

Everyday Peace Indicators (EPI)

Colombia

Overview

In 2016, the signing of the peace agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP marked the beginning of a new chapter in history, founded on the promise of *building peace*. This new era raises important questions: What is meant by ‘peace’? How does ‘peace’ vary from place to place? And who defines the metrics used to determine whether progress is being made? Guided by these questions, Everyday Peace Indicators (EPI) has been working in various regions of Colombia since 2019, including Antioquia, Cauca, Sucre, Sumapaz, and the territory of the indigenous Pastos people. In total, the EPI Colombia team has collected close to 7,700 everyday indicators of peace, justice, and coexistence in 44 different communities. These indicators have been coded and analyzed to understand and compare the perspectives of diverse rural, urban, and peri-urban groups, including peasants, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant populations, and ex-combatants of the FARC-EP. Indicators have also been used to support the work of national and international actors involved in peacebuilding.

EPI Colombia Team

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Collection, Coding and Analysis of Everyday Indicators

From 2019 to the present, the EPI Colombia team has visited 44 communities in six regions and, using the EPI methodology, has collected approximately 7,700 indicators across three

concepts: peace, justice, and coexistence. Their research has been carried out in several stages, summarized in the table below.

Region	Data Collection	Indicators by Concept			Total
		Coexistence	Justice	Peace	
Antioquia	2019-2023	659	648		1307
Cauca	2020-2024	377		614	991
Cauca Norte	2020-2024	690	488		1178
Pastos	2019-2022			543	543
Sucre	2020-2024	883		1449	2332
Sumapaz	2022-2023	866	504		1370
Total		3475	1640	2606	7721

In each community, EPI conducted three focus groups (men, women, and youth) with a diverse sample of local residents. Each focus group consisted of 10-15 people with different levels of income and education, different employment situations, and varying lengths of residence in the area. During the focus groups, which were guided by EPI facilitators, participants talked about signs (indicators) they use to gauge the level of peace, coexistence, or justice in their community.

After each focus group, EPI facilitators used their notes to extract a long list of indicators to be verified and prioritized by community members. During the second stage, participants from the original focus groups reviewed the indicators and made modifications, as needed. Other residents joined the group and, through an anonymous voting process, each participant selected the 15 indicators they considered most important or significant for their community. Based on the number of votes cast for each indicator, EPI later calculated an “importance score” (IS).¹ Women, men, and youth voted using different colored stickers, which enabled EPI to analyze patterns by demographic subgroup.

EPI Colombia always tries to center its analysis on local voices and perspectives. Thus, the team used everyday indicators - which vary from one context to another, reflecting diverse actors and dynamics — as the empirical foundation for codebook development. The current codebook (2024) is the product of an inductive and iterative process carried out over several years. The first codebook was created in 2019, following the initial round of indicator collection, and the categories contained therein reflected the dynamics, priorities, and particularities of communities in Antioquia. When the EPI team began expanding into new geographic regions with a

¹ An indicator may receive more (or fewer) votes depending on the value the community assigns to it or based on the number of voting options and/or people participating in the voting process. Since each community has a different number of indicators and participants, an indicator with 15 votes in one community does not necessarily have the same value as an indicator with 15 votes in another community. The importance score (IS) normalizes these differences and enables a comparison of the relative value of indicators across communities. The importance score is calculated as follows: the number of votes an indicator received is multiplied by the total number of indicators voted on in that community, and the result is divided by the total number of votes cast in the community.

larger number of ethnic minority communities (Cauca, Pastos, Sucre), they collected more indicators related to traditional cultural practices. To reflect these characteristics, the coding framework was modified, and a second version of the codebook was created. The first and second codebooks were used to conduct preliminary analyses and write press articles focused on specific territories or themes. As of 2023, there was a mixed database with indicators coded using both codebooks.

In 2023, the EPI Colombia team decided to standardize the two coding systems. Researchers familiar with both codebooks worked for several months to identify conflicts and ambiguities, develop common criteria, and draft a new, unified codebook. In 2024, all indicators were re-coded using the new codebook. As in previous instances, each indicator was assigned up to two categories and subcategories. The unified codebook has since been used to produce various reports and analyses,² create a public infographic³ that enables comparisons across different regions of Colombia, and support giving back processes in the communities that co-created the indicators.

Limitations

This codebook reflects data collected at a particular historical moment in a relatively small number of communities (44). Therefore, it does not necessarily capture the perceptions of peace, justice, or coexistence that exist across the entire country or their evolution over time. The codebook provides a common framework for analysis and comparison across projects, regions, and concepts, but should not be understood as a fixed schema. Indicators can be coded in myriad different ways depending on the specific questions addressed by different research projects.

² Examples include: (1) <https://politicalviolenceataglance.org/2020/07/02/trash-is-piling-up-in-rural-colombia-thats-a-bad-sign-for-peace/>, (2) <https://www.elespectador.com/colombia2020/territorio/dabeiba-antioquia-mas-alla-de-la-fosa-comun/>, (3) <https://diariodepaz.com/2020/08/06/dabeiba-mas-alla-de-la-fosa-asi-se-manifiesta-lareconciliacion-cotidiana/>, (4) <https://www.devex.com/news/opinion-to-build-peace-in-war-torn-colombia-we-need-to-think-smaller-102551>.

