



**PROJECT:
LEGAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL, AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE FOR 140 FAMILIES,
VICTIMS OF THE ARMED CONFLICT. PILOT PHASE**

COMPLETE REPORT

REFERENCE STUDY

CONTRACTOR

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INTRODUCTION

This study evaluates information from the Solivida Association regarding the study of 2,776 families displaced by the armed conflict from 2001-2017. The study aims to produce a profile of the families assisted and provide an orientation of the concepts and methods of Solivida, as well as recognize the necessities and resources of the victims.

The following essay reflects upon more than 26 years of experience and has allowed us to gather knowledge and important experiences regarding the forced displacement that has affected 8 million Colombians.

This essay is a valuable source of learning which should be systemic and should also define concepts and methodology used in practice. It also recognizes tangible and intangible resources and defines necessary resources that the families have.

Solivida is a social organization that strengthens sustainability and critical dialogs. The foundation works with academics and government institutions that are responsible for designing policies that assist displaced people and victims.

CONEXT OF THE VIOLENCE BEFORE AND AFTER THE COLOMBIAN PEACE AGREEMENT

Forced displacement: A historical phenomenon inherent to the conformation of the territory of our nation

Forced displacement is associated with the conformation of urban populations in terms of history and territory. During the first half of the twentieth century, there was a phenomenon known as “the violence”¹, led by the only two legal parties established by the State and the Constitution, the Liberal and Conservative parties. Without declaring war, the expression of the confrontation was cruel, with assassinations, massacres, aggression, and the rural private properties bore the brunt of the impact. The assassination of the Liberal leader Jorge Eliecer Gaitán, who was a Presidential candidate, was a milestone that triggered the moment known as “the Bogotazo”. The event resonated in the entire country and led to the search for a bipartisan agreement. The consequence of these decades of violence, which affected nearly a fifth of the population (almost 2 million people), caused displacement from rural areas to the city in a forced migration (CNDMH, 2015). Caballero states,

“And, in effect, the most immediate results of the Violence were forced displacement and informal urbanization, given that the cities were more secure, or less dangerous. As the population grew, the industrial production helped to keep urban salaries low.”
“(op.cit)

This period of “Violence” was accompanied by a high dispossession of land, which has not been calculated. The country went from being primarily agricultural to become an urban nation, through the formation of large “slums” or informal settlements in many Colombian cities. Finally, both parties ended up making a pact through a coalition known as the “Frente Nacional” (National Front), where the presidency alternated, closing any possibility for political representation and legal

¹ The Violence, as it was referred to, that dominated in Colombia between the years of 1946-1958, (extending periods of successive bloody blows), was really the sum of many varieties of violence-political, social, economic, and religious. The unification of all these events was driven by the government of the age. Cf, Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia, Antonio Caballero: historia de Colombia y sus oligarquías, capítulo 11 “La Violencia” <https://bibliotecanacional.gov.co/es-co>

political participation for those who may wish to dissent the former. This period lasted for 16 years, until 1974(CNDMH, 2015).

The bipartisan armed conflict stopped with a general amnesty, even so, there were Liberals who did not lay down their arms, some concentrated in the village of Marquetalia, where they were bombed in 1964. It was in this moment that the group decided to continue fighting and formed a mobile guerilla group. That was when FARC-EP (Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia- Popular Army) was born as an expression of resistance; FARC was inspired by the ideals inherited from Communism and they were supported due to extreme inequality in the distribution of land and other forms of exclusion. This guerilla group had the largest number of combatants in Latin America and demobilized almost completely in 2016, when the Peace Agreement was signed.

In 1964, another group was formed known as ELN (National Liberation Army), still armed. This group was formed from the Revolutionary Liberal Movement and was formed of student sectors, workers, and farmers. There were well known Catholic Priests, inspired in the ideals of Liberation theology. The priest Camilo Torres was not the only priest, but the most well-known representative of the group. The growth of ELN expressed rebellion of the status quo, which slowed down the formation of any structural organization of society and the State other than capitalism.

During the same decade, in 1967, a group called EPL (Popular Liberation Army) was formed, they demobilized in 1991 almost completely. Some of these groups have reactivated and are again visible. (CNDMH, 2013).

At hand, we will consider these three guerilla groups named and considered the extreme left for decades. These violent actors have caused the displacement of a population trapped in the middle of a confrontation with armed state actors over control and domination of territories. **There were an estimated 8,553,416 people displaced as of February of 2020, according to the National Registry of Victims and in October of 2020, this number was 9,057,052, which means that there were an additional 503,636 victims in the last 10 months in the year of 2020².**

Another armed actor is the paramilitary faction, known by many names including the AUC (United Auto Defenses of Colombia). The AUC began to have an increased presence in the territory through increasingly bloody actions to exercise control. They were originally known as Convivir (Community Services for Vigilance and Private

² Source: Registro Único de Víctimas –RUV de la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación integral a las víctimas.

Security), formed by legal civic groups, and authorized by the government to defend the goods of landowners threatened by the guerillas.

The Supreme Court declared the formation and arming of these groups unconstitutional (1989). Some denied turning arms, turning into the AUC in the 90s'. This contra insurgent army was active until 2006, when 30,150 men demobilized, according to information from the High Commission for Peace. "After the demobilization process led by the government of [Álvaro Uribe](#) (2003-2006), several of its main commanders ended up being extradited as drug traffickers to the United States, subsequently tried and sentenced to prison terms.²² Other members of the AUC again became involved in criminal activity, and formed various neo-paramilitary groups²³ called Emerging Criminal Gangs [Bandas criminales emergentes \(Bacrim\)](#) or Organized Armed Groups,²⁴ among them the Black Eagles [Águilas Negras](#)²⁵, and the Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia ([Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia](#) (Clan del Golfo)²⁶.(Cf. Wikipedia, Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia")

These are the visible actors of the war that have remained in different forms and with different names until today. Drug trafficking has been the principal source of finances. They have employed many strategies of torture and bullying the population, especially in rural sectors and more so in dispersed rural sectors, where people are expelled from their lands, without their heritage, only with "the clothes on their back".

The Peace Agreement with FARC and the demobilization of some paramilitary groups does not end the sources of conflict in Colombia, as Botero and Restrepo know (2003). The country has entered a new age which may be more violent than the one before. The consequences of the war become the cause of new social problems. The conflict today after the agreements, becomes more acute due to the power vacuums generated by demobilization of armed groups and their territories.

The armed groups have multiplied with the aim of accumulating land, money, and disputing the control of abandoned territories. Today it is confusing and difficult to take an inventory of the many "emerging" groups in the country: Las Bacrim or Bandas Criminales: El Clan del Golfo(the Gulf Clan); las Autodefensas Gaitanistas De Colombia (Gaitan Autodefensas of Colombia/AGC); Los Pachencas o Autodefensas Conquistadoras De La Sierra Nevada (Autodefensas of the Sierra Nevada/ACSN) ; Los Caparros o Frente Virgilio Peralta Arenas (B Los Pachelly; Los Puntilleros - Bloque Meta; Libertadores del Vichada; La Constru; Los Contadores; La Oficina de Envigado; Los Rastrojos; Nuevo Renacer; La Cordillera La Empresa; La Local; Los Caqueteños; Los contadores; las disidencias de las FARC apartadas

from the peace process and also the surviving guerrillas such as EPL, that has been reappearing since 2017; and the ELN.

The territories that are the origin of displacement are the ones that historically are not cared for by the state. The lack of territorial armed control that the FARC employs, and the absence of the State have been replaced with the presence of new or renewed armed groups in violent disputes that commit the civil population.

All the armed actors coincide in the fight for three factors that generate displacement: to dominate the territory, to dominate the population and to engage in an illegal economy.

Territorial domination

With the agreement and demobilization, FARC disappeared as a dominating actor and multiple conflicts exploded between the groups affected for the territory³.

The action is displayed in two areas: on one hand, a divestment of local farm workers and residential populations leading to a domination of the territories where they live. The plots or farms in the jungle have become large estates in a dizzying process of property concentration and expansion of legal and illegal monocultures of high profitability such as coca, oil palm, sugar cane or bananas. The appropriation leads to a large-scale, highly profitable productive business.

