

Introducing the Mapping Attitudes, Perceptions and Support (MAPS) Dataset on the Colombian Peace Process

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Abstract

This article introduces the Mapping Attitudes, Perceptions and Support (MAPS) Dataset, which provides rich survey data from more than 12,000 respondents in Colombia. Our panel survey—carried out in two separate waves in 2019 and 2021—is representative at the level of each “Program for Development with a Territorial Focus” (PDET, for its acronym in Spanish), the most war-affected regions and those targeted for peace agreement implementation. We describe the sample and compare support for the peace agreement in MAPS to other recent surveys in Colombia, showing how MAPS reveals regional variation obscured in nationally-representative surveys. Regression analyses illustrate how the panel data allow us to explore how and why people’s perceptions of the agreement shift over time. The MAPS data will enable scholars to gain insights into the microfoundations of peacebuilding over time and across space.

INTRODUCTION

Rebuilding societies and consolidating peace following armed conflict are critical challenges. A growing literature on “bottom up” approaches highlights community efforts to create and maintain peace, emphasizing that citizens are not passive recipients of assistance but agents who influence peacebuilding outcomes (Mac Ginty and Firchow 2016; Firchow 2018). Understanding communities’ priorities for peacebuilding is important because civil wars unfold differently across territory and social groups (Kalyvas 2006; Arjona 2016). Yet most surveys in post-conflict countries are representative at the national level, limiting the proportion of the sample exposed to insurgent violence, rebel governance, state repression, and peacebuilding efforts. Our understanding of post-conflict environments, therefore, is partial. How might our views about peacebuilding and peace agreement implementation change if we were to systematically incorporate war-affected communities’ views?

In this Special Data Feature, we present the Mapping Attitudes, Perceptions and Support (MAPS) project in Colombia, a panel survey of war-affected communities. In 2016, the Colombian government and the country’s largest rebel group, the FARC-EP, signed a peace agreement after nearly five decades of conflict. In late 2019 we fielded the first wave of the MAPS survey in all 16 regions of Colombia targeted for peace agreement implementation, a designation determined based on historic exposure to violence and poverty. These “Programs for Development with a Territorial Focus” (PDETs, for its acronym in Spanish) cover a massive area: at 411,029 square kilometers they represent 36% of all Colombian territory, making them larger than countries like Japan, Norway, and Zimbabwe. Our survey is representative of each of the 16 PDETs.¹ The total number of respondents in 2019 was 12,052 individuals, making ours among the largest surveys ever deployed to study peace agreement implementation, and the only in Colombia representative of each PDET.² The second wave occurred in summer 2021, and included 11,864 respondents, of

¹In August 2020, two new PDETs—both within Bogotá—were approved. Our survey does not include these PDETs.

²The South-East European Social Survey Project from 2003-2004 includes 22,000 respondents and covers experiences and social attitudes following the Balkan wars (Simkus and Ringdal 2017), but does not focus on agreement implementation.

whom nearly two-thirds participated in wave 1.

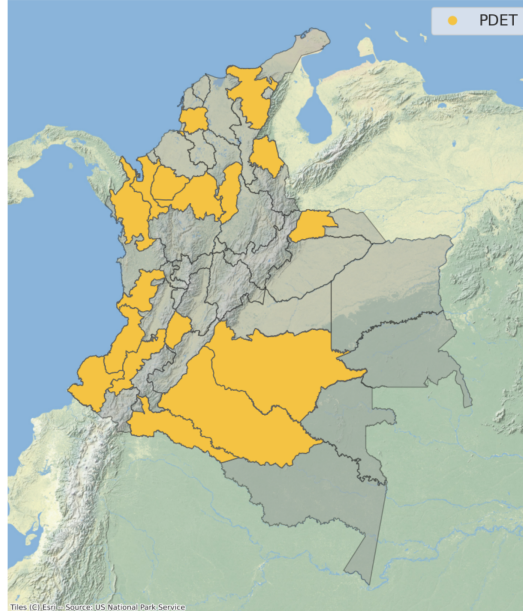
This article has two goals. First, we introduce and make available the microdata from the MAPS project. The data allows researchers to explore attitude and belief formation in post-conflict environments and to merge them with administrative data to answer important theoretical and policy-relevant questions. Second, we demonstrate two key advantages of MAPS: its large sample in war-affected communities permits description and analysis across peacebuilding areas, while its panel structure allows for rigorous comparisons of perceptions towards peacebuilding over time. We do so comparing findings from our survey with other recent surveys in Colombia, showing how MAPS reveals regional variation obscured in nationally-representative surveys. This comparative exercise illustrates the trade-offs of using other sampling frames to draw inferences about attitudes towards the peace agreement among conflict-affected populations. To demonstrate the advantages of the panel structure, we show how perceptions of conflict and security, assessments of peace agreement implementation, and feelings of trust and reconciliation all influence shifts in citizens' support for the peace agreement over time.

THE COLOMBIAN CONFLICT AND THE MAPS SURVEY

The five decade Colombian civil war involved left-wing insurgents against state forces and right-wing paramilitaries, most often by targeting civilians rather than fighting directly. The war led to an estimated 450,000 deaths and one of the largest internally displaced populations globally (Comisión de la Verdad 2022). In 2016, after nearly 50 years of rebellion, the largest of the leftist insurgencies, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), signed a peace agreement with the Colombian government following four years of negotiations.

The agreement was narrowly rejected via referendum in October 2016, prompting changes to the accord. Following these adjustments, the government accepted the agreement and sought congressional approval in November 2016. The nearly 400-page text includes six pillars to redress inequalities at the heart of the civil war: rural reform, political participation, curbing the illicit

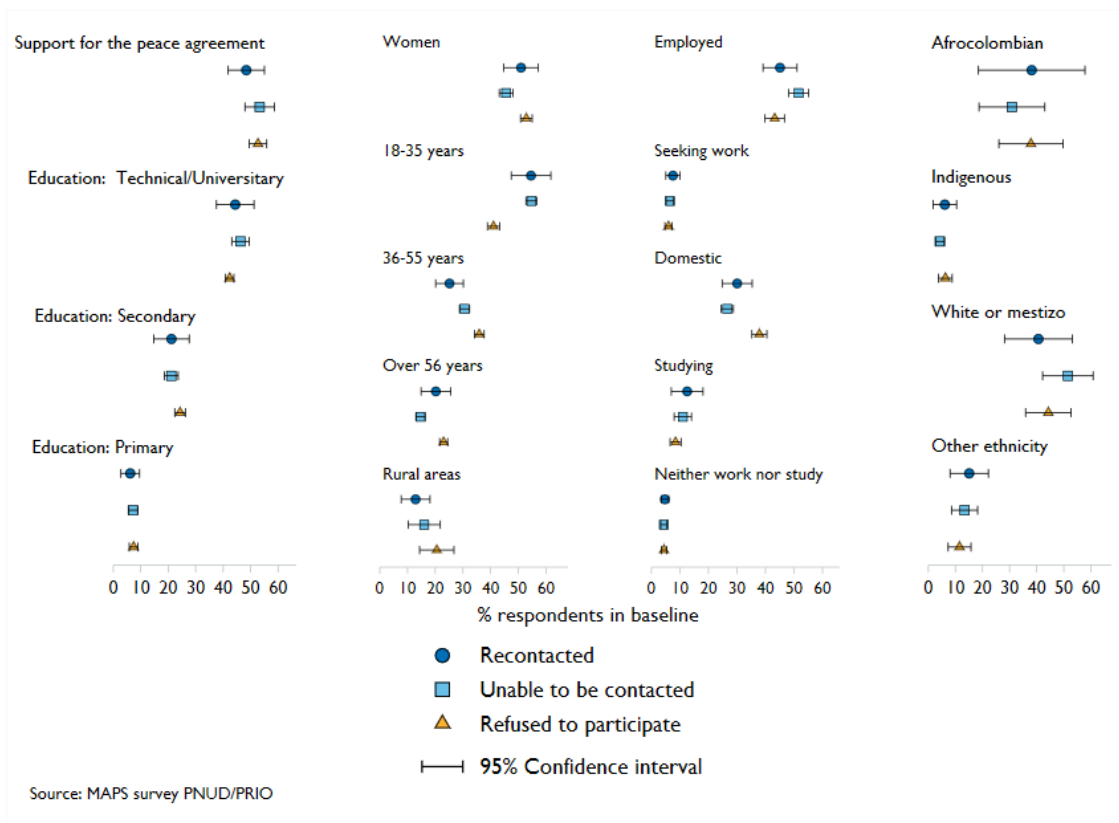
Figure 1: Regions Prioritized for Peace Agreement Implementation in Colombia (PDETs)



economy, reparations for victims, disarmament and reintegration, and implementation and verification. The agreement focuses on 16 regions, selected based on exposure to violence during the conflict and measures of poverty. These territories, known as PDETs, vary in terms of geography, demography, and civil war dynamics (see Figure 1). While the northwestern Urabá region experienced significant violence by paramilitary groups and the FARC in the early 1990s, for example, the southwestern Pacific coast became a theater of war more recently. The Bajo Cauca region is known for illicit mining, while southern Tolima and the Macarena were historic redoubts of the FARC. Finally, Catatumbo and Arauca border Venezuela, and are contested by Colombia’s largest remaining rebel army, the National Liberation Army (ELN).

The MAPS survey was a collaborative endeavor between the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Universidad de Los Andes, University of Amsterdam, and UNDP Colombia. We first conducted pilot surveys in late 2017 in two municipalities—Tumaco (department of Nariño) and Mesetas (department of Meta), and then applied the revised questionnaire in January 2019 in two PDETs, Arauca and Tolima. Following both pilots we again revised the questionnaire in line with feedback from enumerators and stakeholders. The full survey occurred in the remaining fourteen

Figure 2: Comparison of sample composition across waves, including attrition



PDETs to complete the first wave, involving 12,052 respondents.³

In the second wave, between June and August 2021, we surveyed 11,777 respondents. Two-thirds of these were also surveyed in the first round. The same sampling strategy was used for the second wave. When unable to re-survey a respondent from the first wave, we randomly selected another dwelling on the same block and then selected an adult within that dwelling to respond to the survey.

In Figure 2 we compare the sociodemographic characteristics of respondents who were (1) successfully recontacted, (2) unable to be recontacted, and (3) recontacted but refused to respond to the survey in the second wave. Individuals in these three groups are nearly identical. The only statistically significant differences are related to age: those effectively contacted were more likely to be in the 36-55 age group than those refusing to participate in the second wave.

³Parallel to the survey we conducted 28 focus groups (two in each PDETs, excluding Arauca and Tolima) and semi-structured interviews in 28 municipalities. We discuss these findings elsewhere.

The population universe of the MAPS survey is adults (18+) residing in the *cabecera municipal*, or municipal seats, and *centros poblados*, or rural hamlets consisting of at least twenty homes, in the 170 municipalities prioritized as PDETs.⁴ According to DANE’s 2018 National Population and Housing Census, this is equivalent to more than 3 million individuals. We provide more information about sampling procedures in the Appendix.

The survey instrument includes six modules: (i) demographic data, (ii) trust and political participation, (iii) the peace agreement with the FARC-EP and its implementation, (iv) wartime experiences, (v) transitional justice, and (vi) perceptions of social services and community needs. The overarching goal is to catalog how ordinary citizens evaluate the agreement, its implementation, and evaluate priorities for future peacebuilding efforts.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MAPS SURVEY

The MAPS survey has two unique qualities for scholars of conflict, peacebuilding, public opinion, and Colombia. First, it has an unrivaled sample of respondents from conflict-affected communities. Because our data are representative of each region, we assess how violence and peacebuilding efforts affect perceptions and attitudes at a more fine-grained level compared to other surveys. This includes studying variation among regions and across groups such as indigenous and Afro-Colombian respondents.

Second, the panel allows scholars and practitioners to assess how perceptions shift over time, as any changes detected among the recontacted can be attributed to shifts in attitudes rather than sample composition.⁵ Because our survey disaggregates the peace agreement into specific provisions—asking respondents to express agreement with twelve concrete policy proposals, while assessing local implementation—the survey can help guide policymaking.⁶

The MAPS survey is not without limitations. A two-wave panel with a relatively short gap

⁴The “dispersed” rural population was not included, as no sampling frame exists for such areas.

⁵To our knowledge there exists only one other panel survey on Colombians’ perceptions towards the peace agreement: Carlin et al. (2020) conducts two waves prior to the signing of the agreement, making the data less suitable for studying perceptions of the peace agreement, its implementation, and how these change as implementation proceeds.

⁶The online appendix includes the complete instrument.

between waves does not permit measuring slow-moving attitudinal changes. Given that peace agreement implementation actions occur over longer time spans, the short gap between waves might also bias us against witnessing substantive implementation actions, limiting our ability to detect changes in attitudes. Finally, the first wave of MAPS occurred in 2019, nearly three years after the peace agreement was signed. A baseline survey earlier on would have been ideal.

Despite these limitations, the next two sections illustrate the strengths of the MAPS survey by comparing it with two other surveys from Colombia, and by exploring variation in support for the peace agreement across regions and time. We further assess shifts in support over time based on individuals' perceptions of security, "top-down" peace agreement implementation, and "bottom-up" processes of peacebuilding.

DO COLOMBIANS SUPPORT THE PEACE AGREEMENT?

The last decade has seen a surge in research using public opinion surveys to gauge the experiences and perceptions of civilians in conflict-affected countries (Haass, Hartzell and Ottmann 2022). Ordinary citizens' opinions about peace agreements and their implementation have been studied in Bosnia (Morgan-Jones, Stefanovic and Loizides 2021), Cyprus (Loizides et al. 2022), Sri Lanka (Carey, González and Gläβel 2022), Nepal, Guatemala, and Northern Ireland (Dyrstad, Binningsbø and Bakke 2022). Since the 2016 peace agreement, several studies on Colombia have used nationally representative surveys to catalog civilian perceptions about peacebuilding (e.g., Tellez 2019; Liendo and Braithwaite 2018; Matanock and Garbiras-Díaz 2018; Kreiman and Masullo 2020). Given that peace agreements reflect compromises between warring parties, the public may find these concessions difficult to accept. Who supports the compromises enshrined in peace agreements? What explains persistence of support for the agreement in the face of setbacks?

Several theories seek to explain support for peace agreements. Some contend that respondents in conflict-affected areas seek safety, and will therefore support peace agreements because they help mitigate personal risk (Tellez 2019; Kreiman and Masullo 2020). Direct victimization,

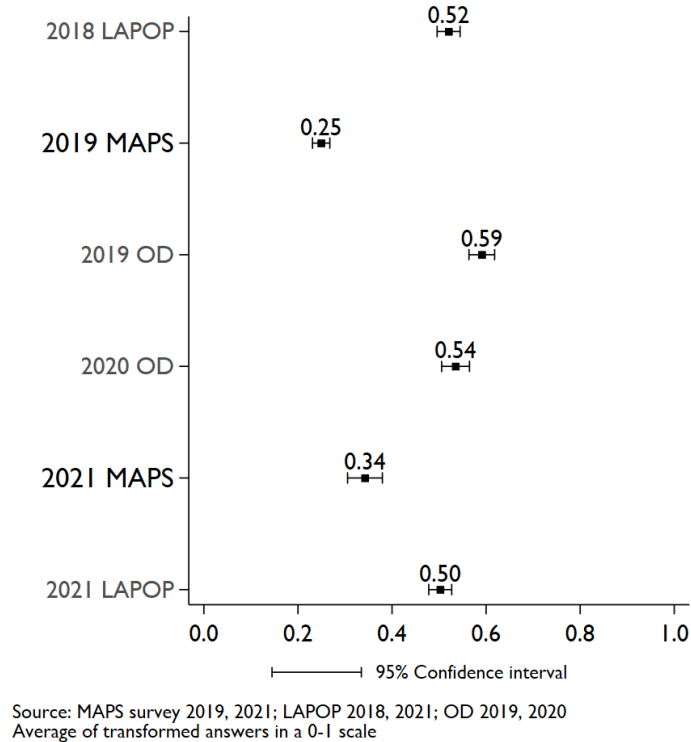
however, may leave people indifferent (Liendo and Braithwaite 2018) or even more negatively pre-disposed to approve of agreements (Hazlett 2020). In the Colombian context, elite manipulation of media messaging or affective polarization may have deemphasized the role that risk mitigation plays in determining support for the 2016 peace agreement (Matanock and García-Sánchez 2017).

