



*Doctoral Studies Support Programme (DSSP)  
Environmental peace and development in Colombia*

**EVALUATION OF THE RESEARCH AGENDA  
May 2024**

Document prepared by Dennis Avilés-Irahola & Laura Victoria Calderón\*\*.

*The implementation of the DSSP is possible thanks to the support of the DAAD in the framework of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Graduate Schools Programme*

*(<https://www.daad.de/en/information-services-for-higher-education-institutions/further-information-on-daad-programmes/sdg/>)*

*We thank the researchers who participated in the evaluation with their rigorous questionnaire responses and committed participation in the focus groups.*

\*\*Members of the DSSP Coordination Team

## Content

<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b>	3
<b>II. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY</b>	8
II.2 Questionnaires	11
II.3 Evaluation Workshop	11
<b>III. RESULTS BY RESEARCH TOPIC</b>	12
III.1 THEME 1: Relationship between conflict and environment and its manifestations	12
III.2 THEME 2: Rural development models and their stakeholders	16
III.3 THEME 3: Access to land and land rights	23
III.4 THEME 4: Local People, Knowledge and Education	28
<b>IV. COMMON ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN DSSP RESEARCH</b>	34
<b>V. NEW REALITIES AND NEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS</b>	37
V.1 THEME 1: Complex relationships between environment and conflict.	38
V.2 THEME 2: Rural development models and their actors.	38
V.3 THEME 3: Access to land and land rights.	40
V.4 THEME 4: Local population, knowledge and education.	41
<b>VI. CONCLUSIONS</b>	42
<b>VII. REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED</b>	44
<b>VIII. ANNEXES</b>	46
Annex 1: List of evaluation workshop participants	46
Annex 2: Themes, titles of research projects and researchers	48
Annex 3: Presentation on changes in the Colombian scenario	49
Annex 4: Questionnaires	51
Annex 5: Photos of the event	54

## I. INTRODUCTION

The research agenda of the Doctoral Studies Support Programme (DSSP) constitutes a framework for studying the environment, development and its actors to contribute to peace-building efforts in Colombia. The agenda was constructed and evaluated in collaboration between the Institute for Environmental Studies (IDEA) of the National University of Colombia and the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) of the University of Bonn, together with other invited actors, in events that took place in 2018 and in November 2023, respectively. The scenario for the construction of the DSSP and the agenda was the post-agreement period following the signing of the Final Peace Agreement with the guerrilla group *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia- Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP)* in Havana (November 2016) and the negotiations with the *Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)*, which established the challenge of implementing strategies for sustainable peace, only possible by taking up the problem of unequal land distribution, pluralist legal visions of land and social demands for the materialisation of territorial rights and sustainable use.

In the initial meetings towards the agenda-setting, questions were formulated as a basis for further discussions and identification of research lines. Subsequently, in October 2018, a discussion workshop was held around the proposed questions among professors, students from different academic sectors (anthropologists, agronomists, sociologists, biologists, economists, engineers), institutions and social organisations. The analysis that emerged from this activity was finally discussed between ZEF and IDEA partners around themes related to environment, development, territory and peace in the framework of the SDGs. This process and the discussion behind it are consolidated in the DSSP research agenda, available online at: <https://dssp-colombia.org/es/investigacion-y-docencia/programa-cientifico/>

The agenda is organized into four thematic areas that highlight the complementarity and overlap between ZEF and IDEA's research themes on the environment, emphasizing their inter- and transdisciplinary approach. Within ZEF, the Political and Cultural Change Research Group (CPC, formerly ZEFa) draws on expertise from various disciplines, such as human geography, social anthropology, sociology, political science, history, development studies, as well as law and planning. Its empirical work is characterised by interdisciplinary social science research carried out at various scales, particularly at the local level. On its side, IDEA's mission is to contribute, within the framework of interdisciplinary and inter-institutional work, to the knowledge of the environment, understood as a vision of reality in which ecosystemic and cultural processes interact, to the sustainable use of its potential and to the solution of the problems of the tropics, in order to improve the quality of life through the creation of thought, the generation of educational processes, scientific

research and technological development. The framework of the DSSP is the critical approach to the environment, peacebuilding and development in Colombia.

