

A historical and geographical approach to the impact of the Colombian reintegration process on demobilized persons.

How is the quality of life of demobilized persons in the department of Bolivar, Colombia impacted by the Colombian Agency for Reintegration's (ACR) program?

Subject Area: World Studies (Geography and History) - Conflict, peace and security

Word Count: 3872

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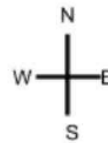
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A: Introduction

This study will focus on the following question: **How is the quality of life of demobilized persons in the department of Bolivar impacted by the Colombian Agency of Reintegration's (ACR) program?** Quality of life refers to the extent to which the basic needs of a population are met, this will be measured using the Eurostat 8 +1 dimensions for Quality of life to help create a balanced analysis. Demobilized persons, refers to a population who has been certified by the Committee for the Abandonment of Arms (CODA) as having belonged to a paramilitary/guerrilla group and has entered ACR's reintegration process. The words demobilized, ex-combatants and ex-rebels will be used interchangeably. According to the United Nations Peacekeeping website reintegration is "the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. It is a political, social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level" ("Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration"). The location of the department of Bolivar is seen in figure 1.

Figure 1: Satellite Map of Bolivar, Colombia

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August 17, 2017

Google Maps Staff

200 km _____

In 2004, after negotiations between the Colombian Government and the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), unilateral cease-fire was called ("Current Efforts to Demobilize Illegal Groups and Their Legal Fra."). 77% of demobilized persons in Bolivar are former members of the AUC (ACR). In 2016, the Revolutionary Armed forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) and the Colombian government signed a peace treaty, ending the conflict. 14% of ex-rebels in Bolivar are former members of the FARC-EP (ACR). The Bolivar location was chosen due to the high percentage of ex-AUC members as it is one of the organisations the Colombian population is least informed about due to the fact it receives a little press coverage.

The Colombian Agency for Reintegration, ACR for short, is the government entity in charge of reintegration responsible for minimizing the issues that arise in post conflict communities such as a lack of social capital, increased social exclusion and violence, issues that demobilized persons are often more subject to. Reintegration of ex-militia is an issue of global scale as it ensures global peace. Many countries such as Sierra Leone and Guatemala did not ensure an increased quality of life for ex-rebels and faced increasing recidivism rates. Proving that an incomplete post-conflict process may only initiate conflict, proving the global importance of quality reintegration.

The hypothesis is that the quality of life of demobilised persons in Bolivar is decreased by ACR as a survey suggests that 50% of Colombians view themselves as victims of paramilitary/guerrilla conflict (Hansen), and stigma is not something that ACR is explicitly fighting.

B: Methodology

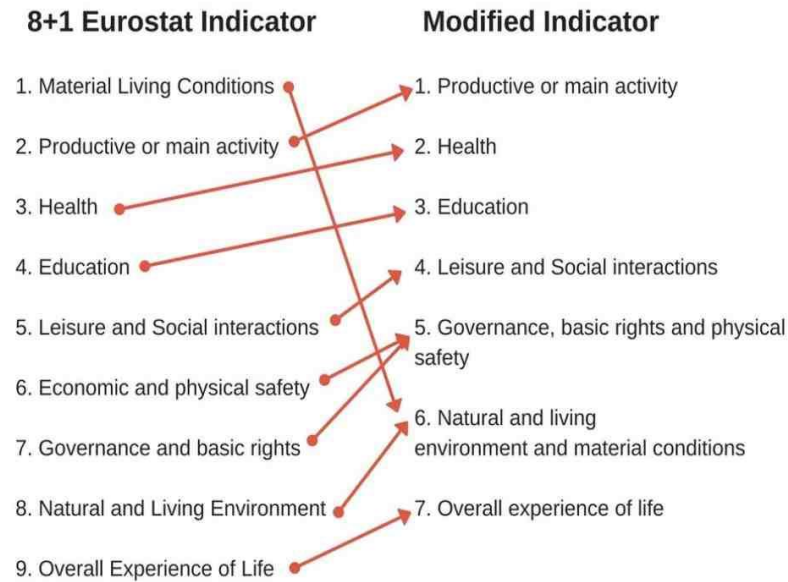
In order to effectively gather information, the following two methods of primary research were used: a questionnaire (appendix 1 and 2) was carried out on ex-members of paramilitary/guerrilla groups in their reintegration process with ACR. The questionnaire was completed by 9 individuals in the ACR headquarters in Cartagena, Bolivar in March 2017. The questionnaire was conducted in Spanish (translated version is appendix 1). This primary data is useful as it allows for additional qualitative data. The questionnaire covered valuable aspects that were not touched upon in other forms of data collection.

ACR's published raw data on their website was used as a secondary source. This data was not collected personally due to a lack of time and access to a large population needed for holistic analysis. The raw data, last updated 17/01/2017, covers the entire reintegrated population, proving it is a relevant and current source. The raw data is separated into information pre-ACR and post-ACR, allowing for comparison. Any change less than 5% will be deemed insignificant.

Method of Data Collection	Criteria covered
ACR's Raw Data	1, 2, 3, 6 (living environment)
Questionnaire	4, 5, 6 (natural environment), 7

The Eurostat quality of life indicator was chosen as it includes aspects, such as social interaction, that aren't included in other indicators (eg. Human Development Index). These aspects are important in measuring quality of life, especially when considering demobilized persons. The indicator was condensed into 7 for time purposes as shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Indicator Modification Diagram



C: History of Paramilitary/Guerilla Groups in Colombia

Colombia and the FARC have been in conflict for the past 52 years, along with various other armed groups including the United Self Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). There have been as many as 220,000 deaths and 5.2 million displaced people due to the conflict. (Renwick and Felter).

The FARC, a Marxist-Leninist group is the largest guerrilla group in Colombia (Cassman). Founded in the 1960s by communist party members Manuel Marulanda and Jacobo Arenas after the political conflict named "La Violencia" (Cassman). The FARC's aim was to reduce the concerns of the rural population who felt neglected by

their political system (Cassman). The guerrilla has used violence, kidnapping, extortion and drug trafficking to fund themselves and gain influence. The Council on Foreign Relations estimated there were around 7000+ FARC members in 2013.

The AUC, a far-right wing group, was formed in the 1980's by Carlos, Vicente and Fidel Castaño as a form of revenge after the FARC killed their father. Their main aim was to protect themselves and combat the FARC. However, as time went on the AUC became involved with drug trafficking and kidnapping (Cassman). AUC was very active in Bolivar, ("The guerrilla groups in Colombia."), explaining why the majority of ex-combatants in Bolivar were members of AUC (ACR).