Yet few studies consider changes in respondent views over time. We compare the MAPS survey to other surveys in Colombia that ask about respondents' support for the peace agreement. LAPOP, a survey research lab at Vanderbilt University, conducted two nationally-representative surveys in 2018 and 2021, while the Observatorio de la Democracia at Universidad de los Andes (OD) interviewed 4,000 Colombians covering 80 municipalities (half located within PDETs) in 2019, and a nationally-representative sample in 2020. In both LAPOP and OD, the relevant peace agreement support question is: "The government of President Juan Manuel Santos and the FARC have signed a peace agreement. To what extent do you support the peace agreement?", to which respondents replied on a 1-7 scale from "not at all" to "a lot". The comparable MAPS question is: "In general terms, how satisfied are you with the content of the Peace Agreement signed by the Government and the FARC-EP in 2016?" with a 1-4 scale from "not at all satisfied" to "very satisfied". Given that these are not directly comparable scales, we performed a linear transformation so that each is measured on a 0-1 scale. The results, with survey weights applied, appear in Figure 3.

We highlight two takeaways from this comparison across different samples. First, overall levels of support from both waves of the MAPS survey are lower than those in other samples (LAPOP and OD), regardless of when the question was posed. Given slightly different wording, we cannot rule out that this might account for these differences: perhaps respondents are more likely to support the peace agreement in general (what LAPOP and OD ask about), but are more skeptical about its specific "content" (what MAPS asks about). A second important takeaway is that we estimate a statistically significant increase in support for the agreement between the first and second waves of the MAPS panel.

Investigating the MAPS data further, Figure 4 shows substantial differences in levels of

Figure 3: Support for the agreement across surveys and samples

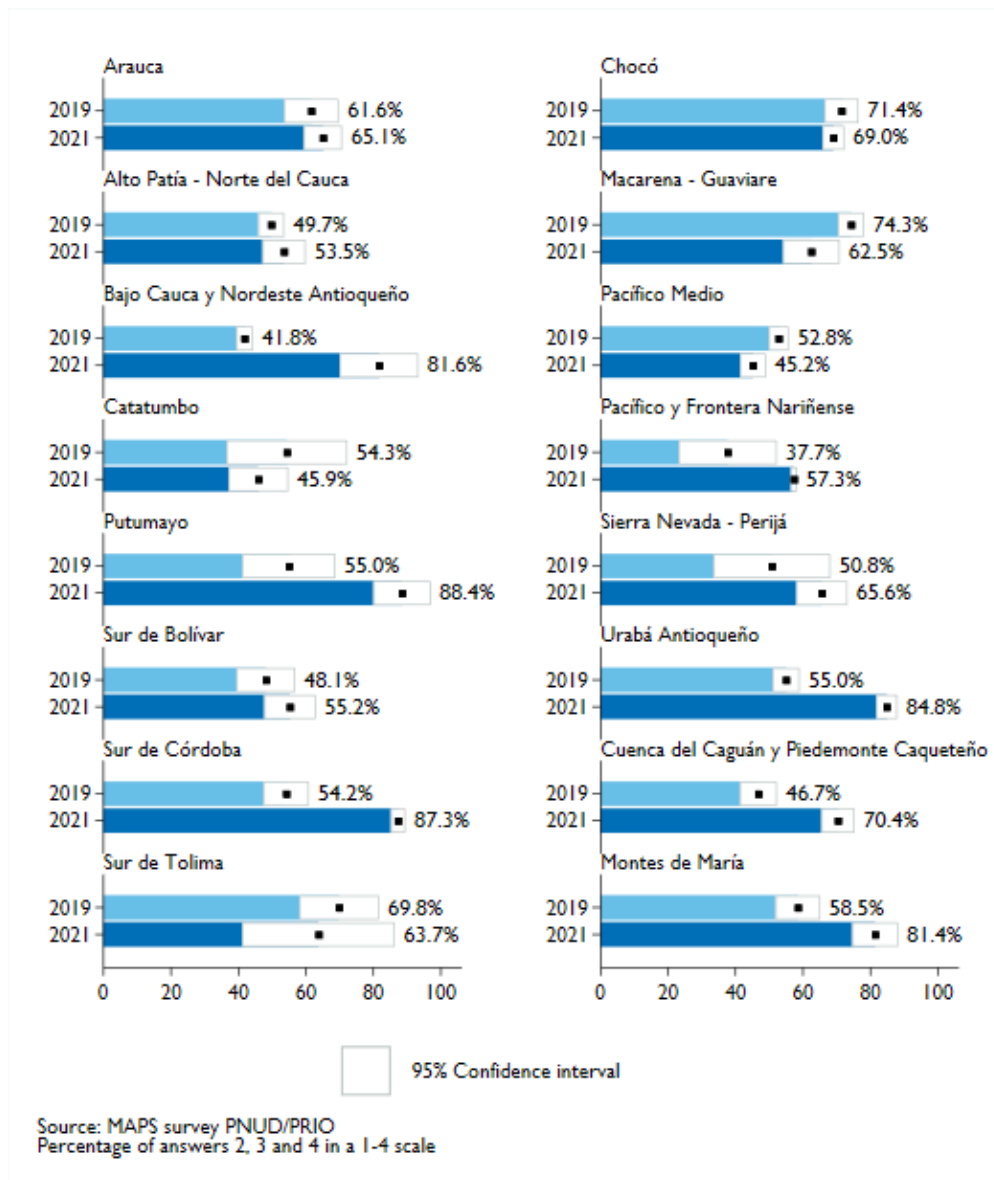


support across the PDETs. We see variation across regions during the first wave, and between the first and second waves. In 2019, some regions (e.g. Chocó, Macarena, and Arauca) were substantially more supportive of the agreement while others (e.g. Pacífico y Frontera Nariñense and Bajo Cauca) were less so. In 7 PDETs we see statistically significant increases in satisfaction between 2019 and 2021, while in the remaining 9 PDETs we witness stable levels of satisfaction. Importantly, none of the PDETs demonstrate a statistically significant decline in support for the agreement between 2019 and 2021.

WHAT EXPLAINS SHIFTS IN PEACE AGREEMENT SUPPORT OVER TIME?

Above we noted that MAPS respondents were more supportive of the agreement in 2021 than in 2019, and that this increase was not observed among the national-level samples. Why? We explore

Figure 4: Support for the agreement across PDETs and waves



both regional and within-respondent variation over time to explain attitudes towards the Colombian peace agreement.

PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

One explanation is that respondents in the 7 PDETs where we observed increased support for the agreement also experienced recent improvements in security. Figure 5 shows MAPS respondents' perceptions of security in their neighborhoods in the prior 12 months, from both 2019 and 2021. Those who report improved security are a small minority in both waves and across regions.

These overwhelmingly negative perceptions are consistent with administrative data showing the persistence of violence in PDETs in the post-conflict period. Between 2017 and 2020, fighting between armed groups and Colombian forces increased as groups have sought to fill power vacuums left behind by the FARC-EP following its demobilization (Blair et al. 2021). In 2019, the average homicide rate in PDET municipalities was 56.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, nearly double the national average (24.3), while massacres and targeted assassinations of social leaders have increased (INDEPAZ 2022).

Perhaps the *kind* of security that came to respondents' minds when asked about security was related to petty crime, rather than armed conflict and the peace process. We therefore turn to a more direct question: "Do you believe the armed conflict will return to your community in the future?" Respondents could answer: "yes," "no," or "the armed conflict persists in my community." In 2019, 53.3% of PDET residents were optimistic that the armed conflict would not return, 27.6% said that it would, and 19.1% reported that the armed conflict persisted where they lived. As Figure 6 shows, perceptions *deteriorated* in 2021. Although pessimism about the future remained roughly the same, those reporting the persistence of armed conflict rose 19.3 percentage points, reaching 38.5%. In four regions,⁷ a majority of those who in 2019 expressed fear of renewed conflict subsequently reported in 2021 that the armed conflict was currently active. In other words, some dire forecasts in 2019 came to fruition in 2021. Figure 7 shows variation by region from the

⁷Alto Patía-Norte del Cauca, Chocó, Pacífico Medio, and Urabá Antioqueño.

Figure 5: Improved perceptions of security in the previous 6-12 months

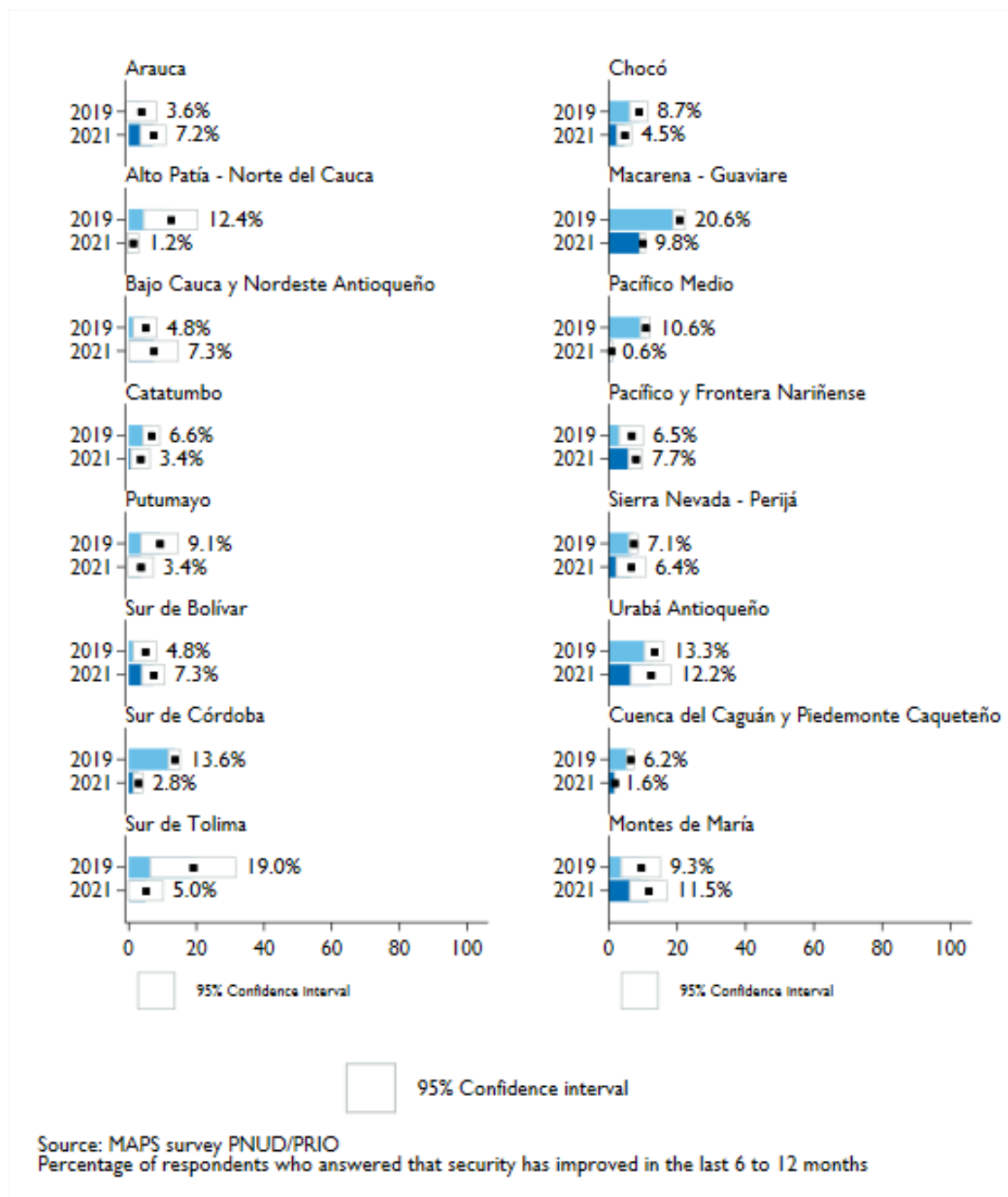
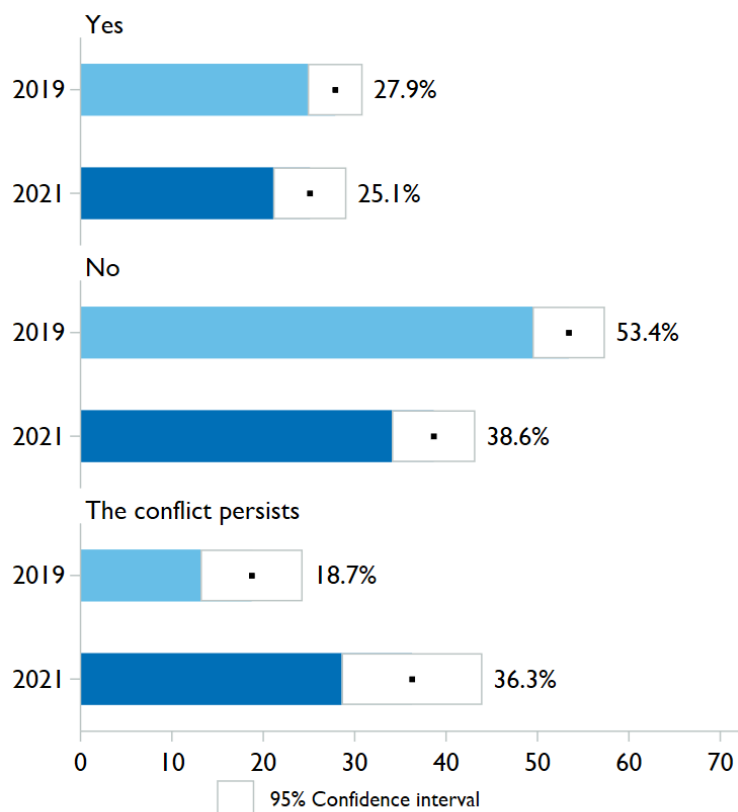


Figure 6: Do you think conflict will return to your community?



