

PERMANENT COUNCIL



OEA/Ser.G
CP/doc.6215/26
22 May 2026
Original: Spanish/English

FORTIETH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT
COUNCIL ON THE MISSION TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

[Report - MAPP/OAS](#)

FORTIETH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ON THE MISSION TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN COLOMBIA

The following report is submitted 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 Mission¹ to Support the Peace Process in Colombia, hereinafter (MAPP/OAS or the Mission).

The information² encompasses the findings obtained between July 1 and December 31, 2025, a period during which 967 field missions were conducted in 272 population centers in 169 municipalities in 20 departments of the country. These population centers included municipal capitals, administrative districts known as “*veredas*”, indigenous reserves, and community councils. During this period, MAPP/OAS teams traveled 260.210 kilometers by land and 3,050 kilometers by river.

The OAS General Secretariat (OAS/GS) wishes to acknowledge and express its gratitude for the political and financial support provided by the member states and observer states that make up the Basket Fund (*Fondo Canasta*)—Canada, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom — whose contributions make it possible to carry out the mandate of the MAPP/OAS. 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.

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The MAPP/OAS has reached its fortieth report, a milestone that reflects the evolution of peacebuilding in Colombia and of the Mission itself. Each report represents a process grounded in effective mechanisms for monitoring, support, technical assistance, and capacity-building, implemented through 16 offices and mobile teams. The help received reflects hemispheric solidarity with Colombia, manifested through the work and backing of the MAPP/OAS.

Over the past 22 years, the OAS has accompanied peace initiatives with its permanent presence in the territories most affected by the armed conflict. This track record has led to the accumulation of knowledge that positions the Mission as a useful and relevant actor in peacebuilding. The Colombian government’s constant confidence in the technical and political independence of the MAPP/OAS led it to request that the Mission participate with varying forms and levels of support in all current peace initiatives, talks, and dialogues, in four of which it has been the only international organization involved.

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1. The mandate has been expanded and extended nine times, most recently on May 30, 2024, when the duration of the Mission was extended until January 24, 2027.
 2. This report uses general categories—such as the civilian population, communities, public servants, members of armed groups, and community leaders—to make it easier to read. These terms include women and men, members of ethnic communities, people of diverse sexual orientations, and people with disabilities, in recognition of the need for differentiated approaches and the cross-cutting nature of these issues when it comes to understanding and serving these populations.
 3. Through this mechanism, countries commission professionals of their own nationality to perform functions in the MAPP/OAS for a given period of time.

Throughout 2025, the armed conflict continued, including attacks on community leaders and civilians, as well as other serious humanitarian impacts resulting from disputes between armed groups (AGs). In this —also highly polarized— context, the Mission is monitoring security challenges related to the conduct of the elections and voter turnout in the 16 Special Transitory Peace Constituencies (CITREP).⁴ In addition, it is one of the organizers of initiatives such as the Commitment to a Free and Peaceful⁵ Electoral Process, which brings together political, social, and institutional actors to eradicate political violence and promote democratic dialogue.

In that context, the AGs restricted the activities of community leaders and forced them to convene meetings and relay the orders that the groups imposed on the communities. Similarly, they prevented leaders who had been forcibly displaced from returning. The pressure exerted as a strategy for achieving territorial controlled community leaders to abandon their roles and prevented them from carrying out their political activities during the election cycle, particularly those related to the CITREP elections.

In addition, the civilian population continued to fall victim to the actions of armed groups, facing cases of kidnapping used as a means of pressure to extort payments; restrictions on movement with specific curfew hours; requirements to present identification cards and entry permits for third parties entering the territories; and threats and coercion aimed at hindering the work of law enforcement agencies. This led to restricted access to basic education and health services; food shortages and the loss of property; and a decline in mental health, particularly among children and adolescents, with an increase in episodes of anxiety, insomnia, and constant fear.

The AGs increased their use of drones to conduct surveillance and attack law enforcement and other armed groups by dropping explosive devices. This practice created new risks for the civilian population due to the contamination of roads, homes, and schools with unexploded ordnance (UXO). It also led to lockdowns and curtailed community, commercial, and agricultural activities.

The Mission monitored the continued recruitment of individuals under the age of 18. Armed groups transport recruited children and adolescents to other regions to prevent their demobilization and make it difficult for their families and communities to reunite with them. These groups exploit situations of socioeconomic vulnerability, lack of schooling, violence, and family disintegration to lure children and adolescents with deceptive promises such as alleged job opportunities, financial remuneration, and improvements in their quality of life. In response to this situation, the national government pursued strategies and campaigns aimed at prevention, strengthening protective environments, and restoring victims' rights.

Through its support and technical assistance at the Peace Dialogue Roundtables (MDP) and the Social and Legal Conversation Forums (ECSJ), the Mission identified both progress and challenges in the peace policy. With regard to the first point, the signing of commitments and agreements was expedited with respect to the reduction of violence and the protection of the population's rights, the development of programs to replace illicit crops, and respect for the 2026 electoral cycle. It also

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4. The Special Transitory Peace Constituencies are a form of political representation created pursuant to point 2.3.6 of the Final Peace Agreement. They support social and ethnic organizations, especially victims of the conflict and women who inhabit the territories hardest hit by the armed conflict. Available at: <https://n9.cl/trqh0>
 5. Commitment proposed in June 2025 by the Ombudsman's Office, the Delegation for Church-State Relations of the Episcopal Conference, the MAPP/OAS, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia, and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.

monitored the process of establishing Temporary Location Zones (ZUT), which will facilitate the gathering together, and transition to civilian life, of members of four armed groups with which the national government is engaged in peace talks.

The Mission identified challenges regarding effective institutional coordination between national agencies and local authorities, the allocation of financial resources to implement the MDP agreements and the commitments of the ECSJ, as well as the development of methodologies for public education and civilian participation. Added to this is the need to establish mechanisms for monitoring and verifying commitments, which would help build trust and strengthen public oversight of these processes.

In light of these challenges, the OAS General Secretariat reiterates the importance of dialogue as a key means of consolidating peace in collaboration with communities and institutions, building bridges between them and the international community. It also calls on the parties to the peace talks and negotiations to honor the commitments they have made, so that these commitments translate into concrete actions to de-escalate violence and advance the territorial reforms needed for peace.

Furthermore, the OAS General Secretariat acknowledges the support and trust placed by the Colombian government in the work carried out by the Mission over the past 22 years and invites Colombian institutions to adopt the recommendations made by the OAS Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Peace Agreement (MAPP/OAS) as part of its efforts to support peace policies. It is essential that the Mission maintain its high level of operational capacity in supporting communities and the Colombian government in their efforts to implement comprehensive responses to the challenges of peacebuilding. Thus, it hopes to continue providing valuable and strategic input to future efforts aimed at achieving comprehensive peace in Colombia.

The Organization of American States is making the MAPP/OAS model available to the Hemisphere; this model draws on past experiences to guide current decisions and highlights cooperation as a valuable contribution to strengthening democracy, human rights, security, and sustainable development. Accordingly, the OAS General Secretariat extends its gratitude to the countries that make up the MAPP/OAS Basket Fund and to its strategic partners, who contribute both politically and financially to its operations, and calls on other OAS member states and permanent observers to join the collective peacebuilding efforts in Colombia.

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

The Peace Dialogue Roundtables (MDP) and the Social and Legal Conversation Forums (ECSJ) made progress in defining and implementing agreements and commitments aimed at territorial transformation, reducing violence, and protecting the rights of the population, particularly those of children and adolescents.

Peace talks and negotiations between the national government and the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia (Ejército Gaitanista de Colombia, EGC), the General Staff of the Blocs and Front (EMBF), Comuneros del Sur (CS), and the National Coordinating Committee of the Bolivarian Army (CNEB), continued efforts to develop illicit crop substitution programs and establish Temporary Location Zones (ZUT).

The national government faces the challenge of adopting mechanisms to monitor and verify the commitments set forth in the MDPs and ECSJs; strengthening effective coordination among entities and authorities at the national, departmental, and local levels; establishing a legal framework to

facilitate the transition to legality for members of the AGs; and ensuring that electoral processes are free from pressure and coercion.

When it comes to community participation, it is necessary to create effective spaces that ensure the autonomous and secure representation of diverse social sectors, with the aim of strengthening trust, social ownership, and citizen oversight in these processes.

2.1. Social and Legal Conversation Forum (*Espacio de Conversación Sociojurídica*) (ECSJ) between the national government and the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia (Ejército Gaitanista de Colombia, EGC)

In September, the national government and the EGC began talks on the demobilization process for the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia (a)EGC and on building peace with the people in the territories.⁶

As a result of the first working session, the parties issued a statement outlining pilot initiatives in five priority municipalities, with the aim of building community trust in the process. These actions are aimed at ensuring respect for the rights of the population, particularly children and adolescents; addressing environmental and migration issues; implementing a pilot educational program for the substitution of illicit crops; and ensuring the permanent presence of the judiciary in priority areas.⁷

To carry out the pilot initiatives, the ECSJ identified an area comprising Mutatá in Antioquia, and Acandí, Nuevo Belén de Bajirá, Riosucio, and Unguía in Chocó, where Municipal Working Groups (GTMs) were established with the participation of the community and local, regional, and ethnic authorities.

The EGC made a national commitment to respect electoral processes, not to interfere with the Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines, and to ensure that its members comply with the principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

In December, the parties, together with the group of mediating countries—Qatar, Spain, Norway, and Switzerland—and accompanied by the MAPP/OAS and the Office of the Attorney General of Colombia in an observer capacity, held the second working session in Doha, Qatar. As a result, they signed a document outlining peace commitments⁸, in which they expanded the scope of the pilot initiatives at the municipal level to include Cáceres, El Bagre, and Nechí in Antioquia; El Carmen de Bolívar and San Jacinto in Bolívar; and Ayapel, Montelíbano, Puerto Libertador, San José de Uré, and Tierralta in Córdoba.

