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IDA: ADVANCED DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE

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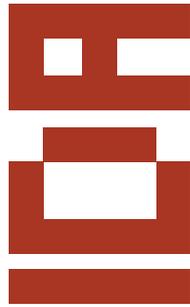
IDA: ADVANCED DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE

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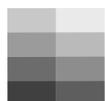
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FORMAT

Thematic tables

The thematic tables are places to present the methodologies and experiences of young doctors and doctoral students from different universities. They are managed by the doctorate students themselves, who generate conclusions to be debated and reworked in the final plenary session. The sessions are developed simultaneously with the presentation of the papers selected in the call, organized in four areas or thematic lines:

1. Architectural technologies
2. Housing, city and territory
3. Heritage and Rehabilitation
4. Analysis and advanced projects

Workshop

The workshop of the Congress is oriented towards the analysis of the problems and management needs of the Doctorate Programs, with the objective of arriving at conclusions that may be useful to the Universities involved. The coordinators of the Doctorate in Architecture programs and the doctoral students' representatives will participate in the workshop. The following are topics for debate: lines of research, methodologies, organizational needs of the doctoral programs, the International Doctorate and the Industrial Doctorate, and the future of doctoral research.

Plenary Sessions

The plenary sessions are held at the beginning and end of the Congress. In the first session of welcome and introduction to the Congress, researchers from the national and international scene and the coordinators of the doctorate programs are invited to participate. In the second plenary session an open debate is proposed for the going over of the proposals drawn from the workshop and the thematic tables. It also serves as a closing ceremony with the presentation of the final conclusions of the 2017 IDA_Sevilla Congress.

OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze the research lines of the various programs and build a map of doctoral research in Spain with the support of coordinators, tutors / thesis supervisors, doctoral students and young doctors in the disciplines related to Architecture and their related areas.

2. To know the status of doctoral theses in progress or defended in the last three years, selected by means of a call with blind peer evaluation of the doctoral programs participating in the congress.

3. Discuss the structure and university management of doctoral programs in relation to employment challenges, collaboration with the productive sector and national research programs.

4. Exchange experiences with other international doctoral research programs on international mobility management, theses with international mention, co-supervised theses, theses with industrial mentions, etc.

5. No less important, consolidate a national and international network of Doctoral Programs related to Architecture, Urban Planning, Heritage, Landscape, Technologies and related disciplines.

ADVANCED DOCTORAL RESEARCH

LT1 ARCHITECTURE TECHNOLOGIES

LT2 HOUSING, CITY AND TERRITORY

LT3 HERITAGE AND REHABILITATION

LT4 ANALYSIS AND ADVANCED PROJECTS

IDA: Advanced Doctoral Research in Architecture

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FOREWORD

The Instituto Universitario de Arquitectura y Ciencias de la Construcción (IUACC), in collaboration with the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (ETSAS) and the Escuela Internacional de Doctorado (EIDUS) of the University of Seville are pleased to welcome the heads of research from both Spanish and overseas universities, consolidated researchers and young doctoral researchers to the First International Congress of Doctorates in Architecture IDA Sevilla, from 27th to 28th November 2017.

The **IDA_Sevilla 2017** Congress offers a general perspective of doctoral studies in the field of Architecture and its related disciplines: urban planning, heritage, landscape, construction technologies and sustainability. In the new context generated after the elimination of the doctoral programs prior to RD 99/2011, it is necessary to carry out an analysis of the complex panorama that the former programs and the new doctoral programs have drawn up, in order to know in detail both what has been achieved so far, as well as the challenges of the future of advanced doctoral research in Spain, in the European and international context.

The startling changes that are taking place in our society call for a vision of research that is not compartmentalised into traditional disciplines or areas of knowledge. Doctoral research in Architecture must adapt to changes in society and to the sustainable productive needs of territory.

The congress will take place at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla, organised in four simultaneous thematic tables, a workshop on the administration of doctoral programs and two plenary sessions.

The **thematic tables** are aimed at young doctors and doctoral students of the different participating universities who will present their experiences and methods of their research - in development or recently concluded. The participation in the thematic tables is carried out through the selection procedure with blind peer review established in the call for papers and through express invitations to the debate. The almost 70 communications have been structured in four thematic areas representative of the PhD programs in Architecture.

The **open workshop** will be held in two sessions with the participation of the coordinators of each of the collaborating programs of the Congress, and professors with extensive doctoral experience. Its objectives are multiple: to discuss the experiences undertaken in the different universities, exchange ideas about the approaches and models applied, address the challenges of internationalization and management, launch the new Industrial Doctorate with companies and public agencies, and so on.