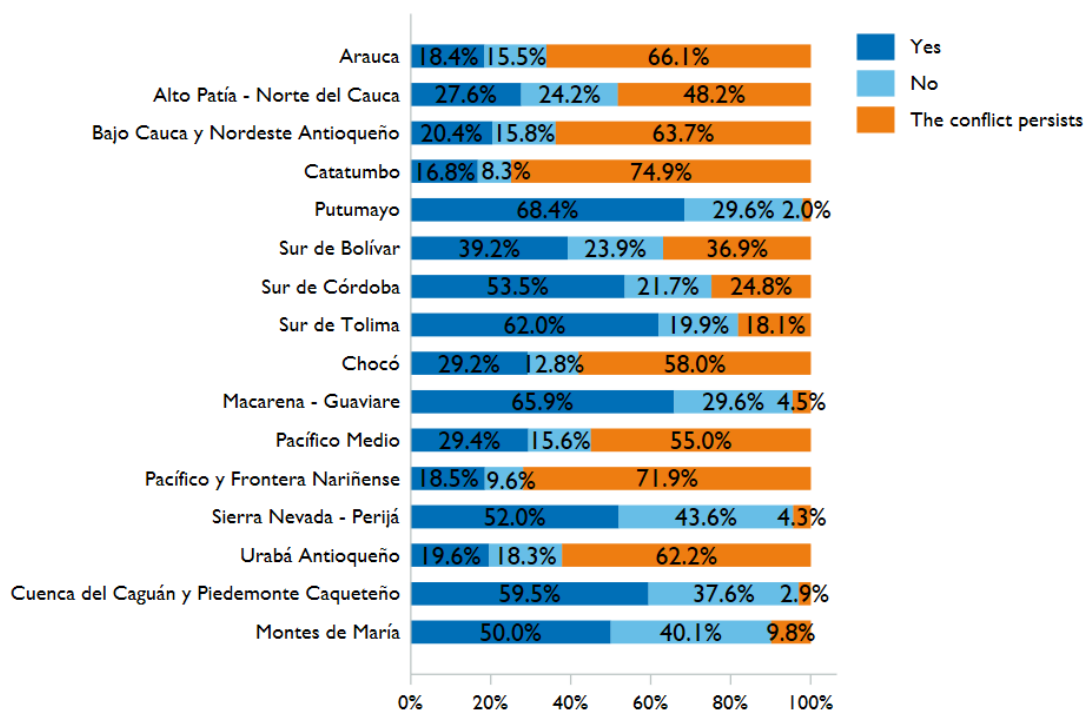
Source: MAPS survey, PNUD/PRIIO

second wave. Though we see substantial regional variation, we do not see a tight correspondence with increases in support for the agreement: in 3 of the 7 regions, more than 60% of respondents report ongoing conflict (Pacífico y Frontera Nariñense, Urabá, and Bajo Cauca), while in others a much smaller minority report that the conflict persists (Putumayo, Montes de María and Cuenca del Caguán), with Sur de Córdoba in between.

These findings suggest that reduced prevalence of crime, armed conflict, and violence likely cannot account for the surprising increase in support for the peace agreement between 2019 and 2021, at least at the PDET level. We now turn to regression analysis to more rigorously test these relationships, and also exploit the panel structure of the MAPS survey to do so.

Table 1 estimates whether perceived levels of security are correlated with peace agreement satisfaction. Here we use survey weights, and report models with municipality fixed effects in Table A1 in the Appendix. We first estimate the effect of security perceptions on whether respon-

Figure 7: Do you think conflict will return to your community? Across PDETs, 2021



Source: MAPS survey, PNUD/PRIO

dents think that security within their neighborhoods has improved over the last six months (column 1), and next whether perceptions about potential conflict recurrence in respondents’ communities affects levels of support for the agreement (column 2). We then harness the panel and examine changes in these factors on support for the agreement (columns 3 and 4). Because we are interested in both the baseline level and changes from the first to the second wave, we limit the sample to respondents participating in both waves.

Those who reported improvements in security over the prior 6 months were far more likely to be satisfied with the peace agreement versus those reporting a deterioration, our reference category (column 1), as we were those reporting stable security conditions. Those indicating that the conflict was still active in their community were, on the other hand, less likely to express satisfaction with the agreement, as were those who say that conflict is likely to return, when compared to those who say there is no conflict in their community (column 2).

We find similar results when using the panel: positive changes in security assessments between 2019 and 2021 are correlated with increases in satisfaction with the agreement relative to

Table 1: Perceptions of security and satisfaction with the peace agreement

	Wave 1	Wave 1	Change	Change
Security improved (last 6 months)	0.352*** (6.16)		0.447*** (4.23)	
Security same (last 6 months)	0.153*** (4.92)		0.225** (2.86)	
Armed conflict still active		-0.287*** (-6.20)		-0.141* (-2.43)
Armed conflict will return		-0.121*** (-3.76)		-0.103 (-1.92)
Victim	0.0619 (1.80)	0.0767* (2.20)	0.0593 (1.21)	0.0905 (1.77)
Woman	-0.145*** (-4.23)	-0.155*** (-4.58)	0.0778 (1.92)	0.0682 (1.70)
Age	0.0322** (3.06)	0.0338*** (3.49)	-0.0388** (-2.85)	-0.0403** (-2.83)
Edu: Primary	0.0608 (1.81)	0.0591 (1.65)	-0.0509 (-1.08)	-0.0447 (-0.88)
Edu: Secondary	-0.0859* (-2.29)	-0.0825 (-1.99)	-0.0173 (-0.30)	-0.0312 (-0.49)
Edu: Technical degree	-0.0640 (-1.47)	-0.0456 (-1.10)	0.0195 (0.31)	0.00505 (0.09)
Edu: University+	0.268*** (4.86)	0.257*** (4.24)	-0.206* (-2.03)	-0.232 (-1.99)
Constant	1.720*** (17.75)	1.962*** (22.42)	0.143 (1.07)	0.383** (3.04)
<i>N</i>	7319	7023	6371	6413

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with survey weights

Reference categories are: Security level is worse and Armed conflict will not return

reported deterioration in security conditions (column 3), and this effect is even larger than that reported in column 1. Using the change in responses between wave 1 and wave 2 for conflict activity (column 4), we still see a negative relationship between active conflict and more negative assessments of the agreement, but these results are only marginally statistically significant. At the individual level, therefore, perceptions of security and expectations about future violence *are* associated with support for the peace agreement.

“TOP-DOWN PEACEBUILDING”: PERCEPTIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT FOR THE AGREEMENT

Might perceptions of tangible progress in agreement implementation also help account for improvements in attitudes towards the agreement over time among MAPS respondents?

While peace agreements often receive publicity and praise at their signing, challenges emerge once attention fades and implementation begins. More costly provisions tend to be postponed, while symbolic, less costly provisions are implemented (Jarstad and Nilsson 2008). Concrete implementation measures have the potential to bring economic development, transitional justice, and other changes to communities, which may affect perceptions about the peace process itself. Is increased support for the peace agreement linked to satisfaction with its implementation?

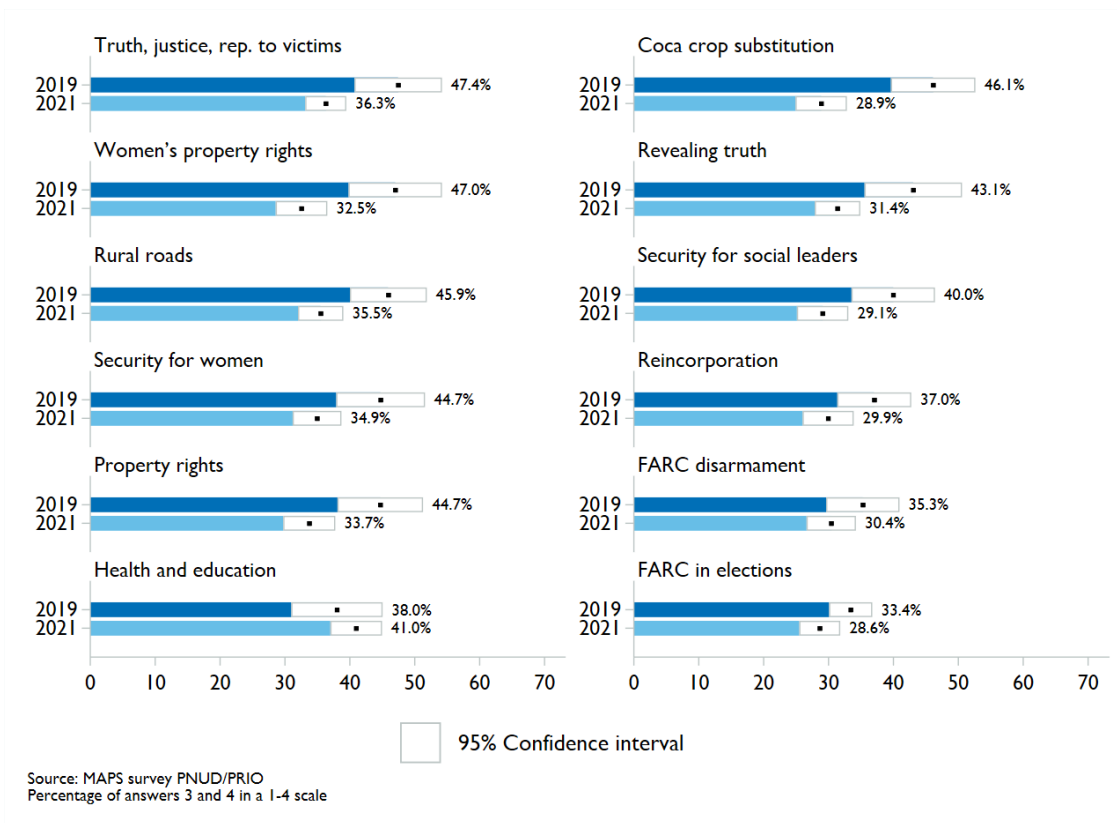
The growing literature on how peacebuilding affects civilian attitudes and behavior has not focused on implementation of specific provisions.⁸ For example, research on transitional justice investigates how those living in conflict-affected societies view peace agreement provisions addressing past wrongdoing, and whether people believe victimizers should be forgiven or prosecuted (Samii 2013; Dyrstad and Binningsbø 2019; Hall et al. 2018). How citizens evaluate ongoing implementation of transitional justice provisions, however, is rarely asked.

We find significant concerns about peace agreement implementation across a range of issues, displayed in Figure 8. No single issue achieves either a “good” or “very good” rating by a majority of respondents (on a 1-4 scale from “very poor” to “very good”). Health and education receive the highest marks (41.4% report “good” or “very good” implementation). The incorporation of the FARC into the Colombian political system via elections receives the lowest level of approval, likely because levels of support for the provision itself are low: nearly 57% of respondents in 2021 said that they either “completely disagreed” or “disagreed” with it.

Of more concern is the across-the-board erosion in perceptions about implementation be-

⁸While most postconflict public opinion surveys include general questions about peace agreements and peacebuilding strategies, few ask about the agreement’s content (see Dyrstad, Bakke and Binningsbø (2021) for an exception). Citizens have little information about agreements, and biased knowledge about them (Matanock and Garbiras-Díaz 2018).

Figure 8: Perceptions of peace agreement implementation by issue and wave



tween 2019 and 2021, including providing truth, justice and reparations to victims, improving women’s inclusion in land titling processes, ensuring safety for social leaders, and coca crop substitution programs. For each of these areas, we estimate statistically significant declines in perceptions of effective implementation. Of twelve issues, only one displayed improved perceptions when compared to 2019—health and education—although this difference is not statistically significant.

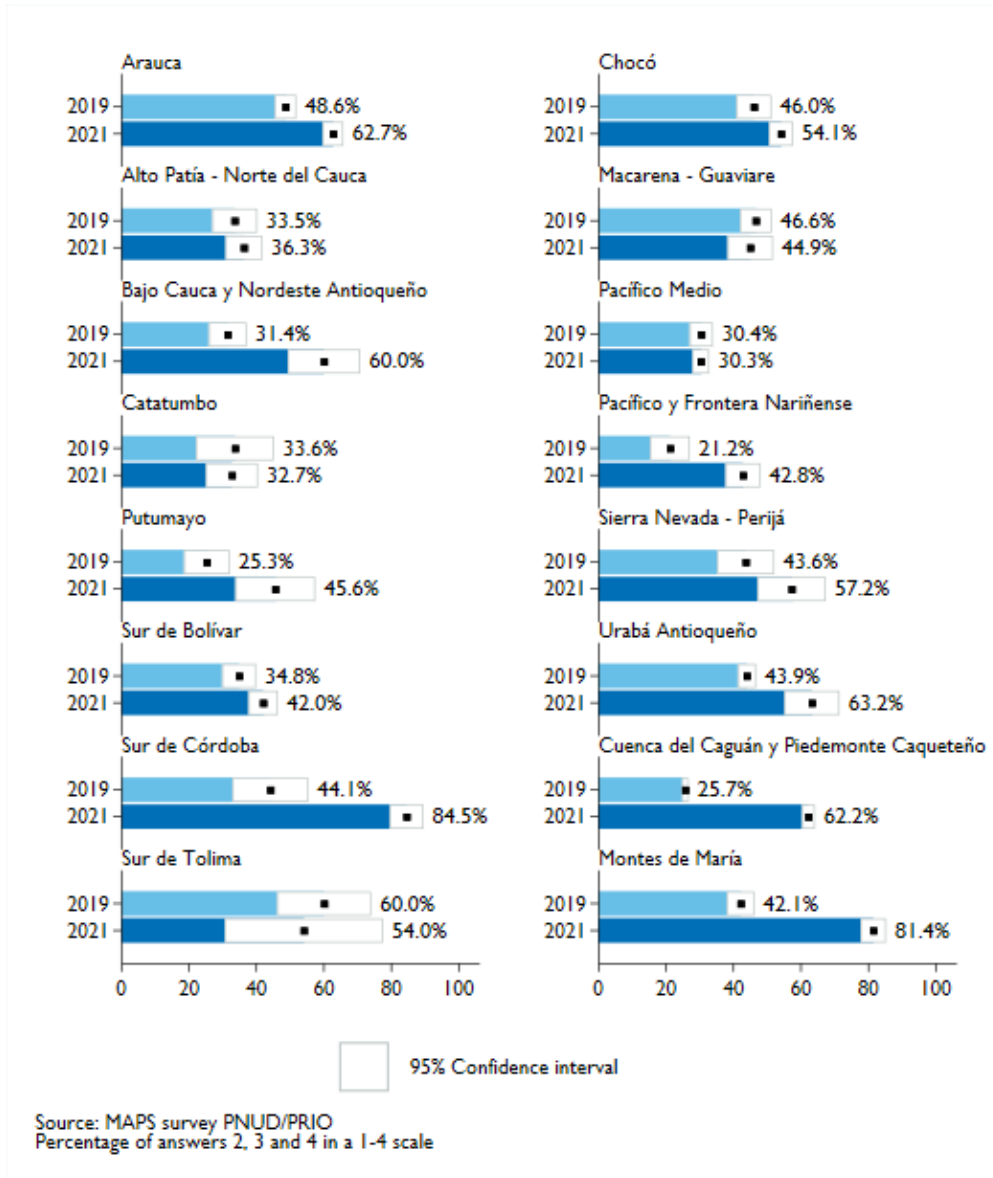
When assessed by specific policy area, increases in support for the agreement over time are not correlated with improved perceptions about implementation. However, when examining satisfaction with overall implementation by region (rather than issue area), we see substantial variation, including large, statistically significant increases in eight regions, shown in Figure 9. Importantly, seven of eight regions demonstrating improved perceptions of implementation also report statistically significant increases in support for the agreement (the eighth, Sierra Nevada, also reports increases support, though not statistically significant at the 95% level). In no region do we witness a statistically significant decline in satisfaction with implementation.