³ See: https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/felipe.dominguez/viz/InfografiaEPI-Espanol/EPIInfografia_es.

Everyday Peace Indicators (EPI) – Colombia

Codebook (English Version)

*** December 2024 ***

Codes			
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
1.1 – SOCIAL CONTROL BY ARMED ACTORS		Indicators that refer to armed actors’ control over daily life in communities via informal justice or the imposition of rules about coexistence or behavior.	“Community conflicts are resolved without intervention by armed groups” (Antioquia).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
1.2 – RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ARMED ACTORS AND COMMUNITIES		Indicators that refer to relationships between civilian populations and armed actors, including both legal and illegal organizations. Indicators the imaginaries and practices of communities toward different types of armed actor.	“The Army and the Police participate in soccer championships” (Sumapaz); “The Police have a presence in the area” (Norte del Cauca).
Subcategory	1.2.1 - Army	Indicators that refer to legal armed groups recognized as the legitimate military force of Colombia.	“The Army asks for permission when they need to enter someone’s land” (Pastos).
Subcategory	1.2.2 Police	Indicators that refer to the body responsible for maintaining public order and citizen coexistence.	“The police fulfill their duty to protect communities” (Cauca); “The police do not release criminals in exchange for money” (Sucre).
Subcategory	1.2.3 Guerrilla	Indicators that refer to illegal, armed insurgency groups or organizations.	“The guerrilla does not ask for contributions to finance its activities” (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	1.2.4 Paramilitary	Indicators that refer to illegal, armed counterinsurgent groups (such as AGC, Clan del Golfo, GAPD, etc.). Historically, these groups have worked in alliance with the State, the Military, drug traffickers, politicians, and other local actors in the pursuit of military, social, political, and economic control of the national territory, initially with an “anti-communist”	“There is no paramilitary presence or control in Urama” (Antioquia); “The community sleeps peacefully without fear that relatives will be killed by illegal armed actors” (Sucre).

		orientation. They are currently engaged in disputes over the country's drug trafficking routes	
Subcategory	1.2.5 Gangs	Indicators that refer to youth groups, typically from urban areas characterized by the fragility of traditional channels of social integration (such as work, family, or education), which young people join in search of identity and survival, while entering into relationships of cooperation or conflict with similar groups and drug trafficking institutions.	"There are no youth gangs" (Sucre).
Subcategory	1.2.6 Drug Cartels	Indicators that refer to criminal organizations involved in drug production and trafficking, terrorism, arms trafficking, and other activities.	"The profits from coca are used to improve hospitals" (Cauca).
Subcategory	1.2.7 Dissident Groups	Indicators that refer to the multiplicity of groups, actors, or armed organizations that can be traced back to the former FARC-EP and emerged following the 2016 peace process.	"Rank-and-file combatants do not take up arms again due to the lack of fulfillment of peace agreements" (Sumapaz).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
2.1 ACTS OF VICTIMIZATION		Indicators that refer to various forms of victimization against civilians, carried out by legal or illegal actors.	"There are no battles in the nearby rural areas" (Cauca); "The community is no longer caught in the middle of confrontations between armed groups" (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	2.1.1 Forced Disappearance	Indicators that refer to depriving victims of their freedom, disregarding their legal protections, and concealing information about their whereabouts.	"The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) climbs to the canyon to search for the remains of disappeared persons" (Antioquia); "They find the disappeared people from the conflict" (Sucre).
Subcategory	2.1.2 Forced Displacement	Indicators that refer to people leaving their homes or fleeing due to armed conflict, violence, persecution, or human rights violations. They flee in search of safety for themselves and their families, or to find means of subsistence.	"Community leaders do not leave due to threats on their lives or the lives of their families" (Pastos); "Displaced people do not come [here] because of the peace process" (Norte del Cauca).
Subcategory	2.1.3 Sexual	Indicators that refer to sexual	"Sexually abused women