The ELN, a left-wing guerrilla group with similar aspirations to the FARC, was formed by Fabio and Manuel Vasquez Castaño in 1964 (Cassman). ELN is estimated to have less than 2,000 members in 2014 (Gurney). The ELN, FARC, and AUC are registered by the US State Department as foreign terrorist organizations ("Foreign Terrorist Organisations").

The motivations that lead to the creation of AUC (to combat the FARC and protect themselves, and as an extension civilians) suggests that reintegrated ex-AUC members would face less stigma than reintegrated ex-FARC or ELN members. The motivations of the FARC (to implement a Marxist-Leninist ideology) and the methods they used the years prior to the creation to AUC (violence) would also suggest that Colombian civilians see reintegrated ex-AUC members in a better light than ex-FARC members. Stigma is an important aspect to consider as it affects access to job opportunities and quality of life.

Alvaro Uribe (Colombian president from 2002-2010) is suspected of having connections with AUC and other paramilitary groups (Restrepo). His two successful presidential campaigns despite this controversy suggests that the Colombian public feels less stigma toward ex-AUC members.

D: Structure and History of ACR

ACR has undergone several changes since creation, done to better address ex-combatants issues and increase their quality of life. The Program for Reintegration to Civilian Life (PRVC), ACR's predecessor, was shut down to allow a more long-term project better able to meet its demands ("Historical Overview"). The PRVC, provided "psychosocial care, academic training, access to the health system and a monthly economic contribution", components retained as PRVC transitioned into ACR ("Historical Overview"). New community service and the security components were added.

The adoption of new components suggests that ACR is better able to increase quality of life, specifically in terms of "physical safety" and "overall experience of life". Today ACR's reintegration process is separated into 8 dimensions detailed below. The structure of the reintegration process suggests that quality of life increases as many of the dimensions are aspects measured by the indicator.

Personal Dimension: ACR offers psychological counseling to ex-combatants. ("Estrategia de Reintegración"). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 7 in the modified indicator.

Productive Dimension: ACR offers job assistance to its members. This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 1 in the modified indicator.

Familial Dimension: ACR tries to identify whether a family is working adequately and supporting its members as a way to help complete the reintegration process as well as monitoring the number of people who have spouses, companions or children ("Dimensiones de la ruta de Reintegración."). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 4 in the modified indicator.

Housing Dimension: ACR recognizes the importance that housing plays in the successful completion of the reintegration process, monitoring their access to the aqueduct, a waste collection system, electricity, a sewage system, and overcrowding. This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 6 in the modified indicator.

Health Dimension: Ex-Guerrilleros involved with ACR are allowed health coverage in one of two systems: the subsidized program and the contributory program (*POLÍTICA NACIONAL DE REINTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL*). Typically demobilized persons enter the subsidized program while they are unemployed and enter the contributory regime when employed. (*POLÍTICA NACIONAL DE REINTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL*). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 2 in the modified indicator.

Educational Dimension: Ex-combatants are urged by ACR to go continue their education (eg. literacy programs) (Buschschluter). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 2 in the modified indicator.

Citizenship Dimension: Ex-Guerrilleros are urged to complete community service by ACR (Sonneland). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 5 in the modified indicator.

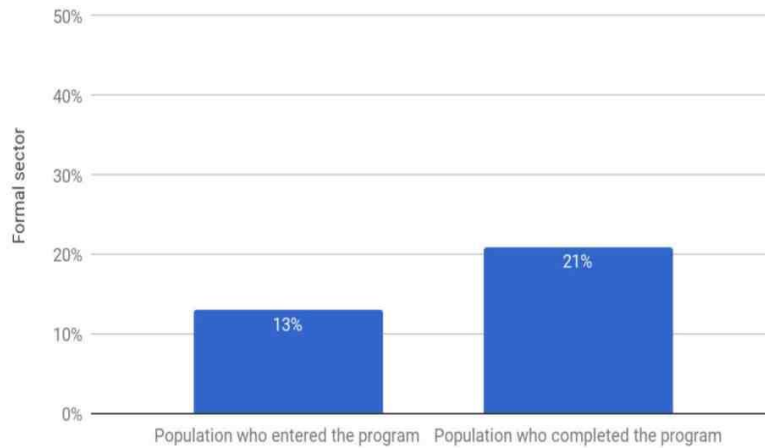
Security Dimension: The legal status of demobilized persons is to lower the rate of recidivism. ACR relocates reintegrated people and covers costs if there is risk of danger (La reintegración, Paso a Paso). This suggests an increase in quality of life in terms of 1 in the modified indicator.

E: Data Analysis

Criterion 1: Productive or main activity

Finding employment for ex-rebels is often one of the most difficult aspects of reintegration, and one of the most critical as Mitrotti, the head of the ACR, stated in an interview with Reuters, "Much of society sees demobilized combatants as monsters. They are very strongly affected by stigma. If we don't give job opportunities the cycle of violence will repeat itself" (Moloney). Around 650 companies have offered to hire ex-combatants in exchange for tax breaks (Moloney) proving that although there is a stigma, companies are willing to contribute to the reintegration process.

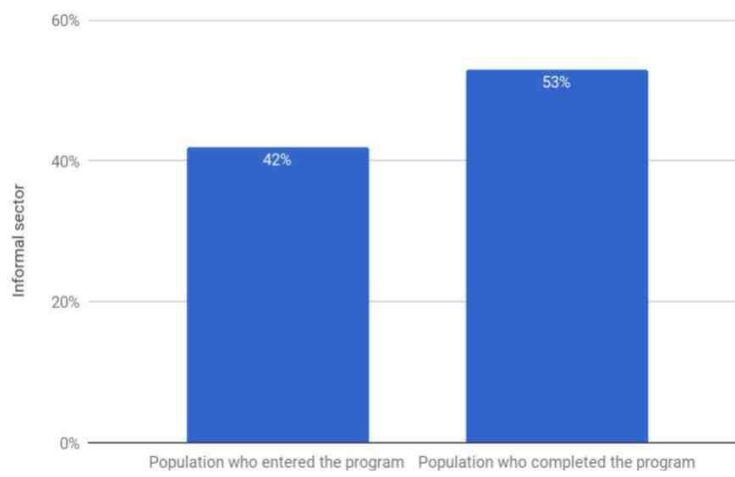
Figure 3: Percentage of population working in the formal sector before and after entering ACRs program.