The issues, approaches and questions that drive the agenda and on which the assessment presented in this paper is based are as follows:

**Theme 1: Relations between conflict and the environment and their manifestations.** It focuses on the complex relationship between conflict (including the peace agreement) and the environment in its different manifestations, considering natural resources as the reason, the victim and, ultimately, the solution for conflicts. The questions posed under this theme are:

- What are the socio-environmental costs and benefits of the peacebuilding process in Colombia?
- What additional environmental conflicts emerge and are reinforced by the new social and economic configurations of the territory after the peace accords?
- What conceptual and technical strategies are required to strengthen the diagnosis of the environmental impacts of different economic activities in the country?

**Theme 2: Rural development models.** Aims to analyse the relevant actors and institutions at different scales in land management, deepening the understanding of the institutional and socio-economic framework required for sustainable land cultivation, land use and the sustainability of ecosystems for these productive activities:

- What are the processes, advantages and disadvantages of alternative (agroecological) and conventional agricultural production systems and what is their viability within the territorial peacebuilding process?
- What social, economic, technical, symbolic, cultural and political challenges (ethnic diversity, competition between actors, interests and institutions) need to be addressed when including alternative models of rural development?
- What are the main social, economic and technological requirements for strengthening tourism processes in a participatory manner in a context of peace and national development strategies?

**Theme 3: Land and territorial rights and their actors.** It focuses on the analysis of the dependencies and interdependencies of legal, social, cultural and economic factors that foster inequality in access to land and territorial rights in Colombia:

- What historical dependencies (colonisation and colonialism) still explain the deep-seated social inequalities between different sectors of the population in Colombia that are at the forefront of the conflicts?
- What are the strategic actors at different scales and how do they influence the development model(s) in Colombia?

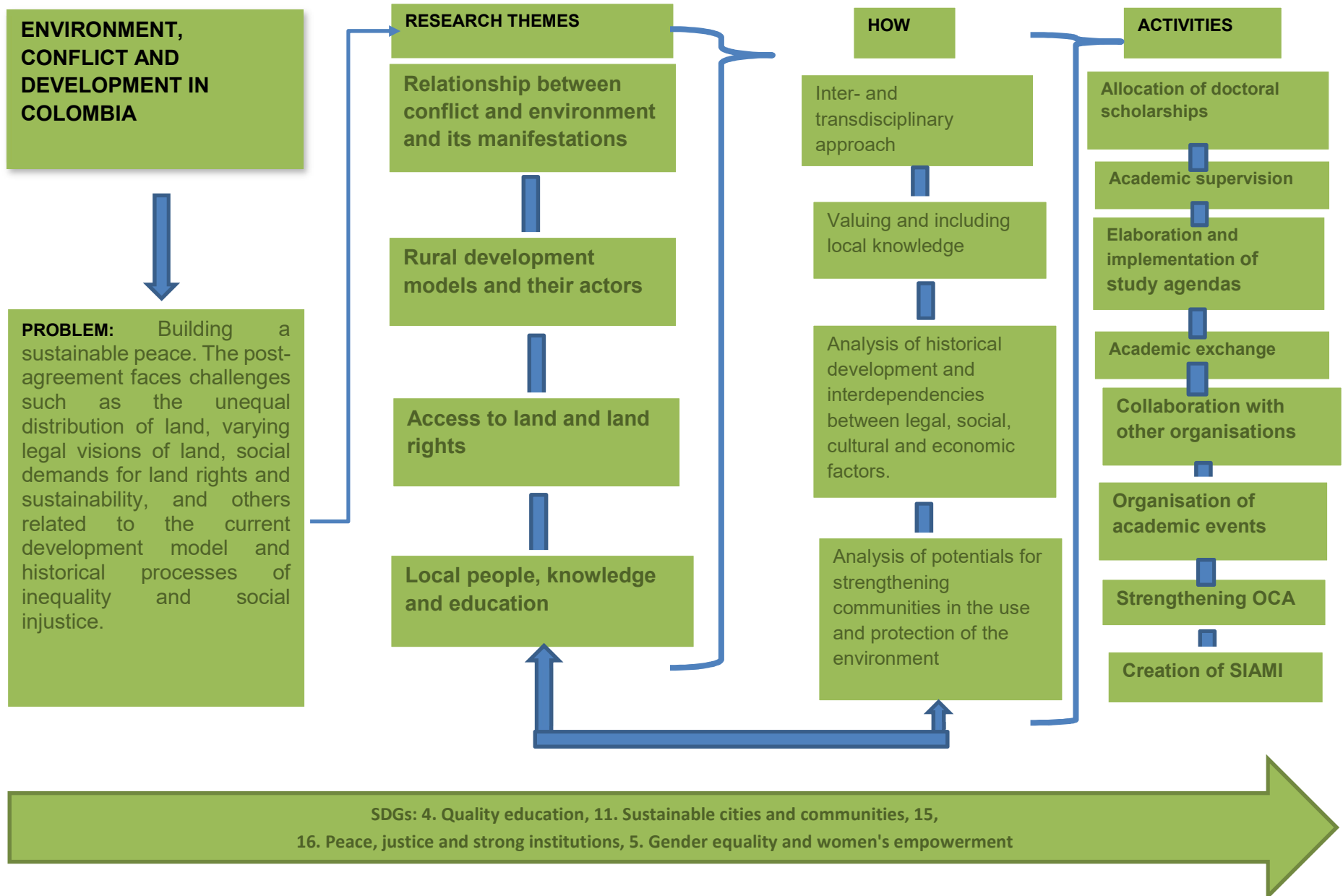
- What impact do these strategic actors and their respective public discourses have on the peacebuilding process in Colombia?