We now turn to regression analysis in Table A2—again restricted to recontacted individuals—to assess whether increased satisfaction with implementation explains increased support for the agreement. We find that it does, both when using a general measure of satisfaction with the agreement (column 1) and nearly all specific issue areas (columns 2-13).⁹ Results are less clear when examining changes in satisfaction with implementation (Table A4 and A5): while increased satisfaction with implementation is positively correlated with overall satisfaction with the agreement, changes in satisfaction with implementation for individual measures is rarely statistically significant at conventional levels.

In addition to more “top-down” state interventions, bottom-up processes could also increase support for the agreement over time. We turn next to reported trust among neighbors and trust in ex-combatants to see whether this is the case.

⁹For 10 of the 12 issue areas, we find statistically significant and positive effects of satisfaction with implementation on support for the agreement.

Figure 9: Satisfaction with peace agreement implementation by region



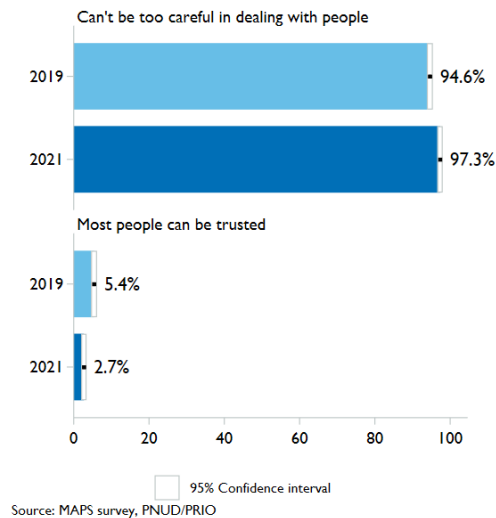
“BOTTOM-UP” PEACEBUILDING: TRUST AND SATISFACTION WITH PEACE AGREEMENT

Reaching a peace agreement may foster opportunities for increased trust and reconciliation among neighbors, and between civilians and ex-combatants. Measuring trust in areas affected by conflict is crucial, given that violence and armed conflict erode interpersonal trust and trust in institutions (Cassar, Grosjean and Whitt 2013; Garcia-Ponce and Pasquale 2013); trust deficits tend to be self-perpetuating (Nunn and Wantchekon 2011); and trust is fundamentally important to a host of outcomes (such as economic development) that might help communities recover from violent legacies (Hardin 2002). Trust is also at the core of peace agreement implementation itself: if ex-combatants do not trust the government to uphold the agreement, they might not demobilize or they might rearm (Walter 1999). If citizens do not trust ex-combatants who have gone through reincorporation and reintegration processes, stigma towards ex-combatants will undermine their reintegration across social, political and economic domains, increasing their social isolation.

We use the canonical World Values Survey question to study interpersonal trust, asking “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?” As Figure 10 indicates, we estimate (with survey weights) that 94% of PDET residents in 2019 and 97% of residents in 2021 believe they need to be very cautious when dealing with most people. This is consistent across all 16 PDETs (see Figure A1 in the Appendix).

To gauge levels of trust in FARC ex-combatants, we asked respondents whether they would feel comfortable having a FARC ex-combatant as a neighbor. As Figure 11 shows, in 2019 nearly 27% reported feeling comfortable, while in 2021 that declined to nearly 19%, a statistically significant difference. The erosion in trust towards ex-FARC combatants is particularly concerning given that 95% of ex-combatants who demobilized remain committed to their reincorporation processes. While at the individual level increases in reported trust are associated with increased satisfaction with the agreement, at the regional level we find no aggregate shifts in trust that correspond to

Figure 10: Generalized mistrust



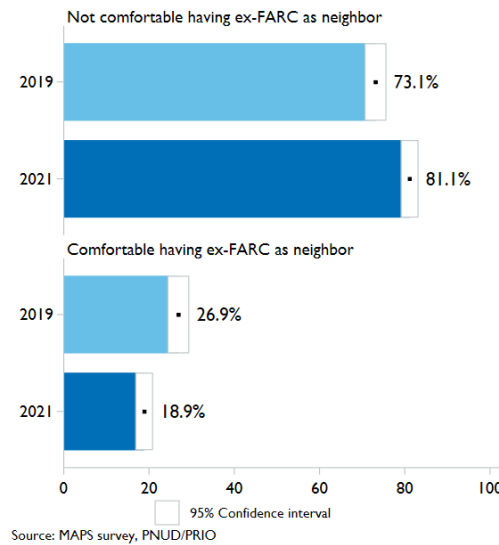
aggregate increases in satisfaction.

We observe regional variation in trust and reconciliation attitudes, as Figure 12 shows: where the FARC historically sustained territorial control, respondents report higher levels of trust in ex-FARC members. For example, in Macarena-Guaviare, in 2019 nearly 13.9% reported feeling comfortable having a neighbor who was in the FARC, which increased to 16.3% in 2021. Trust towards ex-combatants in this region remains significantly higher than in other PDETs. Where territorial control was more contested, and where paramilitaries ultimately ousted the FARC (such as in Sur de Bolívar, Sur de Córdoba and Montes de María), reported levels of trust in former FARC combatants are far lower.

Is trust in neighbors, ex-combatants, and social leaders related to satisfaction with the peace agreement? Table A6 and A7 show robust, positive associations between these factors and satisfaction, both when assessing baseline levels and changes between waves.¹⁰

¹⁰Having an excombatant as a neighbor and trust in ex-FARC do not meaningfully explain changes in satisfaction with the agreement.

Figure 11: Trust in FARC ex-combatants

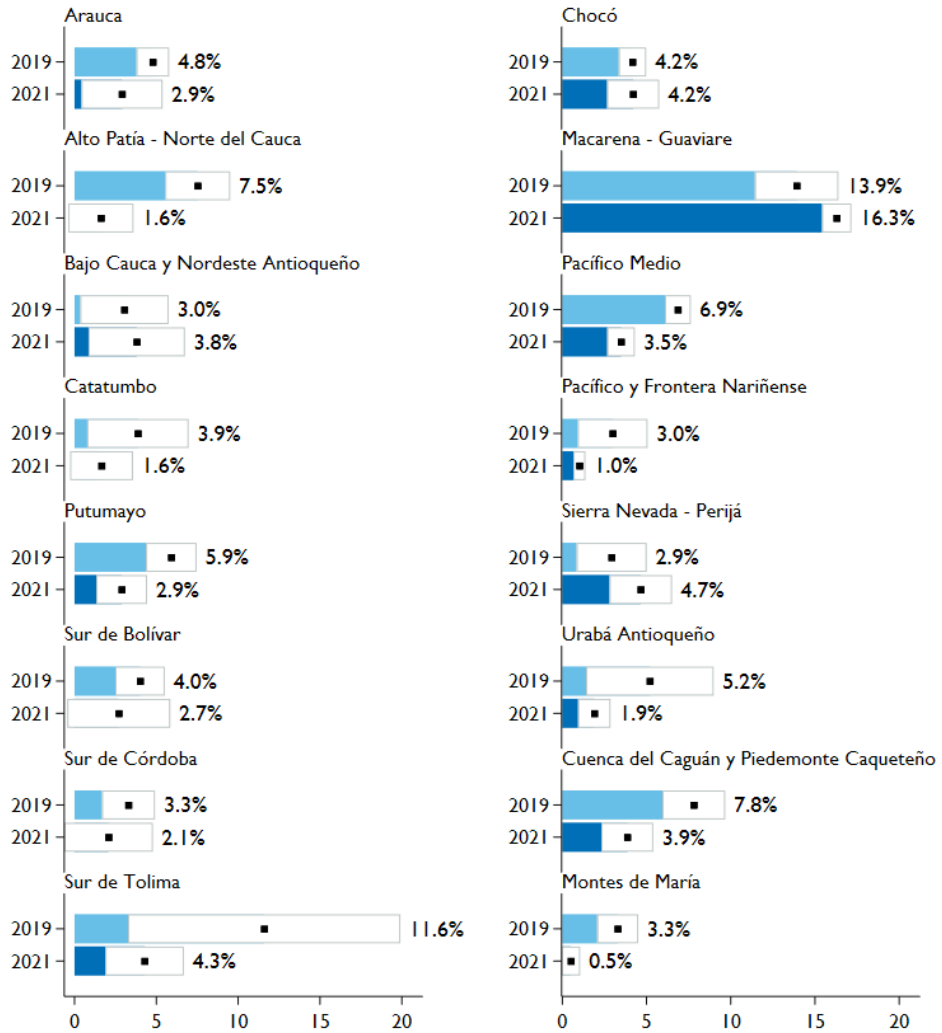


CONCLUSION

This Special Data Feature introduces the MAPS survey and demonstrates its two key advantages: representativity at the PDET level and the panel structure. MAPS features a large sample of individuals living in war-affected communities, allowing for comparisons within and across populations most affected by conflict in Colombia, and specifically communities targeted for peacebuilding activities. Its panel structure allows scholars to measure changes in attitudes and beliefs related to the peace agreement, security, reconciliation and transitional justice, and more over time. Tracking opinions among the same individuals over time should allow researchers to tackle important questions such as how economic or violent shocks affect attitudes towards the state and the peace agreement, for example, or how specific peacebuilding interventions alter public opinions. The large sample size also permits heterogeneous treatment effect analysis of such interventions across regions and groups (e.g. gender, race, ethnicity, victim status). Describing and explaining perceptions and attitudes should allow scholars and policymakers to gain insights into community needs related to peacebuilding, while identifying potential threats to peace stability.

We illustrated the dataset's potential by comparing regional-level patterns with panel analyses. The regional patterns diverged from individual-level analyses: for instance, regions that report

Figure 12: Trust in FARC ex-combatants by region



Source: MAPS survey PNUD/PRIO
Percentages of answers 3 and 4 in a 1-4 scale

more severe security concerns are also those that report an increase in support for the agreement between 2019 and 2021, but individuals who report an improvement in security also report increased satisfaction with the agreement. How can we reconcile the aggregate, regional patterns with the panel analyses of individuals' shifts over time? One takeaway is that while micro-level data are essential for establishing the microfoundations of peace, they potentially obscure important macro-level phenomena (Haass, Hartzell and Ottmann 2022). Positive associations between individuals' perceptions of security, for example, likely cannot account for the overall increase in support for the agreement we estimate between 2019 and 2021. We hope that the rigorous comparisons across levels of analysis afforded by the MAPS survey will lead to new insights into peacebuilding.

In addition to improving scholarly understandings of peacebuilding across regions and over time, tracking perceptions of those most affected by conflict privileges those whose lives and livelihoods have been transformed by violence. Rigorously studying war-affected communities' perceptions should enable peacebuilders to make evidence-based policy decisions that are more responsive to citizens' concerns (even as we acknowledge that policymakers are not always responsive to citizens' preferences (García-Sánchez, Matanock and Garbiras-Díaz 2022)). Where the state fails to forge trusting relationships with local populations, existing or reconstituted armed groups have leverage to establish territorial control, undermining peace agreements themselves (Blair et al. 2021). Tracking perceptions via large panel surveys should allow for deeper understanding of war affected populations' perceptions of agreement implementation and post-conflict politics by tracing shifts as they unfold, allowing for more long-term studies (Dyrstad, Binningsbø and Bakke 2022).

Conducting large panel surveys that target populations most affected by violence in post-conflict contexts may not always be feasible, due to high costs and ongoing security challenges. We worked with UNDP Colombia to obtain financial support from Norway and the UN Multi-donor Trust Fund for Peace (MPTF in Spanish). This partnership produced many other advantages, including unusual access to policymakers and communities themselves, which the UNDP subsequently briefed about survey findings. Second, working with Colombian survey firms with

extensive experience conducting surveys in difficult regions was essential, as was a concrete plan to mitigate security challenges. (We describe ethics in greater detail in Section A-3.)

Third, although the project required significant investments at multiple levels, the potential pay-offs in gaining systematic insights into war-affected populations over time justify efforts to replicate this approach elsewhere. We hope that MAPS will contribute to scholarly understandings about peacebuilding, in Colombia and beyond, while also orienting policy decisions that could solidify hard-fought gains as Colombia struggles to consolidate a fragile peace.

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APPENDIX

A-1 COMPARING MAPS TO THE OTHER PANEL SURVEY

As mentioned in the manuscript, to our knowledge only one other panel survey on Colombians' perceptions on the peace agreement: (Carlin et al. 2020) conducts two waves mapping support for a peace agreement, yet both were conducted prior to the signing of the 2016 agreement with the FARC. Wave 1 was fielded from June 6–14, 2014, and wave 2 from January 5–12, 2015. Respondents were recruited and responded online. The sample is nationally representative, meaning that it is quite different from the MAPS survey sample. In the first wave, 3,400 were surveyed, of whom 1,000 also responded to the second wave.

A-2 SAMPLING DETAILS

The sampling procedure was probabilistic, stratified, multistage, and with random selection of the sampling units at each stage. We discuss each of these in turn. The process was *probabilistic* because each individual in the population universe had the same opportunity to be chosen for participation in the study. This was achieved given the stratification of the sample and the random selection of the sample units for each selection stage. The sampling units were municipalities, blocks and dwellings.

The process was *stratified* because in order to guarantee an adequate geographic dispersion of the sample, the random selection of individuals was carried out in population subsets (or sample strata). The defined strata were as follows: (1) the 16 subregions in which the 170 municipalities of the PDETs are grouped; (2) the municipal capitals (urban areas) and rural hamlets (populated centers) of selected municipalities.

The sampling process was *multistage* because each of the sampling units described above was randomly chosen. The random selection of these units was carried out in three stages. During

stage 1, we randomly selected municipalities (our primary sampling unit) in each of the 16 PDET subregions. A total of 73 municipalities were selected, with at least 4 in each PDET. During stage 2, we randomly selected blocks (“manzanas”) within the municipal capitals and populated centers of the 73 selected municipalities. A total of 491 blocks were selected (228 in urban areas and 263 in populated centers). The third stage involved the random selection of dwellings within blocks selected in Stage 2. For this selection, the enumerator walked around to identify the type of structures contained within each block, whether inhabited residences, abandoned homes, empty lots, or businesses. The enumerator then entered this information into a hand-held device. Given the types of properties observed, and the sample size required, the software randomly selected households to be surveyed among the universe of inhabited residences on each block. Within the household, the aim was to speak with a member of the household who was an adult and who was home at the time. Enumerators aimed for gender parity in the sample of each block, but this depended upon adults who were home at the time. The total number of survey respondents in the first wave was 12,052 individuals.¹

The survey implementation involved significant operational challenges, given the need to cover a wide area of remote Colombian territory. For the full first and second waves, enumerators were divided into 10 separate teams covering different territorial areas, and each team consisted of a team supervisor plus four enumerators. Enumerators received a two-day training session in Bogotá prior to the launch, to learn about the survey instrument and understand how block-level sampling works.

Prior to a team’s arrival in a given municipality, the team supervisor contacted municipal authorities to alert them of their presence, communicate the general objectives of the survey, and determine whether there were any immediate safety risks to enumerators or respondents. If a security issue was raised, they were subsequently discussed by UNDP Colombia and its regional teams. When security conditions in a given municipality did not permit the entry of enumerators, a replacement municipality was randomly selected from the list of remaining municipalities within

¹Given that only one person per household and only one household per dwelling was surveyed, the total number of selected dwellings is equivalent to the total number of respondents in the first round of the survey.

the same PDET. When a given block was too dangerous to enter, another block was randomly selected from the list of remaining blocks within the same municipality. After completing the day's surveys, responses from the tablets/laptops were sent remotely to the survey firm's server. This data was encrypted and stored on the firm's server.