	Violence	violence, including rape or other sexual abuses (trafficking, slavery, forced pregnancy or abortion, forced nudity, etc.).	receive help" (Antioquia); "There are no rapes of children in the community" (Pastos).
Subcategory	2.1.4 Gender-based Violence	Indicators that refer to violence committed against women or LGBTIQ individuals based on their gender or sexual identity, including patrimonial, psychological, economic, physical, and/or sexual violence. These acts are often related to the control men believe they deserve and tend to exploit conditions of vulnerability, inequality, and power.	"Women are not sexually harassed at work" (Norte del Cauca); "Reports of violence against women are addressed by the State" (Antioquia).
Subcategory	2.1.5 Threats	Indicators that refer to intimidating or frightening an individual, community, group, or institution, with the goal of generating anxiety, alarm, panic, or terror, thereby violating the fundamental rights (to life, integrity, and freedom) of the victimized individuals.	"Armed groups do not threaten people working in eradication [of coca]" (Cauca); "There are no threats against social leaders for organizing peaceful marches" (Sucre).
Subcategory	2.1.6 Landmines	Indicators that refer to landmines designed to explode based on the proximity or contact of a person and that, when detonated, can incapacitate, injure, and/or kill this individual and others.	"There are no landmines in the area" (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	2.1.7 Theft	Indicators that refer to intentional and premeditated theft of physical assets.	"People can travel on the road at night because there are no thefts" (Sucre).
Subcategory	2.1.8 Extra-judicial execution	Indicators that refer to "false positives," civilians who are not members of illegal armed groups but are killed by the National Army and misrepresented as casualties of combat.	"The army does not kill peasants to pass them off as armed actors" (Sucre); "The army does not create false positives to gain benefits" (Antioquia).
Subcategory	2.1.9 False charges / judicial fabrications	Indicators that refer to State agents' use of the legal/ judicial system against a specific person, under false pretenses or as a means of criminalizing the right to free expression, association, or peaceful protest.	"There are not judicial fabrications against innocent peasants" (Antioquia); "The State does not unjustly capture people [ex-combatants] who signed the peace agreement" (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	2.1.10 Forced recruitment	Indicators that refer to the forced recruitment of minors (under 18	"Young people do not have to leave the territory to avoid

		years of age) by different armed actors who then coerce them to participate, directly or indirectly, in hostilities or armed actions.	being recruited by armed groups" (Sumapaz); "There is no recruitment of young people by armed groups" (Cauca).
Subcategory	2.1.11 Selective assassinations	Indicators that refer to the premeditated and intentional use of lethal force against a specific person who is not necessarily in the custody of the armed actor.	"Merchants are not killed" (Antioquia); "There are no people murdered in the municipality" (Pastos).
Subcategory	2.1.12 Restrictions or blockades	Indicators that refer to restricting the mobility of a civilian population or blocking access to basic goods and services.	"People can go to neighboring rural areas because there is no curfew" (Cauca); "People do not have to show their receipts from the market at the military base" (Antioquia).
Subcategory	2.1.13 Extorsion	Indicators that refer to extortion, including coercing someone to act or refrain from acting, in order to secure illicit profits, economic benefits, or advantages for oneself or a third party.	"There is not extortion by armed groups" (Sumapaz); "Paramilitaries do not extort people who have a stable income" (Sucre).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
2.2 TRANQUILITY AND LACK OF FEAR		Indicators that refer perceiving one's local context as positive, calm, or safe. They reflect feelings and practices associated with the absence of fear, such as moving freely, being able to focus on work, expressing oneself without fear, and sleeping peacefully.	"You can walk around at any time of day" (Sumapaz); "Leaders are not afraid to talk about what is happening locally" (Pastos).
Subcategory	2.2.1 Feelings and emotions	Indicators that refer to emotions (joy, sadness, anger, fear, trust) or feelings (love, hate, happiness, grief, etc.) of people in daily situations.	"People do not distrust strangers who come to the [indigenous] territory" (Pastos); "People leave the doors of their houses open all day without fear of being robbed" (Norte del Cauca).
Subcategory	2.2.2 Practices	Indicators that refer to activities or rituals unique to a particular community, culture, or group of people.	"People in the community do not have firearms" (Sumapaz); "The area is not a corridor for weapons and drugs" (Norte del Cauca).

Subcategory	2.2.3 Freedom of movement	Indicators that refer to freedom of movement within and between different places (homes, rural areas, municipalities, cities, countries).	“There are not restrictions on moving around the territory at certain times of day” (Cauca); “People can move around at night in their community” (Sucre).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
3.1 VICTIM REPARATIONS		Indicators related to official state policies towards victims of armed conflict, at the individual or collective level. This includes reparations mandated by the Victims and Land Restitution Law, as well as the institutions created by the peace agreement between the State and the FARC, including the Victims Unit, the Land Restitution Unit, the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory, among others.	“There is psychosocial support for victims of the conflict in the municipality” (Sumapaz); “All victims in the [Indigenous] reserve are recognized by the Victims' Unit” (Pastos).
Subcategory	3.1.1 Restitution of lands	Indicators that refer to the restitution of lands to people dispossessed during the armed conflict. Land Restitution Unit.	“The Land Restitution Unit fulfills its duties towards displaced people” (Sumapaz); “The land taken during episodes of violence is returned to farmers” (Sucre).
Subcategory	3.1.2 Individual reparations	Indicators that refer to individual reparations for victims of the armed conflict, including financial compensation and other services. Victims Unit.	“Not only the perpetrators receive aid, but also the victims” (Antioquia); “People are compensated for the animals they lost due to the war” (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	3.1.3 Collective reparations	Indicators that refer to collective reparations for victims of the armed conflict. Victims Unit and post-agreement justice between the FARC and the State.	“The Victims' Unit recognizes Sumapaz as a collective victim” (Sumapaz); “The money associated with the demobilization of the FARC actually reaches victimized communities” (Antioquia).
Subcategory	3.1.4 Rural development	Indicators that refer to policies aimed at structural transformations of rural areas as a means of reparation and non-repetition. PDET (Development Programs with a Territorial Focus) - ZOMAC (Zones Most Affected by the Conflict).	“The PDET budget is invested in projects that support local production” (Antioquia); “Progress is made towards comprehensive rural reform” (Sumapaz).