**Theme 4: Local people, knowledge and education.** Analysis of opportunities to strengthen communities in their efforts to promote the sustainable use and protection of the environment.

- What are the ideas, strategies and practices used by local people to protect the environment and build a stable peace in Colombia?
- What are the principles, policies and practices of environmental education in different communities? What can science learn from the environmental knowledge of communities?
- What role can higher education play in incorporating the affected population into the peacebuilding process, for example by promoting and strengthening alternative income-generating activities in agroecology and/or alternative forms of tourism?
- What role can higher education play in building a school of environmental thinking that corresponds to the needs of life?

The research strategy is based on the recognition of the challenges of sustainable peacebuilding in Colombia since the signing of the peace agreement. IDEA and ZEF recognise that the fundamental challenges are related to the unequal distribution of land, the varied legal visions of land, the social demands for territorial rights and sustainability, and others related to the current development model and the historical processes of inequality and social injustice. The research strategy approaches these challenges through the themes and sub-themes described in the previous section and is operationalised through several lines of action (Figure I.1).

**Figure I.1: Research Strategy**





## Changes in the Colombian scenario.

Since the DSSP's inception in 2018, the socio-political and economic landscape in Colombia has undergone significant changes: new actors have emerged, and the dynamics of nature management and power relations surrounding it have been reshaped. As part of the agenda's evaluation in November 2023, Rosario Rojas, IDEA professor and former DSSP Coordinator, analysed key changes relevant to the program and its research agenda, with a focus on the evolving governmental approach from 2018 to the present. A summary of her analysis is presented below.

The change from the government of Iván Duque (2018 - 2022) to the government of Gustavo Petro (7 August 2022 to present), found a state of great inequality, external indebtedness, deepening humanitarian crisis, expansion of drug trafficking and illegal economies, and major setbacks in the implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord. "The election of President Gustavo Petro and Vice-President Francia Márquez has been described as a historic event for national political life. It is the first time in 200 years that Colombia has had a progressive government in the presidency that includes the demands of social movements" (Rojas, presentation event 16 November 2023, Annex 3). The new government proposed a post-neoliberal, progressive society and economy, based on a welfare state and environmentalism, as well as a change in the development model. This implies: a) Growth that is not only economic but based on possibilities, redistributive potential and environmental conditions; b) Distributive equity; and c) Long-term environmental sustainability.

The new government proposes changes in political and public agendas, as well as new policies and approaches (PND), under four cross-cutting pillars of the National Development Agenda: i. Total peace, ensuring that the centre of all public policy decisions is dignified life, with respect for and protection of both humans and ecosystems; ii. Differential actors for change towards an inclusive diversity; iii. Macroeconomic stability with availability of public resources to finance transformations in the economic, global, regional, and national context; and iv. Foreign policy with a gender perspective. These changes require a series of reforms, some of which have already been implemented, leading to progress in social reforms but also facing strong resistance, including in the environmental sector, within a socio-economic system historically marked by inequality and privilege.

