

UN Verification Mission in Colombia

Timeline

January 2016

The UN Security Council establishes the UN Mission in Colombia, responding to a request by the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP.

November 2016

The Final Peace Agreement is signed by the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP.

January - September 2017

The UN Mission in Colombia verifies the bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities as part of the tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and the laying down of arms by the FARC-EP.

September 2017

Following the conclusion of the first UN Mission, the Security Council establishes the UN Verification Mission to verify the reintegration of former FARC-EP combatants and security guarantees for them and communities most affected by the conflict.

May 2021

On 11 May 2021, by Resolution 2574, the Security Council expanded the Mission's mandate, to include the verification of compliance with restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

November 2021

Secretary-General Antonio Guterres visits Colombia for the second time on the 5th Anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreement.

January 2023

By Resolution 2673, the Security Council unanimously approves the extension of the Mission's mandate to verify the implementation of points 1: Comprehensive rural reform and 6.2: Ethnic Chapter of the Final Peace Agreement.

Mission Leadership



Carlos Ruiz Massieu
Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. (Mexico)



Raul Rosende
Deputy Special Representative (DSRSG) and Deputy Head of the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. (Uruguay)

Verification Mandate

The Mission's mandate is to verify **specific sections of the Peace Agreement**.



Section 1

Comprehensive Rural Reform

- Land access and appropriate use.
- Development Plans with a Territorial Focus (PDET for its initialism in Spanish).
- National Plans for Comprehensive Rural Reform (PNRRI for its initialism in Spanish).



Section 3.2

Reintegration of former FARC-EP members into civilian life - in economic, social and political matters

- Economic and social reintegration.
- Guarantees for the new party or political movement (currently called Comunes) that emerges from the transition of the FARC-EP to legal political activity.



Section 3.4

Individual and collective security guarantees

- Security guarantees for former FARC-EP members and their families.
- Comprehensive Security and Protection Programme for communities and organizations across territories affected by the conflict.



Section 5.1.2

Verification of compliance with restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP)

- Conditions for implementation of restorative sentences issued by the SJP.
- Compliance with the sentences by former FARC-EP combatants, members of the security forces and civilian third parties and non-combatant State agents.



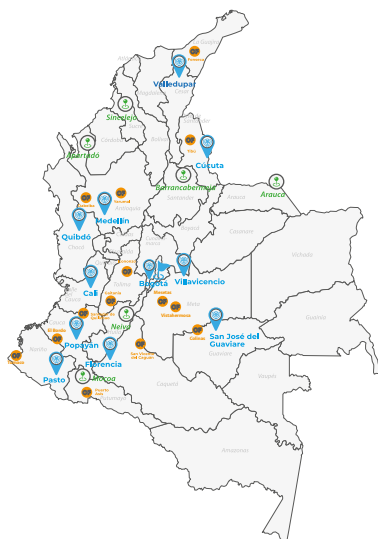
Section 6.2

Ethnic Chapter

- Progress and challenges concerning the fulfillment and implementation of the ethnic issues outlined in the Ethnic Chapter and all sections of the Final Agreement.
- Intercultural dialogue mechanisms for conflict resolution aimed at achieving consensus among ethnic peoples and other stakeholders whenever there are differing opinions on the implementation of other sections of the Final Agreement.
- Identify the key aspects to advocate for the implementation of the Ethnic Chapter, highlighting trends and opportunities and seeking specific answers in each of the plans, programmes, mechanisms, and bodies derived from the Final Agreement.



Every three months, the Secretary-General reports to the United Nations Security Council based on the Mission's verification activities.



Mission Deployment

 Headquarters - Bogotá

 11 Regional offices

 6 Sub Regional offices

 14 Local offices

Mission personnel

615 Total

495 + 120

Civilian personnel Unarmed military / police observers

 **49,7%***
Women *Based on actual occupancy

Updated May, 2023

Comprehensive Rural Reform

Section 1 of the Peace Agreement



In the draft National Development Plan (NDP), the Government allocated **82%** of the resources destined for peace issues to Comprehensive Rural Reform.

The Government announced the adjudication of 2.9 million hectares of land to peasants and 3.9 million hectares for formalization during its four-year term.



Access to land

The Government has added **1,931 hectares** to the Land Fund created by the Agreement, for a total of 2,232,867.



As of November 2022, **17,506 hectares** had been adjudicated out of the 3 million goal stipulated in the Final Agreement.

The National Land Agency (ANT) has so far purchased some **7,000 hectares** for rural reform purposes.



Under the current government, the ANT has formalized land tenure for **1,015,000** hectares.

In December 2022, the ANT established four new peasant reserve zones, granting close to

400,000 hectares to some **16,000** beneficiaries in Cauca, Meta, and Cundinamarca departments.