On the other hand, there is search for control over territoriality. When the FARC withdrew from the territories because of the Peace Accord, the role of the FARC as the dominant actor disappeared. The struggle between the armed groups is interrupted, with different strategies according to the characteristics of each territory. The purpose of these struggles consists of:

- a) To assure the territorial control of routes for the supply of weapons, drugs, and gold
- b) To assure the control and ownership of gains from illegal assets (mainly coca and gold) and
- c) To gain legitimacy and control over the civil population by using weapons.

³ Montañez (Ed.) Espacio y Territorios, U.N, Bogotá, 2001\..Territory is understood as: “set of links of domain, belonging and appropriation of a portion of the geographical space by a certain individual or collective subject”

The notion of territorialidad is related to the Territory but is different. It refers to appropriating and a grade of domination that an individual or group has over a territory or geographic space. This space, in the least is related to Place, it has the same relation to the space between nature, social and cultural relations.

Domination of the Population

The institutions that survived the conflict, abandoned to their own luck by the State, went to the wayside for a lack of budget and ended up under control of the illegal groups. Only those that serve the purpose of domination subsist, leaving the inhabitants without possibilities of participation or democratic representation.

Community leaders lacking institutions guaranteeing rights, were increasingly exposed to extermination or displacement, the ability to resist grows weaker and weaker. To date, more than 1,000 social leaders have been assassinated and 216 of them were ex-combatants of FARC after signing the peace agreement.

The Illegal Economy

The mining economy and illegal narcotrafficking financed the war and in good part, the forced displacement in Colombia. The armed groups control the businesses, determine who, when and where to install the structure to produce drugs and the ways to move and traffic it to the mostly international market.

In these conditions, with territories abandoned by the state, without land or river routes, and with a precarious communication structure, the transport of a small production of illegal products, crops are not a viable mean of earning a living. The illegal groups prohibit legal association and through the force of an illegal economy eliminate any other way to survive. Farmers end up being abandoned or surrendering to illegal commerce when they are threatened or displaced for this motive.

The forests of the Pacific Coast (or the Colombian Amazon) are the ideal backdrop for illegal commerce. These areas are forested, cloudy, sparsely populated and entangled with a large quantity of water ways hidden by the forest that facilitate a silent displacement towards the sea. The narcotrafficking and illegal mining have a geographical advantage and convert the land use to phases of production and exportation. There are zones that are perfect for cultivating (both in terms of economy and military), there are zones for the labs, there are routes that lead to rivers that correspond to a water network and that are the object of control. There are also coastal zones that were populated for fishermen, but the armed groups were interested in the lands and the fishermen have been the object of brutal and massive displacement. The end destination for the drugs is the sea thus, the control of the mouth and straits of the river is strategic.

The cultivation and processing of coca, in many places is obligatory. The armed groups demand the cultivation and control it with blood and fire the processing and sales. Fishing, agriculture, and other traditional activities are no longer viable and are discontinued. The “pancoger”⁴, fruits, meats, all come from the exterior, generally from neighboring municipalities and arrive to the territory at a high cost that is rapidly absorbed by the apparently high income of a basic harvester of (raspachin). In other cases, the Exchange is “for so much area of cultivating, so much area must be coca.”. Here is an example from a recent interview conducted by Solivida, with a person displaced from Rio Mira:

“My mother planted cassava and plantains. She had pigs and chickens. She would leave every 15 days to sell in an area known as el Bocana in Ecuador. She, like many others, had to plant coca, take care of it, and harvest it every three months. The coca that she planted depended on the area of crops: half a lot of cassava and half a lot of coca; half a lot of plantains and half a lot of coca, half a lot of gold honey pineapple, and two and a half lots of coca. And that was the way it was with everything. My mother does not take care of coca. She is a senior with 69 years. The “armed people” pick it up and pay half as she does not “care for” the coca crop. The “armed people” buy all of the coca and the gold that it produces.”

The second element which leads to expulsion is **illegal mining**, with its destruction and high economic profits, destroying other economic activities. Those that oppose this activity like conservationists and those who oppose extraction are at risk, in a power struggle like narcotrafficking.

Consequently, the regions that represent the highest production of coca and gold are more violent and the most threatened areas in the country. They are also the areas that contribute to the highest number of displaced persons. The Pacific region, made up of the Cauca coast, Nariño coast, Choco, and Valle del Cauca, contain the territories with the highest displaced population, whom migrate to urban areas, Cali being the city that receives the most people (Defensoría del Pueblo, 2018). In 2019, ACNUR reported that Colombia was the second country in the world with the most internal displacement, with 8 million displaced persons, only second to Syria.

⁴ **Pancoger:** Refers to staple goods necessary for a determined population. In the Cafetera zone, these crops are corn, beans, cassava, and plantains.

Next, we shall demonstrate a synthesized graph produced by a report from Human Rights Watch (2020) Colombian Events 2019, that documents the increase in violence and impunity, inefficiency, in many cases of state institutions, after the signing of the peace agreement with FARC .

The following is a condensed version of the Human Rights Watch report. (Events 2019)

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH REPORT 2020	
SUBJECT	CONTENT
Guerrillas and Descendants of FARC	<p>After signing the peace agreement (2017), the political mission for the United Nations in Colombia was completed, verifying, and observing that arms were turned in by the FARC members who participated in the agreement. A minority rejected the agreement. In May of 2019, it was estimated that 2,300 guerillas were active.</p> <p>The ELN and EPL have not demobilized and continue to commit grave crimes against the civil population. The EPL demobilized, but there is a dissenting group that still practices forced displacement, forcing more than 3,500 people to abandon their homes in the northwest zone of Catatumbo. (Jan. -July 2019).</p> <p>In Choco, they are still fighting ELN and the Autodefensas Gaitanistas (AGC) paramilitary organization. Nearly 2,800 people are confined in the territory and are unable to work or receive food.</p> <p>In cities it is noteworthy to recall the bomb in the cadet school in Bogota where 22 cadets died, and more than 60 people were injured. This act was attributed to ELN.</p>
Paramilitaries and their sucesores	The AGC fight in Córdoba with the dissenters of FARC leading to the fleeing of nearly 2,200 people from their homes.
Abuse from members of the public force	Since 2019, the Attorney General of the Nation has initiated more than 2,000 investigations about illegal executions committed by the army from 2002-2008. Today, nearly 900 have been condemned. Since February of 2019, 55 members of the Armed Forces confessed to false positives before the

	Special Jurisdiction for Peace - JEP (transitional justice mechanism created by the peace agreement). Investigations against 29 army generals have yielded few results. In 2019, the New York Times, Semana magazine and Human Rights Watch published documents showing the re-establishment of military policies like those that originated or caused false positives.
Violence against community activists	The assassination of community leaders, ex-members of FARC, indigenous activists, afro descendants, and other farming communities has increased. (ACNUDH) There were 41 documented cases of human right defenders assassinated between January and the end of July of 2019.
Internal Displacement and Land Restitution	It is estimated that since 1985, the violence related to the conflict has displaced more than 8.1 million Colombians, in a population of 49 million. The land restitution does not advance, there are more than 116,000 petitions and only 10,400 have been resolved.
The Rights of Women and Children	Those responsible for violence and gender crimes rarely respond before justice. Gender violence is a generalized practice by the armed groups. Responsible for Violence and crime types rarely are brought to justice. Violence genre is a generalized practice by the armed groups to have access to the justice system
Indigenous Rights	Acute crises of hunger and extreme poverty persist in indigenous communities. In August 2019, the Attorney General of the Nation noted that the government had not taken coordinated actions to address the crisis. The death of 21 Wayuu children under the age of five in Guajira made the problem visible.

The implementation of the peace agreements could be a clear indicator of the advances to regain the incorporation of combatants and demonstrates with actions the willingness of the State. The third report following the six points of the Peace Agreement completed by the Kroc Institute (February 2019) demonstrates a discouraging panorama especially in relation to **Rural Reform, Political Participation, Drugs and Victims**. Only the points related to the **End of Conflict and Implementation and Verification Mechanisms** show significant progress, although still far from achieving the objective. (Cf. Third follow-up report, Kroc Institute, 2019).

Another relevant topic to understand the reality in territories is related to the assassination of social leaders, especially those tied to the peace process, reclaiming land, environmental defenders, or those opposed to the illegal economy.