A-3 ETHICAL CONCERNS

Enumerators sought consent from respondents before beginning each interview. The enumerators described the institutions involved with the survey and relevant contact information, the purpose of the project, how the survey would be conducted, how long it might last, and how confidentiality and anonymity would be achieved. The enumerators also told the respondent that some questions might be uncomfortable and that s/he could refrain from answering any question or withdraw from the survey at any time, without facing any consequences. The enumerators explained that no direct benefits would be provided to respondents.

The two firms hired for data collection, SEI and Proyectamos, have extensive experience with conducting surveys in conflict-affected areas of Colombia and utilized established protocols to minimize any potential adverse psychological consequences of the survey. The enumerators also provided contact information to respondents to report any problems that arose after data collection. At the same time, the field operations protocol guided enumerators' behavior, including how to approach military checkpoints and engage with armed groups when necessary, as well as being neutral and respectful towards respondents.

In addition to security issues, the Covid-19 pandemic created obstacles when collecting data for the second wave. To conduct interviews while protecting the health of both enumerators and respondents, Proyectamos followed a strict and detailed protocol. For example, enumerators were required to wear face masks and shields at all times; tablets and other equipment used during data collection were cleaned and disinfected daily; and enumerators were instructed to avoid social gatherings outside of work hours. Further, all interviews with respondents were conducted outside

with at least a two-meter distance between the enumerator and respondent. If the interview had occur indoors for safety reasons, additional cleaning and disinfection procedures were used. There were similar procedures to deal with potential or confirmed cases of Covid-19 during fieldwork. To the best of our knowledge, there were no cases of Covid-19 transmission between enumerators and respondents.

A-4 PANEL ANALYSES

Table A1: Perceptions of security and satisfaction with peace agreement (municipality fixed effects)

	Wave 1	Wave 1	Change	Change
Security improved (last 6 months)	0.346*** (9.79)		0.167** (2.71)	
Security same (last 6 months)	0.121*** (5.24)		0.0950** (3.07)	
Armed conflict still active		-0.181*** (-5.61)		-0.120** (-2.99)
Armed conflict will return		-0.0979*** (-4.25)		-0.0957** (-2.86)
Victim	-0.00245 (-0.12)	0.0110 (0.54)	0.0125 (0.44)	0.0241 (0.83)
Woman	-0.124*** (-6.45)	-0.138*** (-6.96)	0.0562* (2.09)	0.0497 (1.85)
Age	0.0498*** (7.47)	0.0501*** (7.32)	-0.0343*** (-3.56)	-0.0340*** (-3.55)
Edu: Primary	0.0465 (1.83)	0.0308 (1.17)	-0.0431 (-1.18)	-0.0352 (-0.97)
Edu: Secondary	-0.0446 (-1.58)	-0.0463 (-1.59)	-0.0537 (-1.35)	-0.0425 (-1.07)
Edu: Technical degree	-0.0343 (-1.01)	-0.0220 (-0.63)	-0.0437 (-0.88)	-0.0337 (-0.68)
Edu: University+	0.155*** (3.77)	0.151*** (3.58)	-0.0548 (-0.96)	-0.0391 (-0.69)
Constant	1.707*** (34.18)	1.911*** (37.12)	0.209** (2.92)	0.346*** (4.82)
N	7319	7023	6371	6413

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with municipality fixed effects

Reference categories are: Security level is worse and Armed conflict will not return

Table A2: Perceptions of implementation and satisfaction with peace agreement (wave 1, survey weights)

	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1
Sat. with PA	0.700*** (39.64)												
Sat. FARC impl		0.227*** (5.59)											
Sat. impr sec for soc leaders			0.118** (3.24)										
Sat. crop subst				0.0656* (2.06)									
Sat. FARC incl. elections					0.134*** (5.51)								
Sat. health and edu						0.0733** (2.96)							
Sat. rural roads							0.0616* (2.40)						
Sat. Sat. Title deeds								0.0854** (3.33)					
Sat TJR to victims									0.0807** (2.94)				
Sat sec. women										0.117*** (4.23)			
Sat Fem. Inclusion											0.0608 (1.84)		
Sat. shedding light												0.0854* (2.67)	
Reincorp ex-FARC-EP memb													0.0976* (2.29)
Victim	0.0661* (2.36)	0.114** (2.74)	0.0961* (2.45)	0.0960* (2.08)	0.124* (2.36)	0.0720 (1.99)	0.0704 (1.84)	0.0878* (2.19)	0.0846* (2.20)	0.0857* (2.10)	0.0914* (2.22)	0.0793 (1.82)	0.120* (2.67)
Woman	-0.115*** (-4.43)	-0.0977** (-2.84)	-0.123*** (-3.59)	-0.119*** (-3.78)	-0.109** (-3.33)	-0.121*** (-3.53)	-0.123*** (-3.68)	-0.130*** (-4.23)	-0.131*** (-4.14)	-0.134*** (-4.14)	-0.129*** (-3.68)	-0.129** (-3.48)	-0.130*** (-4.02)
Age	0.0244*** (3.83)	0.0386** (3.28)	0.0444*** (3.61)	0.0403** (3.29)	0.0522** (3.46)	0.0378* (2.66)	0.0412** (3.41)	0.0444*** (3.50)	0.0451*** (3.86)	0.0360** (2.80)	0.0453** (3.37)	0.0438** (3.26)	0.0458** (3.13)
Edu: Primary	0.0949*** (3.73)	0.0944* (2.05)	0.0638 (1.48)	0.0357 (0.79)	0.0599 (1.18)	0.0626 (1.62)	0.0625 (1.49)	0.0464 (1.09)	0.0559 (1.26)	0.0437 (1.02)	0.0585 (1.53)	0.0536 (1.17)	0.0684 (1.34)
Edu: Secondary	0.0211 (0.73)	-0.0284 (-0.65)	-0.0641 (-1.45)	-0.130* (-2.62)	-0.0684 (-1.26)	-0.0819 (-1.85)	-0.0866* (-2.08)	-0.0780 (-1.53)	-0.0814 (-1.78)	-0.0920* (-2.08)	-0.0906 (-2.00)	-0.0522 (-1.17)	-0.0505 (-1.07)
Edu: Technical degree	0.0425 (0.96)	-0.0197 (-0.41)	-0.0416 (-0.92)	-0.0887 (-1.76)	-0.0629 (-1.05)	-0.0466 (-1.05)	-0.0540 (-1.22)	-0.0361 (-0.74)	-0.0579 (-1.23)	-0.0663 (-1.46)	-0.0494 (-0.99)	-0.0605 (-1.26)	-0.0124 (-0.26)
Edu: University+	0.329*** (6.42)	0.223* (2.57)	0.235** (3.13)	0.177** (2.71)	0.185* (2.63)	0.200** (3.08)	0.197** (3.09)	0.198** (3.11)	0.198** (2.87)	0.191** (2.98)	0.188** (2.83)	0.224** (3.50)	0.256** (3.16)
_cons	0.723*** (9.03)	1.206*** (17.01)	1.485*** (11.53)	1.651*** (18.65)	1.431*** (14.17)	1.623*** (17.84)	1.638*** (16.32)	1.577*** (18.14)	1.587*** (15.96)	1.543*** (15.21)	1.632*** (15.58)	1.571*** (13.77)	1.513*** (13.02)
N	7300	4808	5888	5435	4695	6323	6445	5752	5982	6073	5397	5252	4409

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. t statistics in parentheses

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with survey weights. N varies between models, as respondents could answer "this does not apply in my community."

Table A3: Perceptions of implementation and satisfaction with peace agreement (wave 1, municipality fixed effects)

	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1
Sat. with PA	0.700*** (39.64)												
Sat. with PA	0.682*** (58.07)												
Sat. FARC impl		0.206*** (12.57)											
Sat. impr sec for soc leaders			0.114*** (7.18)										
Sat. crop subst				0.0564*** (3.55)									
Sat. FARC incl. elections					0.146*** (8.47)								
Sat. health and edu						0.0639*** (4.57)							
Sat. rural roads							0.0270 (1.91)						
Sat. Sat. Title deeds								0.0289 (1.80)					
Sat TJR to victims									0.0671*** (4.41)				
Sat sec. women										0.102*** (6.62)			
Sat Fem. Inclusion											0.0449** (2.67)		
Sat. shedding light												0.0457** (2.75)	
Reincorp ex-FARC_EP memb													0.0422* (2.19)
Victim	0.0418* (2.52)	0.0371 (1.51)	0.0192 (0.86)	0.00783 (0.34)	0.0109 (0.43)	0.00300 (0.14)	-0.000821 (-0.04)	0.0101 (0.44)	0.00777 (0.35)	0.00930 (0.42)	0.0152 (0.64)	-0.00262 (-0.11)	0.0167 (0.64)
Woman	-0.0972*** (-6.06)	-0.0854*** (-3.59)	-0.109*** (-5.07)	-0.122*** (-5.39)	-0.0984*** (-4.03)	-0.108*** (-5.21)	-0.116*** (-5.62)	-0.117*** (-5.34)	-0.123*** (-5.73)	-0.119*** (-5.59)	-0.118*** (-5.21)	-0.126*** (-5.49)	-0.116*** (-4.62)
Age	0.0355*** (6.39)	0.0512*** (6.15)	0.0567*** (7.51)	0.0526*** (6.64)	0.0569*** (6.63)	0.0561*** (7.72)	0.0555*** (7.68)	0.0577*** (7.51)	0.0575*** (7.68)	0.0524*** (7.07)	0.0565*** (7.13)	0.0554*** (6.93)	0.0550*** (6.26)
Edu: Primary	0.0581** (2.74)	0.0646* (2.06)	0.0422 (1.47)	0.0387 (1.29)	0.0593 (1.82)	0.0426 (1.54)	0.0369 (1.34)	0.0246 (0.85)	0.0339 (1.19)	0.0271 (0.96)	0.0223 (0.73)	0.0254 (0.82)	0.0496 (1.47)
Edu: Secondary	0.0259 (1.10)	-0.00983 (-0.28)	-0.0384 (-1.21)	-0.0573 (-1.72)	-0.0181 (-0.50)	-0.0395 (-1.29)	-0.0563 (-1.85)	-0.0462 (-1.44)	-0.0536 (-1.70)	-0.0497 (-1.58)	-0.0510 (-1.52)	-0.0276 (-0.82)	-0.00861 (-0.23)
Edu: Technical degree	0.0382 (1.34)	-0.0391 (-0.93)	-0.0236 (-0.62)	-0.0636 (-1.61)	-0.0320 (-0.75)	-0.0220 (-0.60)	-0.0409 (-1.12)	-0.0304 (-0.78)	-0.0608 (-1.62)	-0.0514 (-1.39)	-0.0393 (-1.00)	-0.0421 (-1.07)	-0.00745 (-0.17)
Edu: University+	0.201*** (5.90)	0.113* (2.22)	0.118** (2.58)	0.0871 (1.81)	0.0995 (1.93)	0.110* (2.47)	0.0972* (2.18)	0.0959* (2.02)	0.0936* (2.03)	0.0956* (2.09)	0.0978* (2.00)	0.111* (2.26)	0.141** (2.67)
Constant	0.752*** (17.37)	1.294*** (18.60)	1.526*** (23.45)	1.704*** (25.53)	1.440*** (20.11)	1.645*** (27.21)	1.745*** (28.69)	1.735*** (26.33)	1.656*** (25.70)	1.585*** (24.50)	1.695*** (24.25)	1.701*** (24.79)	1.669*** (22.10)
N	7300	4808	5888	5435	4695	6323	6445	5752	5982	6073	5397	5252	4409

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. t statistics in parentheses

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with survey weights. N varies between models, as respondents could answer "this does not apply in my community."

Table A4: Perceptions of implementation and satisfaction with peace agreement (changes, survey weights)

	(1) Change	(2) Change	(3) Change	(4) Change	(5) Change	(6) Change	(7) Change	(8) Change	(9) Change	(10) Change	(11) Change	(12) Change	(13) Change
Sat. with PA	0.635*** (20.92)												
Sat. FARC impl		0.135** (3.25)											
Sat. impr sec for soc leaders			-0.0183 (-0.36)										
Sat. crop subst				-0.00923 (-0.17)									
Sat. FARC incl. elections					-0.0208 (-0.34)								
Sat. health and edu						0.0101 (0.21)							
Sat. rural roads							0.0128 (0.34)						
Sat. Sat. Title deeds								-0.0138 (-0.27)					
Sat TJR to victims									0.0192 (0.41)				
Sat sec. women										-0.0241 (-0.41)			
Sat Fem. Inclusion											-0.0510 (-0.76)		
Sat. shedding light												-0.0313 (-0.64)	
Reincorp ex-FARC-EP memb													-0.0579 (-0.92)
Victim	0.0493 (1.22)	0.0493 (0.85)	0.0248 (0.43)	0.0517 (0.86)	0.0504 (0.84)	0.0277 (0.54)	0.0263 (0.52)	0.0431 (0.85)	0.0358 (0.69)	0.0344 (0.64)	0.0398 (0.72)	0.0427 (0.77)	0.0565 (0.94)
Woman	0.0778* (2.28)	0.0619 (1.54)	0.0789* (2.08)	0.0792* (2.22)	0.0609 (1.40)	0.0719 (1.96)	0.0798* (2.31)	0.0747* (2.19)	0.0815* (2.35)	0.0901** (2.70)	0.0756* (2.10)	0.0766* (2.03)	0.0625 (1.77)
Age	-0.0271* (-2.48)	-0.0466* (-2.62)	-0.0433** (-2.84)	-0.0441* (-2.33)	-0.0382* (-2.54)	-0.0452** (-2.97)	-0.0476** (-2.96)	-0.0527** (-3.05)	-0.0452** (-3.04)	-0.0456** (-2.80)	-0.0477** (-2.92)	-0.0475** (-2.88)	-0.0501** (-2.89)
Edu: Primary	-0.0487 (-1.22)	-0.0287 (-0.47)	-0.0400 (-0.70)	-0.000328 (-0.01)	-0.0369 (-0.68)	-0.0271 (-0.52)	-0.0445 (-0.84)	-0.0206 (-0.39)	-0.00453 (-0.09)	-0.0288 (-0.54)	-0.00546 (-0.10)	-0.00214 (-0.04)	-0.0138 (-0.25)
Edu: Secondary	0.0688 (1.31)	-0.0522 (-0.63)	-0.0750 (-1.00)	-0.0755 (-0.84)	-0.0682 (-0.89)	-0.0732 (-1.02)	-0.0686 (-0.92)	-0.0644 (-0.91)	-0.0556 (-0.74)	-0.0716 (-0.94)	-0.0567 (-0.73)	-0.0631 (-0.83)	-0.0543 (-0.73)
Edu: Technical degree	0.118* (2.43)	-0.000491 (-0.01)	-0.0359 (-0.54)	0.0224 (0.31)	-0.00401 (-0.06)	-0.0463 (-0.71)	-0.0463 (-0.72)	0.0225 (0.34)	0.0138 (0.23)	-0.00785 (-0.13)	0.000673 (0.01)	-0.00548 (-0.09)	0.0488 (0.76)
Edu: University+	-0.134 (-1.40)	-0.232 (-1.86)	-0.273 (-2.00)	-0.232 (-1.70)	-0.316* (-2.10)	-0.269* (-2.11)	-0.248* (-2.08)	-0.235 (-1.86)	-0.247 (-1.86)	-0.250 (-1.98)	-0.231 (-1.66)	-0.233 (-1.74)	-0.222 (-1.66)
Constant	-0.905*** (-7.43)	0.184 (1.02)	0.489* (2.29)	0.453 (1.98)	0.505* (2.10)	0.427* (2.26)	0.414* (2.36)	0.475* (2.27)	0.355 (1.92)	0.465* (2.06)	0.531* (2.19)	0.493* (2.28)	0.591* (2.51)
N	6340	4687	5186	4663	4470	5356	5452	5100	5210	5238	5060	5089	4663