The percentage of people who completed the program employed in the formal sector is higher than that of the population who entered the program (figure 3) showing an 8% increase.

The formal economy offers fixed wages, formalized work hours and access to worker unions while informal economy work doesn't have access to pensions and job protection. Therefore, workers in the formal economy will have a higher quality of life as they are more likely to fight for higher wages and less likely have exploitative work conditions.

Figure 4: Percentage of population working in the informal sector before and after entering ACRs program



There are 11% more people with jobs in the informal sector in the population who completed the program than those who entered suggesting an increase in quality of life.

Although there was a larger percent increase in the number of people working in the informal economy, more people are employed after the completion of their process of reintegration. This proves that ACR increased the quality of life of ex-rebels in terms of their productive and main activity. However, there is room for improvement, as it would be beneficial for ACR and the quality of life of members undergoing their process to increase their focus on finding formal jobs for ex-combatants.

Worldwide trends suggest that the majority of reintegration programs for ex-rebels tend to fail. Examples of this being East Timor, Namibia, and Guatemala

wherein the main cited cause for failure was lack of job opportunities, leaving crime as the only mode of finance (Banholzer).

Criterion 2: Health

Figure 5: Health affiliations in the population of demobilized persons in Bolivar

	Percentage of people in the contributory system	Percentage of people in the subsidized system	Total affiliated with SGSS	Not affiliated with SGSS	To establish
Population who entered the program	22%	63%		15%	0%
Population who completed the program	59%	18%	21%	1%	1%

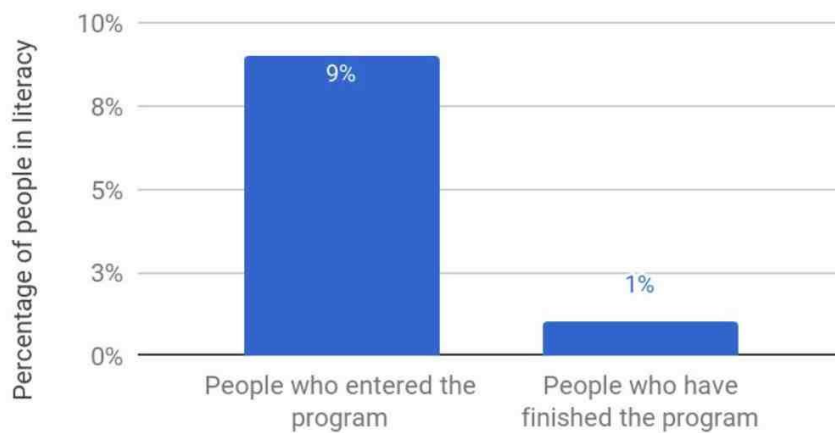
Figure 5 shows health care coverage of demobilized persons in the contributory system increased by 37% while the percentage of people in the subsidized system went down by 45%. The fact that the number of people in the contributory system increased suggests that in ACRs program they have been able to gain more economic independence, not requiring the subsidized system anymore. The number of people not affiliated with SGSS (Colombian health care system) went down by 14%, a smaller percentage than the number of people who have increased health care coverage.

This suggests that quality of life in terms of the health of ex-rebels was improved by ACRs reintegration program. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs (3 in appendices) an individual without access to basic health is unable to consider

psychological and self-fulfillment needs, affecting quality of life as measured by the indicator.

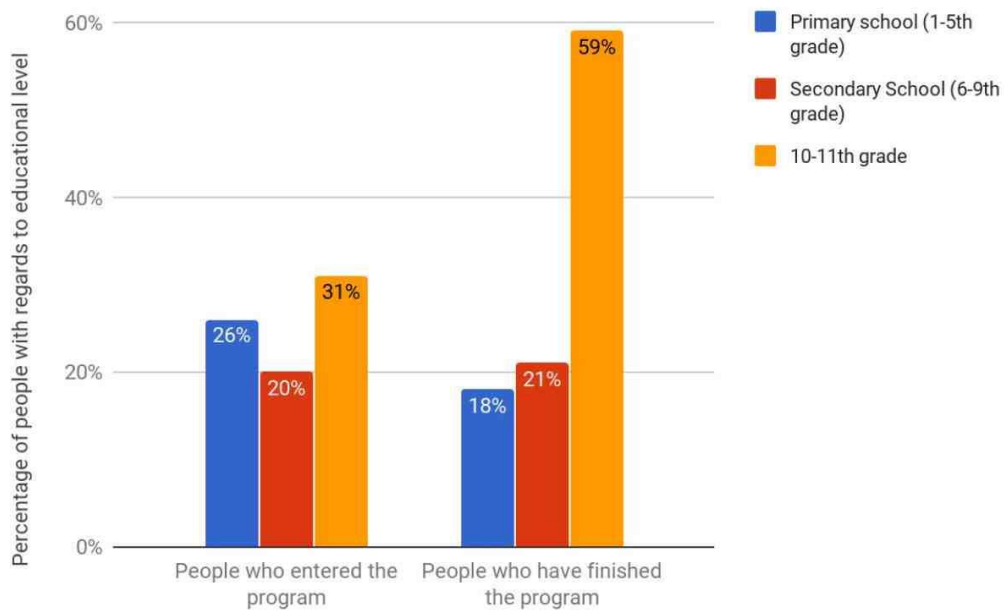
Criterion 3: Education

Figure 6: Literacy rate in the population of demobilized persons in Bolivar



In Bolivar, 9% of the total population of ex-combatants entered the literacy program while only 1% of the total population who had completed the reintegration process was still a part of the literacy program. Therefore it can be inferred that only 1% of the total population of ex-combatants were in the process of gaining literacy.