In this country, the **homicide of social leaders** has been an unpunished crime for years. According to the last report and studies for the development of peace (Indepaz), since the signing of the Agreement with FARC, **between 2016 and 2020, 840 leaders and 131 female leaders who defended human rights have been assassinated**. This explicit silence denotes a structural deficit in terms of following up on threats and murders of leaders, since in most cases those responsible for these massacres are not made public or are strategically hidden.

971 leaders were assassinated when signing the Peace agreement and in July of 2020: **By gender:** 840 (86.5%) men and 131 (13.5% women. **By sector:** 681 rural and 290 urban. **By Social Identity:** Farmers 342 (35.2%), indigenous 250(25.7), civilians 124(12.7), municipal representatives 79 (8.13%), afro-descendants 71(7.31%), union workers 58(5.97%), diverse peoples 29 (2.98%) and environmentalists 18 (1.85%). **By year:** 21 since September of 2016, 207 in 2017, 298 in 2018, 279 in el 2019, 166 since July of 2020.

Risk Factors

Economic motives in the territory

- Presence of armed groups and paramilitaries
- Resistance to the social improvements proposed by the leader.

Source: INDEPAZ ,Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH).

To conclude this chapter, information related to the 4th follow up report on the Peace Process from the Kroc Institute from 2020 will be presented (Court 2019). La Silla Vacía, Portal Periodístico, also followed up and found some alerts due to low execution.

- 25% of the Peace Agreement has been completely implemented. Even so, in August of 2018 23% was complete- meaning that there was only a 2% advance in 2019.
- 24% of the provisions were not implemented.
- 10% of the provisions regarding ethnicity were completely implemented.
- Only 9% of the provisions regarding gender were implemented.
- The National Plan for the Substitution of Illicit Crops faced serious delays due to a government decision.
- The methods of protest and social mobility announced in the agreement have not been implemented.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMATION CHAPTER 1: QUANTATATIVE ANALYSIS⁵

These are the results of 2 databases: one regarding the displaced with (2776 families and 12302 people) and the other with victims of other victimizing events in addition to forced displacement with 437 victimizing events recorded between 2001 and 2017.

27 documents were analyzed, which contained experiences and conceptual development and methodology regarding actions.

The results of the quantitative study correspond to data from the population served by the association and should not be extrapolated or projected to the general displaced population in Colombia. For funding reasons, SOLIVIDA has reduced the supply of care in certain periods, a fact that contributes to the decrease in demand for care. The period of greatest supply of services is between 2002 and 2009.

Characteristics of the population

The database was recorded in 2001. 2,776 families and 12,302 people. The average number of family members was 4.49; and 55.3 % of the families had 4 or fewer members and 44.7% were families between 5-9 members.

These numerous families arrived at cities; (26.8%) “de posada” (lodged by family or friends, not paying rent), others rented in informal buildings, they rent housing located in informal settlements, or neighborhoods made up of social interest housing (47.8%). In the municipality of Cali, the area of these houses is 35 square meters. It is an insufficient space and the overcrowding leads to conflicts and domestic violence due to the lack of privacy. ⁶.

The percentage of women (53%) is greater than men (47%), which coincides with the data base for the National Center of Memory regarding displacement. The portion by ethnicity is 7,034 afro-descendants (57.2%), 3,821 mestizos (31%) and 381 indigenous (3.1%). There are 381 (8.7%) without data. 54.2% of the population are minors. The levels of education for adults are: 588 who never studied (10.7%), and 7,020 (52.7 %) with less than 5 years of studying. The low levels of education are an important barrier in an urban context to accessing formal work.

⁵ The results were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25.0 for Windows

⁶ Decrees 2060 and 2083 of June 24 and 28, 2004, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, established the minimum quality standards for this type of housing and regulated the minimum lot area for VIS type 1 and 2, at 35 square meters. Source: El País. Colprensa August 11, 2004. Consulted 24 October 2020,; historico.elpais.com.co > Agosto112004 > connderrt

The education levels for heads of household are extremely low, 14.01% have not studied and 60.1 % have less than five years of schooling. Most heads of the home are female (56.4%). The men kill, disappear, or leave the women in charge of all household activities, including taking care of the family, education, protection, and salaries.

Time to Seek Help

From the time that one becomes a victim to the time they look for assistance or the help of an association, the average years that pass are 4.09 years (DE= 19.58)

Expelling Department (State)

The displaced population that seeks out SOLIVIDA currently 39.5% arrive from Nariño, from Cauca (21.5%), and from El Valle (19.8%). To sum up, 79. 1% of the families that arrive and consult in come from other departments (Antioquia, Nariño, Cauca, Valle, Choco, Putumayo) and 20.9% come from Valle del Cauca.

The majority of families attended (2,776) arrive to the villages in the west of Cali: Village 14: 992 families (38 %), Village 15: 514 families (20%), Village 13: 466 families (18,2%) and Village 21: 354 families (13.8%). This leaves out the information of 241 families (9.4%). Many neighborhoods in these villages are informal buildings or “invasions” and other illegal urbanizations with social interest housing (Mojica, Decepaz, Potrero Grande, for example) for the resettlement of the displaced population that had settled on the banks of the Cauca River in high-risk areas. There areas have high rates of urban violence due to micro-trafficking, recruitment of minors and assaults on property.

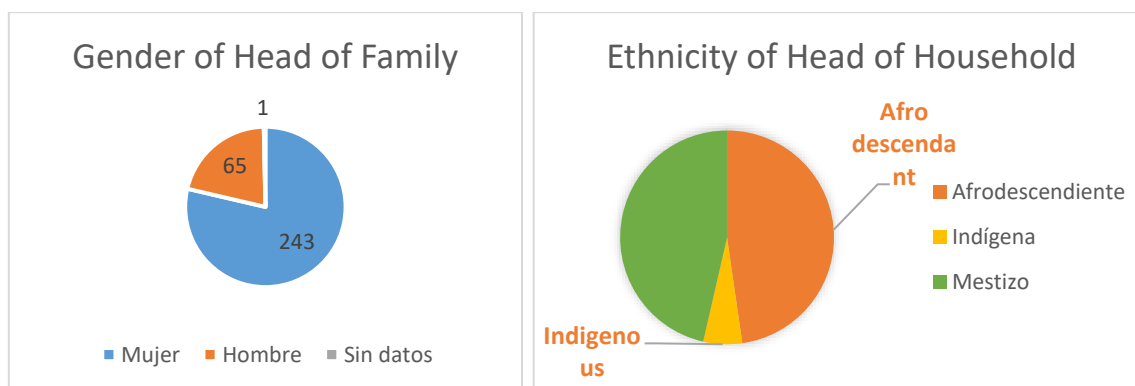
QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DATABASE OF VICTIMS

This includes a database from 2009 of the population attended, including displaced victims and other victims including:

- A. Homicide;
- B. Forced disappearances;
- C. Kidnapping;
- D. Personal and/or psychological injuries resulting in permanent disability;
- E. Personal and/or psychological injuries not resulting in permanent disability;
- F. Torture;
- G. Crimes against Liberty and sexual integrity
- H. Illegal recruiting of minors

Characteristics of the population

There are 309 heads of household in the database. There are 243 families (78.6%) with women head of household and 66 families (21.4%) with men as the head of the home. The ethnical ratios for the head of households are 146 afro descendants (47.7%), 142 mestizos (46.4%) and 18 indigenous (5.8%) and 3 entries without data.



The education levels of the heads of home are as follows:

40 heads of home (13.7%) without study

125 heads of household (40.7%) with 1-4 years of study (not having completed elementary school)

86 heads of home (28.06%) completed Elementary school and a few years of high school

42 heads of home (14.3%) high school graduates or technicians (1 with university study)

17 heads of household (13.7%) without data

Education levels of heads of household		
Education	No. persons	Percentage
0	40	13.70%
1 to 4 years	125	40.70%
Elementary	86	28.06%
High school or technician	42	14.30%
Without data	16	13.70%

The distribution of violent acts is as follows:

Homicide 269 (87.1%), forced disappearances 79 (25.6%), Personal injuries 47(15.2%), forced recruitment 9(2.9%), crimes against sexual integrity 10 (2.3%) others (1.83%), without data 7 (1,6%)

The data which most closely reflects reality is that regarding homicides. The data regarding torture, threats, forced disappearance, and crimes against sexual identity are doubtful. These crimes are often not reported due to fear of suffering consequences or embarrassment or shame or other factors. Some comment on these injuries after time has passed but are not formally denounced before the State.

