

## THE REPORT

► Analyzes the human rights situation in Colombia in 2025 and the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

► Emphasizes the impact of territorial violence and internal armed conflict on human rights and civic space.

► Analyzes the implementation of peace, security and dismantling policies, among others.

### Advances to highlight

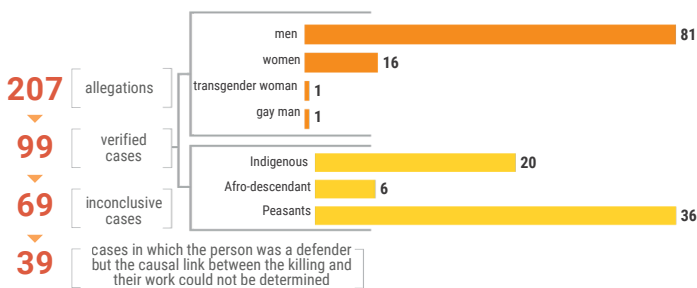
- A** Issuance of the **first judgements in which restorative sentences were handed down by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.**
- B** Declaration of **constitutionality of the agrarian and rural jurisdiction.**
- C** Formulation of the **National Strategy for the Prevention of Recruitment and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.**
- D** Adoption of the **National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (Resolution 1325).**
- E** Re-launching of the **National Process of Guarantees for the exercise of human rights defense, activated in 28 departments or regions.**
- F** Adoption by the Ministry of Defense of a **new manual for the use of less lethal weapons.**
- G** Review of the **operational doctrine of the National Police**
- H** Formulation of the **comprehensive public policy on enforced disappearance** in the armed conflict.

### Main concerns

- 1** **Territorial consolidation and social control** of groups non-state armed groups and criminal organizations.
- 2** Violence and conflict, along with the emergence of cases of violence against political leaders, have generated **greater risks for the free and safe exercise of some civil and political rights** in some regions of the country.
- 3** **Increased attacks against the Public Force** with effects on civilians, which may be considered **indiscriminate and disproportionate**, including the use of drones.
- 4** **Persistence of the recruitment of children, including through social media.**
- 5** **Gender-based violence by armed actors**, including sexual violence, sexual exploitation, and forced pregnancies.
- 6** **Lack of coordination between national and territorial institutions** to implement peace, security, drugs, and dismantling policies.
- 7** **Delays in the implementation of the ethnic chapter**, with disproportionate impacts on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.
- 8** **Limited impact of negotiation processes** in preventing violations and guaranteeing the free and safe participation of communities.

## SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN FIGURES

### Killings of human rights defenders

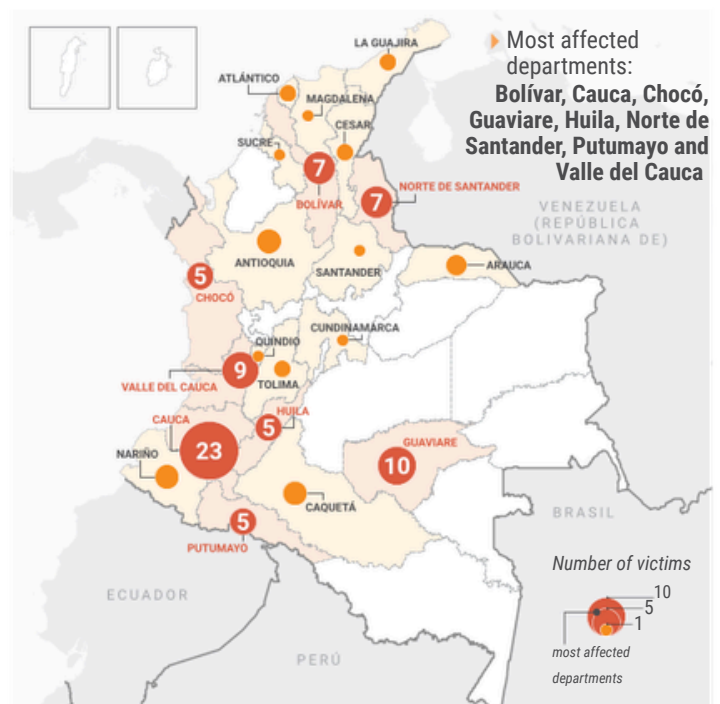
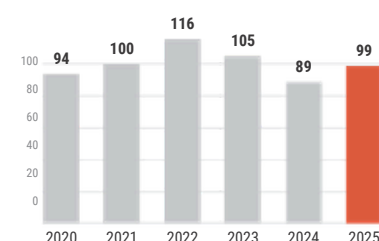


► 27 killed defenders were members of Community Action Boards.