Development programmes with a territorial focus (PDET)



The Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) has committed to implementing two umbrella projects, bringing together different initiatives in each of the 16 PDET regions.



The draft National Development Plan stipulates the allocation of **\$200 million** for the implementation of the PDET.

Socioeconomic reintegration

Section 3.2 of the Peace Agreement

76%

of accredited former combatants participate in productive initiatives, 62% of these being individual projects.

COLLECTIVE Productive projects

Approved by the National Reintegration Council (NRC)



To date:

128 Total approved

Benefiting **3,898**

FORMER COMBATANTS

1,087 WOMEN

118 Projects have received financial support

INDIVIDUAL Productive projects

Approved by the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization (ARN)



5,376 Total approved

Benefiting: **6,475**

Former combatants

1,592

To date **10,577** of the over 13,000 accredited former combatants (2,570 women)

pursue their reintegration process in over 600 municipalities outside the 24 former TATRs*

including collectively in

75 new reintegration areas.

*Territorial Areas for Training and Reintegration

84% of accredited women former combatants participate in productive projects.

A total of **6,746** former combatants (1,831 women) are part of

190 cooperatives

17 cooperatives exclusively composed of women.

The National Reintegration Council (NRC) approved the establishment of the national reintegration system a mechanism to coordinate a broader institutional response to implement reintegration policies.



The National Land Agency (ANT) announced the purchase of three plots of land for former TATRs in Caquetá, Nariño and Tolima.

11 of the 24 former TATRs have land.



Housing construction is ongoing in four former TATRs in Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca and Caquetá. In Cauca, 15 houses are ready for delivery.

Political reintegration



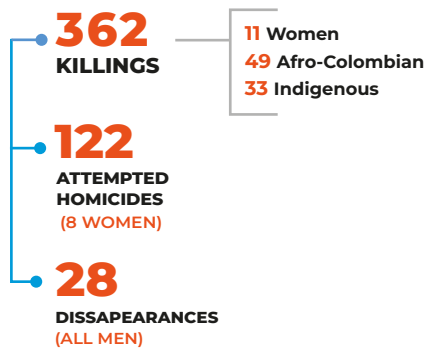
The Comunes party held its third annual National Assembly, electing 75 new members of the National Council of Comunes (50% women), which in turn re-elected Rodrigo Londoño as president of the party and appointed the new 15 members of its political council (seven women).

In February, Comunes party announced it has officially joined the Government's Pacto Histórico coalition.

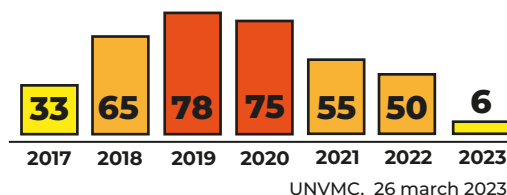
Security guarantees - Former FARC-EP combatants

Section 3.4 of the Peace Agreement

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



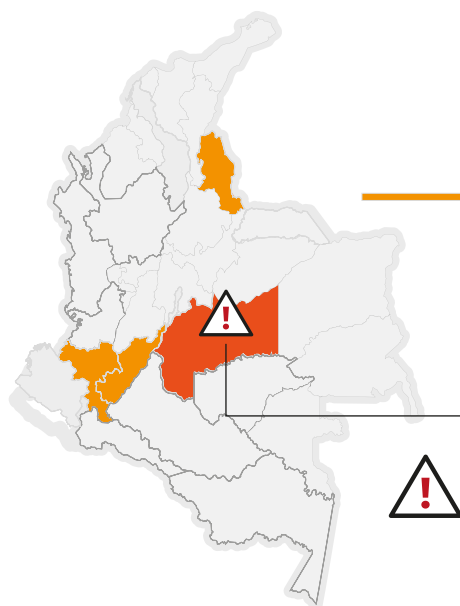
Notwithstanding the killings of six former FARC-EP members (all men) in Arauca, Cauca, Caquetá, Norte de Santander and Valle del Cauca, **this latest quarter was among the least violent periods against former combatants since they laid down arms in 2017.**



Special Investigation Unit of the Office of the Attorney-General

65 Convictions (five against those who ordered the attacks) → **429** Cases it investigates. This represents progress in about **15%** of all cases.

61 Cases are in the trial phase. **415** Arrest warrants. **82** Arrest warrants against those who ordered the attacks.



The Mission has observed the continuation of other forms of violence against former combatants.

