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VI South-South Technical Cooperation Tour

**Partnerships, Political Participation
and Community Approach
during the Post-Agreement Period**

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Index

1. Introduction

Since 2009, the Reincorporation and Normalization Agency (ARN), formerly known as the Colombian Agency for the Reintegration of Armed People and Groups - ACR, has organized six South-South technical cooperation tours. Such tours have been spaces for the exchange of knowledge in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration processes (DDR), peace-building and reconciliation, as well as for the identification of good practices and success stories .

Along with the implementation of regulations for the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict signed between the National Government and guerrilla group Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - Army of the People (FARC-EP), and while developing the early reincorporation phase (complete well-being, academic training, training for work, cultural initiatives and community actions) of the members of that organization, the VI South-South Technical Cooperation Tour was held between October 23rd and 27th in the city of Bogota. On this occasion, the purpose was to learn about both national and international experiences and perspectives around three theme axes related to reincorporation: the transition into political participation, community approach and partnerships as a platform for the economic reintegration of former combatants. Researchers, experts, facilitators and direct parties (as former members of the FARC-EP, some of them currently engaged with the Common Revolutionary Alternative Force, a political organization constituted under the Agreement) participated in the panels, forums and workshops carried out within the framework of the Tour.

Thus, during the first day of activities, specific international cases and experiences were presented within three theme axes of the tour. In the different parts of the agenda, assistants could listen to the expositions and opinions of national and international experts related to processes of political participation, solidary economy and community approach that have taken place in

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1. The tours referred to are the following:

" Peace-building in Colombia: An Experience to Share", Caribbean Coast, 2009

"Consolidation of Peace in Colombia: An Integrated Experience in DDR and Development", Valle del Cauca, 2010

"From Reintegration towards Reconciliation: DDR for Peace-Building", Meta, 2012

"Reintegration in Colombia: 10 Years Building Peace", Valle del Cauca, 2013

"Reintegration: Reconciliation and Development from the Territories", Coffee Region, 2015

Colombia and in countries such as South Africa, United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Northern Ireland, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, Canada, Italy, Argentina, Philippines, Lebanon, Mexico and Venezuela.

The second day of the tour was dedicated to the review of the experience Colombia has accumulated over the years in successive reintegration and reincorporation processes in the implementation of public policies that have taken into account elements of promotion of partnerships and the community approach. The review of these elements is important because it establishes a precedent and point of reference to face the challenges and take advantage of the current opportunities.

Workshops and panels that address more specific aspects occupied the third day of the Tour. These methodologies allowed starting the dialogue about: the role of women in scenarios of the social change posed by the post-agreement period; the importance of political inclusion; the quality of the electoral system to promote local political participation; and the relationship between solidary economy organizations, productive links and inclusion in national and international markets.

The "World Cafe" methodology was also used in the tour in order to encourage a dialogue among attendees, which enabled a synthesis of the lessons learned and the possibility of applying it to specific contexts. For this purpose, three questions arose: What lessons did we learn from the meeting held in the framework of the tour? How can we materialize these lessons for the future? What should we take into account to carry out this materialization?

According to the Tour's theme agenda, this document is structured in four sections. The first three address the three theme axes of the VI Tour, namely political participation, community approach and partnerships, all of them within the framework of the post-agreement period with the FARC-EP. Finally, some reflections on each of them are offered.

The appendixes contain the agenda of the VI Tour and the list of national and foreign guests who participated in the conferences, panels and workshops.

2. Reincorporation and Political Participation
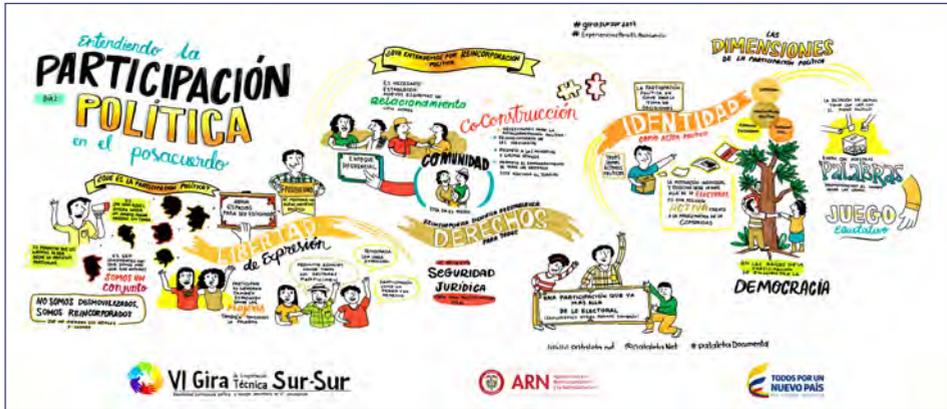
One of the main elements of any process of terminating an armed conflict through negotiation is the cessation of violent actions in order to achieve political goals and its replacement by political activities within the framework of the constitutional order, democracy and the rule of law.

There is no universal formula: the manner and conditions through which people move from armed action to political participation vary on a case-by-case basis. However, some key factors can be identified, which were pointed out during panel *Presentation of International Cases of Political Participation*, within the framework of the VI Tour:

• An effective DDR process (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) that allows the organization to transform and adapt for political competition not only in short but also in the medium and long-term (Abousleiman, 2017).

• The application of an adequate transitional justice system that harmonizes the connection between restorative and retributive justice before the communities (Bangura, 2017).

• The design of political and social consensuses that provide legitimacy to the agreements and understandings that regulate the transition into political life. This process, by definition, is often much more complex than what the parties envisioned, as the experience of Northern Ireland has shown (Walsh, 2017).

Also, the above assumes the responsible fulfillment of the rules of the democratic game by all the parties that participate in the political activity.

The confluence of the enunciated factors is essential for the political reincorporation in order to contribute to the strengthening of the democratic system, understood as the one in which:

> "The majority of those who make the collective decisions of power (are) selected through clean, honest and periodic elections, in which all the candidates compete freely for votes and in which virtually all the adult population has the right to vote (...) (something that) also implies the existence of civil and political freedoms, such as expressing, publishing, meeting and organizing everything that is necessary for political debate and the conduct of electoral campaigns "(Huntington, 1991, p.20).

On the other hand, in the context of a democratic system, political participation includes all those actions of citizens, in any dimension or level of the political system, that seek to support or influence government action, public policy processes or, in the end, the systematic patterns of the behavior of a society (Milbrath & Goel , 1977, Kaase & Marsh , 1979 and Norris , 2001, cited by Van Deth , 2001, pp. 4-5). In that sense, reincorporation and political participation include both electoral competition and civic involvement through mechanisms and scenarios that go beyond the electoral aspect.

The process of transit towards political participation requires great responsibility by all the parties involved. Groups that withdraw from the armed route, such as the FARC-EP, should generate trust with society by adhering to the principles, values and rules of democracy. However, they must also have the willingness and commitment to resolve different challenges that naturally arise as a result of the transition from armed action to political action by the organization and its members, such as:

• Identity crisis, related on the one hand with the access to spaces for exercising citizenship (in terms of each), and on the other, with their new nature and the new logic of functioning and relating both internally and with other parties (in organizational terms).

• Leadership crisis, derived from the transformation of the organization, its restructuring as a political organization, and as a result of its first experiences in the electoral competition.

• Reincorporation Process crisis, due to the inertia that it must overcome, the difficulties in materializing the commitments acquired by the parties, among others. Without trust, willingness and commitment, the success of reincorporation and the participation of the organization as a political party are at risk.

2.1. Electoral participation

Electoral competition is essential for democracy and although values could be added to the concept, the *sine qua non* conditions are: elections, openness, freedom and fair play (Huntington, 1991, p.22). It is understood as such because political participation is configured as a competition for the exercise of power in a formal framework established by the laws and the Constitution, which serve as a basis for the principles of democracy in the country.

Through electoral competition, the politically reintegrated organization seeks to obtain the support of increasingly larger groups of citizens to promote its agenda and its political program, with the expectation of occupying the positions of citizen representation and government in the different levels of the State as a result of the electoral processes.

Nevertheless, as explained in Panel *"Participation in the Electoral System and Political Inclusion",* some internal and contextual factors that make an adequate electoral political participation possible can be identified.

Regarding the internal factors of the organization, the following should be noted:

• The ability to transform internally and move from the logic of illegal armed groups to the logic of political organizations.

• The ability to establish constructive relations with citizens, other political parties and different social and economic parties.

• The ability of leaders to revalidate themselves before other members, no longer regarding subordination and hierarchy, but as part of a collective and more horizontal project that, by its very nature, requires new lines of reasoning.

• The ability to maintain its internal cohesion, while adapting its discourse and strategies of action, according to the nature of electoral competition.

•The ability to stick to the game rules and generate credibility and trust with citizens.

Regarding context factors, which in reality are not only related with the political organization that results from the political Reincorporation Process, but also with all the political parties and movements that operate in a democracy, the following stand out:

• The existence of clear, fair and stable electoral institutions and rules that guarantee equal conditions for electoral competition, transparency in the financing of political activity and accountability to citizens.

• The possibility of participating in public deliberation through equitable access to the media.

• The existence of security guarantees (in multiple dimensions) for the exercise of politics, within the framework of pluralism proper to democracy, and not only for those who submit their name to public scrutiny but for the citizens who exercise their political rights, free of coercion and manipulation.

• Sufficient access and reasonable resources to meet the costs of the electoral political activity, which must come from legal sources and be subject to the control of both the electoral authorities and citizenry as a whole.

When illegal armed groups transition into participation in politics, one of the spaces in which this takes place is, precisely, the electoral one. Their goal, in that scenario, is to win the elections. As with any political party or movement, the results obtained in the elections generate rights, but also the duty to exercise the investiture that is accessed concerning the common good and by the Constitution and laws.

2.2 Beyond the electoral aspect

There is no single way of "doing politics". Political participation can be approached from different dimensions. Thus, although the creation of a new party that enters the electoral competition within the process of political reincorporation is important, the political exercise is not limited only to this institution. In the presentation *International Cases in Political Participation*, panelists agreed on the fact that political exercise transcends the elections and should be understood as a civic task that is a characteristic of solid democracies.

There are several ways to participate in politics. By the way, it is interesting to recall an analogy proposed by the participants of one of the groups at worktable *Understanding the Political Participation of Former Combatants in the Post-Agreement Period*. According to this analogy, political participation is like a tree whose trunk is made up by democratic freedoms, while the branches reflect the different forms of exercise of citizenship, one of which is electoral participation. However, it is not the only one.

The Political Constitution of 1991 defines in Article 40 the scope of the political rights of all Colombians. However, beyond this "electoral political citizenship", political reincorporation must also aim at other forms of civic involvement that, in response to citizens' interests, expectations and demands, assume different structures in the face of public affairs.

This represents a challenge for the organization that moves from armed action to political activity, but also means an opportunity. In this sense, along with electoral participation, the new political organization can promote and participate in different manifestations of citizenship exercise, such as:

• Volunteering: the donation of time and personal effort to meet the immediate needs of the community.

