

40TH OAS

Mision to Support the Peace Process in Colombia

PERIODIC REPORT



5 HIGHLIGHTS

40TH PERIODIC REPORT

MAPP/OAS

During the second half of 2025, the MAPP/OAS traveled across the country to accompany local communities and authorities. Over this period, the Mission conducted 967 missions in 272 populated centers—ranging from municipal seats to rural areas, indigenous reserves, and community councils—spanning 169 municipalities in 20 departments.

This effort represented over 260,000 kilometers traveled by land and 3,050 kilometers by river to monitor territories and listen to communities, translating into 14 specific recommendations addressed to 6 state institutions. [See page 27.](#)



1. Progress in peace initiatives, talks, and dialogues

During the second half of 2025, the Peace Dialogue Tables and Social-Legal Conversation Spaces made progress in the definition and implementation of agreements and commitments aimed at territorial transformation, violence reduction, and the protection of human rights, particularly those of children and adolescents.

The Colombian Government maintained dialogues with the self-identified Gaitanista Army of Colombia (Ejército Gaitanista de Colombia - EGC), the General Staff of Blocks and Fronts (Estado Mayor de los Bloques y Frente - EMBF), the Commoners of the South (Comuneros del Sur - CS), and the National Coordinator of the Bolivarian Army (Coordinadora Nacional Ejército Bolivariano - CNEB), focusing on illicit crop substitution and the establishment of Temporary Location Zones (ZUT).

Challenges persist regarding the monitoring and verification of commitments, inter-institutional coordination, and the definition of a legal framework for the reintegration of members of armed groups into society. It is clear that community participation must be strengthened through guarantees for autonomous and secure representation to consolidate trust and promote public oversight

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2. Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement

Progress was observed in the Comprehensive Rural Reform component, including land access and formalization, the establishment of seven peasant reserves, and a 10-year extension for the implementation of Territorially-Focused Development Plans (Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial - PDET).

The Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (Dirección de Sustitución de Cultivos de Uso Ilícito - DSCI) advanced the implementation of the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (Programa Nacional Integral de Sustitución de Cultivos de Uso Ilícito - PNIS) and the “Renhacemos” program, delivering productive projects and strengthening local economies through Supplier Banks.

The National Search System made progress in formulating its public policy alongside community appropriation of its mechanisms, although territorial coordination challenges remain. The Search Unit for Missing Persons (Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas Dadas por Desaparecidas - UBPD) reported that, of the total number of bodies recovered since it

began operations, 22% were found during the second half of 2025.

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz - JEP) issued restorative sentences in Case 01, concerning hostage-taking, severe deprivation of liberty, and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP, as well as in Case 03, regarding murders and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by state agents. These rulings imposed specific freedom-depriving sanctions for eight years—the maximum term allowed under the JEP—as well as the performance of Tasks, Works, and Activities with a Reparative and Restorative Content (Trabajos Obras y Actividades con contenido Reparador y Restaurador - TOAR).

However, there are still limitations in institutional coordination, security restrictions imposed by armed groups, low-impact perceptions in the territories, and difficulties in accessing information related to compliance with the Final Peace Agreement commitments.

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3. Attacks against the civilian population