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with survey weights

Table A5: Perceptions of implementation and satisfaction with peace agreement (changes, municipality FE)

	(1) Change	(2) Change	(3) Change	(4) Change	(5) Change	(6) Change	(7) Change	(8) Change	(9) Change	(10) Change	(11) Change	(12) Change	(13) Change
Sat. with PA	0.592*** (33.64)												
Sat. FARC impl		0.0848*** (3.64)											
Sat. impr sec for soc leaders			0.000866 (0.04)										
Sat. crop subst				0.00713 (0.31)									
Sat. FARC incl. elections					0.0126 (0.51)								
Sat. health and edu						0.0249 (1.19)							
Sat. rural roads							0.0272 (1.34)						
Sat. Sat. Title deeds								-0.0177 (-0.80)					
Sat TJR to victims									0.0205 (0.97)				
Sat sec. women										-0.00634 (-0.30)			
Sat Fem. Inclusion											-0.0141 (-0.63)		
Sat. shedding light												-0.0178 (-0.80)	
Reincorp ex-FARC-EP memb													-0.0480 (-1.94)
Victim	0.0479 (1.80)	-0.0184 (-0.53)	-0.0205 (-0.63)	0.00265 (0.08)	-0.00221 (-0.06)	-0.0110 (-0.34)	-0.0135 (-0.42)	-0.0121 (-0.37)	-0.00815 (-0.25)	-0.0154 (-0.48)	-0.0129 (-0.39)	0.000953 (0.03)	-0.0121 (-0.35)
Woman	0.0503* (2.02)	0.0627* (2.00)	0.0532 (1.78)	0.0707* (2.22)	0.0526 (1.63)	0.0527 (1.79)	0.0522 (1.79)	0.0482 (1.59)	0.0557 (1.87)	0.0579 (1.94)	0.0542 (1.78)	0.0627* (2.08)	0.0485 (1.54)
Age	-0.0327*** (-3.68)	-0.0392*** (-3.50)	-0.0389*** (-3.64)	-0.0392*** (-3.43)	-0.0333** (-2.89)	-0.0418*** (-3.98)	-0.0410*** (-3.91)	-0.0447*** (-4.12)	-0.0380*** (-3.56)	-0.0400*** (-3.75)	-0.0395*** (-3.62)	-0.0393*** (-3.64)	-0.0378*** (-3.36)
Edu: Primary	-0.0424 (-1.26)	-0.0249 (-0.59)	-0.0314 (-0.78)	-0.0183 (-0.42)	-0.0410 (-0.94)	-0.0249 (-0.63)	-0.0355 (-0.90)	-0.0379 (-0.93)	-0.0133 (-0.33)	-0.0306 (-0.76)	-0.0214 (-0.52)	-0.0289 (-0.70)	-0.0314 (-0.74)
Edu: Secondary	0.00320 (0.09)	-0.0795 (-1.72)	-0.0860 (-1.95)	-0.0891 (-1.89)	-0.0910 (-1.91)	-0.0900* (-2.07)	-0.0851* (-1.97)	-0.104* (-2.32)	-0.0853 (-1.94)	-0.103* (-2.34)	-0.0917* (-2.04)	-0.0933* (-2.09)	-0.0816 (-1.76)
Edu: Technical degree	0.0269 (0.59)	-0.0651 (-1.13)	-0.0825 (-1.50)	-0.0660 (-1.13)	-0.0456 (-0.77)	-0.0878 (-1.61)	-0.0911 (-1.69)	-0.0711 (-1.27)	-0.0637 (-1.17)	-0.0827 (-1.51)	-0.0770 (-1.37)	-0.0827 (-1.49)	-0.0274 (-0.47)
Edu: University+	-0.0154 (-0.29)	-0.0985 (-1.46)	-0.0970 (-1.52)	-0.0639 (-0.95)	-0.122 (-1.81)	-0.132* (-2.10)	-0.106 (-1.70)	-0.127* (-1.96)	-0.106 (-1.68)	-0.117 (-1.84)	-0.0986 (-1.51)	-0.103 (-1.60)	-0.0915 (-1.37)
Constant	-0.793*** (-11.16)	0.207* (2.16)	0.392*** (4.30)	0.335*** (3.49)	0.353*** (3.55)	0.333*** (3.76)	0.321*** (3.66)	0.443*** (4.82)	0.305*** (3.39)	0.392*** (4.30)	0.397*** (4.25)	0.393*** (4.25)	0.492*** (5.04)
N	6340	4687	5186	4663	4470	5356	5452	5100	5210	5238	5060	5089	4663

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with municipality fixed effects

Table A6: Trust in neighbors and ex-combatants (survey weights)

	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Change	Change	Change	Change
Ex-FARC member as neighbor	0.221*** (5.85)				-0.00922 (-0.16)			
Trust in neighbours		0.127*** (6.46)				0.0833*** (4.49)		
Trust in reincorporated FARC memb			0.270*** (9.26)				0.00307 (0.09)	
Trust in social leaders				0.162*** (10.19)				0.0658* (2.07)
Victim	0.0567 (1.68)	0.0515 (1.49)	0.0548 (1.60)	0.0564 (1.67)	0.0752 (1.36)	0.0717 (1.40)	0.0848 (1.65)	0.0706 (1.31)
Woman	-0.116** (-3.06)	-0.122*** (-3.57)	-0.113** (-3.26)	-0.122** (-3.34)	0.0563 (1.40)	0.0825* (2.10)	0.0708 (1.69)	0.0741 (1.83)
Age	0.0338** (3.33)	0.0278** (3.05)	0.0299** (2.77)	0.0340** (2.88)	-0.0440** (-2.93)	-0.0447** (-3.11)	-0.0396** (-2.75)	-0.0390** (-2.84)
Edu: Primary	0.0646 (1.65)	0.0626 (1.67)	0.0771* (2.21)	0.0442 (1.09)	-0.0478 (-0.99)	-0.0523 (-1.11)	-0.0533 (-1.10)	-0.0500 (-1.05)
Edu: Secondary	-0.106** (-2.94)	-0.0886* (-2.25)	-0.103** (-2.77)	-0.103* (-2.36)	-0.0656 (-0.99)	-0.0485 (-0.76)	-0.0476 (-0.74)	-0.0462 (-0.75)
Edu: Technical degree	-0.106** (-2.73)	-0.0608 (-1.34)	-0.109* (-2.65)	-0.108* (-2.03)	-0.0173 (-0.28)	-0.0195 (-0.34)	-0.0218 (-0.39)	-0.0316 (-0.60)
Edu: University+	0.206** (3.21)	0.218*** (4.19)	0.143* (2.37)	0.182** (3.01)	-0.259* (-2.03)	-0.271* (-2.25)	-0.255* (-2.13)	-0.272* (-2.26)
Constant	1.758*** (18.45)	1.498*** (13.33)	1.485*** (14.08)	1.468*** (14.75)	0.356** (2.91)	0.0806 (0.66)	0.299* (2.15)	0.155 (1.22)
N	7050	6985	7184	6340	6177	6408	6312	6326

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with survey weights

Table A7: Trust in neighbors and ex-combatants (municipality fixed effects)

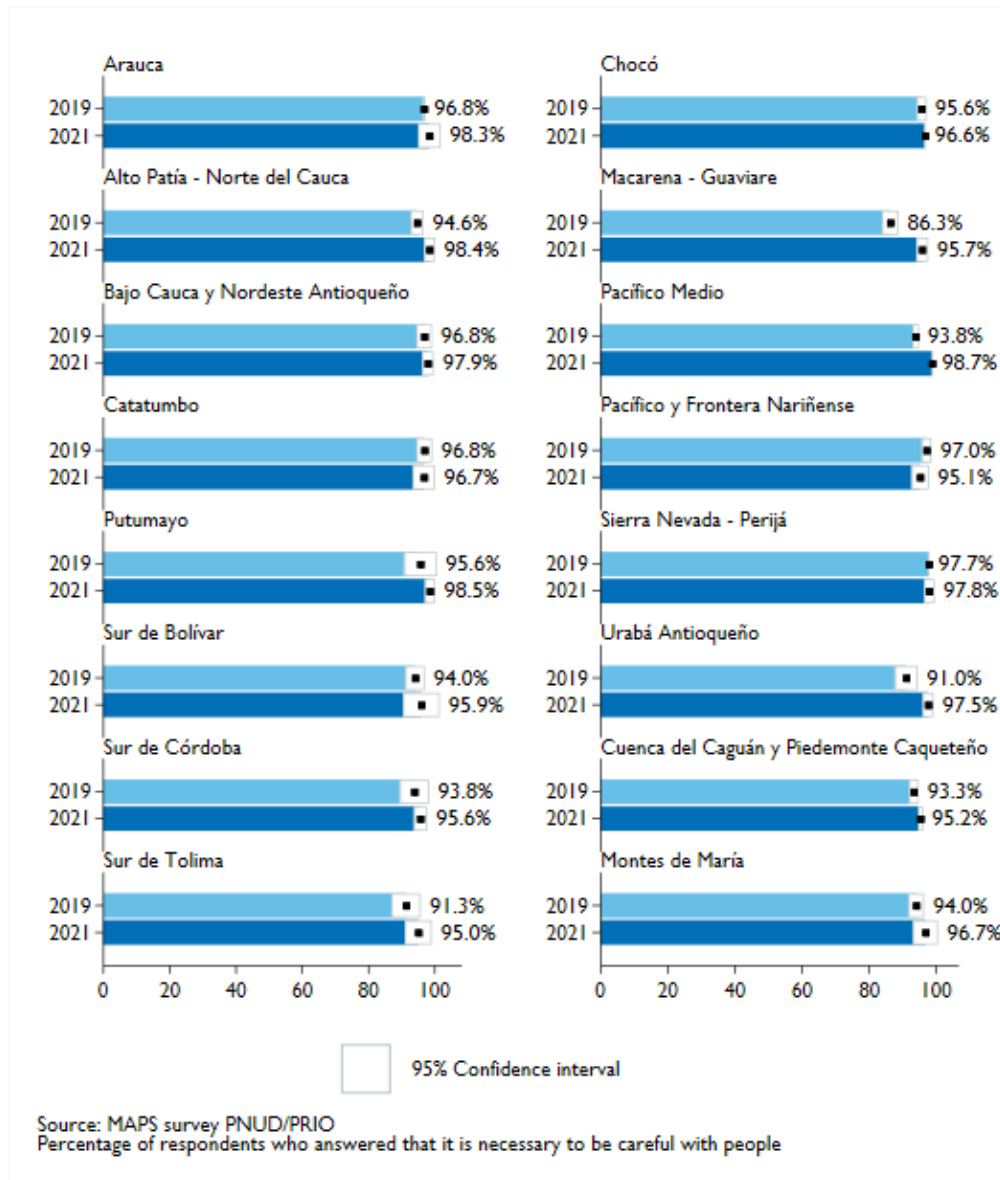
	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Wave 1	Change	Change	Change	Change
Ex-FARC member as neighbor	0.240*** (10.41)				0.0440 (1.23)			
Trust in neighbours		0.114*** (11.09)				0.0491** (3.11)		
Trust in reincorporated FARC memb			0.244*** (14.02)				0.0542 (1.79)	
Trust in social leaders				0.155*** (14.59)				0.0735*** (4.83)
Victim	-0.0104 (-0.51)	-0.000855 (-0.04)	-0.00165 (-0.08)	-0.0113 (-0.53)	0.00195 (0.07)	0.0134 (0.47)	0.0148 (0.51)	0.00716 (0.25)
Woman	-0.0912*** (-4.60)	-0.113*** (-5.74)	-0.0940*** (-4.83)	-0.110*** (-5.36)	0.0439 (1.59)	0.0563* (2.09)	0.0559* (2.06)	0.0568* (2.10)
Age	0.0510*** (7.51)	0.0425*** (6.20)	0.0485*** (7.27)	0.0478*** (6.77)	-0.0380*** (-3.87)	-0.0368*** (-3.80)	-0.0335*** (-3.47)	-0.0327*** (-3.39)
Edu: Primary	0.0408 (1.58)	0.0295 (1.13)	0.0467 (1.83)	0.0311 (1.13)	-0.0382 (-1.03)	-0.0415 (-1.14)	-0.0370 (-1.01)	-0.0376 (-1.02)
Edu: Secondary	-0.0705* (-2.45)	-0.0589* (-2.04)	-0.0643* (-2.27)	-0.0667* (-2.22)	-0.0716 (-1.77)	-0.0567 (-1.43)	-0.0598 (-1.50)	-0.0465 (-1.17)
Edu: Technical degree	-0.0853* (-2.44)	-0.0460 (-1.33)	-0.0785* (-2.30)	-0.0814* (-2.29)	-0.0543 (-1.07)	-0.0500 (-1.01)	-0.0508 (-1.02)	-0.0546 (-1.10)
Edu: University+	0.0797 (1.88)	0.109** (2.59)	0.0551 (1.33)	0.0689 (1.60)	-0.0687 (-1.18)	-0.0668 (-1.17)	-0.0633 (-1.10)	-0.0687 (-1.20)
Constant	1.725*** (35.49)	1.531*** (27.98)	1.489*** (28.11)	1.479*** (26.81)	0.312*** (4.38)	0.148 (1.85)	0.209** (2.66)	0.102 (1.31)
<i>N</i>	7050	6985	7184	6340	6177	6408	6312	6326

t statistics in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Regressions include recontacted respondents, with municipality fixed effects

Figure A1: Generalized mistrust by region



A-5 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

We reproduce here the full text of the MAPS survey, translated into English.