• Activism: the use of various modes of persuasion (petitions, marches, letter writing, advertising campaigns) to convince decision makers (public or private) to guide their decisions for the benefit of the community.

• Collective action: work with the various groups of a community, taking advantage of existing assets to solve problems and improve the environment.

• Civic Association: engagement with community organizations that develop social networks and strengthen the social capital that is necessary to sustain collective initiatives and community building efforts.

On the horizon, political reincorporation is also citizen reincorporation, and this is particularly important at the local level, where it can contribute to the sustainability of political organization and for strengthening the social capital that has been eroded by violence. At the same time, the political activity beyond the electoral aspect allows to build alliances and synergies with other parties, and ease the insertion of the organization and its members individually considered into public and citizen scenario.

2.3 The role of reconciliation in political reincorporation

Political reincorporation is integrated with other post-agreement processes that include reconciliation. Unlike forgiveness, which is a personal and individual decision of moral content, reconciliation is a social and collective process of political content, involving multiple parties and dimensions, which develops at different speeds in the long term, as society moves along the path of the post-agreement period.

Social reconciliation goes through self-recognition and the recognition of the other one, and is linked to other elements, such as the commitment expressed in the Agreement to provide truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition guarantees, without which there is no possible reconciliation.

Through recognition, it is possible to renew the ties that violence has broken and that have generated fissures in society as a whole. This is the importance of reconciliation for a successful reincorporation and political participation because without it, it is not possible to integrate former combatants into the civil space (life in society in its multiple dimensions). Since in many cases reconciliation processes can contribute to paving the road to political and economic reincorporation, these have a condition of possibility.

Indeed, reconciliation helps to overcome the dialectical logic of armed confrontation under dichotomous logics (friend/enemy) and to reverse the phenomenon of the "political economy of hatred" (Narváez, 2017). Through material and symbolic actions of reparation and change, reconciliation contributes to the restoration of citizenship and the fullness of their political, historical and social subjectivity to all those who, as a result of violence, have been excluded or have excluded themselves from society.

The Voice of Participants

"From the experience of M-19, the intention to carry out peace processes is evident. Although several of these attempts were unsuccessful, there was an understanding that an armed uprising was not the right option " - Antonio Navarro Wolff, national guest, during Discussion Panel *"National Experiences of Political Participation"*, held on Tuesday, October 24th, 2017.

"The implementation process cannot be exclusively in the hands of the State" - Former members of the FARC-EP, during workshop *"Reconciliation Initiatives"*, held on Thursday, October 26, 2017.

"We need to understand that, in order to overcome challenges, we cannot over-size the possibilities that a Reincorporation Process can offer" - Tomás Concha, international guest during Discussion Panel *"National Experiences of Political Participation",* held on Tuesday, October 24th, 2017.

"The lack of participation of the people is something that affects the parties. We must expand participation, especially to the lower classes "- Diana Viloria, a former member of the FARC-EP, during Discussion Panel *"Participation in the Electoral System and Political Inclusion"* held on Wednesday, October 25th, 2017.

"Essentially, democratic freedoms are those that harbor political participation. Electoral and non-electoral aspects are recognized upon it" - former members of the FARC-EP, during the workshop *"Understanding the political participation of former combatants during the Post- Agreement Period"* (I), held on Tuesday, October 24th, 2017.

"The formal dimensions of political participation must be generated by citizen participation mechanisms" - Former members of the FARC-EP during workshop *"Understanding the Political Participation of Former Combatants during the Post- Agreement Period (I)",* Tuesday, October 24th, 2017.

"It is also important to recognize that there should be empowerment of citizens. People must build their own initiatives with autonomy "Former members of the FARC-EP, during workshop *"Reconciliation Initiatives"* held on Thursday, October 26th, 2017.

"We have to solve the causes that gave origin to the conflict in order to build trust. We must make progress in political inclusion within the responsibility and presence of the State with social investment" - Former members of the FARC-EP, during workshop *"Reconciliation Initiatives"*, held on Thursday, October 26th, 2017.

"The role of people in materializing the learning of the Tour is summarized in need of multiplying knowledge, reflections, and experiences. This new knowledge should be coupled with the practical knowledge of the communities on the territory in order to make it more effective" - Former members of the FARC-EP, during workshop *"Reconciliation Initiatives"*, held on Thursday, October 26th, 2017.

3. Community Approach

Another element that is a main characteristic of a post-agreement period is community approach. As indicated by Diosita Andot (2017), Executive Director of the Presidential Office of the Peace Process in the Philippines and speaker of the Philippine experience, its importance lies on the fact that such approach is created from the social cohesion between different sectors around the generation of trust. In addition, it is based on the principles of democratic freedoms such as political participation, religious beliefs, forms of government, among others, and that is part of a normalization process, where communities receive support to obtain better family and productive opportunities, and to support the nation-building process.

In a DDR process, the community approach contributes to the generation of trust, to the strengthening of social capital in the communities and the integration of former combatants with other social parties. From the perspective of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), this approach is based on an inclusive partnership with communities of stakeholders that recognizes their resilience, capacities and resources (UNHCR, 2007), so that there is a joint work to contribute to the overcoming of the challenges that communities face, without having to depend on external agents to assume these responsibilities (UNHCR, 2008).

Different perspectives on the community approach were addressed in the different forums of the VI Tour. For example:

• Melissa Wainberg (2017), Project Coordinator of the Los Grobo Foundation, points out that the approach is important because it enhances and deepens democracy through the planning of territorial development and the participation of communities. In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen local capacities and stakeholder coordination (local organizations in the public, private and social sectors and social investors) so that the dialogue, design and management of initiatives generate high community impact on the territories.

• In accordance with the above, Chuyi Guibelondo (2017), highlights the need to involve parties such as the media, leaders of social networks, and religious and cultural leaders. This would enable that the contents, activities and results of the actions for peace resonate throughout the country, since "a peace process that has strong public support, is a productive peace process".

By examining the experiences of countries that have conflicts and have transitioned into a post-conflict era -such as those collected during the VI Tour-, key lessons are identified that highlight the importance of the community approach as a way in which communities participate meaningfully and substantially in everything concerning the solution of their problems, and which, in turn, transform them into an engine of change through active leadership (UNHCR, 2013). This approach aims to empower all the parties involved in the process in order to strengthen the dignity of the communities. Therefore, a collective work is presented towards the achievement of its objectives (UNHCR, 2008).

3.1 Reconciliation and strengthening of social capital

According to the manual of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), reconciliation is defined in two ways. On the one hand, "ideally", where we think about the consolidation of peace, the rupture of violence and the strengthening of institutions, based on the repair of previous damages and the construction of non-violent relations between individuals and communities. On the other hand, reconciliation "in practice", as a complex process involving efforts of all parties of the conflict, such as changes in attitude, behavior and the institutional environment (IDEA, 2003).

An "ideal" reconciliation focuses partially on what Sandra Velosa (2017) discussed: it is necessary to work on minimum points that guarantee life in the territories, as well as to build a concept of reconciliation based on minimum points that depend on the dynamics and complexity of the context. Likewise, it must build a culture of reconciliation and forgiveness, where its processes are based on generating greater trust in the political sector, eliminating violence with the law and promoting a joint effort to solve problems.

Regarding reconciliation "in practice", the Tour provided two international experiences of great relevance. On the one hand, Rwanda, whose levels of the genocide between Hutus and Tutsis in 1994 generated a "trauma", as Ndeye Sow (2017) from International Alert, called it, has made efforts to recover economically and rebuild the social capital to through reconciliation. In this sense, joint work has been carried out with former combatants, perpetrators and survivors that aim to reduce the "trauma" that impacts both the generation that experienced the event and the current generation of young people.

On the other hand, in Northern Ireland, the Good Friday Agreement is an example where reconciliation has been the "heart" of the process. According to Duncan Morrow, a professor at the University of Ulster in Ireland, reconciliation, without a sustained effort, full of Trials and mistakes, would not have been possible to build peace through economic recovery and social integration of excluded groups, especially women's groups, youth and local communities (Morrow , 2017).

According to the workshops, reconciliation is developed with the construction of trust in the individual, family and territorial levels, characterized by the recognition of the other, the dialogue, the truth, the reparation and reparation to the victims among the parties involved in the conflict.

3.2. A shared vision of the future

In addition to developing a reconciliation process and strengthening social capital, the communities most affected by conflict face various problems due to its complexity, which must be addressed jointly, starting with the dialogue and the participation of multiple stakeholders, being among them, civil society organizations, the State and the private sector. Having multiple parties implies different positions on the solution of the problems in the territories. Nevertheless, through dialogue, shared visions can be integrated so there is planning through a diagnosis of the territory, a process of community organization and the completion of a project carried out within an implementation action plan.

The community has an important role in the development of the initiative, including the stage of diagnosis, implementation and evaluation. However, the community approach does not imply that the communities of the territory have to confront the problems of their region by themselves: on the contrary, other parties of the local, regional and national order are key in their solution.

According to Melissa Wainberg (2017), these initiatives and coordination must be action-oriented, that is, the implementation of what has been built from a common goal stated by the parties involved, thereby transcending stages of diagnosis and formulation, is needed. Likewise, for the process to be effective and pertinent in achieving the objectives defined, it is important to establish the contributions of the participants and design a clear monitoring plan. Otherwise, it will be difficult to ensure the sustainability of the actions implemented and the confidence reached between the parties may become weak. A simple example of a common purpose can be proposed from the general point of view (the development of the territory) to a particular one (the construction of a road), where stakeholders converge to identify the needs and challenges and plan a sustainable program that benefits the community to all the interested parties.

The above assumes:

• Understanding that communities have complex dynamics and particularities that deserve holistic attention.
• Recognizing the divergence in the interests of the sectors involved.
• Identifying the common purposes to resolve and coordinate realistically the divergent interests that may exist between the parties.

In the light of the collective reflection resulting from the workshops developed during the VI Tour, it is also important to point out other elements of importance to make effective the community approach in the context of the post-agreement period, such as:

• The participatory planning of the territory where the inclusion of the various parts is the core pillar and the needs and capabilities of each territory are contemplated.
• The effective recognition of the non - repetition principle with the purpose of breaking the cycle of violence and solving the problems of land distribution and political participation.
• Confronting institutional challenges such as the provision of public goods, and meeting basic needs such as security, so that there are guarantees of participation in the communities and the generation of educational spaces for coexistence and reconciliation.

These assumptions have been incorporated successfully in experiences like the initiative "The Future is on the Hill"[2], whose feasibility, according to Wainberg (2017), is to generate solutions from the knowledge of the communities in an endogenous process to manage a territorial portfolio where more than 150 initiatives seek to impact and achieve development in a given region. In this way, strategies are proposed to promote the territorial capacities that work based on the cultures in search of changes that are sustainable and significant from the collective perspective. On the other hand, work must be done so that the initiatives that are developed transcend mere economic subsistence alternatives, and on the contrary, are focused on achieving individual progress that allows achieving a better standard of living.