There are two **plenary sessions**: one, a plenary session of introduction to the congress, with the participation of coordinators of national and foreign doctoral programs; and a closing plenary session, with an open debate for the going-over of the conclusions drawn from the thematic tables and the workshop, and the presentation of final conclusions.

We thank the Escuela Internacional de Doctorado of the University of Seville, and the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla for the support they have provided for the holding of this meeting, which contributes so much to the clarification of the future of doctoral studies in Spanish universities in the face of the great challenge of internationalization and the continuous improvement of the quality of research in Architecture. We also thank those responsible for the participating Doctoral Programs, the Architecture library of the US and all the participants and attendees.

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera
Marta Molina Huelva

Conference Chairpersons IDA_Sevilla 2017
Instituto Universitario de Arquitectura y Ciencias de la Construcción IUACC

PRÓLOGO

El Instituto Universitario de Arquitectura y Ciencias de la Construcción (IUACC), con la colaboración de la Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (ETSAS) y la Escuela Internacional de Doctorado (EIDUS) de la Universidad de Sevilla, se complacen en recibir a los responsables de investigación de universidades españolas y extranjeras, a los investigadores consolidados y a los jóvenes investigadores de doctorado en el I CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE DOCTORADOS EN ARQUITECTURA IDA_Sevilla, del 27 al 28 de noviembre de 2017.

El congreso **IDA_Sevilla 2017** ofrece una perspectiva general de los estudios de doctorado en el campo de la Arquitectura y sus disciplinas afines: urbanística, patrimonio, paisaje, tecnologías de la construcción y sostenibilidad. En el nuevo contexto generado tras la extinción de los programas doctorales anteriores al RD 99/2011 es necesario realizar un análisis del complejo panorama que han construido los programas extintos y los nuevos programas de doctorado, con el objeto de conocer con detalle tanto lo conseguido hasta ahora como los retos que depara el futuro de la investigación doctoral avanzada en España, en el contexto europeo e internacional.

Los vertiginosos cambios que se están produciendo en nuestra sociedad reclaman una visión de la investigación no compartimentada en disciplinas o áreas de conocimiento tradicionales. La investigación doctoral en Arquitectura debe adaptarse a los cambios de la sociedad y a las necesidades productivas sostenibles en el territorio.

El congreso se celebra en la Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla organizado en cuatro mesas temáticas simultáneas, un taller sobre la gestión de los programas de doctorado y dos sesiones plenarias.

Las **mesas temáticas** están dirigidas a los jóvenes doctores y a estudiantes de doctorado de las diferentes universidades participantes que exponen sus experiencias y métodos sobre las investigaciones en desarrollo o recientemente concluidas. La participación en las mesas temáticas se realiza por el procedimiento de selección con revisión por pares ciegos establecido en la *call for papers* y por medio de invitaciones expresas al debate. Las casi 70 comunicaciones se han estructurado en cuatro áreas temáticas representativas de los programas de doctorado en Arquitectura.

El **taller** de puesta en común se realiza en dos sesiones con la participación de los coordinadores de cada uno de los programas colaboradores del Congreso y de profesores con amplia experiencia doctoral. Sus objetivos son múltiples: debatir sobre las experiencias desarrolladas en las distintas universidades, intercambiar ideas sobre los enfoques y los modelos aplicados, abordar los retos de internacionalización y de gestión, poner en marcha el nuevo Doctorado Industrial con empresas y agencias públicas, etc.

Las **sesiones plenarias** son dos: una sesión plenaria de introducción al congreso, con la intervención de coordinadores de programas de doctorado nacionales y extranjeros; y una sesión plenaria de clausura, con un debate abierto para la reelaboración de las conclusiones extraídas de las mesas temáticas y del workshop y la presentación de las conclusiones finales.

Agradecemos a la Escuela Internacional de Doctorado de la Universidad de Sevilla y a la Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla el apoyo que han proporcionado para la realización de este encuentro que tanto contribuye a clarificar el futuro de los estudios doctorales en las universidades españolas ante el gran reto de la internacionalización y la continua mejora de la calidad de la investigación en Arquitectura. Damos los gracias también a los responsables de los Programas de Doctorado participantes, a la Biblioteca de Arquitectura de la US y a todos los participantes y asistentes.

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera
Marta Molina Huelva

Directores Congreso IDA_Sevilla 2017
Instituto Universitario de Arquitectura y Ciencias de la Construcción IUACC

OBJETIVOS

1. Analizar las líneas de investigación de los diversos programas y construir el mapa de la investigación doctoral en España con el apoyo de los coordinadores, los tutores/directores de tesis, los doctorandos y los jóvenes doctores en las disciplinas relacionadas con la Arquitectura y sus áreas afines.