In addition, the ECSJ approved the creation of three ZUTs in Tierralta, Córdoba; Nuevo Belén de Bajirá; and Unguía, Chocó, with a view to gradually bringing together members of the (a)EGC and

6. This ECSJ was formally established by Presidential Resolution 257 of 2024. Available at: <https://n9.cl/0pnuc>

7. ECSJ between the National Government and the (a) EGC (2025). “Declaration on the Process for the demobilization process for the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia (a)EGC and on building peace with the people in the territories.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/y2zrmg>

8. Office of the President of the Republic (2025). “From Qatar, the Colombian government and the (a)EGC announce new commitments to the demobilization of the armed group and peace with the people in the territories.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/j9ul2>

facilitating its demobilization process. For its part, the national government established regulations for these areas through Presidential Resolution 471 of 2025.⁹

Similarly, the parties committed to working with the MAPP/OAS to carry out humanitarian initiatives aimed at assessing the health and prison conditions of members of the (a)EGC who are being held in detention facilities both within the country and abroad.

With the aim of preventing incidents and identifying events that could constitute potential violations of the Doha Declaration and Peace Commitments, a Tripartite Mechanism for Follow-up, Monitoring, and Verification (MTSMV) was established, comprising delegates from the national government, the (a)EGC, and the MAPP/OAS.

During this period, the MAPP/OAS, at the request of the parties, supported the establishment of five GTMs and provided technical assistance in developing the operational tools needed for the functioning of the MTSMV and the creation of the ZUT.

This ECSJ faces challenges related to the allocation of financial resources to fulfill its commitments, the development of methodologies for education and civil society engagement, as well as for the operation of the GTMs and the MTSMV.

2.2. Peace Dialogue Roundtables (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 the Raúl Reyes Front (EMBF)

Delegations from the national government and the EMBF held the seventh round of the MDP, during which they signed agreements on de-escalating the conflict; land and territorial transformation; the environment, the bioeconomy, and the revitalization of the Amazon rainforest; the reactivation of the Joint Legal Commission; peace-building measures; and electoral guarantees.¹⁰

The AG pledged not to recruit anyone under the age of 18 or to interfere in the 2026 elections. The parties also agreed to establish a technical commission on lands and territories, implement measures for environmental protection, and carry out the gradual substitution of illicit crops in National Natural Parks.

The Joint Legal Commission agreed to update the census of imprisoned members of the EMBF, to initiate a project to improve their prison conditions, and to undertake other humanitarian measures aimed at improving the conditions of detention for this population.

The national government restructured its delegation¹¹ and made progress in building trust and strengthening communication. These changes strengthened coordination between the MDP and national-level institutions to ensure compliance with the agreements for immediate implementation in

9. Office of the President of the Republic (2025). “Presidential Resolution 471 of 2025 establishing Temporary Location Zones within the framework of the Social and Legal Conversation Forum authorized by Resolution 257 of 2024, and other provisions.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/a6ejrk>

10. MDP between the National Government and the *EMBF* (2025). “Declaration of the 7th Cycle, Campo Hermoso.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/cjmub>

11. Office of the President of the Republic (2025). “Resolution 320 of September 16, 2025.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/1yi5l>

the three priority areas,¹² enhance the credibility of the process, and stabilize the working dynamics of the MDP.

The MDP agreed to promote the creation of Food Protection and Production Zones¹³ in priority areas, as well as an environmental and agricultural fund focusing on restoration, bioeconomy, and sustainable production projects. In addition, the government delegation coordinated with the National Natural Parks (PNN) to begin identifying settlements of rural communities in the northwestern part of the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park.¹⁴

In La Macarena, Meta, the Inter-Agency Committee for the Promotion of Campesino Reserve Zones made progress in drafting the Sustainable Development Plans required for the establishment of the Losada–Yarí, Agrocafre–Río Cafre, and Guayabero Peasant Reserve Zones, as agreed upon at the MDP.

Environmental authorities have warned of increased deforestation and the construction of illegal roads within the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park by AGs, which are making it more difficult to comply with the environmental commitments undertaken during the MDP.

Communities, social leaders, and local authorities reported limited progress in implementation and difficulties in accessing information about the funding and scope of the agreed-upon initiatives.

The national government faces the challenge of ensuring a permanent institutional presence and secure conditions, as well as allocating specific budgets to ensure the effective implementation of the agreements and their sustainability.

2.3 Roundtable for the Co-construction of Territorial Peace in Nariño (MDP) between the National Government and Comuneros del Sur (Southern Community Members)(CS)

The MDP between the national government and CS made progress in developing protocols and taking steps as part of the prior consultation process with indigenous communities regarding the establishment of the Temporary Location Zone (ZUT) in the Gran Mallama Reservation.¹⁵

The subcommittees established by the Roundtable strengthened coordination among agencies regarding the implementation of agreements and resolved operational challenges. Standardizing these work processes ensures that all initiatives move forward with equivalent levels of technical and institutional coordination.

Within the framework of the Technical Subcommittee on the Search for Missing Persons (*Subcomisión Técnica de Búsqueda de Personas Dadas por Desaparecidas*),¹⁶ the Unit for the Search

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12. Immediate implementation agreements are commitments that are implemented during the dialogue process, rather than as a result of it. The priority areas are: Catatumbo; Antioquia and southern Bolívar; and Caquetá, Guaviare, and Meta.
 13. These are land-use planning designations within the agricultural frontier aimed at protecting food production to ensure food security.
 14. MDP between the National Government and the *EMBF* (2025). “7th Cycle, Agreement No. 2 on the Environment, the Bioeconomy, and Revitalization of the Amazon Rainforest” Available at: <https://n9.cl/tbzzi>
 15. MDP between the National Government and the CS (2025). “Agreement No. 8: “Establishment of the Temporary Zone for the Co-construction of Territorial Peace in the Municipality of Mallama.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/bfgry>
 16. MDP between the National Government and the CS (2024). “Agreement No. 2: Search for Persons Reported Missing in the Territory.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/bpjb1>

for Missing Persons made progress in recovering 24 bodies, clarifying historical cases, gathering information provided by CS regarding the location of mass graves, and identifying patterns of enforced disappearance in Cumbal, Samaniego, and Santacruz de Guachavés.

In addition, the Technical Subcommittee for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents carried out activities to assess this population and develop a comprehensive protection plan.¹⁷

Meanwhile, the National Historical Memory Center conducted fieldwork with communities, institutions, and members of civil society organizations to compile a report on the investigation of the conflict and its impact on victims and the region.¹⁸

In La Llanada, Mallama, Providencia, Samaniego, and Santacruz de Guachavés, the Ministry of Mines and Energy began an assessment to establish the Mining District as part of the agreement on territorial transformation.

With technical assistance from MAPP/OAS, the MDP moved forward with the development of protocols for the transfer of CS members to the ZUT, as well as with administrative, logistical, and security matters. In addition, the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization presented a proposed roadmap for the transition to civilian life.

The Committee faces the challenge of ensuring the security conditions needed for the establishment of the ZUT, effectively implementing territorial reforms, combating illegal economic activities, and agreeing on a protocol for citizen participation that will help build trust in the process.

2.4. Social and legal conversation forums (ECSJ) of 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 made progress with defining and implementing commitments aimed at reducing violence and protecting the rights of the population.

The ECSJ in Buenaventura established the Monitoring Mechanism for the agreement reached with Los Shottas and Los Espartanos regarding the recruitment, use, and exploitation of children. This Mechanism comprises the MAPP/OAS, which serves as the technical secretariat, the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (OCCP), the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), the Office of the Ombudsman, the Catholic Church, the United Nations Verification Mission, and the Network of Universities for Peace.

Women leaders and human rights defenders from Buenaventura participated in the “Women Who Give Life” (*Mujeres Paridoras de Vida*) conference, which brought to light the lack of guarantees for their safety and protection, as well as cases of recruitment, human trafficking, and the sexual exploitation of girls, adolescents, and women, restrictions on their freedom of movement, and the obstacles they face in reporting acts of violence. As a result, the women leaders presented a draft agreement aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women, girls, and adolescents.

17. MDP between the National Government and the CS (2025). “Agreement No. 11: For protecting the for the rights of children and adolescents.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/33r7x>

18. MDP between the National Government and the CS (2025). “Agreement No. 6: “For truth, remembrance, and the dignity of the victims.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/nqdx7>

The national government delegation worked with the Vice Ministry for Women of the Ministry of Equality and Equity to implement measures aimed at strengthening women's economic independence and identifying patterns of gender-based violence in Buenaventura.¹⁹

The ECSJ, in coordination with the Ministries of Housing, City, and Territory; Health and Social Protection; and Culture, as well as with district agencies and community leaders, made progress in the area of territorial transformation. Efforts were focused on establishing "Ecobarrios de Paz" (Peace Eco-Neighborhoods), which involve initiatives related to infrastructure, housing, and improving the quality of life for residents.²⁰

In addition, the national government approached the urban armed group Los Chiquillos, which in October made commitments to respect the lives and safety of the civilian population, refrain from extortion, and sign and comply with the March 13 Agreement.

As part of the ECSJ's initiatives, the MAPP/OAS and the Office of the Ombudsman organized an inter-agency workshop to promote human rights at the temporary detention center at the Marte Police Station in Buenaventura.