The strategy above described is based on the research of Stanford University (California, United States) on Collective Impact, conducted by John Kania and Mark Kramer, published in the magazine *"Stanford Social Society Innovation Review"* (Kania & Kramer, 2011), which identified different types of collaborations[3] to solve social problems. In particular, "The Future is on the Hill" is part of the initiatives of collective impact, which are long - term commitments set by parties representing different sectors and seek to solve a specific problem or around a common agenda or purpose.

Now, within the results shown by the investigation, five conditions that match the effectiveness of a collective impact strategy are identified:

• Establishment of a common agenda or a joint vision around the understanding of the problem.

• Shared measurement systems to analyze the data collected and measure permanent results based on indicators at the community level in all the organizations that are part of the process.

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2. This initiative seeks to promote the territorial and sustainable development of the Gran Chaco region, which includes the provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Salta, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán located in Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Bolivia. This region is the second most wooded area in Latin America after the Amazon. This was one of the experiences presented during the VI Tour.

3. The types of collaboration identified are: i) Donor collaborations; ii) Public-private partnerships; iii) Initiatives of multiple interest groups; and vi) Social sector networks.

• Activities of mutual reinforcement through the coordination of the efforts within an action plan that guides the operations and support to the same ones by the parties involved.

• Continuous communication among the parties.

• Central organizations that constitute an axis of support for the joint action.

Another enriching experience regarding community approach has been developed in the Philippines[4] where, according to Diosita Andot (2017), it has been demonstrated that a peace agreement does not have effect without the participation of the community and the understanding of the particular impacts on each territory. The design of projects in the territories must consider different stages of implementation:

• First, the community works as long as it is willing to do so. It does not need immediate training and interventions are required.

• Second, the members of the community are free to associate by their own initiative.

• Third, community members can participate in the design of a plan (planning).

• Fourth, implementation of the proposed plan.

• Fifth, management of conflicts that arise in the previous stages.

• Sixth, empowerment of the community and ability to present their project to other communities

According to Andot, generally, a community needs six or seven years to complete this cycle. The required institutional services are provided according to the stage in which the implementation of the project is as well as the progress of the communities.

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4. The Global Agreement on Bangsamoro (Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro, CAB) was signed on March 27, 2014, and allowed to conclude 17 years of negotiations and more than four decades of armed conflict in Mindanao (Fisas , 2015).

That said, this experience can guide the Colombian case towards building participatory spaces in the communities. However, the context and particularities of the territories must be taken into account, as well as their capacities and strengths within the process of normalization and incorporation of former combatants into their daily lives. For this reason, it is necessary to provide opportunities for social cohesion as pedagogical and participatory spaces for the construction of legitimacy and trust.

3.3 Women and young people as agents of change in post-agreement scenarios

The Final Agreement signed for the Ending of the Conflict between the National Government and the FARC-EP can become a source of opportunity to promote the political, economic, social and cultural inclusion of women. According to Ndeye Sow (2017), the African countries that have reached the highest levels of female representation in political and social life have done so after going through conflict and post-conflict processes.

From the United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), Carolina Tejada (2017), advisor for Gender Affairs, points out that, to women, the construction of a framework of their own rights has been a path that, little by little, has been opened in successful post-agreement scenarios. Regarding political participation, the Security Council of the United Nations issued the Resolution 1325 of 2000, as an instrument that results in women not being approached only as victims, but as an essential part in the resolution of conflicts and the building of social capital.

In a global study conducted by the University Institute of Geneva (IUG) between 2011 and 2015 on the implementation of the above mentioned resolution, in 40 peace processes since the end of the Cold War, it was found that when women's participation was broad and that negotiations almost always ended with an agreement (IUG, 2015). Also, a positive correlation was identified between the influence of women in the negotiation processes and a greater likelihood that the agreements would be implemented (UN Women 2015).

In other words, the participation of women in negotiations allows 35% more probability that the peace accords will last more than 15 years, therefore, the greater the gender equality, governments tend to resort less to the use of force (UN, 2015). In other words, the participation of women in peace processes is an enabler of their consolidation. Hence, the importance of maintaining and strengthening their presence in peace-building efforts in Colombia.

One of the main challenges for women to reach their full potential as agents of change is the transformation of institutions, because they are a reflection of and, in some cases, expand the stereotypes and pre-existing barriers in society. The institutional process may present challenges, due to the lack of knowledge of gender issues that are reflected in the organizations. In this regard, the accompaniment of former combatant women must be integral, in a process that recognizes the contextual and circumstantial differences of the experiences they had in the armed struggle.

That said, the conflict, according to Sow (2017), can be seen as an opportunity to visualize gender inequality and create opportunities for women so that they can be included, especially in policy and economic contexts. However, to be successful in this purpose, it is necessary to have a specific budget, which means a challenge for governments. In such challenges, international cooperation agencies can be engaged as suppliers of different inputs, both of technical and economic nature.

According to Otto Argueta (2017), whose community experience in working with young people has focused on work in gangs in Central America, it is important that policies aimed at young people consider their inclination to remain in a group and, in this context, generate ties of solidary, brotherhood and build symbols about a shared future. The work of organizations such as *Interpeace* in Honduras and Guatemala has taken advantage of this condition in dealing with young people, in such a way that individual capacities are not strengthened but, instead of that and above all, the collective ones are, and work is done to transform the element of violence present in gangs of young people, and not to question their collective identity. Thus, what must be extracted from the environment of young people are violent behaviors, but not the meaning of the community already formed.

The Voice of Participants

"Community processes are not carried out successfully when the State, as a centralized entity, handles the entire process of reconciliation. We must take into account the territories to rebuild the economy and the social fabric, which are two of the most important problems after the trauma " - Ndeye Sow, international guest, during forum *"Presentation of international cases in community approach",* held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017.

"Strategies that seek to strengthen local capacities that work from the cultures and base changes that are sustainable and meaningful in the territories are proposed. To do this, the entire region requires coordination and complex processes to think about alternatives together with the communities: that is the greatest effort, collective construction. On the other hand, we must work to ensure that these initiatives are not alternative economic alternatives, but that they generate a better quality of life" - Melissa Wainberg, international guest, during Forum *"Presentation of international cases in community approach",* held on Monday October 23rd, 2017.

"There are two approaches: One is the recognition of leadership in local systems to connect informal, regional and traditional leadership systems around the construction of better living conditions and participation. Moreover, on the other hand, the promotion of non-formal processes that involve the government and the communities to ensure that the voices of the people are heard." - Romina Sta. Clara, international guest, during forum *"Presentation of international cases in community approach",* held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017.

"All the participants of the FARC are responsible for helping to heal wounds of the conflict. They must go through the process of Truth, Justice, Repair and Guarantees. The public force, political parties, third parties and others involved in the process must also participate in this process. The FARC as an insurgent group and as a political party have fragile relations with some communities: there is a challenge to improve them. In a concrete way, this is about developing a community process where it is possible to strengthen the trust and ties with the community." - Luis Celis, during discussion panel *"National experiences on community approach",* held on Tuesday, October 24th, 2017.

"A pedagogy must be carried out since the strengths and potential of people in the communities are not known and they do not have a social inclusion. In this sense, the purpose is the inclusion and regeneration of the social fabric" - Intervention of former members of the FARC-EP during the workshop *"Relevance of the community approach (I)"* held on Tuesday, October 24, 2017.

"We must take into account the people of the municipalities in order to be able to promote projects tied to the development plans of the municipalities and build the State from the beginning with the existing organizations, by strengthening the dialogue between the community and institutions so that the projects are self-sustaining and respond to the interests of the same communities." - Intervention of former members of the FARC-EP during discussion panel *"Sustainability and territorial coordination (I)"*, held on Thursday, October 26th, 2017.

4. Partnerships during the post-agreement period
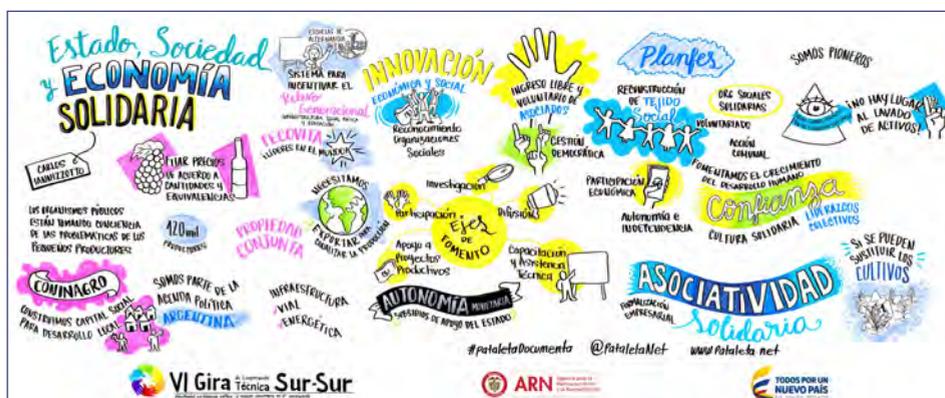
The principles and values of modern cooperative organizations have their roots in the conformation of the *Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society* in 1844 by a group of 28 weavers and skilled workers in other offices, with the aim of selling consumer items that they could not otherwise access (Institute of Political Science, 2016).

The experts, including several of those who participated in this segment of the Tour, agree that, as indicated by the International Cooperative Organization Alliance, the cooperative organization "is an autonomous association of people who have joined voluntarily to meet their needs and common economic, social and cultural aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled company "(ACI, n.d), which is governed by the values of" mutual aid, responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity" (ACI, n.d), as well as the following seven principles (ACI, n.d):

• *Voluntary and open membership.* Cooperative organizations are voluntary organizations, open to all persons capable of using their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of being a member, without social, racial, political, religious or gender discrimination.

• *Democratic control of the members.* Cooperative organizations are democratic organizations controlled by their members, which actively participate in the definition of policies and decision-making. People elected representatives are responsible to the partners. All the cooperative organizations are organized democratically. However, at a base level, members have the right to vote in an equal way (one member, one vote), while in those of other levels (federations, confederations) this may vary.

• *Economic participation of the members.* The members contribute equally and democratically control the capital of the cooperative organization. At least, part of that capital is common property. They usually receive limited compensation, if any, on the subscribed capital as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following three purposes: i) the development of the average cooperative through the possible creation of reserves which at least would be indivisible; ii) benefiting the partners in proportion to their operations with the cooperative organization; and iii) supporting other activities approved with the partners.

• *Autonomy and independence.* Cooperative organizations are autonomous organizations managed by their partners. If they enter into agreements with other organizations, including the Government, or if they obtain capital from external sources, they do so in terms that, on the one hand, they ensure democratic control by their partners and, on the other hand, they maintain their cooperative autonomy.

• *Education, training and information.* Cooperative organizations provide education and training to their members, elected representatives, managers and employees so they can contribute effectively to develop the organization. In addition, they inform the general public (especially young people and opinion leaders on the nature and the benefits of cooperation.

• *Cooperation between cooperative organizations.* Cooperative organizations serve their members more effectively and strengthen the cooperative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

• *Commitment to the community.* Cooperative organizations work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their partners.

Based on the above elements, the opportunities that partnerships and cooperative organizations provide to the economic reincorporation of former combatants are explained below.