Access to justice

The indispensable step for access to justice is the reporting. In the case of victim families, the frequency of reporting the facts is 65.5% and the lack of reporting is 34.6%. There is no data available regarding 68 cases.

Reasons for not denouncing include fear, threats, the absence of state presence in the area, fear that the situation will get worse in the case of forced disappearance, and lack of knowledge of how to report. The reasons for denouncing include not wanting the crime to go unpunished, wanting justice, and that the authorities have begun an investigation. There are 110 cases that did not report data.

Impunity: This report will examine data regarding the external observation of the cadaver, the autopsy, and the investigation of homicide cases to explore the impunity of this crime.

Homicide: 287 cases, 48 without the external observation. It is unknown what happened with 17 cases of homicide.

Autopsy: Not performed on 56 bodies and no data on 29 cases.

Opening of an investigation: Not completed in 74 cases and no information reported for 28 cases. 44 families lack a death certificate for their families.

Access to healthcare: 359 of the 437 families have access to health care (82.2%). Information is lacking in 41.5% of the cases.

Protection of assets: Of the 439 groups 39 families (7.3%) requested protection of their assets (abandoned territories). Only 3 cases had satisfactory results (0.7%).

Documentation: Every person under the age of 7 should be registered. There are 307 children in this age group, 275 (89.6%) are registered and 32 are unregistered (10.4%).

Every person between the ages of 7 and 17 should have an identification card. There are 85 who have an ID and 13 who do not. There is no data regarding 80.5% of the cases. Of the 98 cases documented, 86.7% have an ID, but these cases are scarce.

Every person above the age of 18 should have a license. There are 944 people of age who possess a license constituting 99.4% of the total. This result contrasts favorably considering the situation during the past 15 years.

Family Vulnerabilities

There were reports of personal and family vulnerability found in the data base. The frequency of each of them is presented. Some allow for a specific intervention: schooling, health system affiliation, intervention in the disabled, adult literacy, for example. According to the law, victims before 1985 do not have the right to access the single registry of victims.

Table of vulnerability indicators

Indicator	Number of Cases
Disabled persons	76
Persons of age lacking school access	116
Head of home without education	55
Head of home dependent of agriculture	131
Financially dependent person	753
Informal housing, renting, or living with a friend or family member	321
Head of home older than 65	39
Victim before 1985	7
Head of household single mother, widow, or separated	201
Persons not affiliated to healthcare	283

Source: self-reporting

An important factor of vulnerability is the number of victimizing events that each family group has suffered. This information is presented in the following table, which shows the number of families that have suffered a certain number of victimizing events, ranging from 1 event to 14.

Number of victimizing events per family		
No. of victimizing events	No. of families	Percentage
1	227	73.50%
2	57	18.40%
3	20	6.50%
4	2	0.60%
5	1	0.32%
9	1	0.32%
14	1	0.32%
Total	309	100.00%

NEEDS AND RESOURCES OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED FAMILIES SERVED BY SOLIVIDA

Necessities⁷

Necessities signify a lack and represents the lack of rights. The subjects of the needs are subjects of law. From this perspective, attention to needs implies identifying the barriers that prevent or hinder both the enforceability and the fulfillment of rights, so that the satisfaction of needs is directly related to the capacity to build strategies to overcome the barriers that hinder their satisfaction. Addressing or responding to needs means making unfulfilled rights that are expressed through need enforceable.

Those with necessities are subjects of law. From this perspective, attention to needs implies identifying barriers that impede or obstacles towards the enforceability and the fulfillment of rights. The satisfaction of needs is related to the capacity to construct strategies to overcome these barriers that hinder their satisfaction. Attending to or responding to these needs' means demanding these unfulfilled rights that are expressed by necessity.

Considering victim families and each of their members as subjects of rights requires understanding them in their relational contexts. The barriers that impede both the enforceability and compliance of their rights range from lack of economic resources to carry out procedures, and/or to pay for transportation or lack of knowledge of where the government institutions are located, to ignorance of their rights and the procedures to enforce them. This situation of subordination aggravates feelings of disability, favors the introjection of the stigmatizing look they receive in the city, and increases emotional suffering.

⁷. This section is constructed from the information contained in the 77 SOLIVIDA care cards. Additionally, to characterize needs and resources, this study conducted a conversation on the subject with four displaced Afro-Colombian women from the Pacific Coast.

SOLIVIDA attends to families displaced by the armed conflict in three ways:

- Assisting with legal necessities (or legal rights) regulated by law.
- Psychosocial attention caused by challenges in adjusting to a new territory, ignorance of a new territory and stigmas.
- Also offering support so members can access other rights including documentation, health, education, humanitarian aid, and housing.

At first, it seems like a difficult challenge that is not so different from the actions that are carried out by State institutions and even non-governmental organizations that support or substitute the tasks of the State. This would be tantamount to saying that SOLIVIDA is an NGO that supplements or replaces the State's responsibilities to the victims in three areas: legal attention, psychosocial attention, and social work management. While this is true, it does not present the richness and complexity of the tasks that SOLIVIDA complete. SOLIVIDA completes complex tasks and faces challenges. Through these challenges, there is also a richness, which is invisible in the eyes of those who have not worked for a long time with displaced populations and specifically in the search for solutions for these families.

Below, the legal and psychosocial needs are named. These needs though separately named are interrelated. There are supporting cases which help to understand the challenge of accompanying families, considering the situation of each family and the unique needs of each of its members.

LEGAL NEEDS

- Guidance on the requirements for declaring the status of victims and victimizing acts recognized by the law.
- Guidance in case the declaration is rejected from inclusion in the single registry of victims in cases that are doubtful or frankly unfair. Support with the elaboration of the resources of reinstatement or appeal.
- Guidance and support for access to the rights granted by the inclusion in the Single Registry of Victims.
- Guidance regarding the requisites to declare the status of victims and the victimizing acts before the law.
- Guidance and support to access rights once included in the Register for Victims.
- Assistance during Humanitarian Emergencies.

- Attention and support to access programs and projects which create economic and social stability.
- Participation in bidding to access housing subsidies.
- Guidance and support for accessing education, health, and processes for returning land.
- Guidance and support for victims of forced displacement, personal injuries, forced disappearances, and homicide.
- Guidance and support for obtaining identification and duplicates of the ID, license, and military ID for men of age.

PSYCOSOCIAL NECESSITIES

Most people seeking assistance from SOLIVIDA are looking for guidance or legal support. Not many people seek emotional support or therapy, even when it is needed, except in cases where a family member is disabled or has a mental or neurological disease or chronic health problems. The emotional suffering emerges during care and are generally recognized by users during the process of addressing other needs.

Next, we will present situations where attention is needed along with psychosocial support; in some cases, examples are provided to demonstrate challenges while providing guidance.

- Medical situations associated with those suffering from chronic illness and neuropsychiatry.
- Emotional situations arising from the conflict.
- PTSD (acute or chronic), anxiety, depression, stress, and mourning.
- People disabled by the conflict (gunshot injuries, landmines, hunting traps, others) with physical and emotional distress. Such is the case of a woman who was attacked, along with her family, by a grenade in rural Cauca. She lost her partner, suffered injuries to her face, teeth, leg and lost the little finger of her left hand; she had to move to Cali in poor conditions, living amid great poverty. In addition, she presents severe emotional disorders characterized by great anxiety and depression and difficulties with communication. Memories can be triggered causing consequences.
- Other manifestations of emotional suffering and conflicts associated with the conflict. This is frequent among those who have had victims in their homes,

or emotional suffering including depression, anxiety, insomnia, somatic issues, memory disorders, and flashbacks.

- Interpersonal conflicts between couples and parents and children enhanced by displacement and relocation to the city.
- Adults frequently complain about young people who have moved to the city. They don't know what to do with these children who do not recognize their authority and are in a world where they have little to say and little to do, because they no longer recognize its authority and they live in a world where they have little or nothing to say about it.
- There are also tensions due to the deterioration of living conditions. The children complain about the conditions and sometimes there are conflicts between couples, even though both parties are cognizant of the fact that they are victims of circumstances. One case that clearly demonstrates this is that of a man displaced from Policarpa Nariño:

“We both work extremely hard at home sewing leather, and we earn about 1.2 million COP between the two of us. Even so, our expenses are 800 million COP and we don't have extra money. I work all day and I only wake up to shower, eat, and sleep. She works extremely hard, we don't have problems with infidelity or abuse, but her complaints discourage me. In Policarpa, she sold from catalogs and earned good money, she earned more than I did. In the town there was money for cocaine, and I knew the town that way. Now, the town has declined. They have eliminated the cocaine and the territory is disputed between the “Rastrojos” and “Aguilas Negras”. Our children also complain. When they arrived at their new home, they saw it was poorly finished and full of dust and that our home was much better in Policarpa. They said ‘we don't want to live here.’”