In Quibdó, the national government appointed new delegates to the ECSJ, which facilitated its reactivation. In addition, renewed commitments were forged with Los Mexicanos, Locos Yam, and RPS to reduce violence, particularly against children, adolescents, women, and vulnerable segments of the population. It was also agreed not to interfere in electoral processes or attack public officials, and to de-escalate violence as part of the "Peaceful Christmas" (*Navidades en paz*) initiative. The ECSJ will identify these groups in order to manage risks, define pathways to legality, and monitor compliance with commitments.²¹

This round of discussions helped identify the need to strengthen political will and secure funding to ensure compliance with the agreement. It also highlighted the importance of consolidating the process by establishing verifiable commitments to de-escalate violence and promoting institutional conditions that contribute to its sustainability.

During this period, the ECSJ of Medellín and the Aburrá Valley did not meet regularly, nor did they make any new commitments. However, they moved forward with the establishment of the Subcommittee on Children and Adolescents to protect this population and prevent the risk of their involvement in criminal activities. In addition, spokespersons for urban-based AG groups continued to provide information to the ICBF with the aim of eliminating violations of the rights of children and adolescents.²²

For its part, the Team for the Observation and Systematization of Peace Initiatives—composed of representatives from academia, civil society organizations, and the Catholic Church—continued to monitor compliance with the commitment to refrain from extortion. In particular, civil society

19. Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2026). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 40 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 8-9.

20. *Ibid* p. 9.

21. *Ibid* p. 11.

22. *Ibid* p. 12.

organizations and the Committee for Urban Peace²³ created opportunities for the participatory development of a peace agenda.

The national government delegation organized the event “Developing the Social Agenda for Urban Peace in Medellín and the Aburrá Valley in collaboration with youth organizations”, with the aim of gathering proposals to develop a peace agenda that addresses the region’s needs and strengthens the peace process. In addition, at the Forum on Contributions to Peace in the Aburrá Valley, delegates and advisors from the ECSJ shared updates on the progress of the talks.

The ECSJ need to coordinate institutional and community efforts to strengthen the preventive approach and ensure the conditions needed to sustain the reduction in violence. Similarly, various sectors of civil society called on the national government to improve access to information regarding the operations and results of the ECSJ.

2.5. Other initiatives, conversations, and peace talks (*diálogos de paz*)

2.5.1. Peace Dialogue Roundtables (MDP) between the national government and the National Bolivarian Army Coordinating Committee (CNEB)

Within the framework of the MDP between the national government and the CNEB, the parties signed Agreement No. 12 regarding the handover, verification, and phased destruction of military equipment. To that end, the national government committed to ensuring the physical and legal safety of AG members, as well as the participation of the communities in this process.²⁴

The Office of the President of the Republic issued Decrees 1052 and 1053 of 2025, establishing responsibilities for the destruction of military equipment and temporarily suspending offensive military operations and special police operations in parts of Roberto Payán and Tumaco in Nariño, and Puerto Asís in Putumayo.²⁵

During this process, the MAPP/OAS provided technical assistance with the development of protocols and supported law enforcement agencies in the destruction of more than 14 tons of military ordnance, including improvised explosive devices, ammunition, antipersonnel mines, and industrial explosives, among other items.

2.5.2. Exploratory phase of the ECSJ in Barranquilla

Through Resolution No. 442 of 2025, the national government authorized exploratory talks aimed at establishing the ECSJ with Los Pepes and Los Costeños, urban gangs active in Barranquilla. Consequently, the OCCP initiated interagency coordination to lay the groundwork for the talks.

These ECSJ face the challenges of improving interagency coordination with local authorities, providing civil society with information on progress made, strengthening civil society’s participation through differential and intersectional approaches, and creating conditions for the sustainability of efforts to de-escalate violence.

23. The Committee for Urban Peace brings together more than 60 civil society organizations from Medellín and the Aburrá Valley.

24. Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2026). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 40 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", p. 43.

25. *Ibid* p. 44.

At the invitation of the OCCP, the MAPP/OAS participated in the “Ecosystem for Peace in the Atlantic” meeting, held at the Universidad del Norte in Barranquilla, where it shared recommendations with local institutions regarding the possible establishment of ECSJ in the city.

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

In Valledupar, Cesar, the national government and 11 peace facilitators from the former AUC²⁶ signed an agreement in which the latter committed to developing action plans aimed at contributing to comprehensive reparation for victims, the return of assets, and the pursuit of truth.

Likewise, the facilitators agreed to participate in the committee tasked with winding down the Technical Committee for Social Dialogue with former members of the AUC, whose responsibilities include conducting a comprehensive assessment of the outcomes of the Justice and Peace Law and making recommendations to the relevant institutions regarding the conclusion of the process after more than 20 years.

2.6. Prison monitoring

The National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC), through its Human Rights Group and the Subdirectoriate of Education, has made progress in ensuring that persons deprived of liberty (PPL) have access to their fundamental rights through educational, cultural, sports, and recreational programs, which are regarded as cornerstones of a prison policy aimed at building peace. In addition, in coordination with other agencies, it monitored hunger strikes, cases of sexual violence, and incidents involving excessive use of force.²⁷

The Institute organized two cultural and sports festivals at the Justice and Peace (*Justicia y Paz*) facilities in the prisons of Itagüí, Antioquia, and Barranquilla, Atlántico, with imprisoned former AUC members. Similarly, as part of the MDP between the national government and Comuneros del Sur (Southern Community Members), INPEC facilitated activities with the PPL members of that AG inside the Pasto prison.²⁸

Despite INPEC’s efforts to guarantee the fundamental rights of this population, the female inmates of the (a)EGC²⁹ housed in the high-security wings of El Barne Prison in Boyacá and the Jamundí Prison Complex in Valle del Cauca requested transfers to prisons closer to their families. However, INPEC denied the request due to the applicants’ security profile and the limited space available in high-security wings.

26. In September, the Office of the President issued Resolution 327 of 2025, appointing 16 former members of the AUC as temporary Peace Facilitators. This Resolution established the Technical Committee for the Closure of the Technical Roundtable on Social Dialogue and stipulated that the peace facilitators had to design and implement reparation activities and come up with a plan for the public dissemination of the findings of the truth process.

27. National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (2026). “Comprehensive Peacebuilding Initiatives.”

28. *Ibid.*

29. These individuals are classified as security profile one because they pose a risk and have been convicted or are being prosecuted for crimes with significant political and social repercussions, which requires their placement in high-security wings. For this reason, they cannot be transferred to units with fewer restrictions.

At the Villavicencio prison in Meta, where inmates from the EMBF and other AGs are held, conflicts arose that put their physical safety at risk. In response, INPEC took measures to prevent attacks and protect their lives.

In response to a request for support from imprisoned former AUC members in the Justice and Peace wing of the Barranquilla prison, the MAPP/OAS attended two hearings convened by judges responsible for the enforcement of sentences and security measures, as well as a visit by the president of the Atlántico Sectional Council of the Judiciary, during which pending cases were addressed.

The Mission continued its efforts to build capacity for social dialogue and conflict resolution in detention centers holding members of armed groups deprived of liberty.

At the Barranquilla prison, it conducted a workshop with inmates from the former AUC and AG groups in urban areas, as well as with officials from INPEC and the judiciary. At El Buen Pastor Prison in Barranquilla, it held a workshop with women incarcerated for crimes related to urban AG activity. In addition, as part of the “Donating a Book Is an Act of Peace” campaign, the Mission donated more than 100 books to the libraries at these correctional facilities.

Meanwhile, at the Quibdó prison, inmates belonging to the Locos YAM, Los Mexicanos, and RPS who participated in the capacity-building program conducted by MAPP/OAS acknowledged the importance of applying what they had learned to the ECSJ.

As part of the ECSJ initiatives between the national government and Los Shottas and Los Espartanos in Buenaventura, the MAPP/OAS, in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman, conducted a workshop at the police station that included training for police officers on human rights and the prevention of acts of torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. The event also featured a legal team made up of public defenders and the election of representatives to advocate for human rights within the detention center.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT AND OTHER POLICIES FOR PEACE

3.1 Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development strengthened the National System for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development by establishing 93 Municipal Agrarian Reform Committees (CMRA) in 17 departments.³⁰ In addition, it established the Subcommittees on Rural Women and Differential Approaches, which promote community participation and advocacy in local development models.

With regard to land access for rural communities living in Forest Reserve Zones in Caquetá, Guaviare, and Huila, the National Land Agency (ANT) issued 62 resolutions to regularize 6,059 hectares. In Antioquia, Cauca, Guaviare, Norte de Santander, and Tolima, seven Campesino Reserve Zones were established, covering 485,075 hectares.³¹ Recognizing rural communities’ right to land helped address socio-environmental conflicts and promoted community governance.

30. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2026). “Reply to the Request for Information for the 40th Periodic Report to be presented to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)”, p. 9.

31. *Ibid* p. 2.

Similarly, the ANT, in coordination with the Special Assets Society and the Victims' Reparation Fund, conducted 427 commercial appraisals for the purchase of properties as part of the RRI.³²

At the initiative of the Special Transitory Peace Constituencies, the Congress of the Republic extended the term of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) for a further ten years. For its part, the Territorial Renewal Agency (ART) established the National Community Council and recognized the Municipal Community Councils (MCM) as official participatory bodies for the PDET.

The ART completed the second phase of reviewing and updating the Territorial Transformation Action Plans (PATR) in 15 of the 16 PDET subregions. The results of this phase demonstrated the impact of the MCMs and Special Consultation Mechanisms³³ on the management, planning, and monitoring of initiatives with a differential approach.

In addition, the agency implemented 67 PDET projects, 15 of which were gender and rural women's initiatives.³⁴ With support from the MAPP/OAS, it held Subregional Meetings on Gender, Rural Women, and Diversity in Arauca, Alto Patía, and Northern Cauca; the Pacific Coast and the Nariño Border Region; and the Central Pacific, where participants reviewed these initiatives.

The Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute has begun the rollout and implementation of the multipurpose land registry in Cauca, Córdoba, Guaviare, and Meta. For its part, the National Planning Department, together with the National Confederation of Community Action, held the National Social Dialogue Meeting on the Multipurpose Land Registry with the aim of clarifying technical information and promoting citizen oversight and participation in land-use planning.

In contrast, the security situation resulting from territorial disputes between the AGs and their control over the population prevented the establishment of the CMRA in Argelia, Cauca, and El Carmen, Norte de Santander.

Regarding the establishment of Campesino Reserve Zones (ZRC) in Florida, Valle del Cauca, and Anorí, Antioquia, the communities expressed interest in learning more about this and other land-use planning mechanisms.

Despite the national government's efforts to incorporate a gender perspective into the PDET, women leaders who participated in the review of the PATR noted that gender gaps persist in the design and implementation of productive initiatives and projects, as well as the need to increase their participation in community-based monitoring mechanisms for the PDET.

Furthermore, the limited coordination between the PDET and the territorial reforms promoted in the peace talks and dialogues led to duplication of institutional efforts. In addition, local communities and authorities perceived a lack of effectiveness in the financing and implementation of projects, as well as missed opportunities to consolidate sustainable changes.

32. *Ibid.* pp.12-13.

33. The Special Consultation Mechanisms are the mechanism for the participation of ethnic groups in the PDET.

34. Territorial Renewal Agency (2026). "Response to Case No. 20252400147272: Progress Report on Implementation for the Period June 1 to December 31, 2025," p. 11.

3.2. Strategies for the reduction of illicit crops and developments related to drug trafficking.³⁵

The national government has made progress in implementing strategies to combat drug trafficking and reduce the number of coca leaf crops, which, according to the National Police's Integrated Anti-Narcotics Information and Monitoring System (SIIMA), covered 262,179 hectares as of August 2025. The Office of the President announced that SIIMA will publish monthly reports to help government agencies address the challenges associated with this issue more effectively.³⁶

During the second half of 2025, the security forces eradicated 5,367 hectares of coca leaf crops,³⁷ 25% less than in the same period in 2024.³⁸ In addition, authorities seized 445.4 tons of cocaine hydrochloride,³⁹ bringing the total for 2025 to 984.9 tons—the highest amount seized ever recorded in the country.

The price of cocaine paste (PBC) remained stable, except in specific instances where clashes between drug cartels disrupted its distribution and caused prices to fall. In Catatumbo, by the end of 2025, the price per kilogram of PBC ranged from COP\$ 1,700,000 to COP\$ 2,000,000, which was lower than in other regions where the average price was COP\$ 2,800,000.

The Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use (DSCI) made progress in implementing the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS) and the RenHacemos program. In the case of the PNIS, progress focused on the implementation of short-term and long-term projects aimed at helping beneficiary families transition to the legal economy. In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, and Vichada, the Local Supplier Banks enabled local businesses to directly provide the supplies and services needed to carry out the projects.⁴⁰

As part of the RenHacemos program, the DSCI enrolled 19,586 households in Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo.⁴¹ In Chocó, the agency moved forward with the program's outreach efforts as part of the commitments reached in the ECSJ between the national government and the (a) EGC, which led to the enrollment of 104 families from the Salaquí River Basin Community Council in Riosucio.⁴²

35. 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.

36. Meeting of the Council of Ministers on January 14, 2026. Available at: <https://n9.cl/0fl2c>

37. Ministry of National Defense (2025). "OAS-MAPP Response," p. 1.

38. In the second half of 2024, 7,220 hectares of coca leaf were eradicated manually. Ministry of National Defense (2026). "*Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales* (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). December 2025", p. 43.

39. Ministry of National Defense (2026). "*Seguimiento a indicadores de seguridad y resultados operacionales* (Follow-up on safety indicators and outcomes of operations). December 2025", p. 44.

40. Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use (2026). "Response to File 20252400146992", p. 3.

41. In 2025, 22,968 families were enrolled. Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use (2026). "Response to File 20252400146992", p. 5.

42. In the case of Riosucio, the Program provides coverage for 200 families of African descent or those who can demonstrate authorization by the collective territory's governing body to use and cultivate plots of land, and who have up to two hectares of coca leaf crops. Directorate for the Substitution of Crops for Illicit Use (2026). "Response to File 20252400146992", p. 13.

Despite the mistrust stemming from unmet commitments and difficulties in implementing the PNIS, the communities saw the finalization of the program and the launch of the RenHacemos program as opportunities for the transition to legal economies. However, concerns remain regarding the financial sustainability of these programs, along with a perception that their continuation depends on the MDPs and the ECSJs.

3.3. Victims' access to their rights

The escalation of the conflict highlighted the weak institutional response in terms of activating response channels and delivering emergency humanitarian aid, limitations in protecting community leaders and communities, as well as coordination failures among the agencies of the National System for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, incidents of forced displacement and confinements (*confinamiento*)⁴³ have increased, as has the likelihood of their occurrence.⁴⁴ Local authorities in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Córdoba, and Norte de Santander lacked the resources needed to respond to humanitarian emergencies.

One AG prohibited the communities of Cantagallo in Bolívar and Tame in Arauca from participating in mass testimonies regarding acts of victimization and prevented the recognition of victims, institutional assistance, and victims' access to humanitarian aid.

Challenges persist regarding the operations of the Territorial Transitional Justice Committees in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, due to the failure to establish subcommittees for specific issues, the lack of action and contingency plans, and the delegates' limited decision-making authority.

In Nariño and Norte de Santander, forcibly displaced communities returned to their territories without institutional support or adequate security measures, highlighting the need to strengthen guarantees against recurrence in reparation processes.

3.3.1. Collective Compensation for Community Action Organizations (OAC)

Thanks to the reactivation of the National Security Council, progress was made in implementing the collective reparation measures for OACs. This body made it possible to monitor commitments and coordinate institutional responses to attacks against community leaders. For their part, the Departmental Security Committees continued to face difficulties in their establishment, reactivation, and operation in areas where AGs are present.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo, the armed groups continued to target and intimidate community leaders as part of their strategies for territorial control. In some cases, they even prevented community leaders from returning after forced displacement occurred.

43. The Ombudsman's Office reported an upward trend in mass forced displacement during the second half of 2025, as well as a significant increase in the number of people under confinement. Office of the Ombudsman (2026). "Contributions by the Office of the Ombudsman to the MAPP/OAS Report for the Periodic Report to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States," pp. 19–21.

44. Among the risk factors identified, the Mission noted perceptions regarding the continued territorial control exercised by armed groups, which has resulted in various forms of harm to communities, as well as the presence of multiple armed groups within the same territory vying for that control.

Women in the communities of Arauca, Guaviare, and Nariño were victims of gender-based violence, which hindered their effective participation in the OACs. In particular, challenges persist related to gender stereotypes, discriminatory practices, and imbalances in roles within these institutions.

Community leaders have noticed an increase in attacks against them, which has led to some stepping down from their positions and a decline in the number of candidates running in the 2026 election to renew the OAC leadership.⁴⁵

3.4 Search for Missing Persons (*personas dadas por desaparecidas*)

The Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (UBPD) reported a total of 136,010 victims of enforced disappearance in connection with the armed conflict. Since it started operating, the Unit has found 493 people alive and recovered 4,546 bodies, 1,278 of which were found in the second half of 2025.⁴⁶ The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) established coordination between the UBPD and the Forensic Technical Support Group of the JEP's Investigation and Prosecution Unit as part of a collaborative effort to implement the Forensic Intervention Plan in La Escombrera, Medellín. This court decision sought to overcome difficulties related to coordination and effective action by the relevant agencies, thereby ensuring timely access to the judicial and administrative information needed for the search.⁴⁷

The National Search System made progress in formulating a Comprehensive Public Policy by publishing an assessment of the regulatory⁴⁸ framework and holding 12 regional meetings to share community input and explain how the search mechanisms operate. At the meetings held in Barrancabermeja, Cali, Cúcuta, Florencia, Medellín, Pasto, Popayán, and Quibdó, individuals and organizations involved in the search process demonstrated a significant level of engagement with the institutional framework for the search. However, the challenge of strengthening coordination between the national government and local jurisdictions remained, with the aim of more actively involving local authorities in the system.

The Ministry of Justice and Law has moved forward with the public engagement phase for the draft regulatory decree implementing the law that protects the rights of women searchers.⁴⁹ As part of National Day of Recognition for Women Searching for Victims of Enforced Disappearance, the organizations emphasized the importance of implementing this regulation.

In Alto Baudó, Chocó, and Tierralta, Córdoba, the Mission worked alongside the UBPD to raise awareness of its mandate, assist family members of the missing, and identify sites of forensic interest.

45. In 2026, elections will be held for Community Action Boards in April, Asojuntas in July, the Federation of Community Action Boards in September, and the National Confederation of Community Action in November.

46. Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (2026). "Response to File UBPD-2-2025-014969", p. 19.

47. Special Jurisdiction for Peace (2025). "Judgment TP- SA 539 of 2025." Available at: <https://n9.cl/gslqd>

48. Inter-Sectoral Commission of the National Search System (2025). "Assessment of Public Policy for the Care, Prevention, Search, and Identification of Persons Reported Missing." Available at: <https://n9.cl/91ap4>

49. Congress of the Republic (2024). "Law 2364 of 2024, which recognizes and comprehensively protects the work and rights of women searching for victims of forced disappearance." Available at: <https://n9.cl/o6dyz>

In Catatumbo and northeastern Antioquia, among other regions, challenges persisted in implementing the UBPD's⁵⁰ initiatives due to the activities of armed groups, the presence of illicit economies, and suspected contamination by antipersonnel mines, all of which posed difficulties.