4.1. Solidary economy: an alternative for economic and social development

With the elements of analysis presented in the previous paragraphs, it can be asserted that the solidary economy is a tool that offers opportunities for sustained and inclusive growth to both individual and community levels, from values of transparency, democracy, shared responsibility and collaboration. Indeed, solidary economy is an alternative for progress, thanks to its capacity to transform the territories economically, socially and culturally. In this regard, the following is proposed:

> "The construction of a solidary economy is one of these alternative strategies, which takes advantage of the changes in the relations of production and labor generated by major capital, to launch and promote the foundations of new ways of organizing production and exchanges, on the basis of a logic very different from that which prevails in a typical capitalist market "(Singer, 2002, page 138).

The solidary model is based on values and principles focused on people and not on benefits, but this does not exclude the generation of surpluses that provide associates with the possibility of improving their quality of life. The preceding depends mainly on the promotion of a business vision and the effective administration of financial resources, knowledge, work capacities and self-management. Therefore, it is necessary for economic solidary organizations to adopt practices based on efficacy, efficiency and cost-benefit analysis, and to incorporate indicators regarding coexistence, participation, human development and education.

The common factor of a solidary economy organization is its collective equity. Such equity, as referred by Phillips (2017) during her intervention in the panel on *International Cases of Partnerships* in the framework of the VI Tour, has a management with democratic control of decisions, where the role that each partner plays does not depend of the capital invested: on the contrary, all members have equal rights and duties. This management model is developed within the framework of a market economy, with autonomy and independence from government institutions.

Hence, the establishment of any solidary economy organization is voluntary and requires the generation of confidence among the associates and with the other parties that live in the territory. The partnership model requires the responsibility of the communities, recognizing the importance of self - sufficiency and autonomy, to decouple them from the dependence on the State. The benefits are distributed collectively, thereby generating a process of economic democratization. Therefore, the following is proposed:

> "As they socially expand access to capital, as long as they allow many to participate in the management of companies, and as long as they generate stable occupations that do not dependent on capital, they create conditions for democratic expansion, not only in the specific economic sphere, but more generally, in all matters of a social nature and in which the state intervenes [...] solidary economy can be defined as the set of activities that contribute to the democratization of the economy based on the commitments assumed by citizens" (Laville, 2002, page 136).

On the other hand, there are two types of solidary organizations: cooperative organizations of social initiative and mutual associations. The first is associative companies in which members are simultaneously contributors and managers of the company, which is created with the purpose of jointly and efficiently producing or distributing goods or services to satisfy the needs of their associates and the community in general. On the other hand, mutual associations are organizations set up to encourage reciprocal aid among their members, meeting their needs through the provision of services that contribute to the improvement of their quality of life (Special Administrative Unit of Solidary Organizations, 2017).

In either case, the scheme consists in encouraging producers and communities to undertake economies of scale and efficiently access markets to meet their needs. The solidary economy is an opportunity for producers to become part of chains, generate value and access to markets, improve their productivity levels, progress in competitiveness and access to the financial system.

4.2 Partnerships and cooperative organizations: the key to the Reincorporation Process

Solidary organizations are an important instrument in the process of effective reincorporation into civil, economic and political life since they can mobilize the different parties towards a shared commitment around expectations and immediate needs of economic improvement and material well-being. Thus, both the communities affected by the conflict and the groups that participate in the process of integral reincorporation work together to improve the economic conditions of their families and to transform the productive structure of their regions.

The above provides valuable elements for a successful Reincorporation Process. This may create one of the individual advantages over reincorporation and create an incentive for collective reincorporation with associative forms. Partnerships promote the generation of value chains and the expansion of economic activity with local productive vocations, with better possibilities of being sustainable over time and generating social progress on a larger scale.

However, as in any business plan, the first step must consider the planning of the project. This must arise from the interest to transform the social and economic conditions of the regions, deploying their efforts around the resolution of the problems that affect the community the most.

To identify and profile these initiatives, it is crucial to involve the parties present in the territory, create a shared vision that considers their interests, and progress in the planning, structuring and implementation of projects, thereby offering permanently complete information to all the interested parties on the progress of the process.

The formulated work should be projected in the medium and long term and, as mentioned before, be related to the potential of the territory. Likewise, it is essential to identify market opportunities and develop capacities according to the different resources that the region offers. In that order, they should develop diagnoses and design strategic plans that include proposals for productive diversification that are related to the value chain, taking into account the generation of added value and a competitive cost structure.

Through partnerships and cooperative organizations, people who have not been integrated into the circuits of production and consumption, find a path for their productive and labor inclusion and tools for their development. The process offers each partner a different path to assisting to improve their quality of life, while moving forward towards higher levels of formality and efficiency.

4.3   State, solidary companies and communities: main challenges and opportunities

The creation and sustainment of cooperative organizations and solidary associations face challenges that are mainly related to the lack of a culture of partnerships and the absence of policy instruments that are true incentives for the conformation and consolidation of this type of organizations. Overcoming these challenges is a key element to promote social, economic and political integration, and the promotion of productive activities that generate social progress in the medium and long term, something that is essential for rural development, overcoming poverty and closing gaps.

For this reason, it is essential to ensure the commitment of the different parties present in the territory, in the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture based on Partnerships, aimed at launching projects capable of generating income required for the satisfaction of needs of the communities.

In this purpose, it is necessary to clarify the role of those who intervene in the process: State institutions, companies and communities, in each of the phases of the associative project management. Following are some reflections aimed at strengthening the solidary model, and making its contribution to integral reintegration into rurality viable:

4.3.1 The role of the State as a promoter of the solidary scheme

The State must be able to assure a set of minimum conditions for productive development, and, for that purpose, it must promote and protect the solidary economy. In this sense, it is necessary to have a public policy of Partnerships and strengthen government entities as promoters of this model. Additionally, there must be regulatory frameworks that offer legal certainty, clear rules of the game and stability, especially about the property rights, since the feasibility of the investment depends on it, even in the partnership model.

As the Colombian expert Santiago Tobón (2017) warned in the panel on National Cases of Partnership Models, public policy should be based on three fundamental components to promote partnerships and support the Reincorporation Process in post-agreement zones:

• Firstly, the support to activities aimed at identifying and qualifying the associative options that are appropriate to meet the needs of the communities, both in productive and social matters.

• Second, the design of technical assistance and financing for structuring and evaluating productive projects to ensure their feasibility and sustainability over time, in order to make opportunities visible, and to identify the obstacles or constraints that the project may face in markets, infrastructure and capabilities of the population.

• And finally, the launch of a set of instruments designed for the execution of projects that include both incentives and direct support. In addition, institutions have the task of strengthening their educational offer.

qThe preceding is not exempt from the challenge that is implicit in overcoming the widely acknowledged shortcomings regarding coordination among the institutions of the different levels of government, as well as in the horizontal plane. The direct engagement of governorships and mayoralties is essential to move forward in the field of land use planning and the identification of the vocation and productive potential of the regions, which serve as the basis for creating regional plans around the needs and strengths of the territories. The State, at its different levels, is also responsible for ensuring the investment of resources in the provision of public goods and services without which the productive activity cannot be developed.

However, as stated by Orquídea de la Mercedes Chicaiza Noroña of Ecuador, in the panel on *Characteristics of Solidary Models*, in addition to the criteria the State must comply with, "skills should be strengthened and leaders should be integrally trained in order to know and learn to identify the purposes shared in the framework of a solidary economy project" (Chicaiza, 2017). This way, progress is made in understanding the shared responsibility that must exist in this type of project for its successful implementation and consolidation.

4.3.2 Partnerships, communities and shared vision

It is up to the communities to accept the challenges of the solidary model and overcome the traditional concept that cooperative organizations and associations are tied to a limited amount of financing and profits. As Carlos Acero pointed out in the panel on *International Cases of Partnerships* of the VI Tour, these productive models are not "poor-for-poor enterprises" (Acero, 2017). On the contrary, national and international experiences provide evidence on the success of the model in terms of production growth, the generation of income, the creation of jobs and commercial insertion in the markets. The above can only be achieved if the members of partnerships understand that this is a model that has long-term feasibility, can generate income and equity for its affiliates, and that must be inserted in the markets, produce results, and consolidate as an organization with business vocation from the beginning.

It is also essential to know and adopt not only the principles and axes of cooperative organizations and partnerships but also to understand how their management and management bodies operate. Therefore, the rules of the game will be sufficiently clear and all members can have access to the information and know the precise terms of their participation.

In order to project the collective effort towards the future and achieve the objectives of the organization based on the consolidation of long-term activities that require continuity and persistence, it is of great importance to understand and accept that associative projects, like any other enterprise, rarely report immediate returns and their benefits occur in the medium term.

Finally, organizations are responsible for the incorporation of planning processes and business management guidelines that provide concrete tools to communities to promote entrepreneurship and productive diversification processes. These will enable taking advantage of the potential of the territories and generate economic, social and environmental stability.

The Voice of Participants

"In spite of the diversity in institutional, territorial, cultural (international) aspects, historical experiences of resolution of conflicts have been shared. All of this allows the construction of a shared vision of the future" - Former members of the FAR C-EP, during activity "*World Café*", held on Thursday, October 26th, 2017.

"Social Economy represents a great potential to activate processes of local development in rural areas. It also activates industrial areas in decline and rehabilitates degraded urban spaces, promoting economic development, renewing the competitiveness of the territories and facilitating their national and international integration" - Adán Peña, Platform for Economic and Social Innovation - Mexico, during Forum *"Presentation of International cases of Partnerships"*, held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017.

"Solidary economy is known as the economy of human scale since it places people, their families and communities at the center of its objectives and efforts. This is developed through associative practices, solidarity, shared responsibility, mutual assistance, social and demographic property, and respect for work and the human being." - Adán Peña, Platform for Economic and Social Innovation - Mexico, during the Forum *"Presentation of International Cases of Partnerships"*, - held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017.

"Cooperative organizations are companies that promote principles and values and focus on people and not on capital, as is the case of traditional companies " Fernando Bragado, Coopermondo - Italy, during forum *"Presentation of International Cases of Partnerships"* held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017

"Education is essential but does not refer only to lectures on cooperative or workshops. In this case, practice and experience are unavoidable "Carlos Acero, Confecoop - Colombia, during forum *"Presentation of International Cases of Partnerships"*, held on Monday, October 23rd, 2017.

"It is essential to recognize the role played by the different parties in meetings that promote leadership around the importance of solidary economies" - Israel Silva Guarnizo, Asociación Cooperativas del Huila - Colombia, during Discussion Panel *"Solidary organizations as a tool for accessing export markets"*, held on Wednesday, October 25th, 2017.

"An inclusion policy is needed to build relationships (Law 1014 of entrepreneurship)" Israel Silva Guarnizo, Asociación Cooperativas del Huila - Colombia, during Discussion Panel *"Solidary organizations as a tool to access export markets"*, - held on Wednesday, October 25th, 2017.