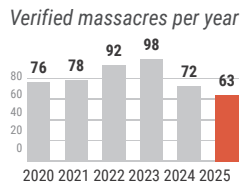
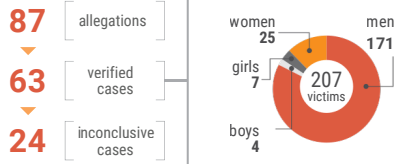
► 25 of the persons killed defended land, territory, and the environment.

► Non-state armed groups remain the main alleged perpetrators in 70% of cases.

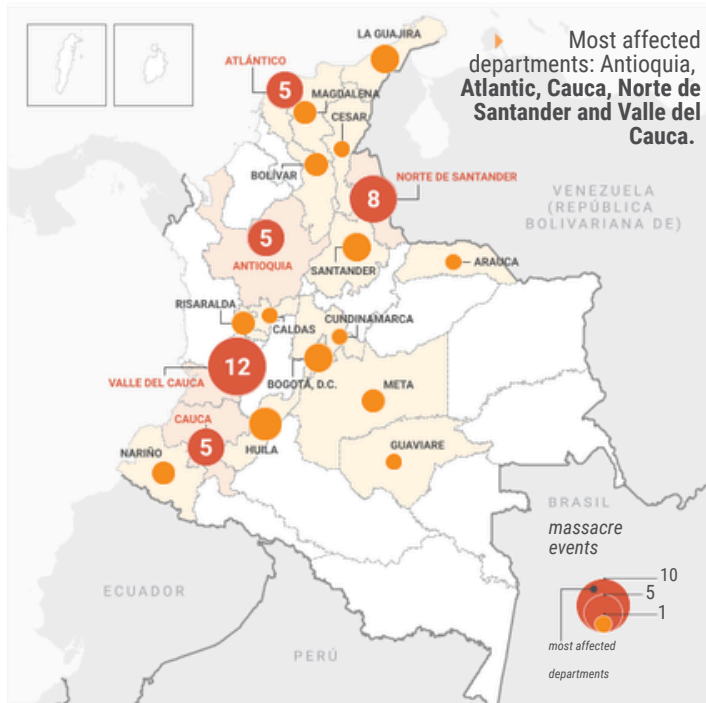
Allegations of killings of human rights defenders verified in recent years



## Massacres



- Five victims belonged to ethnic groups, including two indigenous people and three Afro-descendants.
- In at least 95% of the verified massacres, the alleged perpetrators were non-state armed groups and criminal organizations.



## Arbitrary deprivations of life

- 20 allegations  
6 verified cases  
8 under verification  
6 inconclusive cases
- 
- The Office received 20 allegations of arbitrary deprivation of life allegedly committed by members of the Police and the Military Forces
  - For the third consecutive year, a decrease in the number of allegations received was recorded.

## Recruitment of girls, boys and adolescents

- 150 cases (girls 52, children 98)  
63 cases (Afro-descendants, Indigenous)
- The Office verified 150 cases of recruitment, use or exploitation of children in the context of armed conflict by non-state armed groups.
  - In 63 cases, the victims belonged to ethnic groups.
  - The Office verified the deaths of 17 children and 13 girls in recruitment situations in Amazonas, Arauca, Caquetá, Guaviare, Huila and Norte de Santander, including deaths that occurred in at least four bombings carried out as part of military operations, in which eight boys and seven girls died.

## Deaths of members of the Public Force

- According to the Ministry of Defense, in 2025, 173 members of the security forces were killed and 765 injured.

## Homicides of former FARC-EP members

- The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia verified the homicide of 45 former members of the FARC-EP in 2025.
- This represents an increase in 36% compared to 2024.
- Since the signing of the Peace Agreement, 486 former members of the FARC-EP have been killed.