3.5. Transitional justice

The Trial Chamber (*Sección de Primera Instancia*) for Truth and Accountability of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) issued restorative sentences against those most responsible in Case 01 regarding hostage-taking, severe deprivation of liberty, and other concurrent crimes committed by the FARC-EP; and in Case 03 regarding murders and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents. In both rulings, the court imposed custodial sentences of eight years—the maximum term allowed under the JEP—as well as the performance of Community Service and Activities with a Reparative and Restorative Focus (TOAR).⁵¹

The methodologies employed in these judicial decisions made significant contributions, such as identifying contexts that helped explain how the criminal acts in question—classified as crimes against humanity—were part of wider, systematic criminal patterns. Furthermore, the development of reparatory projects with an ethnic focus in Case 03 set a legal precedent for the enforcement of the rights of victims from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

The JEP developed inter-agency coordination initiatives with the aim of facilitating the enforcement of rulings and securing the resources needed to implement restorative projects. In particular, the implementation of the TOAR depends on budgetary, logistical, and security factors for the victims and those appearing in court in the territories.

Meanwhile, the JEP's Chamber for the Determination of Legal Status began implementing restorative measures for victims under the conditional release regime for those not held primarily responsible. In response to this, initiatives were launched by the parties involved, such as “Manos al Servicio Comunitario” (Hands to Community Service), led by the Technical and Specialized Defense Fund for members of the security forces of the Ministry of National Defense, with support from the MAPP/OAS.

The JEP's Section on the Failure to Acknowledge the Truth and Assume Responsibility issued the first adversarial trial ruling against a retired colonel from the security forces. The court imposed the maximum sentence of 20 years in prison after finding him guilty of homicides and enforced disappearances that were reported as combat casualties in northern César and southern La Guajira between 2002 and 2003.

With regard to the special Justice and Peace criminal proceedings, the Criminal Cassation Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice issued two rulings⁵² in which it applied the principle of reasonable⁵³ time to cases heard by Justice and Peace chambers. The rulings concluded that there is a limit to the extent to which judicial backlog and excessive caseloads can justify failure to resolve cases.

50. Unit for the Search for Missing Persons (2026). "Response to File UBPD-2-2025-014969", pp. 16-17.

51. The restorative judgment in Case 01 was appealed by victims, participants, and public entities named in the operative part of the judgment. The restorative judgment in Case 03 was appealed by the parties to the proceedings and public entities that were also named in the operative part of the judgment. In addition, the parties and special participants in the proceedings filed motions for clarification regarding the decisions.

52. Supreme Court of Justice (2025) STP18567-2025 and STP15949-2025.

53. Enshrined in Article 8.1 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

Consequently, they ordered that the cases brought before them be resolved within a strict time limit, in order to protect the rights to truth, justice, reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition.

4. 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 refers to the activities of the following AGs: General Staff of the Blocs and Front (EMBF)⁵⁴, National Liberation Army (ELN), Southern Community Members (CS), the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia ((a)EGC)⁵⁵, Sierra Nevada Conquerors Self-Defense Forces (ACSN), National Coordinating Committee of the Bolivarian Army (CNEB)⁵⁶, Central Chiefs of Staff (EMC)⁵⁷, United Self-Defense Forces of Nariño (AUN), and Segunda Marquetalia (SM).

The EMBF mainly operated in municipalities in Antioquia, Bolívar, Caquetá, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo; and the ELN in municipalities in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca.

For its part, CS was present in the municipalities of Los Andes Sotomayor, La Llanada, Barbaocoas, Samaniego, Providencia, Santa Cruz de Guachavés, Mallama, Guachucal, Cumbal, and Ricaurte in the department of Nariño; the (a)EGC in municipalities in Antioquia, Bolívar, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca; and the ACSN in municipalities of Cesar, La Guajira, Magdalena, and Norte de Santander.

The CNEB operated mainly in municipalities in Cauca, Nariño, and Putumayo; the EMC in municipalities in Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, Guaviare, Huila, Nariño, Tolima, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca; the AUN in the regions of Abades, the former province of Obando, and Guambuyaco in the department of Nariño; and the SM in municipalities in Caquetá and Huila.

The persistent territorial expansion of some armed groups into areas under the control of others, coupled with their internal divisions, led to ongoing clashes between them. The clashes between the EMBF and the ELN in Norte de Santander, as well as the alliance between these two groups to confront the (a)EGC in Antioquia and Bolívar, were the areas where fighting was most intense and had the greatest impact on the civilian population. For its part, the EMC engaged in clashes with the EMBF in Caquetá and Guaviare, with the ELN in Arauca, Cauca, and Valle del Cauca, and with the 57th Front Yair Bermúdez – Bolivarian⁵⁸ Army in the latter two departments.

Clashes between the (a)EGC and the ELN in Chocó and Valle del Cauca, and with the ACSN in Magdalena, became less frequent; however, attacks on the civilian population continued. In Nariño, the AUN increased their presence and acted more openly in the former province of Obando, leading to clashes with the CNEB.

54. The EMBF - General Staff is divided by the Blocks Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte, and Frente Raúl Reyes.

55. The National Government issued Resolution 294 of 2025, through which it recognized the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia as an Organized Armed Group.

56. The CNEB is composed of the Pacific Guerrilla Coordination Unit and the Border Commands.

57. 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.

58. As of July 2024, it adopted the name of Frente 57 Yair Bermudez - Ejército Bolivariano but has not yet been recognized as part of any regional or national structure.

The armed groups continued to use drones for surveillance and to attack law enforcement; furthermore, they used them more frequently in their clashes with other groups in Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, and Norte de Santander. Their use in situations of conflict or territorial control led to greater risks and harm to the civilian population.

The AGs continued to carry out high-impact violent attacks against law enforcement, such as shooting down a National Police helicopter in Antioquia and attacking a military base in Cesar. These incidents also occurred in commercial and residential areas, such as at military bases in Cali (Valle del Cauca) and Tunja (Boyacá), as well as against a National Army patrol in Calamar, Guaviare.

In Buenos Aires, Cauca, an armed group launched a prolonged attack on law enforcement officers using explosive devices dropped from drones and vehicles, resulting in the destruction of the National Police station and civilian property, including the municipal government building, homes, and commercial and banking establishments.

The AGs continued to use armed⁵⁹ blockades to facilitate the movement of their members or to reposition their units in areas of conflict. In addition to restricting the movement of civilians, the armed groups attacked law enforcement and road infrastructure, as occurred in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Santander, and Valle del Cauca.

The AGs took advantage of the strategic location of Colombia's border regions to use them as operational rearguard bases, consolidate and expand their illicit economies, and exert control over the population. In Nariño and Putumayo, in the border regions with Ecuador and Peru, the AGs continued to engage in the illegal extraction of mineral deposits and entered into alliances with foreign criminal gangs to facilitate this activity.

Along the border with Venezuela, particularly in Arauca and Norte de Santander, the AGs controlled illicit economies such as smuggling and drug trafficking. In addition, they oppressed the communities through murders, kidnappings, forced displacement, and enforced disappearances, as well as threats, the imposition of financial levies, and land seizures.

This border created a climate of uncertainty amid the realignment of the AGs resulting from the geopolitical situation in the Caribbean. The strengthening of territorial control and the intensification of the dispute over border corridors increased the negative impact on the civilian population, eroded the perception of security, and exacerbated the vulnerabilities of communities.

The Colombian State faces the challenge of continuing to enhance the intelligence capabilities of law enforcement agencies in order to prevent and respond promptly to new scenarios involving divisions, alliances, and disputes among criminal groups with varying operational and financial capabilities.

Law enforcement reported an increase in offensive operations against criminal groups in 2025 compared to 2024 and noted that the neutralization of key leaders helped weaken their organizations.⁶⁰ Particularly in Cauca, Nariño, and Norte de Santander, law enforcement focused on countering the activities of the AGs and restoring state control. However, the civilian population and local authorities

59. The 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.

60. Office of the President of the Republic of Colombia (2025). 2025. "The military has neutralized 13,971 members of criminal organizations." Available at <https://n9.cl/hfi9pq>

expressed the need for law enforcement operations to be deployed more quickly in order to prevent harm.

The Colombian government has begun implementing the National Anti-Drone Shield Project⁶¹, which aims to integrate and enhance the capabilities of the Armed Forces and the National Police to detect, neutralize, and respond to attacks involving these devices, with the goal of protecting the civilian population, members of the security forces, and public and institutional infrastructure.⁶² It is important to supplement these efforts with strategies that encourage communities to adopt safe practices⁶³ regarding the use of drones by law enforcement agencies.

The National Commission for Security Guarantees made progress on the public policy aimed at dismantling criminal organizations that undermine peacebuilding efforts, coordinating interagency efforts around three key areas of intervention: (i) criminal investigations and the prosecution of masterminds; (ii) disruption of illegal economies; and (iii) the prosecution of illicit finance, money laundering, and business networks associated with these organizations. It also continued to develop the Dismantlement Index (*Índice de Desmantelamiento*), which will make it possible to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken to implement this policy.⁶⁴

4.1. Impacts on the civilian population⁶⁵

In Arauca and the regions of Bajo Cauca and northeastern Antioquia, the Macizo in Cauca, the San Juan River in Chocó, southern Bolívar, Sanquianga in Nariño, and Catatumbo in Norte de Santander, forced displacement and confinement persisted due to territorial disputes among armed groups. Meanwhile, armed strikes were called in Caquetá and the southern regions of Bolívar and the San Juan River in Chocó.

These disruptions made it difficult for communities to access basic education and health services, and also led to food shortages and the loss of property. As a result, community leaders reported anxiety, insomnia, and constant fear, among other mental health issues, particularly among children, adolescents, and women.