5. Final Thoughts

5.1. On political participation

• The essential element that defines the termination of the conflict is the transition from illegal armed action to political participation. The success of this transition depends on several closely related factors: the legitimacy of the agreements reached supported by a broad social and political consensus, the effectiveness of the DDR processes and the proper application of transitional justice. It also depends on contextual factors: electoral rules and institutions, access to media, financing activities and security guarantees for the exercise of political and effective citizenship. And finally, it is also conditioned by internal factors, typical of the organization that makes the transition, which pertain to its ability to adapt, promote new leadership, interact with other parties, inspire trust and generate credibility.

• The reincorporation and political participation, in any case, must be done in the framework of the constitutional order and by the full validity of the Rule of Law enshrined in the Political Constitution, and the laws that apply to all citizens of the country.

• Political participation refers to both electoral participation and to what goes beyond the election. The latter can be understood as civic-responsible involvement, takes various forms and occurs at different levels. This was highlighted by both international and national guests. For example, from the Salvadoran experience, Juan Javier Martínez (of the FMLN) stated "To political

participation, activism and local citizen organizations are important" (Martínez, 2017). In any case, and as the participants in the working groups concluded, the electoral political action of the citizen action on the territory must not be disconnected, as these reinforce each other and that reinforcement is one of the success factors of the Reincorporation Process.

• The processes of collective and individual reconciliation are of great importance for the process of political reincorporation. Such reconciliation processes are made up of material facts, on the one hand, and symbolic gestures on the other. Therefore, it is expected that organizations in transition to political activity assume their past responsibilities and commitments to the future. Otherwise, social rejection will continue hindering their political participation.

• Additionally, on this theme axis, in the World Cafe workshop held with the participants in the Tour, some highlights were the importance of the recognition of people and their different contents as a strategy to identify and understand their mentality with the purpose of ending fears and prejudices, facilitate reconciliation and create favorable conditions for the electoral political participation and beyond the elections.

5.2 About the community approach

• In peace-building and the strengthening of social capital in the territories, it is relevant to include the community approach because it provides an opportunity for those who come from an armed organization that transition into civil life. This allows the capacity of the organization to be strengthened regarding its relationship and integration with communities within the framework of democratic institutions, so that different sectors are coordinated and contribute to the processes of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition.

• Such an approach enables active and significant participation of community members in everything that concerns them, facilitating the establishment of dialogue and synergy with other parties. In this way, it stimulates the generation of endogenous capacities and empowerment, and allows the promotion of projects that respond to the reality of the territories.

• It also provides tools to meet in a special way the expectations of specific population groups that, like women and young people, can not only be in a situation of vulnerability, but can become agents of change in the construction of community ties, the recovery of coexistence and the preservation of the identity of the territories based on particular interests and common objectives.

• On this particular topic, the World Cafe activity highlighted the importance of reviewing historical experiences of conflict resolution, in spite of its diversity in institutional, territorial and cultural aspects. This facilitates and nurtures the construction of a shared vision of the future that is an essential part of the community approach.

5.2 About partnerships and economic reincorporation

• The solidary economy is an alternative to economic and social development that arises from the collective construction and the democratic control of business decisions. It is materialized in organizations such as cooperative organizations and mutual associations, which develop their activities within the framework of a market economy, based on principles of autonomy and mutual commitment. Upon the generation of trust, the scheme encourages producers and communities to undertake projects that generate productive links, promote innovation, create jobs and local economic development.

• Through the promotion of a culture of entrepreneurship, the communities affected by the conflict and the groups that participate in the Reincorporation Process have the potential to find a sustainable economic alternative that generates benefits for all its members. In addition, it contributes to the strengthening of social capital, to the attention of local needs and to the improvement of the living conditions of the members of the community. In the sea of the partnership process, it will be possible to establish production circuits through which jobs are created, individual capacities are potentiated and progress is made in the formalization of sectors that have remained informal.

• The main challenges posed by the partnership model are related to the role that communities, as well as state institutions and the companies themselves, must assume in the consolidation of productive projects that facilitate a process of integral and successful reincorporation. In this sense, the construction of a shared vision around the potential of the solidary economy to generate sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential. This vision must be projected in the long term, because cooperative processes and ventures never generate immediate results.

• During the activity World Cafe, the importance of carrying out an evaluation exercise of the national and international experiences of solidary economy and partnerships was pointed out in order to identify achievements and observe those aspects that can be improved with care. This exercise also leaves as a lesson that economic projects of this nature are an essential part of the peace-building process in the territories affected by the conflict and, in turn, strengthen the Colombian economy and have positive effects on the social progress.

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Appendix 1

Agenda

VI South-South Technical Cooperation Tour:
Partnerships, Political Participation And Community Approach In
The Post-Agreement Period

Monday, October 23rd, 2017

• Activity 1: Contextualization VI South-South Cooperation Tour and previous tour history.

• Activity 2: Opening Ceremony: "The challenges of solidary economy, political participation and community approach in the post-agreement".

Guests:
- Pastor Alape, member of the National Directorate of the Common Alternative Revolutionary Force - FARC-.
- Joshua Mitrotti, General Director of the Reincorporation and Normalization Agency - ARN-.
- Rafael Pardo, High Councilor for the Post-Conflict Period, Human Rights and Security.

Activity 3: Presentation of international cases in political participation.

Time: 10:00 - 12: 00h
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Séanna Walsh, Councilor of the City in Belfast and former member of the Irish Republican Army - IRA - (Northern Ireland).
- Shirley Gunn, Executive Director of the Human Rights Media Center and member of the African National Congress - CNA - (South Africa).
- Antonio Juan Javier Martínez, Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development (El Salvador).
- Mark Durkan, Politician and former leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party (Northern Ireland).
- María Abousleiman, Researcher in Conflict Studies and PhD at the University of Lyon (Lebanon).
- Ibrahim Bangura, Director of Transition International (Sierra Leone).
- Daniel Owen, Manager of the Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program of the World Bank (United Kingdom).

Activity 4: Presentation of international cases of solidary economy.

Time: 13: 30h - 15: 00h
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Adán Humberto Peña Fuentes, Director of the Platform for Economic and Social Innovation (Mexico).
- Lydia Phillips, Regional Director of the Canadien Association of Cooperative Organizations (Canada).
- Fernando Bragado, Project Coordinator of Coopermondo (Italy).
- Juan Fernando Álvarez, Professor at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana and researcher at the International Center for Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy - CIRIEC- (Venezuela).
- Carlos Acero, Executive President of Confecoop (Colombia).

Activity 5. Presentation of international cases in community approach.

Time: 15: 00h -16: 30h
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Ndeye Sow - International Alert (United Kingdom).
- Melisa Wainberg - Project Coordinator Los Grobo Foundation (Argentina). - Duncan Morrow, University of Ulster (Northern Ireland).
- Margaret Bateson, CEO, Victims and Survivors Organization (Northern Ireland).
- Romina Sta Clara, Deputy Director of the Community Stabilization Program in OIM (Philippines).
- Diosita Andot, Executive Director of the Presidential Office and Advisor in the peace process in the Philippines (Philippines).
- Chuyi Kaye Guibelondo.

Tuesday, October 24, 2017

Activity 7: National Experiences of Political Participation.

Time: 09: 00h -10: 15h
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Bibiana Clavijo, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Antonio Navarro Wolff, Senator of the Republic.
- Enrique Flórez, Peace and Post-Conflict Advisor, Ministry of Labor.
- Tomás Concha, Expert in Peacebuilding.
- Antonio Sanguino, Councilman of Bogotá.

Activity 8. National experiences on community approach

Time: 10: 00h -11: 15h
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Gonzalo Murillo, Ecopetrol (Colombia).
- Fernando Sarmiento, CINEP.
- Luis Celis, Redprodepaz.

Activity 9: Presentation of national cases of associative models

Time: 11:15 -12: 30
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Carlos Acero, Executive President of Confecoop (Colombia).
- Elisa Carolina Torrenegra, General Director of Gestarsalud (Colombia)
- Salomón Sotelo, Commercial Manager of CINCOOP (Colombia)

Activity 10a: Characteristics of solidary models.

Time: 14:00 - 15:30
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Juan Fernando Álvarez, Professor at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana and researcher at the International Center for Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy - CIRIEC- (Venezuela).
- Sergio Rengifo, Director of Social Capital of the Colombian Business Council for Sustainable Development -CECODES- (Colombia).
- José Efraín Cuy, Advisor to the Special Administrative Unit of Solidary Organizations (Colombia).
- René Mendoza Vidaurre, President of the Simiente de Saberes Cooperative - COSERPROSS- (Nicaragua).
- Orquidea de las Mercedes Chicaiza Noroña, Professional in the Social Work Area of Maquita Comercio Justo (Ecuador).

Activity 10b: Understanding the participation and political reintegration of former combatants in the post-agreement period (I).

Time: 14: 00h -15: 30h
Methodology: Workshops
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists: All

Activity 10c: Relevance of the community approach (I).

Time: 14: 00h -15: 30h
Methodology: Workshops
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Diosita Andot, Executive Director of the Presidential Office and Advisor in the peace process in the Philippines (Philippines).
- Duncan Morrow, University of Ulster (Northern Ireland).

Activity. 11a: Solidary economy as a successful economic model.

Time: 15:45 - 17:15
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Josep María Navarro Cantero, Academician, Solidary Economy Network of Barcelona, Cooperativa La Fabrica (Barcelona).
- Iván Huertas Bravo, Representative of the Banca Mutual del Macizo Colombiano (Colombia).
- Adán Humberto Peña Fuentes, Director of the Platform for Economic and Social Innovation (Mexico).

Activity 11b: Understanding the participation and political reintegration of former combatants in the post-agreement period (II).

Time: 3:45 p.m. -17: 15h
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- María Abousleiman, Researcher in Conflict Studies and Phd at the University of Lyon (Lebanon).
- Idelfonso Henao, Coordinator of the territorial team of participation of victims of the armed conflict, High Counseling - of Victims of Bogotá (Colombia)

Wednesday, October 25, 2017

Activity 13a: The solidary organizations and their contribution to regional development.

Time: 9:00 - 10:15
Methodology: Discussion panel
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Orquidea de las Mercedes Chicaiza Noroña, Professional in the Social Work Area of Maquita Comercio Justo (Ecuador).
- Luis Eduardo Salcedo, Member of the Regional Directing Council of the Inter-continental Network for the Promotion of Solidary Social Economy - RIPES (Colombia).

Activity 13b: Participation in the electoral system and political inclusion.

Time: 09: 00h -10: 15h
Methodology: Workshops.
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.

Activity 13c: Women as transforming agents in post-conflict scenarios (I).

Time: 09: 00h - 10: 15h
Methodology: Workshops
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.

Activity 14a: Solidary organizations and export markets.

Time: 10:30 -12: 00
Methodology: Discussion panel
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Israel Silva, ASOCOOPH.
- Carlos Iannizzotto, President of the Agricultural Inter-Cooperative Confederation - CONINAGRO- (Argentina).
- Luis Eduardo Salcedo, Member of the Regional Board of Directors of the Inter-continental Network for the Promotion of the Solidary Social Economy - RIPES (Colombia).
- Carlos Acero, Executive President of Confecoop (Colombia).
- Israel Silva Guarnizo, Director, ASOCOOPH (Colombia)

Activity 14b: Participation in the electoral system and political inclusion.