The general landscape described here presents the following challenges for the research agenda, according to Professor Rojas:

- The articulation or relationship of the research themes with the National Development Plan (2022-2026),
- Need for specific topics and research questions that respond to specific needs,
- Projects of importance, relevance, pertinence, social contribution and projection,
- Perspectives from the territorial perspective,
- In-depth study on food sovereignty and food security,
- Water-soil-biodiversity interactions, conservation and human uses,

- Participatory ecological restoration,
- Tourism as an economic alternative.

Some of these research needs and their further development became apparent at the start of the program. Now, the need to address these concrete societal challenges has been reaffirmed, within the context of a government that has shown openness to transformative and sustainable dynamics in its environmental reform agendas, and which will complete its term in August 2026.

The following section II presents the evaluation methodology of the agenda; Section III summarises the results of the evaluation made by the grantees along the four research themes; Section IV presents the common achievements and challenges identified in the implementation of the projects and section V summarises the analysis on the new questions left by the research processes in the framework of the renewed socio-political scenarios. Section VI concludes the document with the conclusions.

## **II. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

### **II.1 Evaluation**

The DSSP implemented its first phase between 2017 and 2020 with support and funding from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), in the framework of its SDG Graduate Schools Programme. At the end of this period, the DAAD approved a second phase until 2025; where the DSSP incorporated scholarships for Master's students, in addition to those already awarded during the first phase to doctoral students. During its first phase, the DSSP granted scholarships to three groups of UNAL doctoral scholars (2018, 2019 and 2020). In the second phase, Master's students were linked in 2022 and 2024 and PhD students in 2021 and 2023. Map 1 shows the geographical distribution of research according to the research theme.

In 2023, the DSSP coordination team considered it important to conduct an evaluation of the agenda and its implementation in recognition of the need to consolidate the collection of results, an exchange of experiences on research progress, and the identification of challenges and new questions posed by a changing reality. The evaluation began with a process of pre-consultation through questionnaires and culminated in an agenda assessment workshop in Bogotá on November 16<sup>th</sup> 2023. The workshop consisted of a keynote presentation on the current situation in Colombia by Professor Rosario Rojas, the presentation of the results of the preparatory consultations by the authors of this report and, finally, discussion groups organised along the four research themes (see list of participants in Annex 1).



Table II.1: Distribution of completed and ongoing research topics and subtopics

Theme	Sub-theme	Total
Theme 1: Relations between conflict and environment and their manifestations.	- Armed conflict (8) - Environmental conflict (4)	13
Theme 2: Rural development models	- Agroecology (12), - Other productive alternatives (8), Sustainability and urban planning (4)	24
Theme 3: Land and territorial rights and their actors		6
Theme 4: Local people, knowledge and education.		7
TOTAL		50

The evaluation was carried out based on the 50 research projects supported by the DSSP between 2018 and 2023. These projects are distributed thematically as showed in Table II.1.

Map II.1 shows the geographical distribution of the research, much of which takes place in central and south-western Colombia, in the departments of Valle del Cauca (7) and Meta (7).

**Map II.1: Geographical location of projects by research sub-theme**



## II.2 Questionnaires

In preparation for the evaluation workshop, semi-structured questionnaires were developed (Annex 4) and sent to all programme scholars in August 2023 and returned duly completed by the end of October. The objective of the questionnaires was to obtain unified information on the conceptual and methodological frameworks of the research projects, and to identify the main contributions of each individual work to the corresponding research theme of the agenda, together with the new questions and/or suggested changes to that theme. Seventy-seven percent of the researchers submitted responses: eight for Theme 1, 17 for Theme 2, six for Theme 3 and six for Theme 4.

The responses from the questionnaires were analysed across the research themes, and tables, histograms, and word clouds were generated and presented during the workshop.

## II.3 Evaluation Workshop

The workshop "DSSP research results" was held on 16 November 2023 as a space for participatory dialogue on the progress of the DSSP agenda and the challenges encountered in the research projects, as well as on the new questions that open up in these processes. Participants included 30 grant holders with ongoing and completed projects and 12 researchers from IDEA and ZEF (Annex 1).