- Weakened social networks (conflicts, feelings of guilt and distrust) which require interventions or assistance in creating and strengthening new relationships within the community and institutions.
- Forming community leaders within the territory among neighbors and relatives.

Now, families bring difficulties arising from violent events, but new needs and difficulties emerge in the adjustment phase, in the search for a place and in the exercise of citizenship. These difficulties have nuances, variations and

intensities that depend on the characteristics of the displaced population and the violent events that led to their expulsion from the territory, for example:

- For people coming from the forest, cultural distance or for those who come from rural areas and the bureaucratic and institutional world in which the procedures for guaranteeing rights are carried out.
- Ignorance of the urban environment, bureaucratic rationality, travel routes, time management, legal and institutional terms.
- The extreme economic and social precariousness of some victims turns relatively small obstacles into big ones; transportation, making a phone call, making a few photocopies.
- The lack of documents and difficulty obtaining them. In order of importance and priority over time, access to identity documents is the first need. The birth registry, the gateway to access to rights, establishes the "right to have rights": then the identity documents: identity card for minors between 7 and 17 years old and the citizenship card for adults from 18 years old.

Among victims of the armed conflict and displaced persons, it is common to find undocumented individuals. In some cases, they have not been able to access them because they live in remote areas, in other cases they have lost the documents or the armed groups have taken them or they have intentionally been misplaced to protect their identity.

Without documents (such as a civil register, an ID, or a license) one becomes undocumented, one who cannot access their rights and benefits as a citizen.

This task can be one of the first encounters with bureaucracy and victims may encounter technical language that places the victims in the place of the disadvantaged in the opposition between inferior/superior, illiterate/literate, ignorant/educated. From this point on, any relationship with the institutions, oriented towards carrying out procedures to be recognized as victims of the armed conflict, demanding reparation, and justice, will be mediated by representations of exclusion and segregation.

- The most difficult and invisible obstacle exists in the stigmatizing of the displaced population, at times explicit and other times occult as when they are not recognized as valid actors, worthy of being listened or tended to.

There are difficulties that occur or are made explicit at the destination, in the neighborhoods where they come to live, live together, and survive. These are daily uncertainties that arise in the families and amid other forms of violence that they encounter in the place of arrival as displaced persons:

- Violence occurs in the city including revenge and threats. Various families have experienced violence after becoming displaced, tied to what happened in their territory of origin. It is a continuum of violence that extends to the city. On many occasions, it is migrants from the same territory and kin members who threaten. Violence is perpetrated between extended family members including uncles, nephews, and grandchildren.
- The threat of recruitment or recruitment of teenagers and children (both men and women) by armed groups or mini traffickers.
- The risk of daughters entering prostitution rings.
- The risk of sons and daughters who are minors living without the protection of an adult, because they are supporting the family. This risk of homes without mothers or grandparents to take care of them.
- The breakdown or dissolution, in the context of urban life, of the family as a support network, including the extended family that was articulated in the territory of origin. Intrafamily and parent-child relationships in the urban context lose influence and the cooperation of the extended family for the upbringing of children is weakened (social control). It is very frequent to hear the complaint that "the children no longer obey me". In some cases, the family is not weakened, but unified and reconstructed in the urban environment (urbanization) the links and norms that operated in the rural or jungle cultural context.
- The blurring of the paternal and maternal figure as figures of dignity and authority. When they arrive in the city, they find that the knowledge and values of origin are not valued and do not survive. Overnight, women and men who had built an honorable biography based on the recognition of their own value of the knowledge of their rural trades, find themselves feeling inferior and handicapped.
- The achievement and permanence in the housing: in most cases the families have made more than three moves in different settlements and neighborhoods; the itinerary begins almost always as "innkeepers" or "arrimados" in the housing of relatives or friends, many of them also displaced in previous years, located in settlements of incomplete development, called "invasions". Being strangers in the context of the settlements puts them under the suspicion of "sapos" (this is how people who denounce or give information generally to the authority are named), a very dangerous situation because they are seen as enemies of one or more sides in the conflict. They are frequently the object of threats or physical violence and forced to leave the

area abruptly. In a second moment after the escape they rent a house or a room until the time comes to leave expelled and threatened because they do not have a certain income that enables them to pay rent. When they receive humanitarian aid, they manage to stabilize their housing for some time and when these resources are exhausted the cycle starts again a little lower due to the deterioration that life in extreme poverty produces.

- These families often enter the informal work sector, there are cases of violations of authority by carrying out informal trades, such as street sales, and the loading and unloading of products in markets.
- School interactions are characterized by the stigmatization of students by their peers and sometimes also by teachers, because of the association often established between displacement and crime. All of this translates into impediments to access to public policies on education and health. With the pandemic, classes have been disrupted with the idea of replacing in person classes with virtual classes. This idea often does not work because most parents do not have, nor know how to use the internet or data, do not have money to implement them and do not have experience in that type of learning. The educational process is expected to deteriorate significantly because of the pandemic.
- Institutional barriers: being denied the opportunity to access health services (medical appointments, exams, and specialized consults etc.) the denial of a spot at school due to lack of documentation of the students, arbitrary moves to other schools without consulting parents and not taking into account transportation difficulties or distances between the home and the educational institute. Institutional barriers are increased with the pandemic; institutions are completely closed; security protocols are increasingly difficult, and the routes of attention have changed so citizens are often disoriented.
- These situations that present themselves in the new territory increase the vulnerability of families, affecting their emotional well-being and leading to new necessities which create new challenges for families and state institutions. Institutional answers tend to be fragmented and generally consist of giving things or loans. There is neither the conception nor the conditions to continuously attend to the reinsertion process. There is no recognition of the historical dynamic and the tensions caused by the gap between the offers and expectations of a State that presents itself as a "social state of law" and its achievements. The frustration of these expectations (delay in attention, insufficiency, discontinuity and others) confirms the observation of Pau Pérez Sales (quoted by Vergara, M.2009) referring to the conditions of the exiles, in

our case applicable to the displaced "The difficulties of legalizing the situation, isolation, chronic unemployment, dependence are more traumatic than the event itself."

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION MEDIATION

The barriers and the situations mentioned above make clear the need for a pedagogical and mediating task that makes possible the communication of two different and distant worlds of life.

The following story of a displaced afro descendant illustrates the feelings of bewilderment:

"when one is displaced from the place where they were born, he leaves everything behind and goes out alone through life and arrives where he thinks he can talk, as life is safe, but there begins a calvary that has never been thought, of as the institutions treat the displaced person, they begin to scold and talk with arrogance and the official puts distance. Oh, I don't even want to remember here, I'm shaping it so that my soul can be relieved of everything, everything we've been through. This way they look at you like it is a lie and they even dare to say that we are going to look for food, there are bigger humiliations than what we have suffered, there in the town is everything the 'pancoger', as well as it stays our foods, our dignity also remains, that more unfortunate life that sometimes one feels it and by all this mistreatment the reborn ones are lost⁸.

Adela Cortina offers a reflection that emphasizes the need for communication and mediation:

"the success of communication depends largely on the speaker's claim that his communicative action is intelligible and on the listener's acceptance of that claim. A claim that is ruthlessly ignored by those who use abstruse, intentionally incomprehensible language, calculated so that the listener does not understand and then either takes advantage of their ignorance for their own benefit or acquires a reputation for using great language for obscurity. However, to coordinate our actions through language requires that it be intelligible, and to deliberately obscure it is an attack against our neighbors and against the most elementary reason". (Cortina 2007, 410).

The pedagogical mediation- named for its study- implies using a practice of transitioning from the border through the social world of the victims and through the

⁸ Conversation with Francisca Castro Cuenú September of 2020

social world of the city, of the institutions and of the bureaucracy. It implies that all communication with the other person or party recognizes their dignity, of an equal footing as persons and as citizens, equally suitable for learning together and developing knowledge during the legal and psychosocial accompaniment of SOLIVIDA.