Time: 10: 30h - 12: 00h
Methodology: Extended discussion panel 1
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Antonio Juan Javier Martínez, Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development (El Salvador).
- Séanna Walsh, city councilor in Belfast and former member of the Irish Republican Army - IRA - (Northern Ireland).
- Diana Vilorio, FARC-EP.

Activity 14c: Women as transforming agents in post-conflict scenarios (II).

Time: 10: 30h - 12: 00h
Methodology: Panel discussion.
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Carolina Tejada, UN Women.
- Catherin Cutiva, Playtime Foundation.
- Camilo González, Research Professor at the Universidad de la Salle.
- Ndeye Sow - International Alert (United Kingdom).

Activity 15a: State, society and solidary economy.

Time: 13: 30h -14: 45h
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Santiago Tobón, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Carlos Iannizzotto, President of the Agricultural Inter-Cooperative Confederation - CONINAGRO- (Argentina).
- Adán Humberto Peña Fuentes, Director of the Platform for Economic and Social Innovation (Mexico).
- Rafael González, Director of the Special Administrative Unit of Solidary Organizations- UAEOS (Colombia)

Activity 15b: Political participation in local and community contexts

Time: 13: 30h - 14: 45h
Methodology: Annotated conference
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Shirley Gunn, Executive Director Human Rights Media Center and member of the African National Congress - CNA- (South Africa).
- Ibrahim Bangura, Director Transition International (Sierra Leone).
- Daniel Owen, Manager of the Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Program of the World Bank (United Kingdom).

Activity 15c: Youth, generation for change 6- Community approach

Time: 13: 30h - 14: 45h
Methodology: Discussion Panel
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Beatriz Mejía, International Peace Group (Colombia).
- Cristian Rojas, youth leader of the Tiempo de Juego Foundation (Colombia).
- Ginna Jiménez - Founder of the Comproagro Virtual Platform (Colombia).
- Otto Arrieta, Interpeace (Guatemala).

Thursday, October 26th, 2017

Activity 16a: Solidary and Post-Conflict Organizations (I)

Time: 9:00 -10: 30
Methodology: Forum
Moderator: Ángela Penagos, Latin American Center for Rural Development -RIMISP-.
Guests:
- Luis Eduardo Salcedo, Member of the Regional Board of Directors of the Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Solidary Social Economy - RIPES (Colombia).
- Nicolás Mendoza.
- Alfredo Cadena.
- René Mendoza Vidaurre, President of the Simiente de Saberes Cooperative - COSERPROSS- (Nicaragua).
- Josep María Navarro Cantero, Academician, Solidary Economy Network of Barcelona, Cooperativa La Fabrica (Barcelona)

Activity 16b: Reconciliation initiatives (I)

Time: 09: 00h - 10: 15h
Methodology: Discussion panel
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Margaret Bateson, CEO Organization Victims and Survivors (Northern Ireland).
- Duncan Morrow, University of Ulster (Northern Ireland).
- Romina Sta Clara, Deputy Director of the Community Stabilization Program in OIM (Philippines).
- Sandra Veloza, CINEP.
- Father Leonel de Narváez.

Activity 16c: Sustainability and territorial coordination (I) - Community Approach.

Time: 09: 00h - 10: 15h
Methodology: Discussion panel
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists:
- Ana Glenda Tager, Regional Director for Latin America of the NGO Interpeace.
- Francisco Lourido.
- Melisa Wainberg - Project Coordinator Los Grobo Foundation (Argentina).
- Ana Teresa Bernal.
- Gonzalo Murillo, Ecopetrol (Colombia).

Activity 17a: solidary organizations and post-conflict (II)

Time: 10:45 - 12:30 h
Methodology: World coffee
Guests: All attendees

Activity 17b: Reconciliation initiatives (II)

Time: 10: 30h - 12: 00h
Methodology: Workshops
Moderator: Andrés Molano Rojas, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists: All attendees

Activity 17c: Sustainability and territorial coordination (II)

Time: 10: 30h - 12: 00h
Methodology: Case study.
Moderator: Julie Hernández, Institute of Political Science Hernán Echavarría Olózaga.
Panelists: All attendees

Friday, October 27th, 2017

Activity 20: Closing Ceremony.

Learning for shared creation:
Participants:
- Omar Guevara, FARC.
- Pablo Galvan, FARC.
- Diana Vilora, FARC.
- Romina Sta Clara, Deputy Director of the Community Stabilization Program in IOM (Philippines).
- Séanna Walsh, city councilor in Belfast and former member of the Irish Republican Army - IRA - (Northern Ireland).
- Orquidea de las Mercedes Chicaiza Noroña, Professional in the Social Work Area of Maquita Comercio Justo (Ecuador).

Conclusions:
Patrick Colgan (Northern Ireland).

Appendix 2

Profiles of national and foreign guests VI South-South Technical Cooperation Tour: Partnerships, Political Participation and Community Approach during the Post-Agreement Period

Profiles of National Guests at the VI South-South Tour	
Opening Ceremony	
Joshua Mitrotti Reincorporation and Normalization Agency - ARN	General Director of the Colombian Agency for Reintegration. He has worked in entities such as the Ombudsman's Office, the Mayor's Office of Bogotá, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and the Presidency of the Republic. Mr. Mitrotti worked for the former High Presidential Council's Office for Reintegration, as Coordinator of the Unit for Cooperation and Foreign Affairs, where he designed and structured the adequacy of Public Policy Reintegration versus international standards on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR). Mr. Mitrotti served as Manager of the Community Work Unit (UTC) of the High Presidential Seminar, where he led the design and implementation of the community-based reintegration component in more than 90 municipalities of Colombia, as well as the issues of prevention of the recruitment and use of children, adolescents and young people by illegal armed groups. In 2010, Mr. Mitrotti was appointed General Manager of the High Presidential Council, where he established the reintegration strategy, as well as all missionary programs, and was responsible for the structuring process of the current Colombian Agency for Reintegration. He was appointed as Program Director of Reintegration, where he was responsible for the formulation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the entire policy and the Reintegration Process.

Rafael Pardo High Counselor for the Post-Conflict	High counselor for the Post-Conflict, Human Rights and Security. He served as Secretary of Popular Integration and Director of the National Rehabilitation Plan (PNR) in 1986. Mr. Pardo was Counselor of Peace (1988-1990), a position in which he was in charge of the peace process that ended with the demobilization of the M-19. Mr. Pardo was appointed in 1991 as Minister of National Defense. Between 1996 and 1997 he served as advisor to the Secretary of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington. He was Senator of the Republic in the period 2002-2006. In late 2009, the National Liberal Congress proclaimed Mr. Pardo as Director of the Colombian Liberal Party. In 2011, Mr. Pardo was appointed Minister of Labor. In 2014 he served as Mayor in charge of Bogotá.
Rodrigo Rivera Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	High Commissioner for Peace. Mr. Rivera was ambassador to the European Union. He has held positions of popular election in the different instances of participation and political representation. Mr. Rivera is a lawyer of the Libre University of Pereira and specializes in Economic Development and Human Rights of the *American University - Washington College of Law.*
Pastor Alape Common Alternative Revolutionary Force	Former Secretary of the FARC-EP. Member of the National Directorate of Common Alternative Revolutionary Force Party.
## National Experiences of Political Participation	
Antonio Navarro Movement April 19	Former militant of the insurgent armed group M-19. Mr. Navarro was appointed head of the Commission to organize the National Dialogue and was one of the three presidents of the National Constituent Assembly that drafted the Political Constitution of 1991. Mr. Navarro has been Minister of Health, Mayor of Pasto, Representative to the Chamber, and Governor of Nariño for the period 2008-2011, Secretary of Government of Bogotá

Antonio Navarro Movement April 19	Mr. Navarro is one of the Colombian politicians most recognized for his transition from former combatant to political leader within the democratic system. Additionally, he has been an authority convened within the framework of the peace agreement with the FARC-EP given his knowledge and practical experience in the war and in a process of social, economic and political reintegration in the post-conflict stage.
Enrique Flórez Romero Ministry of Labor	Mr. Flórez is an Advisor in Peace and Post-Conflict of the Ministry of Labor, supporting the planning, design and implementation of the Peace Agreements in the Labor Sector.
Tomás Concha Sanz Peacebuilding expert	Economist at the National University, with a postgraduate degree in international humanitarian law from the Javeriana University. Mr. Concha served as head of the labor planning and economics office of the Ministry of Labor and representative of the ministry in labor organizations of the OAS. Mr. Concha worked in Human Rights, through the Agency for Cooperation with the United States (USAID).
Antonio Sanguino Council of Bogotá	Concejal de Bogotá. Sociólogo, y Doctor de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid en Gobierno y Administración Pública. Con un Magíster en Administración y Planificación de Desarrollo Regional de la Universidad de los Andes. Sanguino ha tenido desde siempre una indeclinable vocación de servicio que ha canalizado como líder comunal, luchador social, investigador de realidades sociales, profesor y catedrático universitario, Concejal de Bogotá y gestor e impulsor del Partido Verde. Al lado de Lucho Garzón impulsó el énfasis social que se tradujo en acciones tan importantes como Bogotá sin Hambre, los megacolegios para los sectores más vulnerables, mejores centros de salud y un mejoramiento en las condiciones de vida de los más humildes.

Father Leonel Narváez Fundación para la reconciliación	President of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Reconciliation. He led the foundation of the Schools of Forgiveness and Reconciliation (ESPERE) in Colombia. He is a sociologist at the University of Cambridge (Rein or Kingdom), with postgraduate degrees in Theology and a doctorate in Conflict Resolution from Harvard University (United States), where he had the opportunity to design, with the help of interdisciplinary experts, a popularisable proposal of forgiveness and reconciliation as an essential element for the solution of conflicts and the achievement of peace. He has participated in different projects for peace, first among the Nomadic Tribes of Kenya (1979-1989) and then 10 years in southern Colombia (1990-2000) among the settlers of the Amazon region, where he played the role of facilitator of negotiations between the Colombian government and guerrilla leaders. The ESPERE proposal has received three awards: one from UNESCO (Honorable Mention) for its Development in Education for Peace; another from the Congress of the Republic (Order to the Democratic Republic) and another from the Council of Bogotá (Civil Order of Merit for its contribution on the Human Rights issue). Father Leonel Narváez is recognized for his knowledge in human rights, reparation, reconciliation and work with different population groups.
National experiences of community approach	
Fernando Sarmiento CINEP	Director of Peace Initiatives of CINEP, non-profit institution, created with the purpose of working for the construction of a more just and equitable society, by promoting integral and sustainable human development.
Gonzalo Murillo Ecopetrol	Between January and August 2016, Mr. Murillo was in charge of the Social Prosperity Management and since August 2016, he has been the Leader of Post-Conflict and Peacebuilding of Ecopetrol.