MAPS Project Survey Questionnaire



I. GENERAL DETAILS			
1.	ID:	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
2.	a. Department	b. DANE ¹ Code : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
	b. Municipality		
3.	a. Zone:	Municipal seat ² 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Populated center ³ 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Neighborhood or populated center:		
4.	Home address:		
5.	a. Respondent's given names:	b. Respondent's surnames:	
6.	Sex: (☞ Pollster(a): Single answer)	Male 1. <input type="checkbox"/>	Female 2. <input type="checkbox"/>
6a	What is your civil status?	Single	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Married	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Common law marriage	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Separated	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Widowed	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6b	How many children do you have? (☞ Pollster: if respondent does not have children record '0')	_ _ _	
7.	How old are you? (Single answer)	From 18 to 25 years old	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		From 26 to 35 years old	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		From 36 to 45 years old	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		From 46 to 55 years old	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		From 56 to 65 years old	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Over 65 years old	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	What is your main activity? (☞ Pollster: Single answer, read all lines)	Seeking work	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Studying	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Studying and working	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Homemaker	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Pensioner, retiree, or permanently off work	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Employed	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other activity, what? _____	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Homemaker and working	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	What is the highest level of education you have completed? (☞ Pollster(a) Single answer)	Basic primary (1 st to 5 th grade)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Basic secondary (6 th to 9 th grade)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Secondary (10 th to 11 th grade)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas (National Administrative Department of Statistics)

² A municipal seat or *cabecera municipal* is a geographic border defined by the DANE for statistical purposes. It refers to a geographic area demarcated by the census perimeter. The municipal administrative branch - city hall or the mayor's office - is located within the *cabecera municipal*.
<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Divisi%C3%B3n_pol%C3%ADtica_colombiana_seg%C3%BA_n_el_DANE>

³ A *centro poblado* (CP) or populated center is a definition used by the DANE for statistical ends. The scope of a CP is the geographic location of populated centers or settlements. A CP is determined to exist where there is a minimum of 20 semi-detached or neighbouring adjacent dwellings located in a *resto municipal* ("remaining municipal") area or a *Corregimiento Departamental* ("Departamental Township"). A CP presents characteristics such as vehicular and pedestrian paths/roads.
<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Divisi%C3%B3n_pol%C3%ADtica_colombiana_seg%C3%BA_n_el_DANE>

		Technician/technical degree	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		University	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Postgraduate (specialization/master's degree/ doctorate)	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		None	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	What religion do you identify with? (☞ Pollster Single answer, do not read all lines) <i>Wait for answer</i>	Don't believe in God	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Catholic	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Christian (not Catholic – Protestant church)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Jehovah's Witness	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other, which?	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Believes in a higher power but does not belong to any religion	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
10a	How do you identify yourself?	Indigenous	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Gypsy/Romani	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Raizal from the San Andrés and Providencia archipelago ⁴	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Palenquero de San Basilio, or descendent of ⁵	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Black, mulatto, Afrocolombian, or African diaspora	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		White or mestizo	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		None of the above	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Your home is a: (☞ Pollster : Single answer)	Rental or sublet	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 12
		On loan or usufruct/right to use	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 12
		Own home, completely paid off	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Own home, being paid off	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Possession without deed	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other, which?	6 <input type="checkbox"/> → 12
11a	Did you pay property taxes last year?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	For how long have you lived in your current home? (☞ Pollster : record respondent's answer)	_____	Years
13.	Were you born in a different municipality [to the one we are in]? (☞ Pollster : Single answer)	Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/>	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> → 14e
14.	Where were you born? (☞ Pollster : record respondent's answer)	d. Country	Colombia A different country Where? _____
		a. Department:	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 14a
		b. Municipality:	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 14e
		c. DANE code	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

⁴ “The Raizal are a Protestant Afro-Caribbean ethnic group speaking the San Andrés-Providencia Creole, an English Creole based on the English language, living in the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Island, at the Colombian San Andrés y Providencia Department, off the Colombian Caribbean Coast. They are recognized by the Colombian authorities as one of the Afro-Colombian ethnic groups under the multicultural policy pursued since 1991.” < <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raizal>>

⁵ “Palenquero or palenque (Palenquero: Lengua) is a Spanish-based creole language spoken in Colombia. Palenquero is the only Spanish-based creole in Latin America[5], if Papiamentu (which is often considered to be Portuguese-based) is excluded. The ethnic group which speaks this creole consisted of 6,637 people in 2018.[6] It is primarily spoken in the village of San Basilio de Palenque which is southeast of Cartagena, and in some neighbourhoods of Barranquilla.” < <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palenquero>>

14e	Have you or has any member of your household changed residence due to violence?	Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> → 16a	
14f	What was the main reason for your last change of residence due to violence? (👉 Pollster : Single answer, Read answers)	Victim of direct threats	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Another member of the household was murdered, kidnapped, or disappeared.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		While no direct threats were received, we felt afraid because of what was going on.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Other, which? _____	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
15.	Where did you live before living here? (👉 Pollster : Record respondent's answer)	a. The same place I was born	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> → 16	
		e. Country	Colombia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 15b
			A different country Which? _____	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 16a
		b. Department:		
		c. Municipality:		
d. DANE code _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _				
16.	Lived in:	Rural area 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Municipal seat 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
16a	Have you or has any member of your household changed residence for reasons other than violence?	Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> → 18	
16b	What was the main reason for your last change of residence?	Seeking better conditions (work, education, housing, etc.) without being forced to do so by anyone	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Family reasons	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Natural disasters	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Starting a new home	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Other, which? _____	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
17f	Where did you live before living here? (👉 Pollster : Record respondent's answer)	a. The same place I was born	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> → 17g	
		e. Country	Colombia	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 17b
			A different country Which? _____	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 18
		b. Department:		
		c. Municipality:		
d. DANE code _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _				
17g	Lived in:	Rural area 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Municipal seat 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

II. TRUST AND PARTICIPATION

18.	In general terms, would you say you can trust most people or would you say it's necessary to be very cautious when dealing with most people? (👉 Pollster : Single answer, don't read all lines)	Most people can be trusted	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		You have to be very cautious when dealing with most people	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
19.	Please tell me how much you trust... (👉 Pollster : Single answer for each line, read all lines out, give card 1 to respondent)		

		Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know	No answer	
	a. The President	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. The Senate and The House of Representatives	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. The Mayor	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. Judges	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	e. The Colombian National Police	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	f. The Armed Forces	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	g. La Junta de acción comunal (community action group) in your neighborhood or community	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	h. Ethnic and indigenous authorities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	i. The ELN ⁶	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	j. Reincorporated members of the FARC-EP ⁷	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	k. The Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (FARC) political party	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	l. The Catholic Church	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	m. Christian (non-Catholic) churches	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	n. The United Nations	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	o. Press, radio, and television	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	q. Neighbors in your community	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	r. Governor	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	s. Spokesperson/official representative	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	t. Social leaders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	u. State institutions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	During the last six (6) months, have you... (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer for each line, read all lines)							
			Yes	No	Don't know	No answer		
	a. Contacted a community or traditional leader?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b. Contacted a politician, the mayor, or a local government authority?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c. Participated in a march, protest, or strike?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
20.	d. Participated in a political party or activist group?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	e. Are you a member of or active member of a civil society organization?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	f. Are you a member of or active member of a victims or citizen platform organization?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	g. Are you a member of a Junta de acción comunal (community action group)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
	21. On October 2 nd 2016 there was a plebiscite in which citizens could vote in favor of or against the peace agreement signed by the National Government and the FARC-EP. Did you vote in this plebiscite? (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer)	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
		I wasn't old enough to vote					3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
		Foreigner					4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
		Don't remember					5 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 23	
	22. How did you vote in the aforementioned plebiscite? (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer)	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	

⁶ Ejército de Liberación Nacional, ELN (The National Liberation Army)

⁷ Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo (The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army)

		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
23.	Did you vote in the last legislative elections (March 2018)? (Senate and House of Representatives)	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		I wasn't old enough to vote	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Blank vote	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Foreigner	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't remember	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
25.	If presidential elections were held tomorrow, would you vote? (Pollster: Single answer)	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		It depends on the candidate	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
26b	Will/did you vote in the elections for mayors, governors, departmental assemblies, municipal councils, and local administrative boards in October 2019?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 26e
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
26c	Reasons for which you will/did vote in the elections for mayors, governors, departmental assemblies, municipal councils, and local administrative boards in October 2019?	Out of habit	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		So that the situation in Colombia improves	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		To exercise my right and duty as a citizen to have an opinion and participate	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		To support a specific candidate	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		To protest against corrupt individuals/groups	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Because I was promised something in exchange for my vote	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other reason. What? _____	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
26d	Could you tell me which party you will/did vote?	None (Will/did you make a blank or spoilt vote?)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Voting is secret/confidential	2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Centro Democrático (Democratic Center)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Alianza Verde (Green Alliance)	4 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Partido Liberal Colombiano (Colombian Liberal Party)	5 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Colombia Humana-Unión Patriótica (Colombiana Humana-Patriotic Union)	6 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Polo Democrático Alternativo (Alternative Democratic Pole)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Partido Cambio Radical (Radical Change Party)	8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Partido Conservador Colombiano (Colombian Conservative Party)	9 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Partido FARC (FARC Party)	10 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Another party. Which? _____	11 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
26e	Reasons for which you will/did not vote in in the elections for mayors, governors, departmental assemblies, municipal councils, and local administrative boards in October 2019?	I didn't register my national identification document	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Problems with my national identification document	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		I wasn't familiar with candidates' proposals	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Politicians are corrupt	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Candidates make promises and then don't follow through on them	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Disinterest	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Political parties or movements don't represent citizens	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

	Other reason. What? _____	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
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III. PEACE AGREEMENTS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Now we are going to ask you some questions about your community in two different periods of time: before the peace agreement was signed in 2016 and in the last six (6) months. These are the same questions but with different reference dates.

28.	<p>Before the peace agreement was signed with the FARC - EP in 2016, who mainly assisted in the resolution of disputes between community members? <i>(Disputes refer to: quarrels, conflicts between neighbors, family conflicts, land boundary disputes, etc.)</i></p> <p>(🗳️ Pollster: Single answer - wait for answer)</p>		Police inspector	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Police or Armed Forces	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Mediators, moderators etc.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Municipal justice institutions	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Directly with the person involved	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
			The FARC - EP	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
			ELN	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Paramilitary groups	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Guerrilla	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Other, which? _____	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
			No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
29.	<p>a. Before the peace agreement was signed with the FARC - EP in 2016, Did anyone ever ask you to pay "revolutionary tax" or a <i>vacuna</i> (protection/extortion money)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> →</p> <p>(🗳️ Pollster: Give answer card 3 to respondent without mentioning any individuals or organization)</p>	a. State authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. The FARC - EP	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. The ELN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Paramilitary groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. The BACRIM (criminal gangs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Guerrilla	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		g. Other, who? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
30.	<p>Before the peace agreement was signed with the FARC in 2016 who was mainly responsible for enforcing justice in your community? Examples: (petty crime, thefts, muggings, drug addiction) (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer - wait for answer)</p>		State authorities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
			The FARC - EP	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
			The ELN	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Paramilitary groups	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
			The BACRIM (criminal gangs)	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Guerrilla	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Traditional authorities (Indigenous governors, community councils)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Other, which? _____	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>			
31.	<p>In the last six (6) months who has mainly assisted in the resolution of disputes between community members? <i>(Disputes refer to: quarrels, conflicts between neighbors, family conflicts, land boundary disputes, etc.)</i></p> <p>(🗳️ Pollster: Single answer - wait for answer)</p>		Police inspector	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Police or Armed Forces	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Mediators, moderators, etc.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Municipal justice institutions	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Directly with the person involved	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
			FARC dissident groups	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
			ELN	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
			None	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Social leaders	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
			Guerrilla	11 <input type="checkbox"/>

		Other, which? _____	12	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Don't know	-8	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No answer	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>			
32.	a. In the last six (6) months has anyone asked you to pay "revolutionary tax" or a <i>vacuna</i> (protection/extortion money)? No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> → (☛Pollster: Give card 4 to respondent without mentioning a person or organization)	a. State authorities		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		b. FARC dissident groups		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		c. The ELN		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		d. The BACRIM (criminal gangs)		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		e. Guerrilla		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		f. Other, which? _____		<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Don't know	-8	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No answer	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>			
33.	In the last six (6) months who has mainly been responsible for enforcing justice in your community? Examples: (petty crime, thefts, muggings, drug addiction) (☛Pollster: Single answer - wait for answer)	State authorities and local authorities	1	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		FARC dissident groups	2	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		The ELN	3	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		The BACRIM (criminal gangs)	4	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Guerrilla	5	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	6	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Other, which? _____	7	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Don't know	-8	<input type="checkbox"/>			
No answer	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>					
34.	"In general terms, how satisfied are you with the content of the Peace Agreement signed by the Government and the FARC-EP in 2016?" (☛Pollster: Single answer - wait for answer)	Not at all satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know	No answer
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
35.	"In general terms, how satisfied are you with the way that the peace agreement signed by the Government and the FARC-EP in 2016 is being carried out?" (☛Pollster: Single answer)	Not at all satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Don't know	No answer
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
36.	I am now going to mention some central components of the peace agreement signed by the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP. Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of these elements. (☛Pollster: Single answer for each line, read all lines and give answer card 5 to the respondent)						
		Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree	Completely agree	Don't know	No answer
	a. Promoting the disarmament of ex FARC-EP members.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Improving security for social leaders.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Giving money to campesinos (peasants) so that they can grow crops other than coca.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Including the FARC-EP in elections.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Improving health and education services in conflict-affected areas.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Building and improving rural roads.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Delivery of title deeds.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	i. Providing truth, justice, and reparations to victims.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	j. Improving security for women.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	k. Improving female inclusion in land title deeds.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Shedding light on events, finding disappeared persons, and making crimes that occurred in the context of the armed conflict visible.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	

	m. Ensuring the reincorporation of ex-FARC-EP members.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	I am now going to ask you about how the peace agreement with the FARC is being implemented in your community. How do you think the peace agreement with the FARC is being carried out in your community in terms of each of the following components? (🗳️ Pollster : Single answer for each line, read all lines and give answer card 6 to the respondent.)						
		Very poorly	Poorly	Well	Very well	Not applicable in my community	Don't know No answer
37.	a. Promoting the disarmament of ex-FARC-EP members .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Improving security for social leaders.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Giving money to campesinos (peasants) so that they can grow crops other than coca.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Including the FARC-EP in elections.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	f. Improving health and education services in conflict-affected areas.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	g. Building and improving rural roads.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	h. Delivery of title deeds	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	i. Providing truth, justice, and reparations to victims.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	j. Improving security for women.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	k. Improving female inclusion in land title deeds.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	l. Shedding light on events, finding disappeared persons, and making crimes that occurred in the context of the armed conflict visible.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	m. Ensuring the reincorporation of ex-FARC-EP members.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> -7 <input type="checkbox"/>

IV. ARMED CONFLICT

We will now talk about the armed conflict between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP, and the peace agreement that was signed in 2016 to bring an end to the aforementioned conflict. (🗳️ **Pollster**: For questions 38 to 41 give card 8 to the respondent and ask hi/her not to read out all answer options but only the line answer chosen).