The pedagogical communicative mediation of Solivida has been, in the opinion of this study, a fundamental piece - among others - for the reconstruction of citizenship and enforceability of rights, without which it would not be possible to respond to the needs of the family's victims of the conflict.

THE DYNAMIC OF ADVERSE RESISTANCE

Important aspects regarding the care of victims consists of identifying, valuing, and taking advantage of available resources that the population develops following their own culture to confront adversity and keep living.

To work from this perception, it is necessary to accompany the people in their daily life during a longer period. One of the largest limitations to institutional attention consists of the idea that interventions involve giving things or loans (markets, inclusion, compensation, etc.), but does not know or recognize the system of relationships that feed life and survival.

Amid the chaos and disruption of family lives, conflicts, and tensions there is a coping force that is strengthened in the social bond:

*"...They kicked us out of the shelter because the State did not pay...A painter that saw this said "Wow, what a lack of criteria" ...He gave us 10mil pesos COP, then gave us bread and soda...One woman, Astenia picked us up even though we had no way to pay...for a long while...6 months...afterwards they told us that that help from us was bad...and stories and things...and then that help is every 3 months and 4, 5 and 6 months go by and we called and called and nothing..."*⁹

Stories like this relay small actions that support the people who share during scarcity, acts that are neither quantified nor made visible, and more than alleviating a need for immediate survival, constitute an emotional support for displaced persons. It is through these links and practices that one can speak of the construction of social ties that, although precarious, help to support daily life and give a tenuous sense of belonging. (Villa,2006,38).

⁹ Testimony of person assisted by Solivida. SOLIVIDA registration forms.

The ability to feel discontent, to be indignant and to position oneself from that place of indignation to ask for help, when the violation of the institutions arrives, is an intangible resource that encourages survival:

*“Right now, we are dealing with a situation. Claudia and the children were studying in Rey de Reyes and were doing well, they had learned a lot. Claudia is the best student, but when school ended, they told her she would have to go to another school, one close to Isaias Duarte and that we would have to pay 65mil COP... Help us with this, because we can't”*¹⁰

Running away is also an act of resistance to save their children's lives':

“My husband was taken by the guerillas for seven months. I made a trade and they let him go. We returned to our home because nothing else happened. We were harvesting the land when the paramilitaries killed him. He told me, ‘If they kill me, don't do anything- take the kids and leave’. I left with my two children. The others were with their grandmother in Barbacoas”

¹¹

To maintain a sense of permanence in places of arrival, is a challenge. Displaced persons also encounter new situations of violence and adversity. The places of where victims arrive are sectors stigmatized as "red zones". Organizations of criminal groups linked to micro-trafficking activities operate there, connected to the economies of drug production that operate in the territories of expulsion and whose tentacles reach the periphery of the cities. Drug micro-markets have links with larger and less visible criminal structures that operate both in the territories of expulsion and in the urban context of reception.

Some families live in so called “invasiones” in the Hills and in the district of Aguablanca. There, the material and social conditions are extremely precarious, violent, and unhealthy. Despite these conditions, victims apply their creativity to pass from rural jobs to informal, urban jobs including: street sales, sale of merchandise on consignment, sale of meals, driving of cabs, freighters of food and shipments in the galleries, etc. All these activities demand new ways of learning, an understanding of the complexities of urban life and the laws of informal and formal work and worlds. Very quickly, they must learn the physical geography of the area, the morals of the city, sales strategies, punctuality, and the context and demands of each job.

¹⁰ Testimony of person assisted by Solivida. SOLIVIDA registration forms.

¹¹ Testimony of person assisted by Solivida. SOLIVIDA registration forms.

*“I defend myself, one person said, in my car and my pirated (illegal urban transportation). I transport more people at night because there is persecution during the day, that way I can take care of my son.”*¹²

This whole panorama illustrates the notion of re-existence coined by Achinte. Re-existence refers to the devices that communities create and develop to invent life for themselves amid suffering, adversity, and subordinate relationships on a daily basis. These devices are expressed as organizational forms, food production, rituals and aesthetics that allow a dignified life and re-inventing it to keep transforming. (Achinte, Albán 2013)

Many homes demonstrate the re-existence of families, in deficient environments; the photos show unfinished homes, still under construction, with provisional roofs, unfinished walls, and despite this, life flourishing with plants cultivated in the midst of suffering, taken care of in the hands of women; that have had to bury their dead, those same hands that have felt with their touch the joy of their children, and friends now demonstrate resistance accentuating the resource of taking care of the life of nature in their homes.



¹² Testimony of person assisted by Solivida. SOLIVIDA registration forms.



Photos of the home of a woman displaced from Restrepo Valle a Cali.

Amid intra-family conflicts and in many cases of overcrowding, the feeling of unity appears as a resource. Contrary to what the ideals of urban life demand in the face of leaving home as an independence of the children, in many family's young children continue to live with their parents, this could be read as a forced situation due to lack of resources. The family gathers all its resources together to solve life problems.

RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF THE SOLIVIDA ASSOCIATION CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY

SOLIVIDA's conceptual and methodological framework is a valuable resource of theoretical and methodological processes that have been built in a permanent effort of reflexive practice pertaining to the realities of displaced families. This valuable resource is identified from the contents of 27 documents selected from the production of the Solivida team throughout its 20 years of work. In order to analyze this documentary material, a matrix of these documents was initially constructed (see Annex 11) in which the following are identified: date, name of the document, objective, executing entity/participants, general content, conceptual aspects, foundations of the intervention, and type of document.

1.1 Conceptual aspects regarding forced displacement, its impact in communities and the armed conflict.

After 2001, Solivida conceptualizes forced displacement within the following premises:

1. Resolve the problem that displacement which involves nothing less than redoing the nation, which is to say, the society and institutions. The nation is incomplete, and today is in pieces. (Cf. D Pecaut "La guerra contra la sociedad).
2. The consequences of the armed conflict that go beyond economic control, population, and territory, one cannot be resolved without the other. The answer to the displaced population's needs must be innovative to resolve the issues of peace and the nation.
3. Also, the direct impact of the war in terms of victims, disabled persons, destruction of live conditions and coexistence, here we note some consequences of the armed conflict that indirectly affect the mental health and the population:
 - The destruction of safe spaces: This translates into a rupture of existing social networks that fulfill an essential role- which has been documented- in mental health and the capacity of rebuilding people and communities.
 - The blocking out of collective actions: This translates into a halt of local human development, a paralysis of initiatives and lingual repression of social conversation and social coexistence that constitute essential living aspects and sane living.
 - Disturbance of personal and collective identity: This aspect is most notorious, but not exclusive to forms of violence like forced displacement. This violence transforms the significance or possibility

of continuing in a defined territory, which disturbs psychosocial wellbeing and leads to mental disorders more or less grave depending on the vulnerability of people.

- Erosion of institutional legitimacy and the expectation that 'there will be justice': The experience of "senselessness" of "violated innocence" that affects the victims of certain forms of violence is a dynamic factor in the production of serious mental consequences. (This is especially true with non-combatant populations that are forcibly displaced and with women who are victims of sexual violence).

A strategy of prevention and protection of mental health must include as an essential aspect access to justice, the restoration of dignity and lost recognition, as well as the reparation of damages.

4. In the area of mental health

Displacement is much more than abandoning one place for another. It implies a rupture with one's territory that includes one's social identity and social cohesion and a rupture of livelihood as a source of hope. This experience is historic and has profound anthropological consequences that are not often considered in processes of attention.

Regarding this, Derek Summerfield spoke in the following terms: "*The victims of war have a bitter experience and conclude that there are no limits to what can be done to a person without power, they question, why? Or why me? They try to ask these questions aimed at the moral domain and are not usually asked in the interventions and often remain unanswered.*" (Cf. Derek Summerfield)

5. The guarantee of the rights of the displaced population should not be established based on treating everyone as equal, but rather based on recognizing equal rights based on the diversity of situations.