Luis Celis Redprodepaz	Advisor to Redprodepaz. Mr. Celis was a researcher on peace and conflict issues of the Peace and Reconciliation Foundation. Sociologist of the National University. Studies in Sociology at the National University.
Ginna Jiménez Comproagro	Mrs. Jiménez leads an endeavor with her family that seeks to favor the country's agricultural producers. Comproagro, the technological platform she created, eliminates intermediaries in the process of buying and selling agricultural products. Comproagro benefits mothers who are heads of families, families who lived only from daily work and young people who did not see in the countryside an opportunity of a stable job.
Beatriz Mejia GIP	Director of the International Peace Group (GIP), an organization committed to social transformation for the peace-building in the region (LAC), which uses innovative mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of people, communities and society and break the intergenerational cycle of violence. Sport, science and art are her best allies.
National experiences in partnerships	
Mario Bonilla Romero Confederation Agrosolidaria Colombia	Co-founder and Co-Director of Agrosolidaria, a socioeconomic organization recognized as sustainable in the field of community finance, agroecological production and transformation. Mr. Bonilla works in favor of the promotion of integration, organization and reciprocity of families, associative groups and various forms of solidary economic organization, with the aim of combining efforts, human talent and material and monetary resources aimed at optimizing the management of working families, in a self-managed and sustainable manner.

Mario Bonilla Romero Confederation Agrosolidaria Colombia	Promotes the concept of participation as power, where the families that participate in the process have the power to influence the content, guiding frameworks, policies, priorities and forms of collaboration. All this, through negotiation, shared learning and the collective construction of knowledge by promoting the participatory construction of solidary economic circuits.
Oscar Ospina Piña Coofinep-Financial Cooperative	Manager of Coofinep, a Solidary Economy organization that since 1962 offers its Savings, Credit and Social Benefits services to affiliates and their families. Promotes the use and development of financial services, the increase in social benefits and an active partnership work for associates, financial consumers and employees, based on a model of personalized attention, based on the human and professional development of its employees with an efficient and productive operating scheme with simple and timely procedures.
Elisa Carolina Torrenegra Gestarsalud	Doctor, specialist in International Social Security and Services Management. She has a broad professional career, having the opportunity to perform in almost all types of parties of the General Social Security System. Since 2002, she has been the executive director of GESTARSALUD, the Association of Health-care Insurance Management Companies of Colombia, with 20 years of experience in the System, with associated companies that guarantee the health of almost 11 million allies, which corresponds to more than 47% of the population allied to the subsidized regime. It has a presence in 30 departments, 4 districts and more than 1,020 municipalities in the Colombian territory.

Salomón Sotelo Cincoop Central Integration and Cooperative Training	Commercial manager of Cincoop, a cooperative entity that seeks the integral conformation of the National System of Solidary Economy, modern and democratic for social change. It acts in representation and defense of the interests of the associates and promotes processes of economic and social integration that make possible an equity, with social and environmental responsibility.
Rafael Gonzales Special Administrative Unit of Solidary Organizations	Mr. Gonzalez is an Industrial Engineer, with specializations in Financial Management and in Productivity and Quality Management. Master in Integrated Management Systems and Corporate Social Responsibility. Worked for the solidary sector since 2011. Currently, the Directorate of the Special Administrative Unit of Solidary Organizations is in charge of the development of strategies for generating spaces aimed at the development of the solidary sector based on real experiences in the field and of training received in different scenarios. Its main contribution to the construction of the sector policy has been the incorporation of the Japanese associative model for Rural Development, with emphasis on improving the quality of life and productivity through associative strategies, among others.
Oswaldo León Gómez Confiar - Financial Cooperative	Corporate manager of Confiar, a financial cooperative that sustains its management model in solidary thinking. The main idea of the cooperative is to not multiply inequality through financial intermediation. Confiar follows a system in which the strategic formulation is marked according to the management of leadership and human talent. The associative management of participation and governability is transversal to the management of these two parties.

Iván Huertas Bravo Banca Mutual del Macizo Colombiano	Banca Mutual del Macizo Colombiano is an association based on the universal principles and values of mutualism, the philosophy of ethical banking and green finance. The work of the Bank is focused on contributing to the prosperity of associates, families and communities, by generating, promoting and executing mutual aid actions, social security and income improvement. It currently provides savings and credit services, reducing exclusion factors through banking and financing productive projects. Operates the "Families in Action" program.
Alfredo Zabarín Latin American Fair Trade Network	Coordinator of the Fair Trade Network, an organization created since 2003 to lead the empowerment of the democratically organized small producers of Colombia, pioneers in the development of Fair Trade as an alternative for sustainable development.

International experiences of political participation

Shirley Renee Gunn **(South Africa)** Executive Director of the Human Rights Media Center	Shirley Gunn studied Social Work at the University of Capetown. She is currently Executive Director of the *Human Rights Media Center* (HRMC) where she worked for education, awareness and activism in relation to Human Rights and especially in topics related to the training and dissemination of oral history and the construction of historical memory of the conflict. In the 1980s, she was a social worker, activist and trade unionist while simultaneously working for the African National Congress (ANC) and working for *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (MK), the armed wing of the ANC. Shirley testified at a special public hearing on Human Rights Violation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1997, in which she was recognized as a victim of serious human rights violations. She is a founding member of the *Khulumani* Support Group for surviving violence and torture of apartheid in the Western Cape and has been a member of the National Council of Khu Lumani for eleven years. Shirley has also worked in post-conflict countries such as Liberia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sri Lanka.

Ibrahim Bangura (Sierra Leone) Director of Transition International Sierra Leone	Mr. Bangura is currently the director of the *Transition International Sierra Leone*. He has worked extensively in the fields of disarmament, demobilization and the political and economic reintegration of former combatants, security sector reform, sustainable livelihoods, gender and conflict resolution. He has lived and worked in Sierra Leone, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Uganda, Ghana, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Nepal, Afghanistan, Libya, South Africa, Ethiopia and South Africa. Mr. Bangura is an expert in research in the fields of youth and peace-building in Africa, the DDR of former combatants and the reform of the security sector. In addition, he works as a teacher for in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sierra Leone.
Séanna Walsh (North Ireland) Former member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Mr. Walsh is a member of the Republican party Sinn Feinn. He performs political work and historical memory through the organization *Coiste Na N-Iarchimi* (Committee of former prisoners), which deals with the reintegration of former detainees of the IRA. He was a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Mr. Walsh was arrested in 1973 while conducting a fundraising operation at a bank. He was in prison for 21 years, the first of these under the status of political prisoner. After a hunger strike in his prison, he became the Commanding Officer of the IRA prisoners in the *H-Blocks*. At the age of 42, he was released from prison, and was released under the provisions of the Belfast Agreement of 1998. In July 2005, he issued a statement from the IRA Army Council announcing the end of his armed campaign. In doing so, he became the first IRA member since 1972 to represent the organization without wearing a mask.

Antonio Juan Javier Martínez (The Savior) Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development	Degree in Political Science. Currently, Mr. Martínez is an advisor to the Minister of Government and Territorial Development where he is responsible for facilitating decision-making regarding the implementation of strategies for the coordination and territorialization of policies to prevent violence through Governors. Support in the implementation of strategies for coordination of efforts within the territory on issues of Security and Prevention of Violence within the framework of Departmental Management Cabinets. In 1991, Mr. Martínez participated in the Negotiation Commission for the Peace Accords (Mexico), as part of the cease-fire sub-committee, representing the FMLN guerrilla. He was program manager for rural legal certainty "Proseguir" (this was the program of land legalization for former combatants granted in fulfillment of the peace accords.) He worked as Deputy Minister of Justice and Public Safety where he had the mission of implementing the security policy with priority in the theme of violence prevention by coordinating the elaboration and implementation of the National Strategy for Violence Prevention and leading the direction of prevention and culture of peace and inter-institutional coordination. He has also participated in the development and monitoring of local development plans.
Mark Durkan **(Northern Ireland)** Politician and Former Leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party	Officer of the Multi-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Human Rights and Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. He has served as Minister of Finance (1999-2001), has been leader of the Social Democratic Party (2001-2010), negotiator of the "All Party Talks " (1996-98) that led to the Good Friday Agreement in 1998. He participated in various commitments between the political parties of Northern Ireland with the peace process in Colombia.

Daniel Owen (United Kingdom) Manager of Transitional Demobilization of the World Bank	Anthropologist with a Master's Degree in Public Administration. Manager of the Demobilization and Transitional Reintegration Program of the World Bank, a program that supports DDR in several countries. He manages operations in Mauritania on refugees and host communities, sustainable livelihoods and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo works on issues such as reintegration and reincorporation. Previously, he provided technical support as coordinator of the Corporate Development Secretariat, driven by the community and focused on working in conflicts and fragile states, private sector associations, corporate responsibility, artisanal and small-scale mining, community resilience and community risk management of disasters.
María Abouleisman (Lebanon) Researcher of Conflict Studies	Mrs. Abouleisman is working on the final stage of her doctoral thesis, on the functioning of political parties formed by former armed groups, at the University of Lyon (France), has two master's degrees in History of the Middle East and International Affairs. She worked at the Iraq Foundation for seven years, managing and supervising several projects on Human Rights, anti-corruption, electoral education and empowerment of parliamentary women's projects. Prior to her time at the Foundation, Abousleiman worked with Pulitzer Prize-winning author and Middle East correspondent for the Washington Post, Anthony Shadid, writing about public diplomacy. Throughout her career she has worked for the promotion of the rights of minorities, women and children.

International experiences of community focus	
Ndeye Sow (United Kingdom) International Alert	Mrs. Snow has a Master's degree and Doctorate studies in History from the Sorbonne University of Paris. She has been part of the *International Alert* organization team since 1995. She has more than 20 years of experience in the development, implementation, administration and evaluation of programs with a gender focus, conflict transformation and peace building, and the relationship between gender and development. Prior to joining *International Alert*, she was Executive Secretary of the Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD) in Dakar, Senegal. Mrs. Snow has extensive work experience in the field of conflict transformation with a gender approach as well as gender and peace-building, specifically in conflict and post-conflict contexts in West, Central and East Africa, as well as in the Horn of Africa. She has worked with women's participation in peace negotiations (Burundi, DRC), facilitation of community reintegration of women and girls associated with armed groups (DRC, Nigeria), facilitation of dialogue and reconciliation among divided communities (Rwanda, Burundi, Mali, DRC). She supported the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 of countries in conflict and post-conflict countries (Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone).
Melisa Wainberg (Argentina) Project Coordinator Los Grobo Foundation	She is a sociologist from the University of Buenos Aires and is pursuing a Master's Degree in Social and Solidary Economy with the National University of Quilmes. Three years ago, she worked as a project coordinator at the Los Grobo Foundation. The Los Grobo Foundation is responsible for the empowerment of communities, which implies the development of training and practical theoretical meetings on participatory planning in different sectors of the community and populations, and the co-design and co-management of projects with a community impact through the creation of social investment funds in coordination with the public, private and social sectors.