The AGs continued to impose financial levies on communities, businesses, and merchants. In some cases, the refusal to pay led to the forced displacement or murder of the victims.

61. Office of the President of the Republic of Colombia (2026). “The government has launched the National Anti-Drone Shield Project, which will cost \$6.3 billion.” [TRANSLATOR: Suggest checking this figure in \$? Maybe it should read \$1.7] Available at: <https://n9.cl/f24m3h>

62. For the purposes of this report, the term “infrastructure” refers to public or community facilities and assets whose damage could pose risks to the civilian population or limit the provision of public services, such as city hall buildings, hospitals, police stations, military facilities, educational institutions, and residential buildings.

63. For example, move away and seek shelter when the sound of these devices indicates they are approaching; do not throw objects at them; avoid taking photos or videos of them; and do not approach them if they fall to the ground.

64. Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2026). “Information from the Implementation Unit in connection with the preparation of the MAPP/OAS’s semi-annual report in Colombia,” pp. 12–14.

65. The Mission emphasizes that the impacts on members of ethnic communities are unique in nature, as they entail the disruption of cultural processes, interruption of the transmission of ancestral knowledge, and a direct threat to the survival of these peoples.

In Arauca and Cauca, as well as in the regions of Bajo Cauca in Antioquia, southern Córdoba, and Catatumbo in Norte de Santander, the AGs carried out kidnappings⁶⁶ to obtain information and impose punishments on individuals accused of collaborating with other groups or with law enforcement, of being involved in the sale or use of illicit drugs, or of committing crimes or failing to comply with their demands.

Kidnapping was also used to pressure victims into paying extortion⁶⁷ demands and debts linked to illicit economies in northeastern Antioquia, northern Cauca, southern Cesar, and in the municipalities of Ábrego, Convención, and Ocaña in Norte de Santander, as well as Jamundí in Valle del Cauca.⁶⁸

The AGs maintained control over the communities through impositions and punishments.⁶⁹ In particular, they restricted movement during specific hours, set up illegal checkpoints, and required identification cards and entry permits for non-residents, institutions, and international organizations. In northern Cauca and in the municipality of Jamundí in Valle del Cauca, the AGs stepped up surveillance through the use of cameras and drones.

In Caquetá and Guaviare, as well as in the regions of the Micay River Canyon in Cauca, southern Córdoba, and Abades in Nariño, the AGs forced communities to use funds collected through economic levies to build and maintain roads, carry out community activities, and form peasant militias.

In municipalities in Cauca, Guaviare, Nariño, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca,⁷⁰ the AGs threatened and manipulated the civilian population to prevent security forces from entering, remaining, and carrying out their duties.

4.2. Impairment of social leadership⁷¹

The AGs restricted the autonomy of social leaders, imposed conditions on their participation in institutional and social forums, and prohibited them from making public statements or filing complaints regarding abuses against the civilian population. They also forced community leaders to call meetings and convey the orders that the groups imposed on the communities.

In conflict zones in Antioquia, Arauca, Caquetá, Cauca, and Chocó, the AGs killed, threatened, forcibly displaced, and kidnapped social, community, and ethnic leaders and their families after accusing them of collaborating with other groups or the security forces, as well as for refusing to comply with their demands. In Catatumbo, social media were used to make accusations and threats against social and community leaders.

66. In some cases, kidnapping led to other abuses, such as forced disappearance, forced displacement, torture, or murder.

67. The Mission views the imposition of financial contributions—whether through extortion or forced payments—as a form of harassment of the civilian population by AGs aimed at obtaining illicit gains or some other form of benefit.

68. In this municipality, there were cases of kidnappings of children and adolescents intended to coerce the payment of debts related to drug trafficking.

69. Fines, cruel and inhuman treatment, forced labor, threats, forced displacement, damage to property, and homicides targeting members of vulnerable groups.

70. In Argelia, El Tambo, Patía, and Suárez in Cauca; Cumbitara, Policarpa, Roberto Payán, Samaniego, Santacruz, and Tumaco in Nariño; Puerto Leguizamo in Putumayo; and Jamundí in Valle del Cauca.

71. The Mission construes “social leader” to mean any person who makes social demands, without necessarily holding a specific position within communities or civil society.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca, the AGs interfered with proceedings of the Community Action Boards (JAC) and self-governments in ethnic territories, and demanded that projects be submitted, associations be formed, and that people participate in social protests. As a result, the fear of taking on community or ethnic leadership roles undermined community autonomy and the social fabric.

Social leaders interested in supporting candidates or participating in the elections for the Special Transitional Peace Constituencies (CITREP) were subjected to threats, forced displacement, and restrictions on their political activities in Antioquia, Arauca, Chocó, Córdoba, and Norte de Santander.

4.3. Recruitment, use, and exploitation of children and adolescents, and sexual violence against them

The Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law made progress in developing the National Strategy for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, Exploitation, and Sexual Violence, which will guide the work of the Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, Exploitation, and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents through 2030. It also updated the prioritization indices for preventing recruitment and identified the municipalities most likely to be affected, in order to target its efforts.⁷²

The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) expanded its presence in Antioquia, Cauca, Huila, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca through its Regional Support Units for Victims of the Armed Conflict. Through these programs, it provided psychosocial support through the Foster Home (*Hogar Gestor*) model and helped restore the rights of children and adolescents,⁷³ in addition to the efforts it undertook through other forms of residential or family-based care outside the nuclear family.

The ICBF developed the “Atrapasueños Community Experiences” program, aimed at strengthening protective environments and safeguarding children and adolescents by promoting and strengthening community initiatives in partnership with local organizations. It also launched the national campaign “Here Grows the Generation for Peace” (*Aquí crece la generación para la paz*) to promote the participation of children and adolescents. Furthermore, with the participation of the Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, the Ombudsman’s Office, and the MAPP/OAS, it adopted the Learning Communities (*Comunidades de Aprendizaje*) model designed to improve the capacities of territorial teams in risk prevention, mental health, and case management.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Córdoba, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, the recruitment, use, and exploitation of children and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 17 from rural and ethnic communities persisted. In these departments, the practice of relocating victims continued with the aim of preventing their disengagement from the armed groups and hindering their recovery by families and communities.

72. Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (2025) "Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 1-2.

73. Colombian Family Welfare Institute (2026). “Periodic Report 40 - 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: July 1 to December 31, 2025”, p. 8.

The armed groups employed strategies such as offering false job opportunities⁷⁴, goods⁷⁵, and financial resources, as well as romantic relationships, and displayed weapons, used luxury vehicles, and consumed alcohol and illicit drugs. In Tame and Puerto Rondón in Arauca, they forcibly recruited indigenous children by promising to provide housing for their families.

Likewise, the armed groups exploited contexts of socioeconomic precariousness, school dropouts, violence, and family breakdown, as well as community and sports activities. In southern Córdoba, they used soccer schools to approach adolescents and forcibly recruit them. Through online games and social media platforms such as TikTok and Facebook, they used live streams and shared videos and music that glorified violence and projected an attractive image in order to lure this population.

Recruitment victims were used to perform logistical and surveillance roles, transport illicit drugs, collect extortion payments, and participate in armed confrontations. Persons under 18 who were forcibly recruited by armed groups died during clashes, combat, and law enforcement operations in Amazonas, Arauca⁷⁶, and Guaviare.

In the regions of Bajo Cauca and northeastern Antioquia, southern Córdoba, and the district of Buenaventura in Valle del Cauca, the AGs exploited adolescents' dependence on illicit drugs to create debts and force them to perform labor in exchange. In response, the ICBF formulated the *Con+Sabiduría* National Strategy for the prevention of illicit drug use and the strengthening of protective environments.⁷⁷

The AGs set up camps⁷⁸ in the Naya region of Cauca and the Bajo Cauca region of Antioquia, as well as in the municipalities of Saravena in Arauca, Lloró and El Litoral del San Juan in Chocó, and Planeta Rica and Tierralta in Córdoba, where they indoctrinated and provided military training to children and adolescents.

Girls and adolescents were forced by the AGs to enter into romantic relationships with their members and subjected to sexual violence and exploitation in Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Valle del Cauca. In Arauca and the southern region of Córdoba, victims were forced to perform cooking, cleaning, and uniform-washing duties.

In areas of territorial dispute in Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Norte de Santander, the AGs threatened teachers, occupied educational institutions, and contaminated them with anti-personnel mines (APMs) and unexploded ordnance (UXO). In El Tarra, Norte de Santander, the use of drones to launch explosive devices prevented in-person classes from taking place.

In Catatumbo, the AGs stigmatized adolescents as collaborators with other groups, subjected them to abductions and interrogations, and in some cases, they were murdered. In Arauca, they were abducted for periods of up to six months, subjected to forced labor, and deprived of contact with their families after being accused of failing to comply with behavioral requirements.

74. In southern Córdoba and San Juan in Chocó, the armed groups offered false job opportunities in mining activities.

75. Such as motorcycles, watches, and state-of-the-art mobile devices.

76. Indigenous boys and girls from Tame and Puerto Rondón.

77. Colombian Family Welfare Institute (2026). "Periodic Report 40 - 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: July 1 to December 31, 2025", p. 4.

78. In some areas, these camps are known as "political training schools".

The AGs exercised strict surveillance over children and adolescents who deserted their ranks in Catatumbo and prohibited their participation in rights restoration programs.