2. Conocer el estado de las tesis doctorales en marcha o defendidas en los últimos tres años, seleccionadas por medio de una *call* con evaluadores por pares ciegos de los programas de doctorado participantes en el congreso.

3. Debatir sobre la estructura y la gestión universitaria de los programas de doctorado en relación con los retos de empleo, colaboración con el sector productivo y los programas nacionales de investigación.

4. Intercambiar experiencias con otros programas de investigación doctoral a escala internacional sobre gestión de la movilidad internacional, tesis con mención internacional, tesis en cotutela, tesis con mención industrial, etc.

5. No menos importante, consolidar una red nacional e internacional de Programas de Doctorado relacionados con la Arquitectura, la Urbanística, el Patrimonio, el Paisaje, las Tecnologías y sus disciplinas afines.

IDA: Advanced Doctoral Research in Architecture

3. Results, Tools for Local Development

The tools for local development discussed in this paper serve as the basis for understanding the local processes (bottom-up), that are not being considered by general planning (top-down) and that are linked to collective actions resulting from processes generated by the population with backgrounds of forced displacement by the armed conflict and that can be identified as "models of territorial organization." These instruments are used spontaneously as a result of a process of community consolidation as a result of their natural needs.

As a result of the field work, indicators associated with land ownership, productivity and infrastructure were identified, thus allowing the deduction and codification of the community actions that helped form the settlements, which can be considered tools due to their effectiveness and merit. This identification was carried out based on the following premises:

1. Organized community actions of migrant groups aimed at intervening and improving the physical and spatial conditions of their local environment.

2. Everything used by the communities victims of violence to achieve the local development of their territory as a current and future place of residence.

3. Community organization mechanisms or "tools" of a collective nature that are used to produce specific actions on the physical space that reflect general interests. 4. Partial actions that result in collective actions and partial actions that, as a whole, make up general actions.

When they are understood as community actions, the tools involve a process in their development that begins with agreements and the assignment of responsibilities within a community (participation), within an organized structure in which actors are assigned, resources are generated and guarantees are established for the realization of projects (management), which come together in the realization of an action that is expressed in a specific event associated with the formation of territory (local structuring).

To this effect, the recognition of the tools as a result of this research has ranked them among those that make up the actions linked to the processes of land ownership and subsequent informal possession, the processes of creation of the physical conditions and basic infrastructure and the processes associated with the generation of resources and means of economic subsistence. The progressive and linear correlation of these actions results in a process of local territorial structuring.

Based on the result, the comparison of the sectors analyzed converges in the identification of several common tools of greater relevance as the fundamental determinants in the process of forming outlying and border settlements. These tools, first and foremost, give an account of the factors associated with community organizations that have common origins, shared interests and backgrounds related to processes of expulsion and violence, without which it is impossible to understand the logic of the actions themselves. In particular, populations such as those of "Vallecito" and their history of returning, or of the outlying sectors of Barrancabermeja with their historical background of encroaching and migrant peasants.

That being said, the determining instruments can be summarized as follows:

- Collective peasant or trade organization. Many of the initial community organizations have been determined by previous peasant or trade organizations that were generated in their place of origin and have specific shared interests and projects. This experience provides them with a higher level of trust and consolidation as a community, as well as the recognition of leaders. For the sectors of Barrancabermeja, these organizations were generated in their rural places of origin. As for Vallecito, the peasant organization arose there spontaneously and has become stronger during the process of expulsion and particularly in the return process.

- The maintenance and observance of customs, peasant practices, knowledge and trades. Along with prior experience as a peasant community, for the purposes of improving its economic conditions, the experience of its work associated with farming, fishing and the preparation of food products allows the generation of small-scale vegetable gardens, family crops and the preparation of products that can later be sold. The inheritance of coca processing and mining trades is particular to Vallecito.

- Primary community organization. Prior to the community occupation process comes an initial community formation, either based on common place of origin or family proximity or friendships. It should not be considered an organized group in the sense of being constituted as such. It is more of a process of spontaneous collective clustering (according to immediate needs) that develops toward common interests, which are realized with the physical occupation of a place.

- Establishment of Leadership. The beginning of the process of occupying land is accompanied by a series of collective prior decisions led by one or more members. In general, one person assumes the coordination of the occupation process. Processes are agreed between several members that know each other from their common place of origin, which could be a neighborhood or a rural area. Under these coordinated leaderships, the projects for invasion, construction and installation of public

utilities are planned, along with the allocation of lots to new residents and the determination of occupation agreements, etc.