1.2 Concepts and Criteria for interventions

An intervention is defined as an intimate practice related to human development and protection, and protection of human rights. The practice consists of an intervention with two separate realities are criticized: on the one hand, attention to emotional needs with standardized therapeutic techniques and on the other hand, legal attention according to the technical orientation derived from the law. The axis of SOLIVIDA's response is built around justice and the exercise of citizenship. The feelings of extreme precariousness, injustice and the forgetfulness of society are not replaced with medication or psychotherapy

sessions or with specific legal actions. They have a meaning and an effectiveness, but they cannot cover everything.

To integrate both legal and psychosocial aspects, it is necessary to identify necessities and difficulties when exercising this act in three areas:

1. Knowledge. The right and psychodynamics of aspects of human life but losing sight of the injury (The fabric of human relations from which the story and the testimonies are particularly important).
2. Institutions. The difference between histories, mentalities, and administrative processes make it nearly impossible to achieve a true articulation between legal and psychosocial intervention.
3. Social Practices. Forming communication with the victims while considering their culture. The victims should be assisted not only in terms of law, but also in terms of exercising their rights.

When discussing methodology, it is important to not only speak about necessities, but also of local resources and the integration of resources as far as creating solutions with participation from displaced persons and local institutions. One must focus on knowledge and recognition of territory dynamics that determine relationships between state and community actors.

The promotion of citizenship is active in two directions:

- a) How to protect and restore violated rights and
- b) How to access public goods, resources, and institutions of the state.

The agency of citizenship demands¹³:

- a) The exercise of active dialog¹⁴ between the institutions, the people, and the community.
- b) Effective participation and coordination with social services.
- c) Flexibility to adjust to the changes encountered in terms of context in both institutions and community and necessities of the population.

¹³ Agency is a word that comes from Latin: ago, agis, agere, which means to do (examples: agent, agenda). "Agenciamiento translates into the capacity of the subject to generate non-hegemonic critical spaces of enunciation of the self, in and from the collective, to counteract the control logics imposed on him.

¹⁴ Solivida indicates that the institutions do not adequately respond to the needs of the population affected and the people do not know the problems and opportunities offered by institutions.

1.3 Contexts and criteria regarding the methodology

SOLIVIDA recognizes in practice and in conception the importance of understanding the tensions and cultural clashes suffered by the displaced population because of the contrast between the social world they leave and the social world they encounter.

The victims arrive in an urban world that does not value individualism, a valuing of technology that they do not understand, and a bureaucracy with technical language that they are not used to.

The rural context that the families come from (the mountains, the forests of the Pacific coast, and the coastal areas of the Pacific) have built their identities, their way of living, and giving sense to their daily lives- there is local knowledge, ways of working, ways of raising children, and social integration based on the collective, in relationships, in friendships and collaborative practices such as community mingas, trading of food and goods, and other forms of communication unique to the areas.

There is a critical approach to victims with psychological categories that label traumas and pathologies which aim to standardize interventions. Scientific theories also have a cultural background that is typical of the modern Western world and that does not correspond to the cultural background of indigenous and Afro ethnic groups and the farming population.

This anthropological understanding gives priority to the stories that give meaning to their lives and leaves in the background the victimizing theoretical knowledge and the psychological categories that label traumas and pathologies tending to standardize routes of intervention for grief; instead they propose to listen and understand suffering in its anthropological dimensions

It's important to recognize diverse suffering, social resources, and culture when facing adversity and more so when it comes to well-identified ethnic groups such as the indigenous or Afro-Colombian communities served by SOLIVIDA.

Communities both urban and rural require consideration of the consequences of fear and other emotions and moral feelings that are not worked out in the hegemonic psychosocial intervention: fear, resentment, revenge, justice, forgiveness must be a central part of the dialog dynamics of the intervention. Collective healing involves the reconstruction of the social and economic fabric, cultural identity and overcoming the most serious human rights violations.

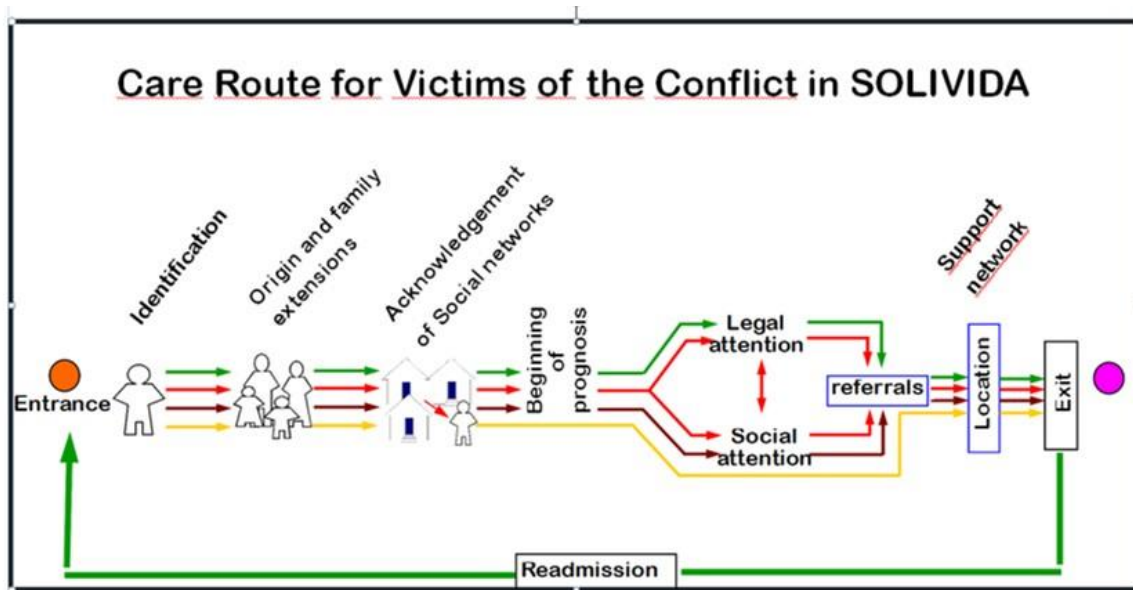
Aspects of interventions or psychosocial accompaniment:

- The care of victims implies providing services, building a reliable relationship, being in the territory "within reach" and remaining in the territory without interruption.
- Psychosocial intervention with victims/survivors must simultaneously consider three aspects:
 1. Actions to promote social and material living conditions so that the local society can take up daily life in the new context.
 2. Actions to mitigate the processes of dissolution of social bonds (accusations, aggressiveness, etc.) and to strengthen the bonds of trust among the community.
 3. Specific actions for those people with serious aftermath, who are the minority, and who require specialized assistance in addition to support in all the aspects mentioned above. It is also important to remember that psychosocial intervention is not interventionist, it is not only or mainly a psychological intervention.

1.5 Aspects of consolidating the method

The method is the way things are accomplished and is an overlay of the methods and concepts used by SOLIVIDA.

It is important to note here that there is a route of care that allows for the ordering of attention, but does not seek to standardize procedures or to establish a sequence of mechanized actions; this follows one of the methodological criteria set out above, which recognizes the importance of flexibility in responding to the unique and changing needs of displaced families. Bearing this criterion in mind, the following chart defines possible steps for assistance.



Methods of assistance Solivida. Made by Solivida.

Actions: 1 Attend to the person seeking assistance. 2 Identify in each case the people, organizations, and institutions aiding. 3 Mediate conflicts within families. 4 Recognize rules and laws that benefit victims. 5 Establish if the situation has caused emotional suffering or mental distress. 6. Ease communications between consumers and institutions. 7 Register information in a database 8 Ease participation of university students 9 Share the victim care experience with institutions responsible for public policy, state officials and population leaders. 10 Remain in place and reach out to people.

Training local leaders

Solivida has made plans for each person that seeks assistance, including phases of intervention, strategies of psychosocial assistance in emergencies of displaced persons in urban areas, and instruments for registering information.

Criteria for action plans

- a) Identify needs and resourced of those seeking assistance.
- b) Identify needs that are within or without SOLIVIDA's area of assistance.
- c) Establish priorities for action: depending on urgence or importance in general terms.
- d) Identify actors that should participate in action plans (consultations, family friends, and institutions).
- e) Begin actions oriented towards building collaboration with actors to develop a common project.

- f) Clearly establish available resources, necessary actions and management of processes in terms of how to integrate resources, actions, and management.
- g) Begin a plan of accompaniment and follow through, and a plan to evaluate the results of the intervention.
- h) Develop criteria to define how and when to end the relationship.

Steps for registering information.