Figure 7: Percentage of people before and after entering ACR with regards to educational level



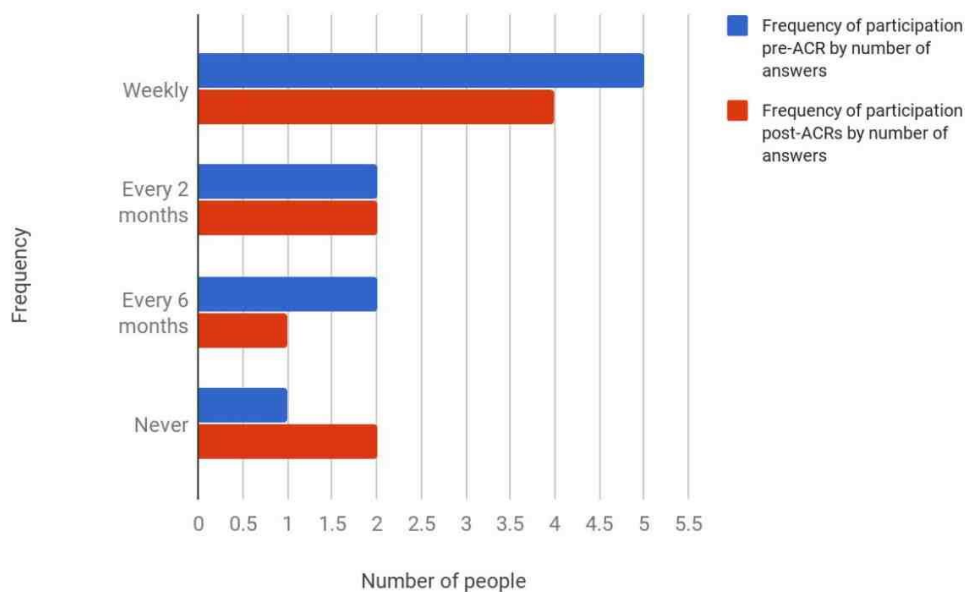
Overall, more people have completed their Secondary schooling and grades 10-11 programs while fewer people have completed their primary education after having finished their reintegration process. There was a 28% increase in the number of people who finished grades 10-11 while only a 1% increase in people who finished their secondary education. There was an 8% decrease in the number of people who finished primary schooling while in the program. This may be because the average age of recruitment is 16 (Buschschluter), explaining why ex-combatants entering the program had finished their primary schooling.

Increasing someone's level of education can have far-reaching implications on their quality of life, aiding them in the job finding process and helping them adjust to a

new society. This proves that the quality of life of ex-combatants was increased with relation to education.

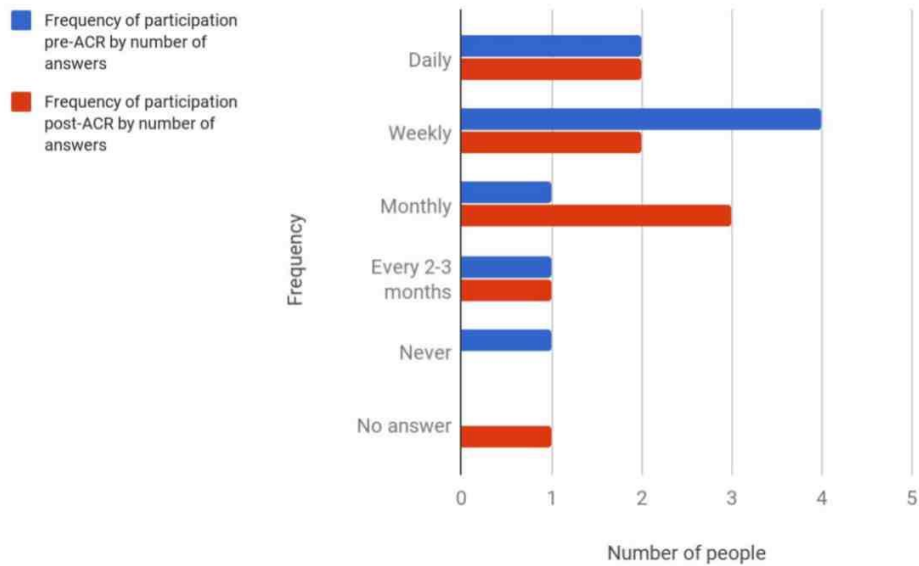
Criterion 4: Leisure and social interactions

Figure 8: Frequency of participation in social interactions with friends



According to figure 8, ex-combatants participated in leisurely activities more often as members of guerrilla/paramilitary groups than as reintegrated individuals. Double the amount of people stated they never participated in leisurely activities after ACRs program. The International Center for Transitional Justice found that 75% of participants believed the government should prosecute paramilitary members (Hansen). As many ex-AUC members received immunity, civilians may view ex-paramilitary members negatively, making it harder for them to socialize.

Figure 9: Frequency of participation in leisurely activities

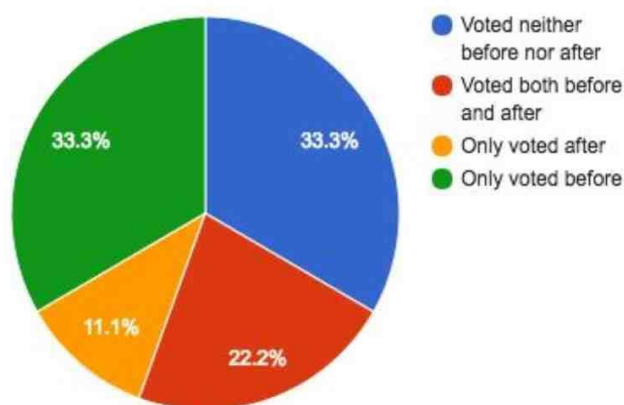


According to figure 9, there is a larger frequency of people who participated in leisurely activities while in paramilitary/guerrilla groups compared to while in their reintegration process. This suggests that the quality of life of demobilized persons in terms of leisure and social interactions is not improved by ACRs reintegration process.

Criterion 5: Governance, basic rights and physical safety

Governance

Figure 10: Percentage of ex-rebels who voted before and after entering ACRs program



For 55% ex-combatants being a member of ACR had no impact on the number of times they voted. Contradicting this is the fact that 33.3% only voted before entering ACRs program. 11.1%, only voted after entering their reintegration process. This suggests that 44.4% of the time ex-combatants voted less than when they were a part of their respective paramilitary/guerrilla groups.

All ex-combatants come from a politically charged organization with either far-left or far-right ideologies such as the FARC or ELN or a far-right ideology if they come from AUC. Ex-combatants feelings of alienation from their political systems may have been what led them to join the organizations in the first place and they may still feel a certain isolation from Colombia's political system. The following quote: "Sustained peace [is] defined as a modicum of political openness in addition to the absence of violence"

(Heldt, Birger, Jonah Schulhofer-Wohl, Nicholas Sambanis, and Fidelity Stockholm) exemplifies the reason why ACR must ensure that ex-combatants feel able to exercise their right to vote. This suggests that the quality of life of demobilized persons in terms of governance is not improved by ACRs reintegration process.