38.	Do you know anyone who entered any one of these groups?	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
	a. The FARC - EP	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ELN	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Paramilitary groups	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
39.	Before the peace agreement was signed, was one or more of the following armed groups in charge in this community? (At any time before November 2016)	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
	a. The FARC - EP	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ELN	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Paramilitary groups	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
40.	After the peace agreement was signed, but before six (6) months ago, was one or more of the following armed groups in charge in this community? (December 2016 - April 2019)	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
	a. FARC dissident groups	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. ELN	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. BACRIM (Criminal gangs)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

41.	In the last six (6) months, has one or more of the following armed groups been in charge in this community?	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer	
	a. FARC dissident groups	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. ELN	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. BACRIM (Criminal gangs)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
42.	In your opinion, who (one or more of the following) has/have been mainly responsible for the violence experienced in Colombia? (👉 Pollster: Read options)	a. The ELN			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. The FARC-EP			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Paramilitary groups			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. Criminal gangs			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. The Armed Forces			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. The Colombian National Police			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		g. Other, which? _____			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know			-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer			-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
43.	In your opinion, who is mainly responsible for the violence experienced in _____ during the armed conflict? (👉 Pollster: Read options)	The ELN			1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The FARC-EP			2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Paramilitary groups			3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Criminal gangs			4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The Armed Forces			5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The Colombian National Police			6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Business owners and land owners			7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Other, which? _____			8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know			-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer			-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
44.	In your opinion, who (one or more of the following) has been mainly responsible for the violence experienced in _____ in the last six (6) months? (👉 Pollster: Multiple answers - wait for answer)	a. The ELN			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		b. FARC dissident groups			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		c. Criminal gangs			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		d. The Armed Forces			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		e. The Colombian National Police			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		f. Business owners and land owners			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		g. Other, which? _____			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		h. Petty crime			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		There hasn't been any violence			1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know			-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer			-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		None			-6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		45.	Which of the following statements best describes your knowledge of the peace agreement signed between the National Government and the FARC-EP in 2016?	I have read all or part of the peace agreement		
I am familiar with the agreement based on what has been shared by the media					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
I am familiar with the agreement based on what I've been told by acquaintances, friends, or family members					3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
I am not familiar with the agreement					4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
I participated in talks or workshops					5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
46.	Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements about the peace agreement signed by the National Government and the FARC-EP in 2016. (👉 Pollster: Single answer for each line, read all lines and give answer card to the respondent.)					
		Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree	Completely agree	Don't know

	a. The peace agreement was needed to bring an end to the conflict with the FARC-EP	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. The peace agreement makes it more likely that Colombia will end up being like Venezuela.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. The peace agreement represents the opinion of the Colombian people.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	d. The peace agreement is a ruse from the FARC-EP.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
I am now going to ask you about reconciliation and forgiveness between people in Colombia today.								
47.	Would you be comfortable having an ex-member of the FARC-EP as your neighbor? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
48.	Would you be comfortable having an ex-member of a paramilitary group as your neighbor? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
49.	Would you be comfortable having an ex-member of the ELN as your neighbor? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
50.	I now want you to tell me what you think about reintegration programs. In order to do so, please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (👉 Pollster : Single answer for each line, read all lines, and give answer card 5 to the respondent.)							
		Completely disagree	Disagree	Agree	Completely agree	Don't know	No answer	
	a. Male and female ex-combatants should participate in reintegration programs before returning to society.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	b. I trust ex-combatants if they have participated in reintegration programs.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	c. Ex-combatants should receive State benefits through disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
d. It's important that ex-combatants ask victims for forgiveness before they are reintegrated into society.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
51.	Which of the following options do you think is the best to resolve the conflict with the ELN? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Negotiation					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Use of military force					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
52.	Were you or was a member of your family a victim of kidnapping, homicide, sexual violence, etc. during the armed conflict?	Yes					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No					2 <input type="checkbox"/> → 58	
		Don't know					-8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 58	
		No answer					-7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 58	
52a	Who was responsible for the most recent event?	The FARC					1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The ELN					2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The guerrilla					3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Paramilitary groups					4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The Colombian National Police					5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		The Armed forces (Army, Air force, Navy)					6 <input type="checkbox"/>	

				Other, which? _____	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
53.	How long ago did the aforementioned event occur? If the event occurred more than once, please talk about the most recent occurrence. (👉 Pollster: Read options)			Before the 1990s	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				In the 1990s	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				From the year 2000 to 2010	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				After 2010	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
54.	When the event in question occurred, what did you do to manage the situation? (👉 Pollster: Multiple answers, wait for answer)			a. I left the community to live elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				b. I spoke to a friend or family member	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				c. I spoke to a priest or other religious figure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				d. I sought help from a mental health professional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				e. I made a complaint to the Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				f. I reported the event to state authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				g. I spoke to members of the FARC-EP	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				h. I spoke to members of the ELN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				i. I spoke to members of paramilitary groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				j. I spoke to members of the BACRIM (criminal gangs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				k. Other, who? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				I didn't do anything	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
55.	Many of the events that we have spoken about qualify to be recorded on the Victim's Register (Registro Único de Víctimas). Are you on the Victim's Register? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)			Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 57	
				No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Foreigner	3 <input type="checkbox"/> → 57	
				Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> → 57	
				No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> → 57	
56.	Why aren't you on the Victim's Register? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)			Not relevant	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				I didn't know about the Victim's Register	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				I tried to sign up but my application was rejected	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				I didn't know how to sign on to the Register	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				It was too difficult to sign up to the Register	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Other reason, what?	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				I wasn't the victim	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>			
57.	Have you or your family received any type of reparations from the State? (This excludes humanitarian assistance such as: rent, affiliation to health services, groceries, etc.)	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ a. What (one or several of the listed reparations)?	a. Individual reparations	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b. Group reparations	<input type="checkbox"/>
					c. Acts of historical memory	<input type="checkbox"/>
					d. Recognition of events	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 57a	f. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 57a				
57a	Are you or is any member or your household involved in a land restitution process?			Yes, the case was resolved.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Yes, the case is underway.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Yes, but the case has not advanced.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No, because I didn't have any land before living in this house.	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	

		No, although land was lost I don't know how to start the restitution process.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
58.	During the last six (6) months, have you or anyone in your family been the victim of forced displacement, kidnapping, homicide, sexual violence, etc.?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
59.	Have you ever been a member of the Armed Forces or the National Police?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

V. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE							
When an armed conflict comes to an end, some people believe it is important to know what happened and to bring perpetrators of violence to justice while other people believe it's important to forget crimes and to start afresh. (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer for each line, read all lines)							
62.	Of the two statements that I'm going to read to you, which captures what you believe would be best for victims of the armed conflict?						
	It's better to know the truth about what happened during the conflict, about who the perpetrators were and who the victims were.						1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	It's better to leave what happened to them in the past and to stop asking questions about it.						2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Don't know						-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer						-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
63.	I'd like to know which of the following statements reflect what you think.						
	It's not fair that victims receive reparations while all other Colombians are in need.						1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	While everyone has needs, victims of the armed conflict must receive reparations.						2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Don't know						-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer						-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
59a	Have you had contact with the following groups in the last six (6) months:	No	Don't know	No answer	Yes	59b Do you think this authority will serve the community?	
						Yes	No
	a. La Comisión de la Verdad (the Truth Commission)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. La unidad de búsqueda de personas desaparecidas ("The Disappeared Persons Search Unit") (UBPD)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (Special Jurisdiction for Peace) (JEP)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Unidad de víctimas (Victims' Unit)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (Land Restitution Unit)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
59c	Have you had to turn to a justice authority in the last six (6) months?		59d. Which organization did you go to? (🗳️ Pollster(a): Single answer)			59e. The result was:	
	No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> → 60	Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> →	Fiscalía (The Attorney General's Office)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> →	It worked for me, the issue was resolved.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	

		Personería ⁸	2 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		Police station or headquarters	3 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		Casas de justicia ("Justice houses") ⁹	4 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		Conciliador de equidad ("Equity moderator")	5 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		Comisaria de familia ("Family Welfare Agency")	6 <input type="checkbox"/> →	The process went ahead but the case wasn't resolved.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Defensoría del pueblo (Ombudsman's Office)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		Junta de acción comunal (community action group)	8 <input type="checkbox"/> →			
		There are no organizations in this municipality	9 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	It didn't help me at all.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		I don't trust organizations	10 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓			
60.	Without thinking about what the peace agreement with the FARC-EP says, now that the armed conflict is over, what do you think should happen with ex-members of the FARC (at their different levels of command) who committed human rights violations? (🗳️ Pollster: Single answer for each line, read all lines)					
		They should go to jail without reduced sentences	They should go to jail with reduced sentences, if they tell the truth	They should remain free if they tell the truth	Don't know	No answer
	a. Ordinary/low-ranking combatants	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Mid-level commanders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Highest commanders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
61.	In some contexts, members of the Armed Forces also committed human rights violations during the conflict. Which of the following options describes your position with regards to this situation?					
	They should be severely punished, given that the State should respect human rights under all circumstances.				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	They should be punished just as members of illegal armed groups are punished.				2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	They should receive light punishment, given that everyone violated human rights during the armed conflict.				3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	They shouldn't be punished; at the end of the day [these violations] are mistakes.				4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Don't know				-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	No answer				-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	

VI. ATTITUDES WITH REGARDS TO THE COMMUNITY SITUATION		
61b	Have you seen an increase in the construction of community assets (bridges, schools, roads, community centers, etc.) in the last six (6) months?	Yes 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/>
64.	Build and improve roads	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

⁸ Personerías are Public Ministry centers that exercise, monitor, and control the running of city halls and decentralized bodies; they safeguard the promotion and protection of human rights, monitor due process, environmental conservation, public resources, and the efficient provision of public services, guaranteeing that citizens' rights and interests are defended. <[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personer%C3%ADa_\(Colombia\)](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personer%C3%ADa_(Colombia))>

⁹ Justice Houses are interinstitutional centers where formal and informal mechanisms of justice are used to guide citizens with regards to their rights, to prevent crime, and to safeguard health coexistence through conflict resolution in an agile, timely, and free manner. Justice Houses seek to guarantee that citizens have access to justice and the adoption of the use of alternative mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution. <<https://scj.gov.co/es/transparencia/informacion-interes/faqs/%C2%BFqu%C3%A9-son-las-casas-justicia>>

	If the Colombian State were to decide to set aside 10% of taxes for one of the following projects, which one would you prefer? (👉 Pollster : Single answer)	Build and improve health clinics and hospitals						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Formalize land ownership						3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Improve education						4	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Hire more police officers						5	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know						-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer						-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
64a	How would you rate the economic situation in _____? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer read options)	Very bad	Bad	Neither good nor bad	Good	Very good	Don't know	No answer	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
65.	How would you rate the economic situation in _____ in the last six (6) months? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer read options)	It's gotten worse						1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's stayed the same						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's improved						3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know						-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer						-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
65a	How would you rate your economic situation? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer read options)	Very bad	Bad	Neither good nor bad	Good	Very good	Don't know	No answer	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
66.	How would you rate your economic situation over the last six (6) months? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer read options)	It's gotten worse						1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's stayed the same						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's gotten better						3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know						-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer						-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.	How would you rate the quality of education in _____? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer read options)	Very bad	Bad	Neither good nor bad	Good	Very good	Don't know	No answer	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
68.	Would you say that over the last six (6) months the quality of education in _____ has gotten worse, stayed the same, or gotten better? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer)	It's gotten worse						1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's stayed the same						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's gotten better						3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know						-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer						-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.	How would you rate the quality of health services in your community? (👉 Pollster(a) : Single answer)	Very bad	Bad	Neither good nor bad	Good	Very good	Don't know	No answer	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
70.	Would you say that over the last six (6) months the quality of health services in _____ has gotten worse, stayed the same, or gotten better? (👉 Pollster : Single answer read options)	It's gotten worse						1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's stayed the same						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's gotten better						3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know						-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer						-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
71.	How would you rate security in _____? (👉 Pollster : Single answer)	Very bad	Bad	Neither good nor bad	Good	Very good	Don't know	No answer	
		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
72.	Would you say that over the last six (6) months that security in _____ has gotten worse, stayed the same, or gotten better? (👉 Pollster : Single answer)	It's gotten worse						1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's stayed the same						2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		It's gotten better						3	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

VII. VARIOUS			
74.	In your opinion, what's the most serious problem that affects your municipality? (👉 Pollster: Single answer-wait for answer)	Petty crime	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Roads, streets, infrastructure	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Corruption	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Unemployment	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		The quality of public services	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Poverty	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Health services	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Drug trafficking	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Illegal mining	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Immigration	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Justice	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Armed conflict	12 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Domestic violence	13 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other, what? _____	14 <input type="checkbox"/>
		There aren't any serious problems	15 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>		
75.	How often are municipal authorities seen in your community: spokesperson/official representative, mayor, government secretary, etc.? (👉 Pollster: Single answer-read options)	Once a week	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Once a month	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Once every six (6) months	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Never	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
76.	How often do United Nations representatives visit your community? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Once a week	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Once a month	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Once every six (6) months	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Never	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
77.	Has a representative from the Unidad para las Víctimas (Victims' Unit) visited your community in the last six (6) months? (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
78.	Have you or has any member of your household been the beneficiary of any social programs offered by the Colombian State in the last five (5) years? (Familias en Acción ("Families in Action"), Red Unidos ("United Network"), ICBF ("Colombian Family Welfare Institute") programs, Adulto Mayor ("Senior Citizens"), Agro Ingreso Seguro ¹⁰ , etc.) (👉 Pollster: Single answer)	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Don't know	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No answer	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
83.	Now, think about the future. Would you like to continue living here next year? (👉 Pollster: Single answer-read options)	Yes, I think things are on the right track	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes, but only if things get better	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No, but I don't have a better option	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No, I'm looking for somewhere to go	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

¹⁰ Agro Ingreso Seguro (AIS) was a line of credit offered by the Colombian Government to deliver low-interest-rate loans to Colombian farmers for agricultural developments.

<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agro_Ingreso_Seguro>

		Other	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
84.	Do you think the armed conflict could return to your community in the future?	Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		The armed conflict is still going on here	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
79.	The following apply for Experiment 1 (👉Pollster: Give card 7 to the respondent)	Experiment A	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Experiment B	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

VIII. EXPERIMENT 1 - A

A.	Some people have proposed that large companies should pay more taxes. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
B.	"Some people have proposed that coca crops should be forcefully eradicated, without offering coca growers any compensation." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
C.	"Some people have proposed that under certain conditions the State should prevent street marches or demonstrations." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
D.	"Some people have proposed that to achieve reconciliation only some ex-combatants should go to jail." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
E.	"Some people have proposed that oil and mining companies should belong to the State and not to private and/or foreign firms." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
F.	"Some people have proposed that the official religion of the Colombian State should be Catholicism." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

VIII. EXPERIMENT 1 - B

A.	The FARC has proposed that large companies should pay more taxes. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

B.	"The Armed Forces have proposed that coca crops should be forcefully eradicated, without offering coca growers any compensation." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
C.	"The Colombian National Police has proposed that under certain conditions the State should prevent street marches or demonstrations." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
D.	"The United Nations (UN) has proposed that to achieve reconciliation only some ex-combatants should go to jail On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
E.	"The ELN has proposed that oil and mining companies should belong to the State and not to private and/or foreign firms On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
F.	"The Catholic Church has proposed that the official religion of the Colombian State should be Catholicism. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree", how strongly do you agree or disagree with this proposal? (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

79a. The following apply for Experiment 2: (👉Pollster: Give card 7 to the respondent)	Experiment A (Show map)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Experiment B	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

Those assigned to the treatment group received a map of Colombia, while those assigned to the control group received no such map.

XII. EXPERIMENT 2 - A							
A.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "It's absurd to sacrifice your life for your homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree". (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
B.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I wouldn't risk my life to defend my homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
C.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to pay more taxes to support the defense of my homeland." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👉Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
D.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to go through intense suffering to defend my homeland." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
E.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to give my life for my homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

XII. EXPERIMENT 2 - B							
A.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "It's absurd to sacrifice your life for your homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
B.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I wouldn't risk my life to defend my homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
C.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to pay more taxes to support the defense of my homeland." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
D.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to go through intense suffering to defend my homeland." On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>
E.	Please indicate to what degree you agree with the following statement: "I would be willing to give my life for my homeland". On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is "strongly disagree" and 5 is "strongly agree" (👍 Pollster: Single answer)						
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know	No answer
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	-7 <input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

Carlin, Ryan E, Gregory J Love, Jennifer L McCoy and Jelena Subotić. 2020. “Pitfall to Peace: FARC’s Political Participation and Mass Support for Peace Talks in Colombia.” *Journal of Politics in Latin America* 12(3):323–344.