Category		Definition	Example Indicators
3.2 RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT		Indicators that refer to the return and resettlement of people and families displaced by the war who, due to contextual changes, now feel able to return to the places they lived.	“People displaced by the armed conflict start returning” (Pastos); “People from [rural] black communities who had to flee to the city return to their territory” (Norte del Cauca).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
3.3 REINTEGRATION		Indicators related to how ex-combatants from armed groups transition to civilian life and the challenges they face.	“Technical and technological education is available for ex-combatants” (Antioquia); “Signatories to the Peace Agreement do not receive more benefits than the victims [of armed conflict]” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	3.3.1 Economic	Indicators that refer to the economic reintegration of ex-combatants.	“Ex-guerrillas do not receive pensions” (Norte del Cauca); “Signatories to the Peace Agreement work on farms in the area” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	3.3.2 Social	Indicators that refer to the social reintegration of ex-combatants and their relationships with their environment.	“Ex-combatants live in the community” (Sumapaz); “Ex-guerrillas are given a second chance” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	3.3.3 Familial	Indicators that refer to the reintegration of ex-combatants into their families.	“Reintegrated ex-combatants are well received by their families” (Antioquia); “The families of those who signed the Peace Agreement can visit them at the ETCR” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	3.3.4 Political	Indicators that refer to the political reintegration of ex-combatants, including participation in campaigns and elections and the exercise of political rights.	“Ex-combatants have the right to vote and be elected” (Norte del Cauca); “The political struggle continues in the form of words” (Antioquia)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
3.4 HISTORICAL MEMORY		Indicators related to historical narratives about the armed conflict in Colombia, including its origins and dynamics in the territories, as well as the socialization of truth within communities to give meaning to their past and present experiences.	“The State assumes its responsibility in the war” (Antioquia); “Communities engage in exercises of historical memory to understand the history of their municipality”

			(Sumapaz).
Subcategory	3.4.1 Education and pedagogy	Indicators related to socialization and education about the armed conflict, including historical memory, events, and truth.	“The House of Culture shares stories about past violence” (Sucre); “Students know and understand the Truth Commission’s Embrace the Truth program” (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	3.4.2 Memory	Indicators related to memorialization, including physical commemorations (such as plaques, places of worship, murals, and museum spaces) and performative acts (such as ceremonies or art) and the construction of narratives about the past.	“The history of the war is understood so that people can forget, forgive, and reconcile” (Antioquia); “The truth about the murdered community members is revealed” (Norte del Cauca).
Subcategory	3.4.3 Truth-telling	Indicators related to truth-telling, including demands for clarity about victimizing events that have affected people personally and collectively.	“Communities know the specific motives of crimes that occurred in their villages” (Antioquia); “War actors tell the truth about events that occurred during the war” (Norte del Cauca).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
	3.5 SPECIAL JURISDICTION FOR PEACE	Indicators related to community perceptions and practices towards wartime perpetrators (responsibilities, sanctions, and mechanisms to amend their actions).	“For signatories of the peace agreement, attending the JEP is a priority” (Antioquia); “Armed actors testify before the transitional justice system” (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	3.5.1 Punitive justice administered by the state	Indicators related to retributive sanctions and severe penalties in the framework of ordinary law.	“There are harsh punishments for commanders of the ex-FARC” (Sumapaz); “Ex-combatants are punished for their actions” (Antioquia).
Subcategory	3.5.2 Restorative justice	Indicators related to alternative and reparative sanctions, including requests for and the potential granting of forgiveness.	“Those who caused harm in the war ask for forgiveness” (Cauca); “Signatories to the peace agreement get satisfaction from helping victims and communities” (Sumapaz).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
	4.1 EXERCISES OF LOCAL POWER	Indicators related to local political practices and institutions and other	“People organize and mobilize to change things”