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

The Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention unanimously approved the third extension of the deadline requested by Colombia to fulfill its humanitarian demining obligations by 2030.⁷⁹ The Convention acknowledged cumulative progress and noted challenges arising from the continued use of APMs, as well as limitations on access to unsafe areas.⁸⁰

The Comprehensive Action against Mines Unit of the Office of the Peace Commissioner (OCCP) made progress in implementing the 2026–2030 Comprehensive Operational Plan for Action Against Antipersonnel Mines through regional intervention plans focusing on humanitarian demining, education on the risks of explosive ordnance, comprehensive victim assistance, institutional coordination, and information management.⁸¹

The OCCP reported that 34 people were injured by these devices,⁸² bringing the total number of cases to 135 in 2025.⁸³ According to the agency, there was a decrease in cases involving civilians, particularly those under the age of 18, while cases involving law enforcement personnel increased.

The Unit for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims, through the Sub-Directorate for Prevention and Emergency Response, strengthened its secondary intervention (*intervención subsidiaria*) to ensure at least the subsistence of the affected population. In this regard, it provided technical and operational support for the delivery of immediate humanitarian aid and assistance.

In Arauca, Bolívar, and Cauca, the AGs continued to plant APMs along their mobility corridors to maintain strategic positions and economic interests and to halt the advance of other groups and security forces. In the north, northeast, and Bajo Cauca regions of Antioquia; Baudó and San Juan in Chocó; and Bajo Putumayo and Catatumbo in Norte de Santander, the groups informed the civilian population about the presence of APMs and, in some cases, demarcated contaminated zones or marked the routes to be used.

In disputed areas or those with difficult-to-access terrain, obstacles persisted to collecting accurate information to identify and delineate areas contaminated by APMs. In northeastern Antioquia and southern Córdoba, AGs prohibited humanitarian demining organizations from entering.

The planting of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on roads, in areas near rivers, in crops, and near public service infrastructure led to restrictions on mobility and lockdowns in Antioquia,

79. Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention establishes the obligation of States Parties to destroy all antipersonnel mines within a specified timeframe, ensuring the identification, demarcation, and clearance of contaminated areas. According to the Government of Colombia, the Comprehensive Action against Mines program is aimed at fulfilling humanitarian demining obligations by 2030; however, the continued use of mines and access restrictions in critical regions limit progress in this regard.

80. Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2026). "Response from the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor. Progress, achievements, and results: Semiannual Report 40 - Periodic Report that the Secretary General submits to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)", pp. 5-6.

81. *Ibid* pp. 3-5.

82. *Ibid* p. 2.

83. Office of the Peace Commission Advisor (2025). "Statistics on Comprehensive Assistance to Victims of APM and UXO". Available at: <https://n9.cl/j3j9b7>

Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, and Norte de Santander. The disruption of community, commercial, and agricultural activities caused food shortages and the loss of livelihoods. Furthermore, it limited access to public services and the rights to education⁸⁴ and health care, as well as the return of forcibly displaced populations.

The use of explosive traps (ETs) to attack security forces increased the risk to communities located near military and police facilities in the northern Cauca region, and the municipalities of Anorí and Ituango in Antioquia, Jamundí in Valle del Cauca, and La Llanada in Nariño. In some cases, fake explosive devices were used as decoys to lure members of the security forces in order to attack them.

In Norte de Santander and Cauca, the use of drones to drop explosive devices in populated areas increased the risk due to the presence of UXO on roads and in areas surrounding educational institutions and homes.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PEACE

The national government made progress in environmental protection with the implementation of the first three Campesino Forest Concessions located in Solano and Cartagena del Chairá in Caquetá, and San José del Guaviare in Guaviare. These Concessions aim to grant rights for the sustainable use and management of forests to rural communities settled in Forest Reserve Zones, to promote the community forestry economy, foster rural environmental governance, and define the agricultural frontier.⁸⁵

Similarly, for the Participatory Environmental Zoning (ZAP) initiative, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development held workshops with communities in Guaviare and established the Interagency Technical Roundtable in Caquetá.⁸⁶ The ZAP faced challenges related to representative participation, limited institutional capacity, and tensions stemming from pre-existing social, political, and economic dynamics in the region. These conditions led to weaknesses in community ownership of, and trust in, the process, understanding of its actual scope, and the implementation of strategies to ensure its sustainability.

Institutions face the challenge of strengthening coordination between the ZAP and other policies related to land tenure and environmental planning. Furthermore, these processes require ensuring the participation of rural women who lead productive initiatives and care for the territory, and involving them in decision-making regarding land use and communal property.

The AGs continued to restrict access by officials and environmental programs to the Serranía del Chiribiquete, Nudo del Paramillo, and Farallones de Cali National Parks, as well as other protected areas in Antioquia, Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Valle del Cauca.

84. In the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander and in the municipalities of Almaguer and Argelia in Cauca and Cumbitara in Nariño, the presence of IEDs led to the suspension of classes in educational institutions.

85. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2025). "Joint Resolution No. 0057 of 2025 regulating the Campesino Forest Concessions provided for in Article 55 of Law 2294 of 2023." Available at: <https://n9.cl/vrm298>

86. Composed of environmental authorities and campesino organizations, among others. The objective of this Roundtable is to develop strategies to implement the National Plan for Participatory Environmental Zoning of the Final Peace Agreement and to comply with one of the points of the 2021 Altamira Agreements.

Environmental peace remains a priority for the national government. In forums such as the Conference of the Parties (COP30) on climate change, held in Brazil, it promoted proposals to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and local communities in a just ecological transition. Colombia's stance on ecosystem protection addressed the recognition of environmental crimes, particularly the impacts of illicit extraction of natural resources as a source of funding for armed groups.

5.1. Environmental Impacts

Armed groups continued to contaminate water sources through the illicit extraction of mineral deposits, particularly gold, in regions such as Bajo Cauca in Antioquia, southern Bolívar, and southern Córdoba, as well as in the departments of Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca. Water bodies were also affected by attacks on oil transport infrastructure in Arauca and by the dumping of chemicals used in the processing of coca paste in the Sanquianga region of Nariño and in the municipalities of Buenos Aires in Cauca and Tierralta in Córdoba. These impacts led to food insecurity and the emergence of diseases in some communities.⁸⁷

In the departments of Caquetá, Chocó, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca; in the Bajo Cauca region of Antioquia; as well as in the municipality of Puerto Guzmán in Putumayo, the armed groups continued to control and impose financial contributions on deforestation practices for timber trade, road construction, and the expansion of livestock and agricultural activities in protected areas.

The AGs imposed rules for deforestation, restricted access by environmental institutions, and demanded financial contributions from beneficiaries of conservation programs in the Serranía del Chiribiquete, Nudo del Paramillo, and Farallones de Cali National Parks, and other protected areas in Antioquia, Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Valle del Cauca.

In Caquetá, Guaviare, and Meta, one AG settled people from other regions on properties and forced them to engage in deforestation practices associated with livestock farming and the opening of roads in environmentally protected areas.

6. PARTICIPATION IN PEACE-BUILDING INITIATIVES

The National Council for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence and the Ministry of the Interior began implementing point 3.4.2 of the Final Peace Agreement on the National Political Pact through the Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence (CTPRC). These forums enabled civil society participation on issues related to ending the conflict and eliminating violence in political life.

The advocacy efforts of civil society gathered in the CTPRCs in Nariño led to coordination with the National Peace Council to assess the status of the Peace Co-Construction Roundtable between the national government and the Comuneros del Sur leaders. However, the low representation of various social actors posed a challenge during this process.

The national government's actions to ensure effective participation in the CTPRCs were perceived by communities as having little impact, due to difficulties in conducting sessions, budget

87. Dermatological, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary diseases that particularly affected women and children.

constraints, and the absence of security guarantees. In Montelíbano in Córdoba, and Puerto Rondón and Tame in Arauca, the actions of the AGs hampered participation in the Territorial Peace Councils.

Local participatory ecosystems continued to influence territorial peace agendas. The Córdoba Territorial Peace Platform presented recommendations to the Social and Legal Conversation Forums (ECSJ) between the national government and the Gaitanista Army of Colombia regarding the role of civil society in this forum. Meanwhile, social organizations in Cauca requested that the national government and the Central General Staff resume talks. Likewise, community participation in the G4⁸⁸ contributed to the analysis of conflict in their territories.

7. WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY AGENDA

The national government adopted the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 (PAN 1325)⁸⁹ and, in coordination with the Gender Working Group on International Cooperation, promoted educational initiatives to raise awareness and foster ownership of the plan.

The Mission has supported the participatory development, institutional coordination, and initial implementation of National Action Plan 1325 (PAN 1325). However, it noted that there is an urgent need to accelerate and implement concrete actions that effectively address the serious impacts and challenges that persist in the context of the conflict.

In Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Guaviare, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, and Valle del Cauca, patterns of gender-based violence against girls, young women, and women by armed groups persisted. They suffered, inter alia, exploitation, use, and recruitment; acts of sexual and reproductive violence against their bodies as a strategy for territorial control; actions against the exercise of their community leadership; and cases of political violence.

PAN 1325 requires defining the participation mechanism, strengthening the Monitoring and Follow-up Committee, harmonizing the Plan's implementation with territorial planning instruments, and allocating a budget for gender-focused actions. Additionally, it calls for adopting urgent care and protection measures for women, girls, and adolescents, and promoting their participation in peace talks and dialogues.

The women's alliance in Nariño, Hilando Poderes, together with the OAS Inter-American Commission of Women, conducted the course "The Agenda for Women, Peace, and Security in Colombia: Toward an Inclusive National Plan to Strengthen Their Participation and Influence in Territorial Peacebuilding."

The Peace Agreement Implementation Unit funded a project that enabled the Instancia Especial de Mujeres para el Enfoque de Género en la Paz (Special Women's Body for the Gender Approach to Peace) to hold ten regional meetings in PDET zones and produce a report on progress, challenges, and recommendations regarding gender measures in the Final Peace Agreement (AFP).⁹⁰ The Body highlighted the need to ensure financial support for its operations and the renewal of its representatives following the end of their term in 2025.