- The identification of basic consumption needs within the community. In the rural context of Vallecito, needs are linked to the improvement and appropriation of the housing project.. Likewise, the territorial dimension and not only the local dimension is based on the capacity of the communities to organize themselves through the establishment of programs of communal productive development that strengthen the roots towards a productive rural area.

- Within the urban neighborhood context and after a primary level of consolidation, the population identifies the consumption demands that can be offered as services within the neighborhoods. To this effect, the first businesses appear, such as hair salons, pharmacies, bakeries or grocery stores as particular actions with a collective impact. Associated with the appearance of the first businesses of a neighborhood nature based on the identification of basic needs, there are also spontaneous community initiatives related to the location of businesses or shops in areas, on streets and in strategic spaces with high pedestrian frequency, which are consolidated over time as core sectors of commercial offer.

- The generation of micro-communities. In light of an advanced process of consolidation and after having overcome basic needs thanks to a high level of community integration, divisions take place and differences arise based on particular interests demanded from small groups or micro-communities. These new frameworks of collectivity, in certain circumstances, allow the channeling of the generation of specific projects through more efficient and particular management processes.

- The formation of public space based on social appropriation. In these settlements, the community first takes over free spaces through activities of leisure, meetings for the community, etc. and over time, the space is physically configured (lighting, furniture, etc.), contrary to what occurs in traditional land-use planning where the space is first designed and physically completed and later appropriated by individuals.

Fig.4 (Building of public space. Author: David Burbano G.)

- Land reserve agreed by the community for social infrastructure. At the same time that lots are distributed, land is determined exclusively for public use, either for facilities or as free spaces. Many times, they are strategies based on professional advice to meet the minimum conditions for the future legalization of the neighborhood.

- Intermediation of armed groups. Throughout recent history, armed groups have had a great impact on the lives of residents. Decisions in many of the actions associated with planning are conditioned under the control and supervision of these groups. Both in Vallecito and Barrancabermeja, the tools associated with economic productivity are controlled and managed by them.

FORMATO

Mesas temáticas

Las mesas temáticas son lugares de presentación de las metodologías y las experiencias de jóvenes doctores y de estudiantes de doctorado procedentes de las diferentes universidades. Son gestionadas por los propios estudiantes de doctorado que generan unas conclusiones para ser debatidas y reelaboradas en la sesión plenaria final. Las sesiones se desarrollan de manera simultánea con la presentación de los *papers* seleccionados en la *call*, organizados en cuatro áreas o líneas temáticas:

1. Tecnologías de la Arquitectura
2. Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio
3. Patrimonio y Rehabilitación
4. Análisis y Proyectos Avanzados

Taller

El workshop del Congreso se orienta hacia el análisis de los problemas y las necesidades de gestión de los Programas de Doctorado con el fin de extraer conclusiones que pueden ser útiles a las Universidades implicadas. En el workshop participan los coordinadores de los programas de Doctorado en Arquitectura y los representantes de los doctorandos. Son temas de debate: las líneas de investigación, las metodologías, las necesidades organizativas de los programas de doctorado, el Doctorado Internacional y el Doctorado Industrial, y el futuro de la investigación doctoral.

Sesiones Plenarias

Las sesiones plenarias se realizan al inicio y al final del Congreso. En la primera sesión de bienvenida e introducción al Congreso se invita a participar a expertos investigadores del panorama nacional e internacional y a los coordinadores de los programas de doctorado. En la segunda sesión plenaria se propone un debate abierto para la reelaboración de las propuestas extraídas del taller y de las mesas temáticas. Sirve también de clausura con la presentación de las conclusiones finales del Congreso IDA_Sevilla 2017.

SEVILLA

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LT 2

VIVIENDA, CIUDAD Y TERRITORIO

HOUSING, CITY AND TERRITORY / VIVIENDA, CIUDAD Y TERRITORIO

LOCAL ORDER, CITY AND POST-CONFLICT TERRITORIES IN COLOMBIA

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Abstract: This paper discusses the results of the research "On the Road to Local Planning of the Territory for Informal Settlements with the Presence of People Displaced by the Armed Conflict. Barrancabermeja and San Pablo in the Middle Magdalena Region". The paper analyzes the different approaches for the local planning of the territory, from the standpoint of emerging processes generated by strategies involving collective participation by the populations displaced by the armed conflict in Colombia in urban peripheries and rural borders in the Middle Magdalena region.