Mitrotti, the Director of ACR, recognizes the need for governance to be integrated with the training they undergo: "There has to be a political component at the heart of training offered to ex-guerrillas" (Moloney)

Basic Rights

Figure 11: Access to basic rights while in paramilitary/guerrilla group

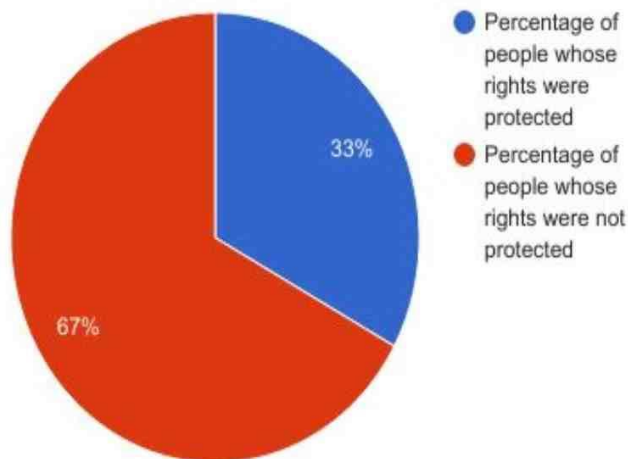
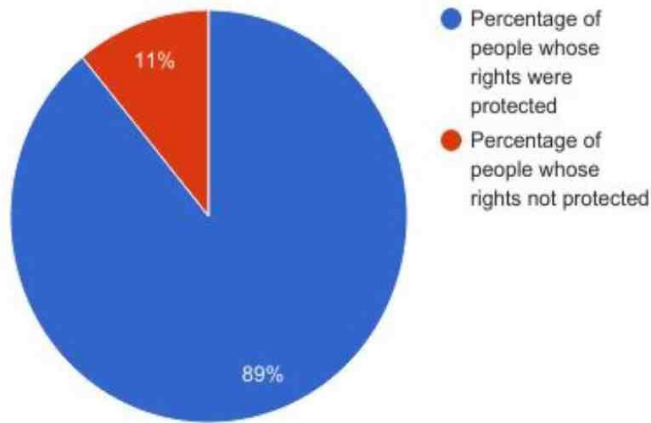


Figure 12: Access to basic rights while in ACR



In this context “basic rights” refers to the rights detailed in the universal declaration of human rights. The majority of ex-combatants, 67%, stated that their rights were not protected while in their respective groups. A larger majority of ex-combatants, 89%, stated that their rights were protected while in ACRs program. This suggests that basic rights are better protected by ACR than by the paramilitary/guerrilla group, suggesting members of ACR have a better quality of life.

Figure 13: Protection of Basic Rights (Questionnaire 2)

Rights that were not protected by paramilitary/guerrilla group	Rights that were not protected by ACR
Right to work, health, education, peace and security	Legal security to ex-AUC members

When asked to write down the rights they felt were violated by ACR in questionnaire 2, only the right to legal security was written while ex-combatants stated four more rights that were violated. Mitrotti, the general director at ACR, acknowledges

that the ex-combatants are often not legally protected stating “It’s an enormous mistake not to have stability in the policy framework” (Pineros). Aguirre, a demobilized ex-AUC member in Bogota told IRIN his story, “I feel tricked... by this process. The day I demobilized, [the government] gave me a police clearance saying I had no problems at all. As I went to renew it, I found out that there were several pending processes against me, including an arrest warrant. Why didn’t they tell me this when I surrendered by weapons?”.

The lack of legal stability and clear communication between the police and the ACR is a barrier preventing the reintegration of ex-rebels and a clear example of ACR failing to provide basic rights. Despite this, figures 11, 12 and 13 suggest that quality of life of demobilized persons in terms of basic rights is improved by ACRs reintegration process.

Physical Safety

Figure 14: Number of registered homicides in terrorist organisation when compared to ACR

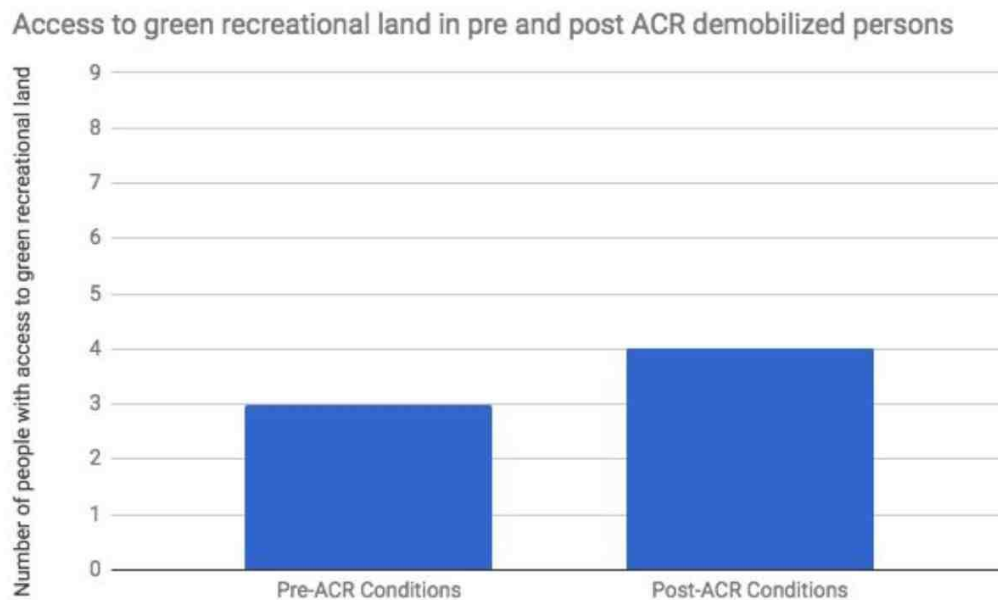
	Number of registered homicides
Population who entered the program	65
Population who completed the program	0

As seen in figure 14, the number of registered homicides decreased as ex-combatants joined ACR,. The data suggests that quality of life in terms of physical safety was improved by ACR.

Criterion 6: Natural and Living Environment and Material Living Conditions

Natural Environment

Figure 15: Number of people with green recreational land before and after entering ACR



More people had access to green recreational land after having completed their reintegration process than before. However, the difference (1 person) is not large enough to be considered significant and thus it can't be argued that quality of life was improved in terms of access to green recreational land.