88. The G4 is an alliance comprising the Ombudsman's Office, the United Nations Verification Mission, the Catholic Church, and the MAPP/OAS that supports civil society in designing and strengthening territorial initiatives aimed at contributing to peacebuilding in Cauca.

89. Ministry of Equality and Equity (2025). "Decree 1179 of 2025". Available at: <https://n9.cl/m8za70>

90. Peace Agreement Implementation Unit (2026). "Information from the Implementation Unit in connection with the preparation of the MAPP/OAS semi-annual report in Colombia," p. 7.

In Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo, the Technical Roundtable on Political⁹¹ Participation carried out educational activities targeting more than 200 women—including leaders and campaign teams—to encourage their candidacies for the Special Transitory Peace Constituencies (CITREP). However, the lack of enabling regulations for the Law on the Prevention of Violence against Women in Politics,⁹² particularly regarding the purchase of insurance policies and access to campaign advances, created barriers to participation.

8. HUMANITARIAN STRATEGIES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MAPP/OAS

The institutional challenges to activating timely humanitarian responses to scenarios of mass victimization were exacerbated by the restrictions imposed by the AGs on national and international humanitarian actors. In this context, the Mission supported humanitarian initiatives aimed at facilitating comprehensive emergency care and strengthening inter-agency coordination in support of affected communities.

In Cauca, the MAPP/OAS supported the Ministry of the Interior, the Ombudsman's Office, the UARIV, and civil society organizations in humanitarian missions that included health care and the distribution of food and hygiene supplies to displaced persons. These initiatives made it possible to identify risk situations, collaborate with communities to establish pathways for the restoration of their rights, and promote a permanent institutional presence.

The Mission promoted the organization of outreach and “ownership” (*apropiación*) sessions on minimum humanitarian standards in Arauca. During these sessions, communities demanded that armed groups respect the right to life; cease the recruitment of children and adolescents; and refrain from planting explosive devices, especially on roads and in educational facilities; among other protective measures provided for under international humanitarian law.

In Norte de Santander, the Mission accompanied the Ombudsman's Office, civil society organizations, and local authorities in the second Verification Mission of the Catatumbo Humanitarian and Peacebuilding Roundtable. This visit provided an opportunity to assess the plight of communities affected by the conflict between armed groups and to identify obstacles to a comprehensive institutional response.

Additionally, the MAPP/OAS performed humanitarian actions in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Guaviare, and Magdalena aimed at facilitating the release of 54 individuals kidnapped by armed groups and recovering 16 bodies of people who died in connection with the conflict.

Furthermore, the Mission continued to develop capacity-building processes for social dialogue, negotiation, consensus-building, and conflict resolution. The training sessions were directed at social organizations, community leaders, public servants, and members of AGs deprived of their liberty.

Consequently, the Mission conducted training sessions with the Office of the Ombudsman and municipal offices (*personerías*) in Santander. Likewise, as part of its support for conflict de-escalation

91. 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 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.

92. Congress of the Republic (2025). “Law 2453 of 2025, which establishes measures to prevent, address, combat, and punish violence against women in politics and to ensure their right to participate at all levels.” Available at: <https://n9.cl/i3idx8>.

processes, it trained 56 youth leaders from Ocaña, 30 community leaders from Tibú, and municipal offices in Norte de Santander.

In Caquetá, Guaviare, Nariño, and Norte de Santander, the Mission conducted capacity-building sessions for the Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence, addressing topics such as authentic dialogue and conflict resolution.

Finally, during the sixth “Donating a Book is an Act of Peace” campaign, the Mission delivered 14,175 books to educational institutions in towns and rural areas in Chocó, Magdalena, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and Santander, as well as to correctional facilities in Barranquilla. This initiative, led by the MAPP/OAS and the Colombian Book Chamber, seeks to bring reading and knowledge to children, adolescents, and young people in the territories most affected by the armed conflict, as well as to persons deprived of liberty.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. To the Office of the Peace Commission Advisor

9.1.1. In connection with peace initiatives, talks, and dialogues:

1. Strengthen the dissemination and public awareness of agreements and commitments through easily accessible, up-to-date, and verifiable communication channels that enable communities and local authorities to receive information in a timely manner. The aim is to reduce uncertainty and contribute to the legitimacy and social ownership of the agreements and commitments reached during these processes.

2. Propose the implementation of tools for monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of the agreements and commitments reached at the Peace Dialogue Roundtables and the Social and Legal Conversation Forums. This will make it possible to identify results and make the necessary adjustments

3. Strengthen communication with communities and the institutions responsible for implementing the coca leaf crop substitution commitments resulting from the peace talks and dialogues. This will ensure clear and adequate dissemination of the benefits offered by institutions and guarantee that the beneficiary population can effectively access available programs.

4. In the Social and Legal Conversation Forum with the self-proclaimed Gaitanista Army of Colombia, facilitate the securing of financial resources and define methodologies for education and civil society participation, as well as for the operation of the Municipal Working Groups and the Tripartite Mechanism for Follow-up, Monitoring, and Verification.

5. Organize “exchange-of-views” sessions between national government delegations and urban armed groups in the Social and Legal Conversation Forum in Buenaventura, Quibdó, Medellín, and the Aburrá Valley, with a view to identifying best practices and lessons learned. These sessions would strengthen the preventive approach through the implementation of monitoring mechanisms and contribute to creating favorable conditions for the sustainability of the de-escalation of violence against the civilian population.

9.1.2. In coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, promote capacity-building for social dialogue and conflict resolution among public servants involved in peacebuilding efforts.

9.1.3. Ensure a specific budget so that the municipal and departmental Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence can meet regularly, in order to enhance their capacity to influence the national peace building agenda.

9.1.4. Propose to the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute that it study the possibility of placing individuals deprived of liberty who declare their affiliation with the same armed group in specific prison wings. This is intended to facilitate their contribution to peace talks and dialogues.

9.2. To the Ministry of National Defense

Strengthen the dissemination of the National Police's Integrated Anti-Narcotics Information and Monitoring System, particularly information regarding its scope, limitations, methodology, and results, with the aim of consolidating this tool as an analytical instrument for policy formulation and decision-making.

9.3. To the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

9.3.1. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit, strengthen the community participation strategy with a gender focus in decision-making processes regarding environmental and territorial planning, specifically in Participatory Environmental Zoning. This aims to ensure equity and leverage women's knowledge in care and conservation of their territories.

9.3.2. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Peace Agreement Implementation Unit, the Territorial Renewal Agency, and the National Land Agency, redouble efforts in inclusive education and communication with communities regarding environmental planning and land-use instruments. This is intended to bridge gaps in community understanding regarding the scope and points of convergence of the Territorially-Focused Development Programs, Campesino Forest Concessions, Participatory Environmental Zoning, and Campesino Reserve Zones.

9.4. To Ministry of Equality and Equity

In coordination with the National Action Plan 1325 Monitoring and Follow-up Committee, design mechanisms for the transfer and preservation of information on progress with the women, peace, and security agenda.

9.5. To the Office of the Presidential Advisor for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

In its capacity as the Technical Secretariat of the Intersectoral Committee to Prevent the Recruitment, Use, and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, and Sexual Violence against them, continue to promote strategies aimed at fostering the creation of safe digital environments and combating illicit drug use in order to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children and adolescents, and sexual violence against them.

9.6. To the Special Jurisdiction for Peace

Promote public dissemination of the implementation of reparative and restorative Works, Projects, and Activities ordered by the judgments issued by the Trial Chamber (*Sección de Primera Instancia*) for cases of Truth and Accountability. Likewise, ensure compliance with the restorative measures contained in the resolutions of the Chamber for the Determination of Legal Status.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

ACSN - Sierra Nevada Self-Defense Forces

AEI - Improvised Explosive Devices

AFP - Final Peace Agreement

(a)EGC - self-proclaimed 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

CITREP - Special Transitory Peace Constituencies

CIPRUNNA - Intersectoral Committee to Prevent the Recruitment, Use, and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, and Sexual Violence against them

CMRA - Municipal Agrarian Reform Committees

CNEB - National Coordinating Committee 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 Blocs and Front Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte, and Frente Comandante Raúl Reyes

EMC – Central Chiefs of Staff

ELN- National Liberation Army

AGs - Armed Groups

GTM – Municipal Working Groups

ICBF - Colombian Family Welfare Institute

INPEC – National Penitentiary and Prison Institute

JEP – Special Jurisdiction for Peace

JyP – Justice and Peace Law

MADS- Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

APMs- Antipersonnel Mines

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

MCM—Municipal Community Roundtables

MDP- Peace Dialogue Roundtables

MTSMV- Follow-up, Monitoring, and Verification Mechanism

(MUSE) UXO – Unexploded Ordnance

OAC - Community Action Organizations

OCCP– Office of the Peace Commission Advisor

OAS - Organization of American States

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

PATR - Action Plans for Regional Transformation

PBC– Cocaine Paste

PDET– Development Programs with a Territorial Approach

PNIS– Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops

PNN– National Natural Parks

PPL– Persons Deprived of Liberty

RRI - Comprehensive Rural Reform

SDSJ - Chamber for the Determination of Legal Status of the JEP.

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

SIIMA—Integrated Anti-Narcotics Information and Monitoring System.

SM - Second Marquetalia

TE – Booby Traps

TOAR - Restorative or Reparative Works or Activities

UARIV– Unit for the Care and Integral Reparation of Victims

UBPD - Unit for the Search for Missing Persons

ZAP - Participatory Environmental Zoning

ZRC– Campesino Reserve Zones

ZRF– Forest Reserve Zones

ZUT- Temporary Location Zones