The research is focused on the study of the processes for the construction of informal settlements with the presence of displaced population, considering the strength of community organization behind specific collective actions. This allows the identification of the potential of this participatory and collaborative strength focused on the formation and self-management of its settlements. The understanding and systematization of these processes brings to light the potential for territorial construction "from below", with a view to exercising a specific effect on public policy decisions made "from above" [1]. It also opens a test field to develop possible instruments of participatory intervention in line with the local reality, with a view to building the territory based on the scenarios after the possible peace agreement according to the aspirations of a community historically entrenched in the presence of the armed conflict in both urban and rural areas.

Keywords: Conflicts and cities, Local law, Displacement and territory, Post-conflict in Colombia.

1. Introduction

Territory, understood as the complex interaction of nature with the action of man on it, and the spatial expansion of the constructed, incite a knowledge of factors such as: the organic relations of the inhabitants with the territory, their forms of appropriation and Organization, planning and management systems. All this, crossed by particular dynamics of the region: contradictions between wealth and conflicts such as the dispossession and neglect of national and local authorities. The efforts of the communities to provide a habitat, based on individual and collective struggles, with a vision of the future and improvement of their living conditions and their social, political and economic opportunities.

Land management is the organization, harmonization and administration of the occupation and use of space, to contribute to human development ecologically sustainable, spatially harmonious and socially just (Massiris, 2005). It relates to: (1) the property regime (particular property); (2) Forms of appropriation from the use and use of space at the individual level (of the property); And (3) general goods that must be established for the proper functioning and use of the resources (natural and artificial) necessary for the sustenance of life in a place.

In this sense, the Local Territorial Planning -OLT- developed in this research is understood as the sequence of actions coordinated by the community for the collective construction of the city. This implies the cumulative mobilization of productive factors, processes of collective learning (local knowledge), cultural change and political construction (community organization) generated by local actors. That is, an instrument for the organization, harmonization and administration of the occupation and use of space is based on local knowledge, produced by the expertise and the 'know-how' stimulated by organized communities to act.

2. Context

The urban periphery and rural border sectors have become places that concentrate emerging collective actions that alter and intervene in the interstitial sector of a broader regional urban system framed by their own dynamics associated with the historical and current social reality of the Middle Magdalena region of Colombia. It is a territory developed by various factors that have had a direct influence on the processes of internal displacement and mobility.

2.1. *Physical and geographical singularities of the territory*

The first factor of influence on territorial development resulting from collective actions in the Middle Magdalena region is its central geographical, environmental and peripheral characteristic. Many of the causes of displacement are the result of the inherent difficulties of the location, but also of the prospects through which rural communities intend to improve their living conditions by migrating to places with more opportunities.

The area has an extension of more than three million hectares, with nearly 47 municipalities in the jurisdiction of seven departments and eight regional environmental authorities. Enclosed in the Magdalena River Valley, the topographical conditions in the region are represented by the foothills of the Central and Eastern mountain ranges, with the presence of predominantly low areas and slopes included at less than 7% and altitudes generally lower than 100 meters above sea level to the north. This condition begins to vary as it runs north to south, where it reaches altitudes of up to 1,000 meters above sea level in the southern region of the department of Bolívar in the Serranía de San Lucas complex and on the Eastern mountain range in the departments of Santander, Boyacá and Bolívar with similar altitudes.
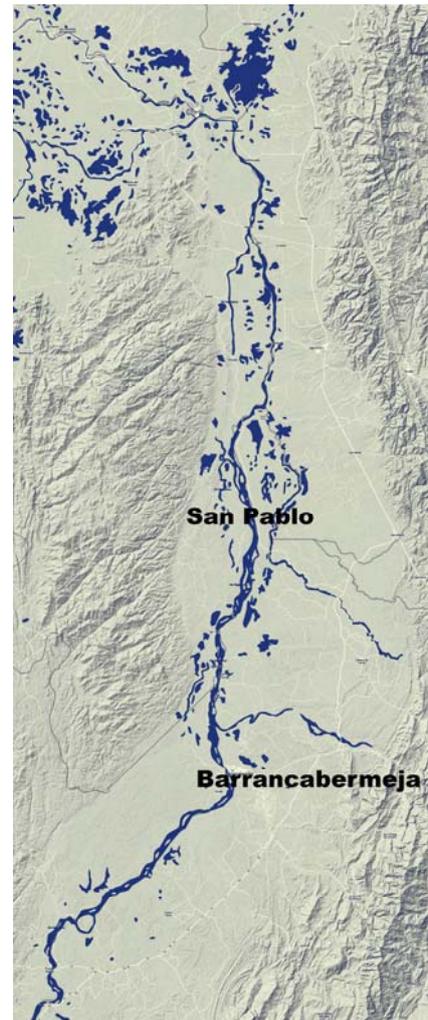
Fig. 1 (Map Magdalena Medio Colombiano, Elaboration by David Burbano G.)