		means of exercising power locally (social organization, political participation, etc.).	(Sumapaz); “The community solves its own problems without resorting to armed groups” (Antioquia).
Subcategory	4.1.1 Community Action Boards (JAC)	Indicators that refer to the Community Action Boards (<i>Juntas de Acción Comunal</i> or JACs)	“Qualified people are appointed for positions in the JAC” (Sumapaz); “The community pays the JAC fee” (Antioquia).
Subcategory	4.1.2 Mayor's Office / Governor's Office	Indicators that refer to municipal mayor's offices and/or departmental governments.	“The Mayor and the Governor agree to pave the roads in the district” (Norte del Cauca); “The mayor doesn't only go to the communities to campaign” (Sucre).
Subcategory	4.1.3 Indigenous councils / community councils	Indicators that refer to specialized forms of political organization in ethnic territories, including indigenous councils (<i>cabildos indígenas</i>) and community councils (<i>consejos comunitarios</i>) in Afro-descendant communities.	“Black communities seek elected positions” (Cauca); “The indigenous council is recognized by the State as the authority that protects the páramo lands in its territory” (Pastos).
Subcategory	4.1.4 Political participation	Indicators related to participation in the State, through elections, political campaigns, political parties, or advocacy directed at state officials.	“Political polarization does not generate conflicts in rural areas” (Sumapaz); “People with disabilities can participate in community decision-making” (Pastos).
Subcategory	4.1.5 Local leadership	Indicators that refer to the role of social leaders in different dimensions of community life.	“Community leaders facilitate conflict resolution in their communities” (Sucre); “The community supports female leaders” (Antioquia).
Subcategory	4.1.6 Indigenous / cimarrona / campesino self-protection organizations	Indicators related to non-violent, collective, self-protection and traditional justice organizations that operate in Afro-descendant, indigenous, and peasant communities, including peasant, cimarrona, and indigenous guards.	“The Cimarrona Guard imposes community service (cleaning roads, building fences, cleaning places) on people who commit offenses” (Norte del Cauca).
Subcategory	4.1.7 Social organizations	Indicators related to social movements and social organizations for women, youth, students, workers, peasants, etc.	“Producers cooperate and associate to sell their products” (Cauca); “Social organizations pressure the government to

			improve agricultural activities” (Sumapaz).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
4.2 RECOGNITION AND DIGNITY		Indicators related to feelings and/or experiences that denote respect and recognition by the State, armed groups, and society in general.	“Indigenous people are not called ignorant brutes” (Pastos); “Residents of the ETCR know their rights as citizens” (Sumapaz).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
4.3 STATE COMPLIANCE		Indicators that express the imaginaries of communities regarding the actions of the Colombian State and its dynamics on the ground. This includes historical demands of society towards the State, its presence-absence in the territory, the distribution and effectiveness of its policies, and the extent to which it fulfills its agreements with communities.	“VAT is refunded to people in the community” (Norte del Cauca); “Everyone in the area knows which authorities are responsible and competent, in terms of demanding the protection of their rights” (Pastos).
Subcategory	4.3.1 Distribution of public resources	Indicators related to equity and/or prioritization in the distribution of social programs by the State.	“The elderly do not have to spend money [out of their own pocket] to claim their subsidy” (Antioquia); “There equal access to projects provided by the public administration” (Sucre).
Subcategory	4.3.2 Corruption or clientelism	Indicators related to public officials’ misuse or ill-distribution of resources and programs, as well as clientelist electoral dynamics. This includes diversion or appropriation of public resources for improper benefits, favoritism toward particular individuals or groups, clientelist relations with the electorate, etc.	“During elections, votes are not bought with tamales” (Sumapaz); “The mayor’s programs are not diverted to the relatives of officials” (Norte del Cauca).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
4.4 DYNAMICS OF JUSTICE IN THE COMMUNITY		Indicators related to perceptions and practices of justice in the community and the management of local conflicts (punishments, responsibilities, mechanisms for amending violations).	“Women who report domestic violence are attended to in accordance with the law” (Antioquia); “Crimes committed by relatives of police officers or judges do not go unpunished” (Sumapaz).

Subcategory	4.5.1 Punitive justice administered by the community	Indicators that refer to sanctions or severe penalties within the framework of ordinary law.	“When someone is killed, the culprit is captured” (Norte del Cauca); “Rapists are punished under the law” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	4.5.2 Indigenous and traditional justice	Indicators that refer to traditional forms of justice in indigenous and Black communities	“Whoever does something improper is sent to the stocks to reflect” (Sucre); “Community councils implement ancestral justice” (Northern Cauca)
Subcategory	4.5.3 Informal community justice	Indicators that refer to forms of justice that lie outside the framework of ordinary Colombian law, including the practices of Community Action Boards (JACs), vigilantism, etc.	“There are tools to manage differences between the community” (Sumapaz); “Justice is not done by one's own hands” (Northern Cauca)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.1 STIGMATIZATION		Indicators that revolve around negative imaginaries or representations about particular individuals, groups, places, or processes.	“Peasants are not arrested because of stigmas” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	5.1.1 Stigmas associated with the peace agreement	Indicators that refer to stigmas towards individuals who took part in the armed conflict.	“Signatories to the peace accord are not stigmatized because of their life history before the peace agreement” (Sumapaz); “Demobilized people are not supported by the Government” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	5.1.2 Stigmas associated with the armed conflict	Indicators that refer to stigmas towards individual ex-combatants, ex-combatant communities, or residents of communities accused of collaborating with armed actors.	“People from the community are not stigmatized as [assumed to be] part of the guerrilla” (Antioquia); “You don't feel ashamed for being from a rural area” (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.1.3 Stigmas in everyday life	Indicators that refer to stigmas towards particular people, communities or social organizations, not related to the armed conflict.	“Students respect their classmates' different ways of dressing” (Sucre); “People can vote without being shunned” (Cauca)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.2 EVERYDAY CONFLICTS		Indicators that revolve around conflicts or problems within schools, families, or neighborhoods. This	“The coexistence committee intervenes in the community” (Antioquia);