Figure 16: Level of Noise Pollution in 1-5 scale

Level	1 (Least)	2	3	4	5 (Most)
Number of people answered with regards to pre-ACR conditions	0	4	2	2	1
Number of people answered with regards to pre-ACR conditions	1	4	1	2	1

Figure 16 shows that once a person demobilizes, they face less noise pollution than they did while in a paramilitary/guerrilla group. Zero people said they faced the lowest level of noise pollution while a part of paramilitary/guerrilla groups.

Figure 17: Level of Air pollution in 1-5 scale

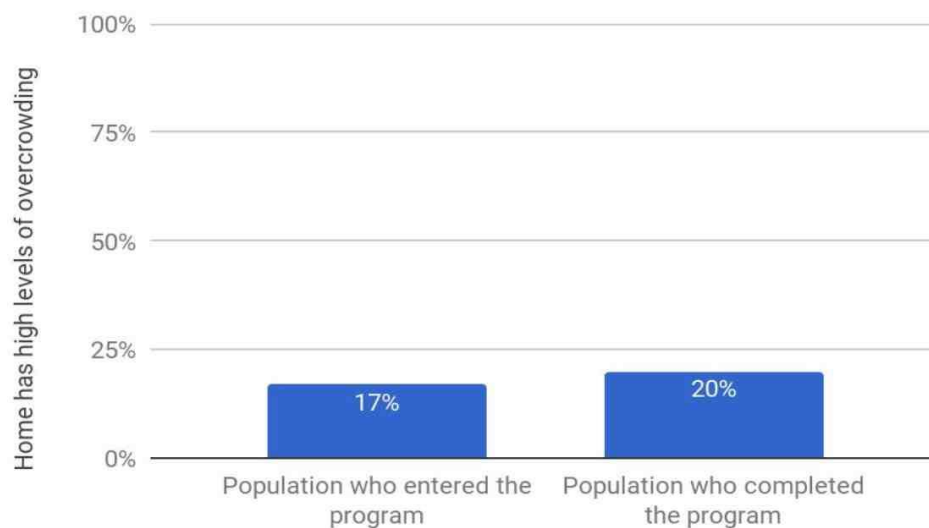
Level	1 (Least)	2	3	4	5 (Most)
Number of people answered with regards to pre-ACR conditions	1	2	2	0	4
Number of people answered with regards to pre-ACR conditions	2	1	4	1	2

Ex-rebels experience lower levels of air pollution than they did while in paramilitary groups. This is seen in figure 17 as 2 fewer people stated they experienced the highest level of air pollution, and one more person said they experienced the lowest level of air pollution after entering ACRs program.

ACRs reintegration program has a positive effect on the quality of life of ex-combatants in terms of natural environment due to lower levels of noise and air pollution. This investigation found no correlation between access to green recreational land and being an ACR member.

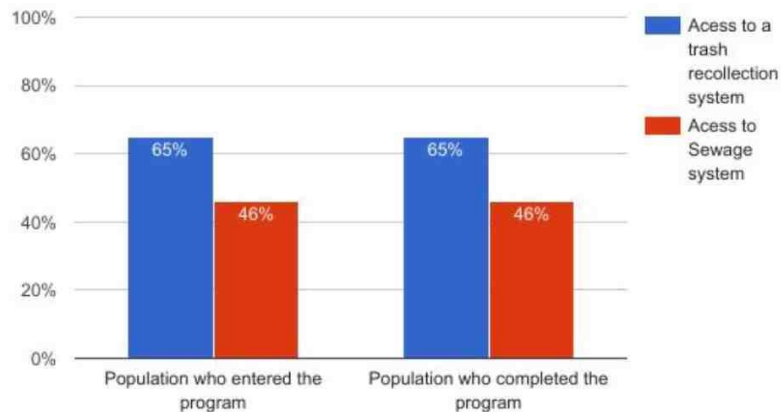
Living Environment

Figure 18: Level of overcrowding before and after entering ACR



There is a 3% increase in people living in overcrowded conditions as reintegrated individuals than as members of a paramilitary/guerrilla group. This percentage increase is not significant enough to suggest a correlation between the two aspects.

Figure 19: Access to sewage and trash collection systems before and after entering ACRs program



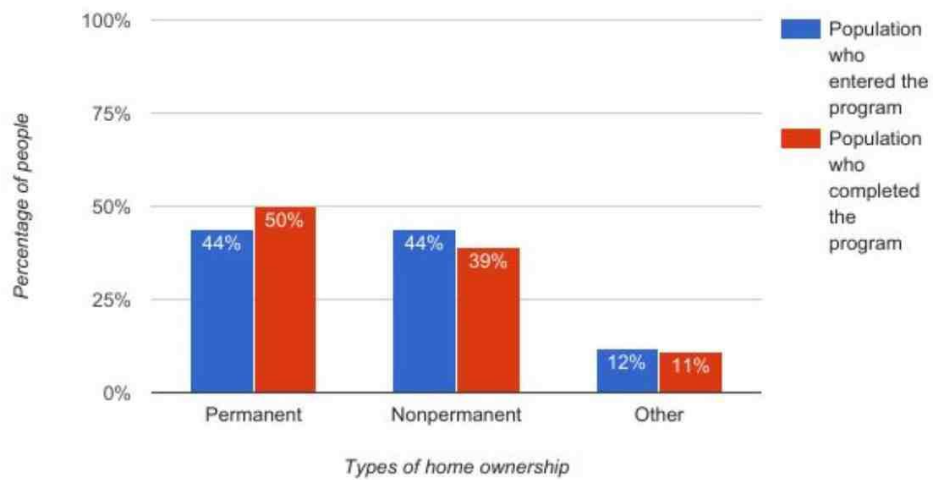
The percentage of people with access to trash recollection systems and access to a sewage system stayed the same regardless of whether the population was a member of a paramilitary/guerrilla group or if they were reintegrated.

Less than half of the reintegrated population has access to sewage systems today while only 65% has access to a trash recollection system. This suggests that ACRs reintegration process has had no effect on the quality of life of demobilized persons with regards to their living environment.

This demonstrates the dire sanitary situation that ex-combatants are facing and the need for ACR to take action. Access to sewage and trash recollection improves the level of sanitation and thus decreases a number of diseases that ACR members have access to, increasing the overall quality of life.

