commercial activities by binational indigenous communities.

In Arauca, Bolívar, Córdoba, Meta, and Norte de Santander, the Venezuelan population continued to be victims of recruitment, sexual violence, forced labor, torture, and kidnapping in connection with the armed conflict. Additionally, in Guaviare and Valle del Cauca, the AGs restricted the mobility of this population and imposed conditions for them to remain in those territories.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 To the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor

10.1.1 In coordination with the Unit for the Care and Comprehensive Reparation of Victims and the Unit for the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, establish the coordination mechanisms for the joint implementation of actions that ensure the effective enjoyment of the rights of victims within the framework of Law 2421 of 2024, the Final Peace Agreement, and the agreements derived from the Peace Talks and the Socio-legal Conversation Forums.

¹²⁴*Ibid.*, pp.18-26.

- 10.1.2 Transfer technical, economic, and logistical resources to guarantee implementation of the action plans of the Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence, the holding of meetings, and the participation of civil society.

Within the framework of peace initiatives, talks, and dialogues:

- 10.1.3 Systematize the information and experiences of the MDPs and the ECSJs to design guidelines to facilitate decision-making by the national government delegations for the advancement of peace processes and initiatives.
- 10.1.4 Design a methodology to follow up on compliance with the agreements reached, especially those related to the reduction of violence and the effective protection of women, children, and adolescents. This tool could include goals and indicators, the identification of responsible parties, and the allocation of resources for its execution.
- 10.1.5 Organize meetings for the exchange of experiences among the delegations of the Socio-legal Conversation Forums of Buenaventura, Quibdó, and Valle de Aburrá to share best practices and lessons learned.
- 10.1.6 Promote training workshops on dialogue and consensus building to strengthen the informed, responsible, and timely participation of actors and forums such as the Territorial Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence Councils in the territorial peace building processes led by the national government, especially in departments such as Nariño.

Recommendation directed specifically to the Colombia Decontamination team

- 10.1.7 Arrange for an increase in the allocation of financial and technical resources to strengthen the operational capacity of the institutions involved in the implementation of the Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines policy.
- 10.1.8 Redouble efforts in the execution of educational strategies with rural and ethnic communities for the adoption of safe behavior in territories where it is not possible to carry out Humanitarian Demining actions.

10.2- To the Ministry of the Interior

- 10.2.1 Accelerate the process of adjusting Resolution 301 of 2024, which regulates the Community Safety Councils.
- 10.2.2 Adopt urgent measures to guarantee the life and autonomous participation of community leaders in areas in which AGs are present and active, especially in those territories where violence against community women persists.

10.3 To the Ministry of National Defense

- 10.3.1 Prioritize the protection of the civilian population and the preventive approach in the design and development of law enforcement strategies with the objective of guaranteeing security in territories that are the object of disputes between armed groups.

10.4 Ministry of Justice and Law

- 10.4.1 Reactivate the inter-agency roundtables to agree on modifications to the Justice and Peace criminal procedure that will allow for more agile sentencing and achieve the prosecution of all victimizing acts and comprehensive reparations to victims.

10.5 To the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

10.5.1 In coordination with the Territorial Renewal Agency and the National Land Agency, unify communication strategies to provide rural communities with information related to the Comprehensive Rural Reform, its progress, and ways to receive the benefits of the Reform. It is recommended that the strategy include a means to respond to questions, suggestions, and complaints from citizens in order to reduce the information gap that rural communities have about the Territorial Agrarian Reform Committees, the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach, and the constitution of campesino and ethnic territories (*territorialidades*).

10.6 To the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

10.6.1 Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Mines and Energy, regulate supply chain traceability mechanisms for economic activities with a high environmental impact that prohibit the marketing of products from illegal activities in armed conflict zones, especially mining and extensive cattle ranching in environmentally protected areas. It is recommended that the mechanisms contemplate the interoperability of national and international information systems, scenarios for citizen participation, and coordination with local authorities, transition periods to facilitate adjustments in the respective productive activities, and follow-up tools.

10.7 To the Ministry of Equality and Equity

10.7.1 Expand the list of actors involved, as well as the frequency and places where educational activities are being conducted in order to promote social acceptance of the National Action Plan envisaged in Resolution 1325 of 2000. It is advisable to involve women and women's organizations that participated in the meetings held to devise the Plan.

10.8 To the Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

As the Technical Secretariat for the Intersectoral Committee for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, Abuse, and Sexual Violence Against Children Including Adolescents.

10.8.1 Continue implementing models to strengthen protective environments for children and adolescents in the family, personal, and educational spheres, with emphasis on violence prevention and support for caregiver networks.