		includes gossip, jealousy, envy, individualism, family problems, thefts, boundary disputes, etc.	“Electoral politics do not make people into enemies” (Norte del Cauca)
Subcategory	5.2.1 Conflicts in the family	Indicators that refer to situations of tension, misunderstandings, or arguments that occur in the context of the family. They do not necessarily include physical or psychological violence.	“Boys and girls do not tell outsiders that their parents mistreat them” (Pastos); “Families can solve problems through dialogue” (Sucre)
Subcategory	5.2.2 Conflicts among neighbors	Indicators that refer to situations of tension, misunderstandings, or arguments that occur in the context of a neighborhood, block or sector.	“The volume of music does not threaten coexistence between neighbors” (Antioquia); “Neighbors find solutions to boundary disputes” (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.2.3 Gossip	Indicators that refer to situations of tension, misunderstandings, or arguments that occur due to gossip and commentaries (whether true or false) that circulate among people in a community.	“People to not gossip about pregnant women” (Sucre); “People do not invent gossip that generates conflicts” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	5.2.4 Conflicts in school settings	Indicators that refer to situations of tension, misunderstandings, or arguments that occur in the school context. They do not necessarily include physical or psychological violence.	“There are no verbal altercations among students” (Sumapaz); “Bigger kids don't make little kids cry by taking the ball away from them” (Antioquia)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.3 SOCIAL COHESION		Indicators that refer to actions and feelings of solidarity, unity or a sense of belonging in the territory and the community. This includes the use of common spaces (churches, sports fields, etc.) and practices oriented towards the common benefit and the construction of social fabric (mingas, dinners, collections, care of the sick, etc.).	“When people want to know something about someone they ask” (Sucre); “When someone from the community dies people accompany the wake and funeral” (Norte del Cauca)
Subcategory	5.3.1 Community or collective works	Indicators that refer to recurrent activities or actions carried out collectively for the common benefit	“The people who produce garbage collect it and take it to town” (Cauca); “When someone travels out of the territory to represent the community everyone else collects money for transportation” (Sucre)

Subcategory	5.3.2 Cosmo vision, identity, and cultural practices	Indicators that refer to cultural, recreational, or sports activities that communities view as core to their identity.	“Women get together to braid arrowcane” (Sucre); “Soccer tournaments are held in nearby villages” (Northern Cauca)
Subcategory	5.3.3 Family dynamics	Indicators that refer to the wellness of the family unit.	“Parents have authority over their children” (Antioquia); “In Sumapaz the families destroyed by the conflict [war] are rebuilt” (Sumapaz)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.4 AGE GROUPS		Indicators that refer to a specific age group and that sheds light on generational dynamics.	“The council of wise men and women meet to discuss community problems and look for possible solutions” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	5.4.1 Young people	Indicators that deal with the population between 16 and 25 years old.	“Young people in the community are responsible about their sex lives” (Antioquia); “Young people do not drop out of school to work in coca [drug] laboratories” (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.4.2 Boys and girls	Indicators that deal with the population under 14 years of age.	“Boys and girls are not left alone at home while their parents work” (Pastos); “Children can play in the streets without being in danger” (Norte del Cauca)
Subcategory	5.4.3 Elderly people	Indicators that deal with the population over 60 years of age	“The senior citizen subsidy covers all basic needs” (Sumapaz); “The municipality provides care and recreation for the elderly” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	5.4.4 Inter-generational dynamics	Indicators that deal with relationships, conflicts, and perceptions among different generations, including ruptures and continuities.	“Parents watch over their children’s use of the Internet” (Norte del Cauca); “The family police station does not treat it as abuse if parents send a child to the fields or the forest” (Sucre)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.5 GENDER		Indicators that refer to situations or experiences related to socially-assigned gender roles.	“Mothers teach their children not to be sexist” (Antioquia); “Women understand and help one another” (Sumapaz)

Subcategory	5.5.1 Gender norms	Indicators that reinforce or call into question expected gender roles or hegemonic norms, for example, what it means to be a man or a woman.	“Women can have male friends without being criticized” (Sucre); “Among families in the indigenous territory men help with the housework” (Pastos)
Subcategory	5.5.2 Gender equality	Indicators that refer to gender [in]equality or practices that challenge male dominance in everyday relationships.	“Men do not believe they deserve more rights than women” (Antioquia); “Women can hold the same positions as men” (Sucre)
Subcategory	5.5.3 Prostitution	Indicators that refer to sex work.	“Young women, between the ages of 12 and 17, do not come into bars to ask for money in exchange for letting themselves be groped” (Pastos)”
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.6 COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUTSIDE ACTORS		Indicators that refer to the presence and actions of actors, including non-state or armed actors, that are external to the community	“Information collected by projects external to the ETCR is delivered to the community” (Sumapaz); “Relatives from other places can visit people in town without problems” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	5.6.1 Relationship with NGOs	Indicators that refer to the presence and actions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the community, including projects, advocacy efforts, perceptions.	“NGOs and other entities come to the region” (Antioquia); “The amount paid to those who design or lead projects are agreed upon with the community” (Sucre)
Subcategory	5.6.2 Relationship with IOs	Indicators that refer to the presence and actions of international organizations in the community.	“Economic development projects carried out by international organizations or the government leave productive processes and marketing routes installed” (Pastos); “The head of the UN mission in Colombia comes to visit the AETCR” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	5.6.3 Relationship with the private sector	Indicators that refer to actions by or community relations with legally constituted private sector actors.	“Companies hired to carry out projects in the community do not steal the