Material Living Conditions and Economic Safety

Figure 20: Type of home ownership before and after entering ACRs program



Type of home ownership is indicative of both economic safety and material living conditions. 6% more people had a permanent form of home ownership after having completed ACRs reintegration process. This suggests that ACRs reintegration program had no effect on quality of life with regards to material living conditions and economic safety. Economic safety is vital for reintegration as ex-combatants must feel they are not at risk of losing their jobs, income or home, as it would make it easier to return to the terrorist groups. An ex-combatant confirmed this in an interview with IRIN stating “There [with the guerrillas], you have a roof over your head and a plate of food...when things got really bad I called a number and went back,” (Moloney)

Criterion 7: Overall experience of life

Figure 21: Average overall life satisfaction before and after entering the program

Average life satisfaction before entering the program (with a scale of 1-5)	2.6
Average life satisfaction since entering the program (with a scale of 1-5)	4.8

Figure 22: Changes in self-reported life satisfaction before and after entering ACRs program

Number of people who stated no change	2 (1 stating satisfaction level at a 5 and the other stating satisfaction level at a 4)
Number of people who stated positive change	7
Number of people who stated negative change	0
Number of people who stated no change	2
Omitted question	1

On average, ex-combatants rated their overall life satisfaction 2.2 points higher while in ACR compared to life in the paramilitary/guerrilla groups. An anomaly to this is seen in figure 21, showing that 2 ex-combatants stated no change in overall life satisfaction, both ex-combatants stated their level of satisfaction at a 4 or higher proving that quality of life of demobilized people was either improved or maintained at a high level. Therefore, ACRs program positively impacted quality of life in terms of the overall experience of life.

F: Evaluation of Method

A larger sample size for the quality of life survey would increase the validity of the data. As the quality of life survey asked the already demobilized persons questions about conditions before the program, they answered the questions with hindsight, meaning answers may not be representative of their thoughts prior to demobilisation. The quality of life survey was completed in Cartagena so it only includes the experiences of those in urban areas, making the data less representative.

On the other hand, ACRs raw data included every demobilized person in Bolivar, meaning it is perfectly representative. Many sources were in Spanish and were translated by me. In order to ensure adequate translations, an objective translator should have been found.

The raw data on ACR's website and my quality of life survey were conducted by ACR officials, therefore demobilized persons may have felt pressured to write about ACR in a positive light. I was able to compensate for this by including quotes from articles where demobilized persons speak with an outside source (eg. Irin), including different perspectives.

With reference to the origin of IRIN's article "Could Colombia's faltering reintegration program doom the peace process?" a value of the source is that it interviews three relevant figures including Joshua Mitrotti, the director of ACR, and two ex-combatants who are in their reintegration process. A limitation to the origin would be the fact that the article is a feature, meaning it is written in a less objective manner, as

seen by the adjectives used in the title “faltering” and “doom”. The purpose of the article was to inform IRIN readers of the limitations of the reintegration program. As the article’s purpose was to inform, each point and evidence is well researched and cited. A limitation to this purpose is that it was only to inform the limitations of the process meaning that quotations and evidence used were picked to fit Moloney’s narrative. A broader purpose would have been more useful for this purpose. With reference to all data collected, data accuracy is sufficient as inferior sources were supplied with others, making the conclusion a valid one.

G: Conclusion

The purpose of the investigation was to answer the question: **How is the quality of life of demobilized persons in the department of Bolivar impacted by the Colombian Agency of Reintegration’s (ACR) program?** The quality of life of ex-combatants was generally improved by ACR’s program. ACR had a positive effect on quality of life in terms of productive or main activity (criterion 1), health (criterion 2), education (criterion 3), basic rights (criterion 5), physical safety (criterion 5) and overall experience of life (criterion 7). ACR had a negative effect on leisure and social interactions (criterion 4) and governance (criterion 5) and no effect on material living conditions.

The fact that quality of life was improved by reintegration suggests that the ACR has been mostly successful. This does not conform to the worldwide trend: reintegration of members of terrorist programs are not successful. ACR must continue ensuring that

the quality of life of demobilized persons is improved in order to have a high retention rate. ACR can do this by addressing the areas in which quality of life was not improved.

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Appendices

1. Quality of Life Survey (English)

Please answer the following questions by circling the most appropriate response

How often do you participate in leisurely activities? (eg: sports, reading, hobbies)

Everyday Once a week Once a month Once every 2-3 months

How often did you participate in leisurely activities before joining ACRs reintegration process?

Everyday Once a week Once a month Once every 2-3 months

How often do you meet up with friends?

Weekly Every 2 months Every 6 months Every year Never

How often did you meet up with friends before joining ACRs reintegration process?

Weekly Every 2 months Every 6 months Every year Never

Have you voted in any elections (national or regional) since the start of your reintegration process with ACR?

Yes (number of times voted: _____) No

Before entering ACRs reintegration process had you voted in any elections (national or regional)?

Yes (number of times voted: _____) No

Do you feel your rights have been protected since entering ACRs program?

Yes No (My right to: _____)

Did you feel your rights had been protected before entering ACRs program?

Yes No (My right to: _____)

Circle the number which best describes the air quality near your home.

(5 demonstrating the most air pollution, 1 demonstrating the least air pollution)

1 2 3 4 5

Circle the number which best described the air quality near your home before entering the reintegration process.

1 2 3 4 5

Circle the number which best describes the amount of noise near your home?

(5 demonstrating the most noise pollution, 1 demonstrating the least noise pollution)

1 2 3 4 5

Circle the number which best describes the amount of noise near your home before entering the reintegration process

1 2 3 4 5

After entering the reintegration process, do you have access to green recreational land?

Yes No

Before entering the reintegration process, did you have access to green recreational land? Yes No

On a scale of 1 to 5 how satisfied have you felt with life since entering the ACR program?

(5 demonstrating the most satisfaction, 1 demonstrating the least satisfaction)

1 2 3 4 5

On a scale of 1 to 5 how satisfied did you feel with life before entering the ACR program?

1 2 3 4 5

2. Quality of Life Survey (Spanish)

Encuesta Sobre Calidad de Vida

Por favor llene este formulario circulando la respuesta apropiada.

Con qué frecuencia participa en actividades de recreación? (deporte, lectura, etc.)

Diario Semanal Mensual Cada 2-3 meses

Antes de entrar en el proceso de reintegración, con qué frecuencia participaba en actividades de recreación?

Diario Semanal Mensual Cada 2-3 meses

Cada cuanto tiene reuniones con sus amistades?

Semanal Cada 2 meses Cada 6 meses Cada año Nunca

Antes de entrar en su proceso de reintegración, Con que frecuencia tenía reuniones con sus amistades?