1. **Screening** of people who have needs that require more comprehensive assessment. Screening allows for a second step aimed at deepening knowledge of situations involving physical and mental disabilities, social bonds and emotional or mental disorders.
2. **Registration file** which contents include family trees or genograms to know the current family structure, the kinship relationships between different generations and genders. Identification of itineraries of intra-urban displacement. Synthesis of the activities carried out with each family regarding health, education, documents, and orientation needs. Photographic records are included with the consent of the families.
3. **Data Base** of the displaced and data base of the victims.
4. **Family trees** an instrument that allows the identification of the following:
 - a) The structure of relationships between gender and generations in the home
 - b) The people connected to the victims (direct or indirect victims) that also have the right to remediation.

Resources provided by the SOLIVIDA team

The external view of this study highlights the following aspects as constituent resources of the team, consolidated from thinking to doing, during its 27 years of work:

- **Cohesion:** Several fundamental elements are highlighted regarding this resource:
 - a) The shared sense that guides the intervention of collective work; a sense that is legitimized in practice through the ethical reflections that guide the relationship with the "others" from their recognition as valid interlocutors, that is, from the recognition of dignity. Adela Cortina teaches that the will of justice is the cordial recognition of those who

are equal in dignity, and diverse in abilities and diverse in identity. (2005; 2036).¹⁵

- b) The team has members from diverse professions including local leaders and from various walks of life. The team aims to build solidarity and responsibility through its work. It takes a critical distance from the manipulation of the experiences of suffering and the objectification of the experiences through academic theories.
- c) A critical stance on the fragmentation of knowledge to address the complexity of the problem of forced displacement. The team has made significant efforts to learn from uncertainty, and nothing is more uncertain than the phenomenon, as a life experience, of forced displacement. There is a great resonance with Morin's thought in these learning approaches: "(...) because there is an increasingly wide, deep and serious mismatch between our disjointed, divided, compartmentalized knowledge on the one hand, and on the other, realities or problems that are increasingly multi-disciplinary, transversal, multi-dimensional, transnational, global, planetary"¹⁶.

- **Generosity with the knowledge gained from the experience.**

The team has done an arduous job focused on the written reflections of the practice as a procedural work encouraged by the interest, not only to produce knowledge, but also in a significant way to share the learning with different actors such as the academic world, the local, regional and national state institutions, social organizations, community leaders. This generosity with knowledge has created opportunities for advocacy, insofar as it moves "from singular practice to dialogue with the plural". Thus, Solivida has become a place for internships for students from different universities, qualifying their academic training through the understanding and appropriation of critical theory and practice that illuminate the approach to the phenomenon of forced displacement.

- **The indispensable continuity of the accompaniment and attention to the families that are victims of forced displacement.**

Solivida has carried out a continuous work regardless of the existence or not of funding sources. Its action is not episodic or circumstantial and it is in this commitment that one can read its consistency with the criteria of intervention based on a true solidarity with the next generation. The collaborative work of

¹⁵ Adela Cortina en *Ética de la razón cordial: Educar en la ciudadanía en el siglo XXI*.

¹⁶ Morín, E. Los siete saberes necesarios para la educación del futuro: (s.f, 15) Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

the team is a well-intentioned response to break the rigid and bureaucratic organizational paradigms.

- **Recognition and advocacy.**

Solivida, thanks to its generosity with the knowledge and the same focus of its work to its articulating look with the governmental, academic and community environment has influenced the public sphere mainly by renewing the bureaucratic and stigmatizing positions in front of the phenomenon of the forced displacement.

2. SOLIVIDA NEEDS.

This section has been elaborated from the information and analysis provided by the Solivida team complemented with some suggestions of this study coming from the 27 mentioned documents.

2.1 Perspective of the SOLIVIDA team:

- The continuous accompaniment and attention to the documentation process to make information available for research, teaching and assistance.
- Improve the capacity of the information system to monitor and follow up on the care processes, evaluate their results and produce the respective indicators and reports. To associate the information to a georeferenced system that is technically and economically sustainable by SOLIVIDA.
- Develop a strategy for the training of human talent and knowledge transfer at various levels (internships, courses, field experiences with community leaders and students of different levels in alliance with academic bodies for research and teaching
- Systematize the needs, processes, and procedures to meet legal needs and ensure a process of updates according to the changes in this area, the legislation for victims and other standards.
- Systematize (not standardize in the technocratic sense) the aspects that should be considered in the accompaniment and psychosocial care (rather than intervention) of the population.
- Define and implement a plan for dissemination through social networks considering the importance of making the task known, protecting the identity of the victims, and protecting intellectual property.

- Strengthen the institutional dialogue with the State and the impact on policies, plans and programs to support victims.
- Develop a plan for publishing materials to strengthen the dissemination and protection of intellectual property.

2.2 Suggestions from the study

The suggestions made here in some way reaffirm the perception of the needs referred to by the team.

Relationship with academia: Solivida has the capacity to formally constitute itself as an internship center that develops research and teaching with the theoretical-methodological expertise of the Association as its central axis.

This implies a work plan that responds to various needs

- a) The evaluation of the current information system and the adjustment to support the research work.
- b) The strengthening of competencies in qualitative methodologies that allow for the identification of emerging categorical systems, taking into account the experience of working with the population.
- c) The permanent evaluation of the team in the generation and recording of quantitative and qualitative information
- d) The production and publication of articles resulting from research and the participation and/or organization of academic events.

The task of systematization:

Taking into account the team's perspective when it states the need for databasing, understood not in a technocratic sense, it is necessary, to ensure this position, to agree on a look at the meaning of databasing in its political and epistemological dimension; in this respect Ghiso teaches us that:

“If we want to learn and transform our practices, we need a knowledge about them that challenges conceptions, logics, procedures and instruments that only measure effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and results. In systematization, words, diverse and unequal expressions are recognized; they reflect a political, gender and cultural identity. Systematization as a process favors meeting, communication and dialogue without evading or repressing the conflicts that arise in the process. Action/reflection/action is a

movement that is proper to systematization, because it allows for the questioning of experiences, memories”¹⁷ .

Building a sense of systematization and implementing it, actively involves the subjectivity of team members, implies consensus and beneficial dissent to guide the experience: *“(…) by getting involved in our processes and in the processes of others, we also re-encounter ourselves. We discover that the tensions, inherent to the practices, are tensions lived by subjects, people of flesh and blood, that we seek and build, many times, in the midst of uncertainties and from the uncertainties. Hence, systematization is also the scenario of our subjectivities, the expression of our desires, the possibility of recreating new social bonds, dialogues with other educators, and encounters with ourselves.”¹⁸.*

A general analysis of the 77 cards was carried out by means of an inductive reading that allowed the identification of emerging problem nuclei.

¹⁷ Ghiso, A. (2001, 7-8) Sistematización. Un pensar el hacer, que se resiste a perder su autonomía. Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó | Medellín,

¹⁸ José Luis Rebellato, citado en: Jara, O (2018) Sistematización de experiencias: un concepto en construcción. Cinde. Bogotá

Conclusions

Solivida is a consolidated organization highly qualified from concepts and operations to care for the displaced in terms of accompaniment and judicial, psychosocial, and community attentions. Their voice has an impact on the sphere of government institutions, and more importantly has become a niche of welcome, of trust for the population that shares the experiences of suffering in which the horror of death and the hope of life have been put at stake. It is a place of respectful and confidential reception and processing of family and community conflicts; of mediation between the different institutional actors and the families and community organizations; it is a space of openness and search of alliances with the ability to receive interns and to promote cooperation in attention and accompaniment.

The above study demonstrates it is essential to work on strategies for the sustainability of the Association; the demand for its services is increasing; the intensification of the war in the country reactivates the displacement of the territories towards the cities, in this case Cali as the recipient of the rural communities of the departments of Valle, Cauca and Nariño. On the other hand, the government's institutional shortcomings - often insufficient and/or inefficient in responding to the problem - accentuate the need for SOLIVIDA's presence, which is so consolidated today, for uprooted populations

The sustainability strategy must consider ways to quantitatively expand the capacity to act in the face of current demand for its services, and the support of professionals and community managers professionally trained by Solivida must be increased.

The study shows a wealth of information and reflective knowledge produced during 20 years of existence, it is necessary to continue and strengthen the documentation of the experiences of accompaniment, attention, follow-up, and evaluation of the processes.

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