10.8.2 Continue directing the efforts of local authorities towards strengthening the Immediate Action Teams, with emphasis on the development of their operational, budgetary, and technical capacity.

10.9 To the Missing Persons Search Unit

10.9.1 In coordination with the entities of the National Search System, accelerate the formulation and implementation of the Comprehensive Public Policy for Care, Prevention, Search, and Identification of Persons Deemed to be Missing, including the consolidation of mechanisms for its validation, adoption, and implementation.

10.10 To the Illicit Crop Substitution Directorate

10.10.1 Continue strengthening inter-agency coordination to periodically evaluate the security conditions in the territories subject to illicit crop substitution, in order to prevent risk situations for the beneficiary population.

10.10.2 Follow up on the schedules and commitments agreed with the communities to guarantee the availability of resources and make decisions on possible adjustments contributing to confidence in the process.

10.11 To the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute

10.11.1 Within the framework of the human rights monitoring strategy and implementation of the restorative justice approach, provide opportunities for listening to (*espacios de escucha*) persons deprived of liberty related to armed groups. The goal here is to propose preventive and protective actions to guarantee their rights and improve their conditions of confinement to enable them to contribute to peace building.

10.12 To the Victims Assistance and Comprehensive Reparation Unit

10.12.1 Establish clear and efficient guidelines that allow the Victims' Reparation Fund to dispose of the assets under its administration, in order to ensure swift and effective compliance with the sentences issued by the Justice and Peace courts in matters involving reparation.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

ACSN - Conquistadores de la Sierra Nevada Self-Defense Forces

AEI - Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)

AFP - Final Peace Agreement

(a)EGC - self-styled Gaitanista Army of Colombia.

AICMA - Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines.

ANT- National Land Agency

ART- Territorial Renewal Agency

AUC - United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia.

AUN - United Self-Defense Forces of Nariño.

CFBT - Bilateral and Temporary Ceasefire with Respect for the Civilian Population.

CIPRAT - Intersectoral Committee for a Rapid Response to Early Warnings.

CITREP - Special Transitory Peace Circumscriptions.

CIPRUNNA - Intersectoral Committee to Prevent the Recruitment, Use, Abuse, and Sexual Violence Against Children Including Adolescents

CNEB - National Coordinator of the Bolivarian Army.

CNPRC- National Council for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence.

COP - Colombian pesos.

CS - Comuneros del Sur.

CTPRC- Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence.

IHL- International Humanitarian Law

ECSJ - Social and legal conversation forums

EMBF - General Staff of the Blocks Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte, and Frente Comandante Raúl Reyes.

EMC - Central General Staff of the FARC-EP

ELN– National Liberation Army

ITE- Indigenous Territorial Entities

FGN- Attorney General's Office

FRV- Fund for the Reparation of Victims

AG - Armed Groups

INPEC – National Penitentiary and Prison Institute

JEP – Special Jurisdiction for Peace

JyP – Justice and Peace Law

MADS- Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

MAP– Antipersonnel Mines

MAPP/OAS– Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia of the Organization of American States

MDP- (Roundtable) Peace Talks

MSE- Unexploded Ordnance

MUSE– Unexploded Ordnance

MVMV– Oversight, Monitoring, and Verification Mechanism

OAC - Community Action Organizations

OCCP– Office of the Peace Commission Advisor

OAS - Organization of American States

PAN 1325– National Action Plan of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of the year 2000

PATR - Action Plans for Regional Transformation

PBC– Cocaine Paste

PCN - Black Communities Process

PDET– Development Programs with a Territorial Approach

PNIS– Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops

PNN– National Natural Parks

PPI - Comprehensive Public Policy for Assistance, Prevention, Search, and Identification of Persons Deemed to be Missing due to Armed Conflict

PPL– Persons Deprived of Liberty

PTT - Territorial Transformation Plans.

RENEC- National Registrar's Office (Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil)

RRI - Comprehensive Rural Reform

SDSJ- Chamber for the Definition of Legal Situations of the JEP

GS/OAS - General Secretariat of the Organization of American States

SM - Second Marquetalia

SNB - National Search System.

SRC - Groups Eligible for Collective Reparation

TECAM - Territorios Campesinos Agroalimentarios

TE– Booby Traps

UARIV– Unit for the Care and Integral Reparation of Victims

UBPD - Unit for the Search for Missing Persons

UNP - National Protection Unit.

URT– Land Restitution Unit

ZRC– Campesino Reserve Zones.

ZRF– Forest Reserve Zones.

ZUT- Temporary Location Zones.