The urban settlements is conditioned by the dispersed occupation on the river banks located as point of arrival of the regional urban centers of the high mountain areas. These settlements form small urban areas with a regular morphological layout arranged from the river banks and expanded to the high zones surrounded in their borders of great extensions forest or farms. On the other hand the conformation of the rural settlements is quite dispersed on the mountain with irregular forms on the borders of the veredales roads.

Fig. 2 (Urban morphology on river)

Fig. 3 (Urban Morphology on rural area)

Consequently, we are faced with a territory shaped by a wild nature and a diverse wealth that provides resources that encourage export economies, where oil predominates. This has allowed the development of a particular condition center-periphery, between ruralities separated and Barrancabermeja, -168.307 inhabitants in 2005- well connected with the rest of the country and the world. A vertiginous intersection of scales that confers a particular situation to the local-global relationship, which is manifested in a highly segregated territorial order.

2.2. The Periphery Region

The second factor that influences the constant population mobility processes is its condition as a regional periphery and vacuum. The peasant population of the Middle Magdalena has inherited the culture of migrants expelled from their lands or displaced persons who have colonized the region or have moved from one subregion to another, some escaping from violence and others from poverty. These settlers, with their multiple identities and capacities, have built a territory of peasant societies differentiated by their culture, their productive capacities, their economies, their social relations and political networks or developed alliances, types of organizations and conflicts in which they have participated.

Originally, the name of the region is not the result of geographical, social or academic considerations, but military ones adopted in the 1950s with the aim of creating areas of defense and for the eradication of violence. The church has always been present in the area, and it acknowledged the Middle Magdalena region through the creation of the Barrancabermeja Diocese, which unified

parishes that were previously assigned to other regions. The Middle Magdalena region is a political-administrative interstice between the Andes Montains, Caribbean, Antioquia and Cundinamarca-Boyacá geographic regions. In abstract terms, the region is in the middle of everything and nothing. In a country historically shaped by the polarity of urban centers, there was no pole regarding the Middle Magdalena region. On the contrary, it has always been a border zone and, as a result, the institutional framework was not sufficient to cover the so-called empty territories without a common political organization. (Gonzalez, F. 2014)

In light of this condition of emptiness, the region has always had issues with its demarcation, since it does not belong to a single political unit (department or municipality) and it is not homogeneous in geographical, economic or cultural terms. This has led to particular identities and dynamics in the different areas that comprise the region.

This territorial transition characteristic has also generated a transitional migratory character of expulsion and reception. The region has been populated by colonizing waves of different origins that began with the Conquest, which occupied the river banks to establish villages that served as support for the colonization of the central region of the country and faced the native Yariguies, who were the previous occupants of the area. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the settlement of the inland territories began and the dynamics of occupation were established by the start of the exploitation of oil, which led to the establishment of Barrancabermeja as a municipality.

In the second half of the 20th century, there was a new wave of colonization in the area that began with the forced displacement caused by the partisan violence of the 1950s; this established new demographic trends based on elements such as the armed conflict and the struggles for land that would be decisive in the last few decades of the century. At present, the Middle Magdalena has inhabitants whose places of origin are Santander, Antioquia, Boyacá, the Coast, Caldas and Boyacá, among others, with a sense of belonging that many times does not match their affiliation to the political-territorial unit.

2.3. Region of Conflicts

The historical legacy of conflict is the third factor that has directly motivated forced migratory processes. Territorial conflicts in the Middle Magdalena region have been historically characterized by the causal relationship between the concentration of natural resources - emeralds, oil, coca-, and conditions of poverty and violence (Rudqvist & Van Sluys, 2005).

"It is a region with a heterogeneous social structure characterized by: a society of survival, resistance and confrontation; a location with an internal border and peripheral colonization (with respect to the urban centers of Bogotá, Medellin and Bucaramanga); and a disputed territory in which different economic, social and political interests converge." (Alonso M.A., 2008, p. 88).