Romina Sta. Clara (Philippines) Deputy Director of the OIm Community Stabilization Program	She has a BA in Political Science and a Master's in Development Studies from the University of the Philippines. She has been working for more than two decades in the management of conflict transformation projects in Mindanao, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar. She was executive director of the program of the International Organization for Migration in Afghanistan in 2016, where she worked on the return and reintegration of returnees. She previously managed the Migrant Assistance and Protection Unit (MAP) and raised more than USD100 million for IOM operations since 2013. In addition, she worked with the European Union on issues such as the development of the Mindanao community, migration and asylum, Human Rights in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the incorporation of the gender perspective.
Duncan Morrow (North Ireland) University of Ulser	Professor in Politics with a focus on conflict resolution. He is currently the Director of Community Commitment at the University of Ulster. Between 2012 and 2015 he chaired the Scottish Government Advisory Group on the fight against sectarianism and in 2016 he chaired the advisory group for the Scottish Government, to address hate crime, prejudice and community cohesion. For ten years, Duncan was the Executive Director of the Community Relations Council of Northern Ireland, where he championed the concept of a shared future and the consolidation of peace through the development of the Council's role in politics, research and active learning in organizations and work on key issues such as interfaces, parades and regeneration, and in working with victims and survivors of conflicts.

Margaret Bateson (Northern Ireland) CEO Organization Victims and Survivors	Accountant certified by the *Chartered Institute of Management Accountants* (CIMA). She holds a postgraduate degree in Development Management. Since 2014, she has been the Executive Head of the Victims and Survivors Service (VSS), entity in charge of providing support and services to victims and survivors of the conflict in Northern Ireland. She has more than 10 years of experience in governance, leading processes of organizational change and monitoring and evaluating grants and development programs. She also worked in Vanuatu in the South Pacific as a Management Consultant for the Cooperative Organization Department where she supported capacity building of staff to promote and develop resilience in cooperative-based societies and small indigenous communities, and was Director of the Special Program Organization of the European Union (SEUPB), mainly overseeing the financing and governance arrangements of the EU Peace and Reconciliation Program (PEACE II).
Diosita Andot **(Philippines)** Executive Director of the Presidential Office Advisor of the Peace Process in the Philippines	BA in Social Sciences from the University of Mindanao. Assistant Secretary for the Consolidation of Peace and Development, and Executive Director of the Office of the Presidential Advisor for the Peace Process in the Philippines. She is currently a member of the Government Implementing Panel for the Peace Process of GPH-MILF between the government of the Philippines and the Islamic Liberation Front Mora. She has worked with international and local organizations in development programs such as the UN Program of Action for the Transition of the Conflict (ACT) for Peace in 2006 in which she supervised and managed the planning and execution of various peace development interventions and community development for the areas affected by the conflict in Mindanao. In 2011 he participated in the Early Recovery Rehabilitation Project for Central Mindanao where she conducted an assessment of the capacity needs of LGUs (*Local Government Units*), and contributed to the formulation of a program for capacity development, including development of training modules for DRRM *(Disaster Risk Reduction Management)*.

Ana Glenda Tager Regional Director for Latin America of the NGO Interpeace	Sociologist graduated from the Pontifical University of Salamanca, Spain. She has served as Regional Director of the Interpeace Office for Latin America since 2008. She has extensive experience in security, violence reduction, youth at risk (gangs and gangs, sports bars), conflict transformation, resilience and peace building. She has coordinated various dialogue processes using participatory action research in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras as well as other processes related to peace-building in the seven countries of the Central American region and Colombia. Similarly, she has experience working regionally with organizations such as the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Organization of American States (OAS). She has published several articles on peace-building, security, privatization of security, citizen security, intelligence, terrorism, violence prevention, youth gangs, illegal acts, conflict in Central America, among others.

International experiences of partnerships

Carlos Iannizotto (Argentina) President of Coniagro	Lawyer. Current President of Confederación Intercooperative Agropecuaria (Coninagro),an association of 120,000 entrepreneurs producers linked to agricultural cooperative organizations and 300,000 permanent workers, who contribute with 6% of GDP and account for 9% of the food industry. He is responsible for 36% of employment of the current peasant generation and 60% of the country's currencies. Carlos Iannizzotto is a director of Fecovita and CEO of the Argentine Wine Cooperative Organization Association (Acovi) and, in addition, was vice-president of the Confederación Inter cooperativa Agropecuaria (Coninagro) for two consecutive periods.

René Mendoza Vidaurre (Nicaragua) President of Coserpross (Simiente de Saberes Cooperative)	PhD in Development Studies. Currently, president of the cooperative COSERPROSS. Associate researcher at the University of Antwerp (Belgium). Dedicated to the study of -and accompaniment to- associative organizations of Central America. Mr. Mendoza collaborated with the Research Institute of the United Nations for Social Development (UNRISD) for the Policy Project of Mobilization of Domestic Resources for Social Development as part of the research team for the case of Nicaragua. He was director of the Research and Development Institute of the Central American University (Nitlapan-UCA).
José María Navarro (Catalunya) Founder of the Network of Solidary Economy of Barcelona - Cooperativa la Fabrica	Associate professor at the Faculty of Pedagogy of the University of Barcelona. Experience in public policies, public services management, dynamics and community action, experience in local development and promotion of cooperative organizations and solidary economy. His network promotes responsible consumption, ethical banking and solidary economic circuits. It also supports the peace process in Colombia and the exchange of experiences among solidary organizations in Barcelona and Colombia.
Adán Humberto Peña Fuentes (Mexico) Director Platform for Economic and Social Innovation	Mr. Peña has a Degree in Political Science and Public Administration from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, Diploma in Politics and Public Management from George Washington University and Diploma in Research Methodology from the College of Mexico. Candidate or Master in Planning and Metropolitan Policy of the Autonomous Metropolitan University. He is currently director of the NGO Platform for Economic and Social Innovation. He has experience as an Independent Consultant in matters of Strategic Planning, Social Management and production projects development. He has served as advisor to the Cooperativa de Ahorro y Locar, Solidary Contact, Mujeres Creando Arte, Cooperativismo Superior Cooperativismo and National Cooperativist Alliance. Advisor in Administrative Process and Planning at the Belisario Domínguez Institute.

Luis Eduardo Salcedo (Colombia) Director Ripes	Global Coordinator and for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Solidary Social Economy (RIPESS). He is also the coordinator of the National Cooperative and Solidary Table of Colombia and is the national spokesperson for the Permanent Assembly of Civil Society for Peace.
Orquidia de las Mercedes Chicaiza Noroña (Ecuador) Coordinator of social projects Maquita	Social worker with a postgraduate degree in Social Intervention, 25 years of experience working with community organizations in the areas of organizational strengthening, gender, environment and local management. She is the national manager of social projects in 10 provinces where Maquita is implemented, an organization of social and solidary economy that promotes partnerships, sustainable production and fair trade, in order to improve the quality of life of vulnerable families in Ecuador.
Lydia Phillips (Canada) Regional Director of the Canadian Association of Cooperative Organizations	Since 2014, she has led the rural development program of ACC for Colombia and is the Regional Director of ACC for Asia and the Americas. For the last 32 years, she has actively promoted sustainable development through the cooperative model, both in Canada and internationally. She has extensive experience in the design, implementation and evaluation of development programs. She is known as a strong advocate of participatory approaches and conducts training programs for trainers. In her position as regional director of ACC for Asia and the Americas, she has led strategies to strengthen cooperative organizations at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, in close collaboration with the main regional and national cooperation organizations in more than twenty countries in Africa, Central and South America and Asia.

Juan Fernando Álvarez (Venezuela) Research Professor of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Ciriec	Doctor in Social Sciences. Professor-researcher at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana on issues related to the management of social economy and solidary organizations. Co-founder of the CIRIEC-Colombia network of researchers. Researcher delegate in associative subjects to the Nobel Peace Prize Forum and consultant of cooperative movements of Paraguay, Ecuador, Spain, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela
Fernando Bragado (Italy) Project Coordinator at Coopermondo	Bachelor in physical sciences at the University of Buenos Aires. Mr. Bragado has attended several Master's degrees in Italy, Spain, Argentina and Colombia. He is currently Project Coordinator at Coopermondo, an NGO associated with the cooperative sector of Italy. He has been working on projects since 2015 in Colombia, with presence in departments such as Cauca, Valle del Cauca, San Andrés and Tolima. His work focuses on the promotion of the cooperative sector and the solidary economy through the integration of these sectors. He firmly believes that solidary actions are necessary for a more equitable distribution of wealth and, for this reason, communication at all levels, including the personal and technological ones, is an important tool.

Patrick Colgan (Ireland) Special Advisor of the Government of Ireland	Mr. Colgan worked for twelve years as executive director of the body created by the treaty of Good Friday *(Special EU Programmes Body)* with responsibility for the Peace and Reconciliation Programs in Ireland and Northern Ireland. Under his responsibility, he had to execute almost 3,000 million euros in EU funds, distributed through more than 23,000 projects that have contributed to peace in the process of Northern Ireland. He has extensive experience in the design and implementation of EU Structural Funds programs on cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation in areas as diverse as local and regional government, business, the environment, health and peace consolidation. In the area of peace-building, he has participated in initiatives in Northern Ireland, Basque Country, Cyprus, the Middle East and the Balkans. Among the experiences acquired in the Irish process, the following stand out among others: the importance of the participation of civil society, communities and their representatives in the formulation of strategies and in decisions regarding peace and reconciliation issues; the creation of positive relationships among all the main parties of the conflict; and the formulation of a shared vision of an interdependent and fair society. Patrick is a philosopher and public administrator with a Master's degree in Economics.
Jenny Lindqvist *(Sweden)* Officer of Program *"Sector Security Sector Transformation"* *Folke Bernadotte Academy*	MBA in International Economics from the University of Linkoping. She is the Coordinator of the Transformation Program of the Security Sector of the Department of Conflict Prevention, Peace Consolidation and Governance of the *Folke Bernadotte Academy.* Within her career, her position as deputy secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden and political analyst stands out.

This analytical document includes the results of the VI South-South Technical Cooperation Tour "Partnerships, Political Participation and Community Approach in the Post-Agreement Period". Its main purpose is to provide elements of discussion that enrich the process of political, economic and social reintegration of the members and militants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army (FARC-EP). To this purpose, based on the different approaches collected during the days of the Tour, this document presents an analytical report of the theme axes that were worked on. Thus, regarding the axis of political participation, it addresses different considerations on the relevance of effective electoral participation, but also underlines the importance of understanding political reincorporation as a process that goes beyond the electoral aspect and that, therefore, implies different forms of responsible civic involvement. To both, the promotion of successful reconciliation initiatives that are respectful of the reality of the victims is an essential condition. On the other hand, in terms of community approach, this document highlights the need of reinforcing the Reincorporation Process in the territories, as well as the long-term territorial development drivers of trust recovery and social capital generation, emphasizing on the recognition of the multiplicity of the parties involved and adopting different perspectives for women and young people. Finally, when approaching the topic of partnerships, an assessment of the solidary economy is presented as an alternative of productive development for economic reintegration within the framework of market economy, pointing out the importance of state intervention in the creation of favorable conditions to achieve this purpose, and emphasizing on the business vocation of partnership processes so that they result in social progress and improvement of the economic conditions of those who participate in them.