## Forced displacement and confinement

According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in 2025:

96,400

victims of forced displacement

- 85% increase compared to OCHA's information in 2024
- 12% belong to ethnic groups
- Departments most affected: Norte de Santander, Nariño, Cauca, Chocó and Bolívar

154,917

victims of confinement

- 12% increase compared to OCHA's information in 2024
- 47% belong to ethnic groups
- Departments most affected: Chocó, Cauca and Bolívar

## SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

Fully implement the Peace Agreement as a central policy of the State and ensure the functioning of its institutional structure.

Consider the public policy on dismantling criminal organizations as State policy, ensuring its long-term implementation in compliance with the Peace Agreement and the recommendations of the Truth Commission.

Advance the discussion in Congress of the draft ordinary law on the agrarian jurisdiction, which will regulate its structure, functioning and powers.

Adopt the national policy on safeguards for human rights defenders and the national action plan on human rights and ensure their implementation and integration with the action plan of the Comprehensive Programme of Safeguards for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders.

Consolidate progress in the security, defence and citizen coexistence policy, including the adoption and application by the security forces of clear guidelines to strengthen protection of the population in accordance with international human rights standards.

Ensure that, in the design and conduct of operations, military forces take all precautionary measures to protect and ensure the safety of children who have been recruited by armed groups.

Place the obligation to cease the recruitment of and to release persons under the age of 18 years at the forefront of dialogue and negotiations with non-State armed actors.

Ensure that communities, ethnic authorities and human rights defenders participate in and can influence agreements reached in discussion forums, giving due consideration to proposals from communities and civil society.

Ensure the administrative, budgetary, legal and security conditions necessary to implement and sustain restorative justice projects and conditions for the restriction of liberty under the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, including with regard to the rights of victims, legal certainty for persons subject to the Special Jurisdiction and their reintegration into society.

Complete the formulation of the comprehensive public policy on enforced disappearance, laying the foundations for its implementation with a human rights-based approach and mechanisms for the participation of victims and searchers.

To international community: provide adequate support for human rights organizations and OHCHR, through sufficient financial contributions, so that they can continue to perform their unique and essential monitoring and technical advisory role in Colombia.

Ensure the protection of Indigenous Peoples, in particular the Awá, Barí, Hitnü, Jiw, Nasa and Nukak peoples and the four peoples of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and others who are at risk of physical and cultural extinction, their territories, and the Indigenous jurisdiction from the risks arising from conflict and violence.

To non-state armed groups: cease the recruitment and use in hostilities of persons under the age of 18 years, immediately release children in their power or under their influence, and refrain from using children as human shields.

## VIOLENCE IMPACT INDEX 2025

The map is an update of the **Violence Impact Index in Colombia** – first published by UN Human Rights in July 2022 – which identifies municipalities impacted by violence and classifies them into one of three categories: **1) critical impact, 2) very high impact and 3) high impact**. The 2025 Index is based on the following six variables:

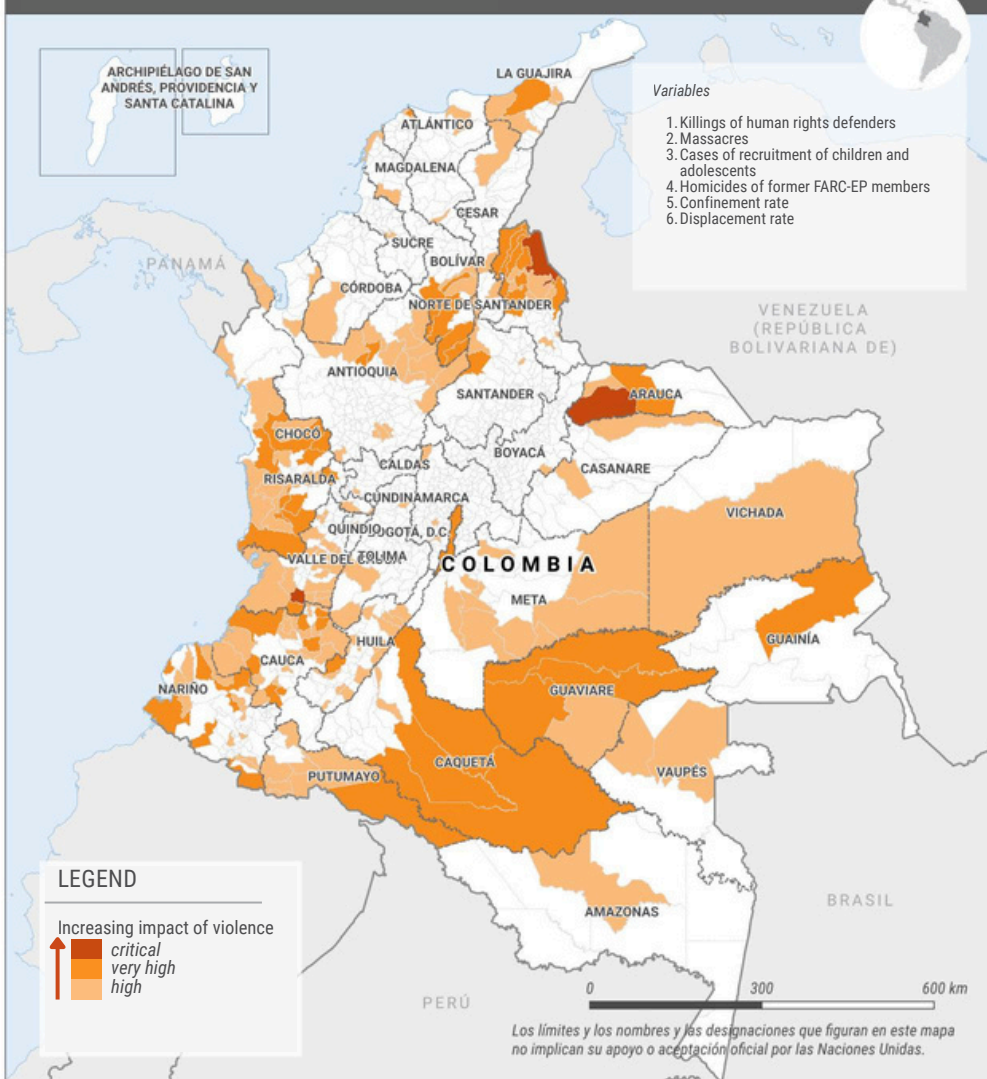
- 1** **Killings of human rights defenders** verified by UN Human Rights
- 2** **Massacres** verified by UN Human Rights Humans
- 3** **Cases of recruitment of children and adolescents** verified by the UN Human Rights
- 4** **Homicides of former FARC-EP members** verified by the Mission United Nations Verification in Colombia
- 5** **Rate of confinement** per 100,000 inhabitants reported by OCHA
- 6** **Rate of forced displacement** per 100,000 inhabitants reported by OCHA

Based on **these six variables, the Index in 2025 identified 202 municipalities where violence had the greatest impact on the rights of the population**. These municipalities are located across 32 departments.

In addition to the municipalities identified by the Index, there are others where violence manifests through different forms and mechanisms of social control. **In all cases, a determined and coordinated response by the State is required to address the situation of violence in the territories**, in line with the recommendations of the Annual Report.

### List of most affected municipalities (critical impact and very high impact)

## INDEX - VIOLENCE IMPACT 2025



### Critical

**Arauca:** Tame

**Norte de Santander:** Tibú

**Valle Del Cauca:** Cali

### Very high

**Antioquia:** Briceño, Valdivia

**Guainía:** Inírida

**Arauca:** Arauquita, Puerto Rondón

**Guaviare:** Calamar, San José del Guaviare, El Retorno

**Atlántico:** Barranquilla

**Huila:** La Plata

**Bolívar:** Arenal, Cantagallo, Montecristo, San Pablo, Santa Rosa del Sur

**La Guajira:** Riohacha

**Bogotá, D.C.:** Bogotá, D.C.

**Nariño:** Cumbitara, El Charco, Ipiales, Ricaurte, San Andrés de Tumaco

**Caquetá:** Cartagena del Chairá, San Vicente del Caguán, Solano

**Norte de Santander:** Ábrego, Convención, Cúcuta, El Carmen, El Tarra, Hacarí, Ocaña, Teorama

**Cauca:** Almaguer, Argelia, Bolívar, Corinto, López de Micay, Santander de Quilichao, Silvia, Toribío

**Putumayo:** Puerto Leguízamo

**Chocó:** Alto Baudó, El Litoral del San Juan, Lloró, Medio San Juan, Nóvita, Quibdó, Sipí

**Risaralda:** Pueblo Rico

**Santander:** Barrancabermeja

**Valle del Cauca:** Jamundí