The first conflicts of the Middle Magdalena region date back to the indigenous resistance to the Spanish conquest. During the period of independence, popular guerrillas operated in the mountainous area of Santander's Middle Magdalena, who were the predecessors to the liberals of the Thousand Days' War. In the first 40 years of the 20th century, with the explotation of oil, the opening of Colombia to the world market, foreign investment, the layout of roads and the foundation of Barrancabermeja, migration increased and new social conflicts arose among settlers, foreign companies and landowners regarding labor issues and the ownership or exploitation of vast areas of land in Santander, Bolívar and Cesar. (Archila, Mauricio. 2006)

At the end of the 1940s, there were still major extensions of barren land along the border of the Middle Magdalena. During this decade, the first settlers' trade organizations were created in the region and partisan violence spread throughout the region, along with new intraregional displacement and colonization. Around the 1950s, in light of the massive displacement of peasants from the central region of the country affected by violence, the settlement process went beyond the oil zone and was carried out on a larger number of territories in the region, while the peasant colonization extended to the valleys and foothills.

The pressure for land was accentuated while the regional agricultural vocation became stronger based on livestock and commercial crops of cotton, rice and grains. Ecopetrol also established leases with settlers as a way to retain territorial dominance. A strike affected the entire population, along with an increase in salary. This relationship is essential for understanding the history of the Middle Magdalena region throughout the rest of the century.

In the 1970s, the palm agro-industry in Puerto Wilches and San Alberto attracted a new wave of migrants and investors who competed with settlers and peasants settled on the territory and social conflict was brought up to date. In the 1980s, the production of coca leaf in southern Bolívar, Cesar and Santander attracted yet another wave of growers who began to compete with old landowners and peasants over land use.

However, the exploitation of oil was the pillar that determined a large part of the development and the social conflicts of the region as a whole because a large part of the nation's barren land was granted

to public works contractors. Since the boundaries of these concessions were so blurred, it was not long before they barged into the lands owned by the settlers.Once oil was discovered, the clashes between peasants and dealers became more intense and regular. The Texas Petroleum Company, the leading company in the area, also owned large areas that had been awarded by the government since the 1920s as part of the oil concessions. At that time, cattle raising became the main economic activity following oil.

The exploitation of oil also required large numbers of workers. The demand for labor increased migration, particularly from the populated areas of Santander, Antioquia and the Atlantic coast.

A second core of conflicts in the region has been the peasant issue, and particularly, the struggles for land expressed in the problems arising from the settlement of the settlers and land ownership. While in the 1980s, peasants achieved strategic alliances with other sectors. In general, peasant struggles decreased in part due to the dirty war that affected organizations and peasant leaders.

In turn, the subregions of the Middle Magdalena have been defined by the presence and domination of different armed actors. The northern subregion has been predominated by the guerrilla and the southern subregion has been predominated by the paramilitaries, with the corresponding fluctuation of local orders. In the second half of the 1990s, this configuration would be called into question due to the apparent paramilitary expansion on the areas that for decades had been regarded as undisputedly controlled by the guerrilla movement. (Molano, Alfredo.2009)

For its part, paramilitarism was born from the overflow of the insurgency and the strategic defeat of the public forces. Since the 1980s, due to the agricultural crisis and the situation of public order, the concentration of land in the hands of drug traffickers sped up and came to occupy extensive cattle-raising areas and border territories to carry out their illicit activities. One of the most relevant processes in which drug trafficking participated in the Middle Magdalena involves the changes in land use and the concentration of ownership. Extensive cattle-raising shows how the process has been linked to the purchase of land by drug traffickers for money laundering and to gain control of territories, which were in the hands of the paramilitaries, resulting in major unproductive areas that do not generate employment.

In recent decades, the spread of illicit crops in several subregions of the Middle Magdalena, as well as the dynamics of trafficking and the insertion of drug traffickers in social processes - through the purchase of land, the financing of illegal armies and participation in politics - have played an important role in the unfolding of the conflict.

3. Method

Undertaking this research from a local standpoint, leads to the process of capturing the many voices of the community and the perspectives of its experience. Each community experience is compiled through stories by community leaders who determine local development projects. .As a result, the qualitative and inductive method was adopted, which relies on hermeneutics to interpret the historical and everyday social practices that have built settlements in a context marked by the pressure of violence resulting from the armed conflict in Colombia.

From the perspective of the people involved in the process of forming informal settlements, the research is based on identifying the background of community work, direct observation of the situation and testimonies that lead to the creation of a story that each researcher develops using the combination of different methods of obtaining information, challenging conventional research paradigms and attempting to respond to a type of research less linked to the instrumental mentality in line with a "neohumanist" position proposed by Fals Borda.