Semanal Cada 2 meses Cada 6 meses Cada año Nunca

Durante el proceso de reintegración ha ejercido su derecho al voto (en elecciones nacionales o regionales)?

Si (Número de veces que votó: _____) No

Había ejercido su derecho al voto (en elecciones nacionales o regionales) antes de entrar en el proceso de reintegración?

Si (numero de veces que votó: _____) No

Siente que sus derechos están siendo protegidos ahora que está en el proceso de reintegración?

Si No (Cuales: _____)

Sentía que sus derechos estaban siendo protegidos antes de entrar al proceso de reintegración?

Si No (Cuales _____)

Circula el número que mejor describa la calidad del aire en este momento en su comunidad.

(5 más contaminado, 1 menos contaminado)

1 2 3 4 5

Circula el número que mejor describe la calidad del aire en su comunidad antes de hacer parte del proceso de reintegración. *(5 más contaminado, 1 menos contaminado)*

1 2 3 4 5

Circula el número que mejor describa la contaminación auditiva en su comunidad en este momento.

(5 mayor contaminación auditiva, 1 menor contaminación auditiva).

1 2 3 4 5

Circula el número que mejor describe la contaminación auditiva en su comunidad antes de hacer parte del proceso de reintegración. *(5 mayor contaminación auditiva, 1 menor contaminación auditiva).*

1 2 3 4 5

Tiene acceso a zonas verdes para recreación? Si No

Antes de entrar en su proceso de reintegración: Tenía acceso a zonas verdes para recreación? Si No

En escala de 1 a 5, califique qué tan satisfecho se siente con su vida ahora que está participando del proceso de reintegración.

(5 más satisfecho, 1 menos satisfecho)

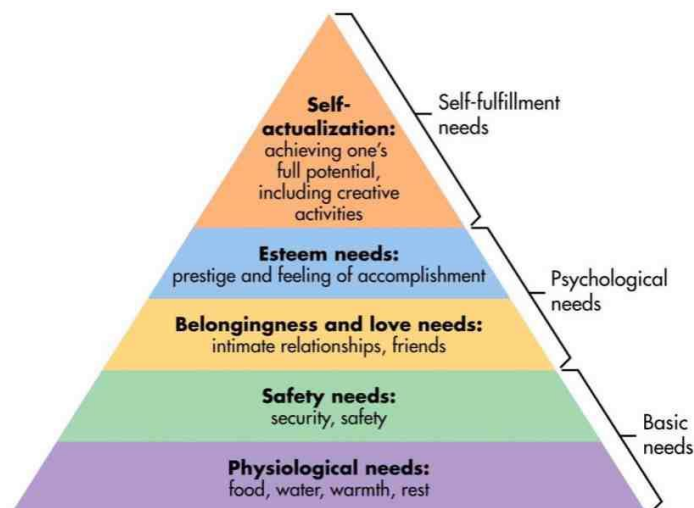
1 2 3 4 5

En escala de 1 a 5, califique qué tan satisfecho se sentía con su vida antes de hacer parte del proceso de reintegración.

(5 más satisfecho, 1 menos satisfecho)

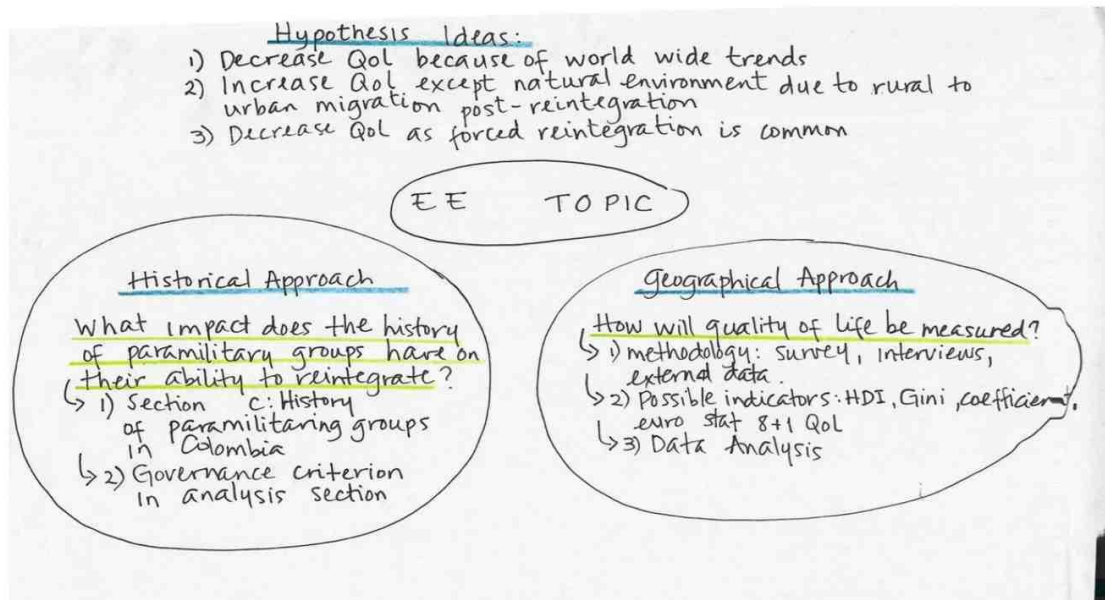
1 2 3 4 5

3. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (Mcleod, Saul)



4. Reflective research space

When I first started researching I made the Mind Map below to help me decide how to organize my essay and how to approach it in an interdisciplinary manner.



Questions in green are those that arose while I was planning my essay. Below the question is how they are answered in the essay.

In a recent theory of knowledge class we were discussing the following question:

How much should emotion play a role in deciding punishment? This question reminded me of the debate ongoing in Colombia over the impunity some ex-combatants are given

in the reintegration process. Many believe that these ex-rebels should face consequences for their actions, and therefore should spend time in jail rather than should not receive the support that ACR gives.

As a result, I also realized I felt disconnected from the discussions and political climate around a post-conflict Colombia as a Colombian national living in the Philippines, so I decided to ask my parents and relatives their thoughts on the reintegration program and peace with the FARC. My mother stated the following when I asked her for her thoughts on the reintegration process: “I think it’s a very idealistic plan bordering on unrealistic, they [ex-combatants] were trained for guerilla war, many from a very young age. Many have committed crimes punishable by law and are being given impunity. If they are not reintegrated well it could also pose security concerns.”. Although I didn’t include these ideas in my extended essay because they were not directly relevant to the question, I kept these different perspectives in mind.