6 attempted homicides against former combatants in Cauca, Huila, Meta and Norte de Santander

In March, Comunes reported that some **200 families of former combatants from the former TATR of Mesetas, Meta, had received threats from the dissident group of the former FARC-EP known as "Central High Command" demanding that they leave the area.**

Security guarantees

SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR COMMUNITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND SOCIAL LEADERS

During this period, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) received allegations of:

35 KILLINGS HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
4 verified, 31 under verification.

According to OHCHR, most killings were reported in Bolívar, Cauca, Córdoba, Nariño and Valle del Cauca; the victims included peasants and Indigenous leaders, crop substitution leaders and members of local administrative boards.

29 MASSACRES **13** verified (with 44 victims)
16 under verification

According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), between 27 December and 21 March:



7,900 people were forcibly displaced.

17,500 people confined countrywide.

Almost half of the people affected are Afro-Colombian or members of Indigenous communities.

Restorative sentences

Section 5.1.2 of the Peace Agreement



In February, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) held a hearing to verify the State's preparedness to implement upcoming restorative sentences in which 23 ministries and public entities participated.

Key Government entities expressed commitment to enabling the conditions for the implementation of restorative sentences.



The trial phase began in Case 01 (on hostage-taking, other severe deprivations of liberty and concurrent crimes committed by FARC-EP) as well as in Case 03 (on killings and forced disappearances presented as combat casualties by State agents) regarding crimes committed in Norte de Santander department, leading to the issuance of restorative sentences upon former top commanders of the FARC-EP, former members of the public security forces and one civilian who have already acknowledged responsibility and contributed to the truth.



In February, the SJP issued its first indictment within Case 05* against 10 former mid-level members of the Western Front of the FARC-EP (including one woman).

Over 178,000 victims are accredited in this case, including peasants, Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, and their territories.

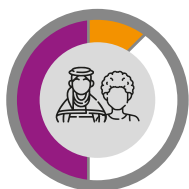
*Case 05: On the situation of northern Cauca and southern Valle del Cauca.



The draft National Development Plan acknowledges the importance of improving coordination between the Government and the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition. It also stipulates that public institutions should establish the conditions for the implementation of the sentences.

Ethnic Chapter

Section 6.2 of the Peace Agreement



According to Colombia's National Planning Department, implementation of the ethnic chapter has been comparatively low in relation to other sections of the Agreement:

44% compared to the average **60%** rate of overall implementation.

Land-related developments



According to the National Land Agency (ANT), **910,893 hectares** have been formalized to indigenous peoples and **5,712** to Afro-Colombian peoples since the current government took office.

The Land Restitution Unit has initiated legal actions for the restitution of **over one million hectares of land** for the five prioritized territories included under the ethnic chapter in Chocó, Guaviare, Nariño and Córdoba.

Security guarantees

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities continue to be targeted by illegal armed groups, including indigenous guards, especially in Cauca.



Victims and transitional justice



To date, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and traditional authorities have held: **115 interjurisdictional coordination sessions** regarding various cases of the SJP, including **77 sessions within Case 02***.

In light of the persisting violence, victims accredited in Case 09* have put forward **25 requests** for precautionary measures before the SJP.

*Case 02: On the situation of Ricaurte, Tumaco and Barbacoas, Nariño.

*Case 09: On impacts on Ethnic Peoples and Territories.

Other developments related to the implementation of the Peace Agreement



Political participation

Section 2 of the Peace Agreement

The 16 representatives of the special transitional electoral districts for peace provided inputs regarding peace, reparations and rural development during the design of the draft National Development Plan.



Solution to the illicit drugs problem

Section 4 of the Peace Agreement

The PNIS is currently undergoing review, including through consultations with beneficiaries in several regions.



Recommendations of the Truth Commission

Section 5 of the Peace Agreement

Owing to the advocacy of the committee for follow-up on the recommendations of the Truth Commission, the draft National Development Plan includes a provision indicating that relevant entities will progressively address the Commission's recommendations.

Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing

Section 5 of the Peace Agreement



Luz Janeth Forero was chosen as the new director of the Unit for a five-year period, in replacement of Luz Marina Monzón.

The Unit received extensive information from the Ministry of Defense collected from members of the security forces on potential victims of enforced disappearance.



Former FARC-EP assets

In compliance with provisions of the Peace Agreement, the Special Assets Administration (SAE) used around **\$4.3 million in assets handed over by the former FARC-EP** and, jointly with the Victims' Unit, compensated more than **2,300 individual victims of the FARC-EP**.

Former FARC-EP assets were also used to provide collective reparations (**approximately \$1.6 million in cash and \$3.4 million in kind**) to groups of victims, including Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities from various departments.

Dialogues in the framework of the "Total Peace" policy



The Government and the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)* held their second round of peace negotiations in Mexico City, reaching agreements announced on 10 March, including a revised agenda of talks and commitments for the next round on ceasefire negotiations and the participation of society.