To this effect, field work as a vital stage in research is carried out in the form of memory workshops and direct interviews with leaders and founders to identify the endogenous references of local structuring that can be valued as mechanisms of transformation linked to the needs and aspirations of the population, in this case displaced by violence, adapted to the circumstances of their natural environment - the Colombian Middle Magdalena region - regaining structures of social values from their origin and discovering new regional identities linked to land-use planning, thus underscoring the primary social relations, implicit in the roots of the settlers, which have been conditioned by contexts of violence, migration and subsistence.

As a result, the methodological process has been formed by an initial sampling of events that allows the deduction of a theoretical framework based on the selective coding and categorized sampling, which explains and predicts the behaviors of the object of study by generating an analysis matrix. Subsequently, a second sampling of specific actions allows the verification and identification of tools for local development.

4. Emerging Scenarios and Conflict

Current trends in global development show strong dependency on cities. The world and the demographic trends of Colombia are moving toward a process of urbanization. In this context, if the future is in cities, it is important to think about re-founding cities in places where migrants or displaced populations are concentrated and therefore, the consolidation of peace and social cohesion involves reviewing the meaning of urban governance. That being the case, the establishment of municipal government policies associated with new social emergences will determine the cities' ability to respond to the post-conflict period.

To this effect, the actions regarding anticipated situations of violence and crime should be part of the first strategies of implementation. They should be accompanied by social programs of integration and security. The future of the guerrillas will be urban; that of the paramilitaries has always been urban. So let us focus on new mestizo urban generations of origin, rather than generations of arrival. New social fabrics, emerging societies with new demands are beginning to populate the city. As an example, peasant groups have been formed and have gradually taken root on the outskirts, who have attempted to transfer their customs and, in urban terms, imply the possibility of consolidating heterogeneous and diverse social structures in their urban needs and demands that must be offered by the city.

With a new frame of reference of a social and diverse city, the possible peace process should be an opportunity for restructuring the urban areas of arrival and residence, that is to say, the fringes. They must therefore be focused on their vocation and distinct identity. The problem of forced displacement or migration as a result of the conflict must be aligned with a new multiscale urban reconfiguration, starting with the fringes and their neighborhoods (local) going on to the city and finally ending at the regional vision. This means that the territory of the post-conflict period is not only a territory of the city but of its relationship with the region.

Based on this approach, a new urban colonization must be concentrated mainly on the peripheries as an interstitial space between the city and the region. To do so, new socio-cultural, political and organizational processes of a new urban colonization must be established. The displaced population or demobilized combatants can embark on the search that will allow them to flee from those who have convicted them. Unlike the peasants who arrived in Colombian cities in the 1960s, today's displaced population has gone through experiences that have forced them to build a life with a skill set regarding how to control their territory, manage resources and move around in the midst of armed actors. Therefore, it is necessary to have a different urban approach that brings together different proposals for care and integration. The outskirts are the place in cities where these experiences are evident, and they are also the place where programs for social, economic and cultural restoration must be implemented.

The periphery has not been established as a territory. It is a place with heterogeneous and uncoordinated spaces and constructions. Actions must be implemented to build an urban environment referenced by milestones, systems with a structuring effect and the recognition and appropriation of the place by residents. Therefore, the planning of solutions and actions regarding the problems should not only be carried out by the State and technicians, but also by the inhabitants themselves, who are responsible for making their own decisions on their inhabitable territory.

With regard to the rural borders, the approach and the justification for state intervention must be reconsidered. Scenarios of urban and regional reconfiguration must be addressed and supplemented by strategic projects of social integration. To this effect, the growth of a city like Barrancabermeja over the next twenty years could be unsustainable if it continues on the same trend that maintains the functional differences between the city and the Middle Magdalena.

Finally, the regional and territorial approach must include restructuring determined by an agrarian reform that disengages the city from all the responsibilities. The possibility of returning is a fundamental strategy that obviously has an impact on cities. The urban experience must bring consequences for societies that go back. The displaced persons who have been in the city know the risks; they know first-hand the pros and cons of the urban experience, but they are also aware of the difficulties of their places of origin. The consequent deconcentration of population will create more sustainable urban economies linked to balanced rural development. The rural and the urban must be connected and interdependent.

The conflict will not end with the post-conflict period. It is time to discuss new scenarios of conflict on which new territorial strategies must be proposed that will respond to problems through comprehensive, multiscale approaches. Cities will continue to be the centers of power and decision-making. Most of the population will continue to live in cities and therefore, the greater demands for service will be concentrated there. Conflicts, in turn, will condition the determining factors of development of the cities to a certain extent. The implementation of government policies focused on understanding the multiscale logics of the territories will be the real challenges that must be worked on.

Fig.5 (Region of the Magdalena Medio. Author: David Burbano G.)

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