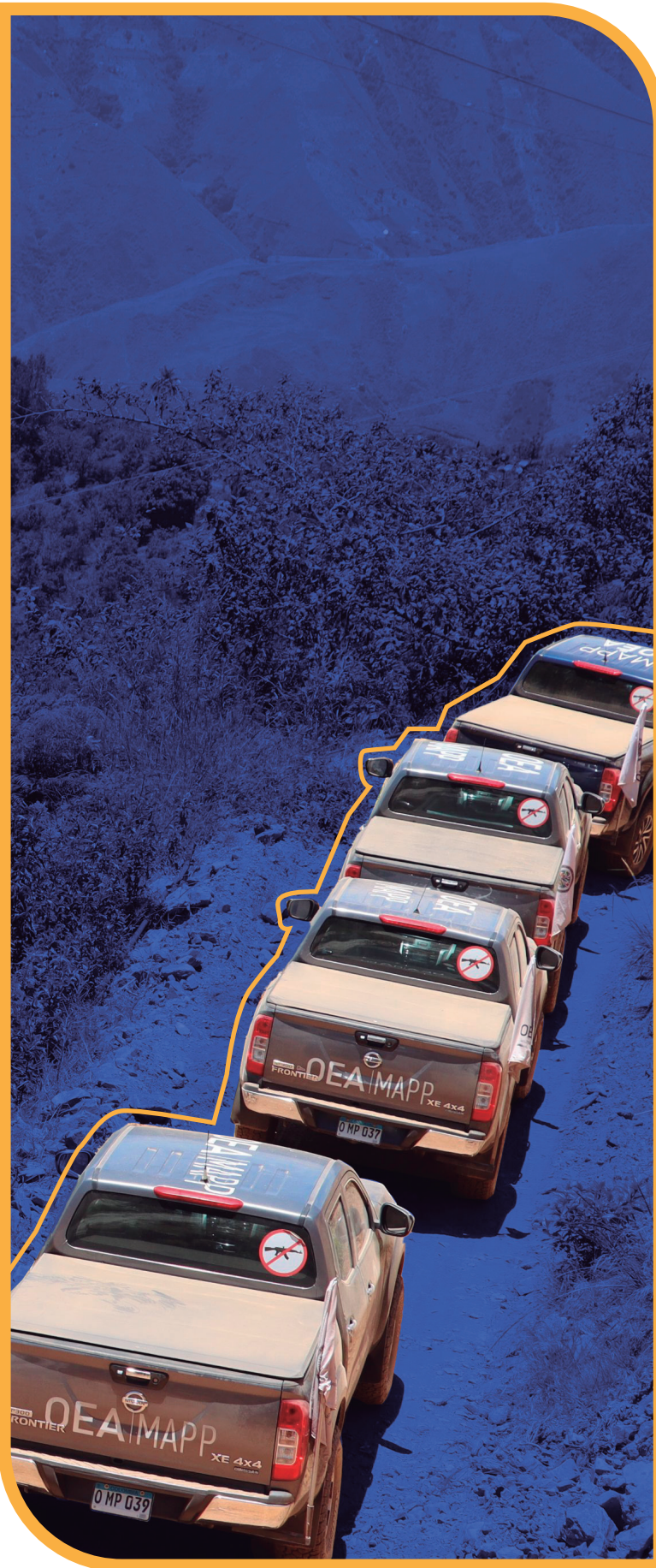
Forced displacements, confinements, and armed strikes persisted in several regions, disrupting access to basic services, food security, and livelihoods. These dynamics impacted the mental health of communities, particularly women, children, and adolescents.

The recruitment of children and adolescents continued, with victims being relocated to prevent their release and obstruct recovery efforts by their families and communities. Recruited girls and adolescents were forced by armed groups to enter into romantic relationships with members, subjecting them to sexual violence, exploitation, and forced domestic labor such as cooking, cleaning, and washing uniforms.

Armed groups maintained social control through mobility restrictions, illegal checkpoints, and surveillance using cameras and drones. The presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and drone attacks increased the risks of unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, limiting community, commercial, and agricultural activities, while hindering the exercise of fundamental rights such as healthcare and education.

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4. Election-related violence against social leaders

Armed groups limited the autonomy of social leaders, conditioned their public participation, and forced them to relay orders to their communities.

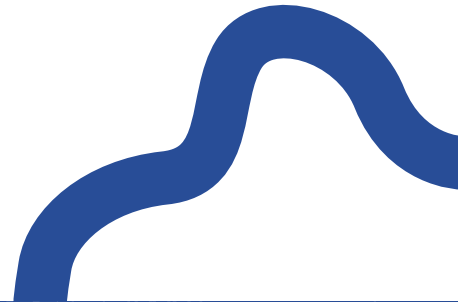
Leaders involved in electoral processes, particularly within the Special Transitional Electoral Districts for Peace (Circunscripciones Transitorias Especiales de Paz - CITREP), were subjected to threats, displacement, and restrictions in several departments. However, local platforms and social organizations continued to influence peace agendas and promote dialogue.

The Technical Committee for Political Participation carried out educational actions targeting more than 200 women, including female leaders and campaign teams, to encourage their candidacies for CITREP. The lack of regulations on protection measures and funding, though, limited their candidacies.

In turn, the National Council for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence, alongside the Ministry of the Interior, began implementing the National Political Pact within the Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence (Consejos Territoriales de Paz, Reconciliación y Convivencia - CTPRC). These scenarios enabled civil society participation in matters related to ending the conflict and eliminating violence from political life.

During the reporting period, the MAPP/OAS, together with the Ombudsman's Office, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia, and other international organizations, continued to promote the Commitment to a Free and Peaceful Electoral Process, an initiative bringing political, social, and institutional actors together to eradicate political violence and foster democratic dialogue.

See pages 19 and 24.





5. Humanitarian strategies

Restrictions imposed by armed groups constrained humanitarian response, hindering relief efforts in scenarios of mass victimization. The intensification of the conflict revealed weak institutional responses in activating protection pathways, as well as coordination flaws among entities within the National System for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation for Victims. Within this context, the MAPP/OAS accompanied actions to facilitate emergency response and strengthen institutional coordination.

The MAPP/OAS supported Humanitarian Missions in Cauca, Arauca, and Catatumbo, providing healthcare assistance and distributing food and hygiene kits to displaced persons in different regions, maintaining these efforts throughout the year.

The MAPP/OAS facilitated the release of 54 kidnapped individuals and the recovery of 16 bodies within the framework of the conflict.

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See the full report at www.mapp-oea.org