			money" (Norte del Cauca); "The petroleum company hires personnel from the territory" (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	5.6.4 Relationship with other communities and with outsiders	Indicators that to actions by or community relations with people, villages, or groups who do not there.	"There is no fear of strangers" (Antioquia); "People in the community do not lose jobs to immigrants who can do the work for lower wages" (Pastos)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
5.7 INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS		Indicators that refer to the ways in which racialized groups, such as indigenous, Black or mestizo (peasant) populations, relate to one another.	"Other people are not treated poorly because of their race" (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.7.1 Inter-ethnic conflicts	Indicators that refer to tensions between racialized communities.	"The State does not provoke fights between indigenous people and peasants by giving resources to one but not the other" (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.7.2 Inter-ethnic integration	Indicators that refer to integration or cooperation between racialized communities.	"Indigenous people and Black people help one another when they have problems" (Norte del Cauca); "Peasants and indigenous people cooperate to demand land from the government" (Cauca)
Subcategory	5.7.3 Exclusion or discrimination	Indicators that refer to race-based discrimination or exclusion.	"People are not criticized based on their dress (traditional woven bags, accessories)" (Cauca); "The police do not assume that you are doing something illegal just because you are Black" (Sucre)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING		Indicators that revolve around the construction, improvement, transformation, or maintenance of infrastructure in the community	"There are no power outages" (North Cauca)
Subcategory	6.1.1 Public Services	Indicators that refer to infrastructure such as aqueducts, water and sewerage, electricity, gas, garbage management, or public transport.	"Ticket prices are fair" (Antioquia); "There is signal coverage and connectivity in all the villages of the municipality"

			(Sumapaz)
Subcategory	6.1.2 Housing	Indicators that refer to housing, in general, or the characteristics of houses, such as the existence of bathrooms or latrines, the number of rooms, etc.	“All homes have a bathroom” (Sucre); “All people have houses built of brick” (Cauca)
Subcategory	6.1.3 Public Works	Indicators that refer to infrastructure that is for collective use, such as highways, roads, parks, lighting for sports fields, markets, cemeteries, hospitals, schools, etc.	“There are free sports centers in the communities” (Sucre); “The access roads are in good condition” (Antioquia)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
	6.2 MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE	Indicators that revolve around how people and communities materially subsist and support themselves and their families.	“There is an institutional presence that promotes economic development for women in the villages” (Sumapaz); “Families can eat three meals a day” (Sucre)
Subcategory	6.2.1 Agricultural Production	Indicators that refer to food production or primary plant and animal inputs: agriculture, livestock, fishing, industrial farming.	“There is not a monopoly in the marketing of products” (Cauca); “The community saves native seeds” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	6.2.2 Commerce, Tourism and other services	Indicators that refer to commerce, tourism, and other non-financial services.	“Beaches unknown to tourists are promoted in San Onofre” (Sucre); “There is training to use bakery implements” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	6.2.3 Employment	Indicators that refer to working conditions, problems finding jobs, and the practices and relationships mediated by employment.	“Job offers do not require experience that we cannot fulfill” (Antioquia); “Young people do not see the Army as their only job option” (Cauca)
Subcategory	6.2.4 Financial Services	Indicators that refer to financial services provided by private, state, or informal entities.	“Banks give loans to young people without requiring a past credit history” (Sucre); “There are low-interest loans for land and crops” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	6.2.5 Handicrafts	Indicators that refer to non-industrialized craft production carried out in the community.	“Women who weave arrowcane are well paid for their work” (Sucre)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.3 LAND		Indicators that revolve around land	“Everyone on the

		historical issues related to land tenure, formal property titles, the concentration of land ownership, or land conflicts associated with the armed conflict.	[indigenous] reservation has land to farm” (Pastos); “People in the community do not take ownership of land that does not belong to them” (Antioquia)
Subcategory	6.3.1 Titling	Indicators that refer to land titles and the legal ownership of land.	“Peasants have titles for their lands” (Antioquia); “In the community there are land titling programs for women” (Northern Cauca)
Subcategory	6.3.2 Distribution	Indicators that refer to conflicts or grievances related to the distribution of property in rural areas.	“Young people have access to land to grow crops” (Sucre); “There is an equitable distribution of land” (Cauca)
Subcategory	6.3.3 Collective ownership	Indicators that refer legally-recognized collective territories for Black, indigenous, and peasant communities (indigenous <i>resguardos</i> , collective territories of black communities, <i>Zonas de Reserva Campesina</i> for peasants).	“All villages are taken into account in the projects of the Peasant Reserve” (Sumapaz); “There is a collective land title so that the Community Councils can be recognized” (Northern Cauca)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.4 SALUD		Indicators that revolve around health among individuals and within the community generally.	“In each village the JAC has a health committee” (Antioquia); “Hospitals do not take a long time to attend to sick people” (Norte del Cauca)
Subcategory	6.4.1 Mental Health	Indicators that refer to the psychological effects of armed conflict and their consequences for the well-being of individuals and those around them.	“Psychological help is provided for those who have trauma from combat” (Cauca); “There is psychosocial support in schools” (Sucre)
Subcategory	6.4.2 Drug and alcohol use	Indicators that refer to drug and alcohol consumption or abuse.	“Young people do not become addicted to psychoactive substances” (Norte del Cauca); “Parents do not come home drunk” (Pastos)
Subcategory	6.4.3 Sexual and reproductive health	Indicators that refer to the needs, shortcomings, problems, etc. associated with sexual and reproductive health.	“Young girls do not get pregnant at an early age” (Sumapaz); “There is coordination between educational institutions, social

			organizations, and Profamilia to offer training on sexual and reproductive rights” (Sucre)
Subcategory	6.3.4 Provision of health services	Indicators that refer to the quality, needs, or processes associated with obtaining health services.	“There is a full-time doctor at the health center” (Sucre); “Pregnant women have access to health care and respectful birthing support” (Antioquia)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.5 EDUCATION		Indicators that refer to public or private education systems, vocational, technical, or professional training, or other forms of learning. Includes issues such as access to various types of education, quality of education, opportunities.	“There are trainings for young people in their neighborhoods” (Antioquia); “Education provided in rural schools is of good quality” (Sumapaz)
Subcategory	6.5.1 Primary and secondary schools	Indicators that refer to primary or secondary education.	“If students need to reinforce their knowledge, schools make them repeat the year” (Sumapaz); “Schools have a store where parents can sell their products” (Cauca)
Subcategory	6.5.2 Technical and university education	Indicators that refer to technical, post-secondary, or university education.	“There is support for young people to attend universities” (Antioquia); “There are enough spots for indigenous people in the SENA” (Sucre)
Subcategory	6.5.3 Ethno-education	Indicators that refer to educational practices in ethnic communities.	“The school offers consistent training on the use of medicinal plants” (Sucre)
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.6 ILLEGAL ECONOMIES		Indicators associated with illegal production, marketing or consumption activities and the conflicts they generate.	“People are not forced to grow illicit crops due to economic necessity” (Norte del Cauca)
Subcategory	6.6.1 Illicit crops	Indicators that refer to illicit crops, such as coca, marijuana, and poppies, and the conflicts associated with production and eradication policies.	“The substitution of illicit crops is fulfilled” (Antioquia); “Strange people associated with illicit crops do not come into the territory” (Cauca).
Subcategory	6.6.2 Drug trafficking	Indicators that refer to the trafficking of illicit drugs, such as cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and others, and	“There are programs to restore the lands that were fumigated with glyphosate”

		the conflicts associated with trafficking and interdiction efforts.	(Pastos); “The presence of [drug] laboratories does not prevent people from visiting parts of the municipality” (Cauca).
Subcategory	6.6.3 Illegal Mining	Indicators that refer to issues associated with illegal mining.	“State authorities let the communities mine to earn their livelihood” (Antioquia); “Large-scale mining is not allowed in Arbeláez” (Sumapaz).
Subcategory	6.6.4 Illegal logging	Indicators that refer to the illegal felling of trees and the sale of timber as an economic activity. Does not include indicators related to ecology or environmental stewardship.	“There is no illegal felling of trees” (Sumapaz); “Police don’t demand bribes to let wood trucks through” (Sumapaz).
Category		Definition	Example Indicators
6.7 ENVIRONMENT		Indicators that refer to ideas, practices, or desires associated with environmental protection or destruction of ecosystems.	“Sumapaz communities protect the Páramo” (Sumapaz); “Wild animals in the area are protected” (Cauca).
Subcategory	6.7.1 Water	Indicators that refer to the contamination, protection, or stewardship of water sources.	“The rivers aren’t polluted by garbage” (Cauca); “In the municipality, people, organizations and institutions cooperate to protect local water sources” (Pastos).
Subcategory	6.7.2 Garbage	Indicators that refer to the environmental impact of solid waste and needs for waste treatment.	“The municipality has its own waste management company” (Sumapaz); “Chemical containers are not just left lying around” (Cauca).
Subcategory	6.7.3 Forests and Green Spaces	Indicators that refer to protection, deterioration, or the impacts of human activities on forests.	“The community takes care of the native trees” (Sucre); “There is awareness about the importance of forests” (Antioquia).