The workshop began with Professor Rosario Rojas' presentation on the changes that have occurred in the Colombian reality since the beginning of the DSSP to date, and continued with the presentation of the results of the questionnaires. Subsequently, the participants organised themselves into working groups for each of the research topics along the following guiding questions:

- What are the main public debates, perspectives and challenges that have emerged recently under the research theme (nationally and internationally)?
- What are the main contributions of the theme's research projects to Colombian and/or international society?
- What relevant new questions have emerged in the course of the research projects?

The event culminated in plenary presentations and discussions (photos in Annex 5).

This section has detailed the methodology used to evaluate the agenda. Section III presents the results of the evaluation, organised by research theme, based on the individual questionnaires and the roundtable discussions during the workshop.

### **III. RESULTS BY RESEARCH THEME**

#### **III.1 THEME 1: Relationship between conflict and environment and its manifestations**

Under this theme, nine researchers work on the sub-theme of 'armed conflict' and four on 'environmental conflict'. Of the 13 research projects, six have been or are being carried out by postdoctoral researchers, five by doctoral students and two by master's students. Most of the projects are taking place in the department of Meta, the third most affected by the conflict in Colombia (Comisión de la Verdad, 2022).

Nine studies focus specifically on the armed conflict and four on environmental conflicts. The former analyse processes of reparation, development and memory since the signing of the peace agreement (2016), for example, the FARC propaganda during and after the conflict; the role of the press in making the conflict visible; and the socio-environmental dimensions of the conflict and post-conflict in specific local contexts. Research focused on environmental conflicts deals with the exploitation of forests, water and hydrocarbons and environmental governance with an emphasis on the impact on communities and the actions of these communities in defence of their natural resources.

##### ***III.1.1 Concepts and keywords***

Diagram III.1.1 shows the pre-eminence of the concept 'environmental conflict' in the research carried out under this theme. It highlights that the more than 25 concepts mentioned relate to the environment, territory, culture, feminism and journalism from a critical research perspective.

Among the keywords, 'environmental conflict' is also the most named among the more than 30 mentioned. Most of the keywords are not repeated, thus pointing to a diversity of approaches to the relationship between conflict and environment.

**Diagram III.1.1 Theme 1: Key Words and Concepts**



**III.1.2 Methodological Theoretical Approaches and Actors**

**Table III.1.1 Theme 1: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches and Actors**

Theoretical methodological approaches	CSO	Academy	State	NGO/Cooperation	Private
Participatory research (2)	X	X	X	X	X
Body-emotion Dialogue	X	X	X	X	
Hermeneutics of relational ontologies	X	X	X	X	
Transdisciplinarity	X	X	X	X	
Ethnography	X	X	X	X	X
Anthropology of the State	X		X	X	
Environmental history	X	X	X	X	
Institutional and Development Analysis	X	X	X	X	
Model of Socio-Ecologic Systems	X	X	X	X	
Political Ecology		X	X	X	
	90%	90%	100%	100%	20%

All of the approaches applied are qualitative and respond to ethnographic studies for an in-depth understanding of specific groups and cultures through observation, description and interpretation of what is observed. Less common approaches are also applied, such as the Anthropology of the State, which seeks to understand the complex relationships between local communities and political structures, and how these interactions impact on people's lives. Along these lines, we also mention body-emotion conversations where the focus is on how the body and emotions contribute to the meaning and quality of communication.

Under this theme, the eight responses obtained point to work in relation to state organisations and NGOs with a local presence. Almost all of the research projects mentioned (90%) also work or have worked with public and private universities and civil society organisations. The latter include local

associations and cooperatives, as well as urban and rural communities. Only two researchers report working with private actors, such as journalists and small non-farm businesses.

### **III.1.3 Techniques applied**

The most frequently applied techniques are participatory action and interviews, reflecting the ethnographic approach and the direct relationship with the actors in the field favoured by the researchers. The researchers favoured 15 qualitative techniques, three mixed techniques and two spatial analysis and mapping techniques (three non-response).

#### **Diagram III.1.2 Theme 1: Applied techniques**



The selection of tools such as participatory observation, interviews and focus groups requires a medium and long-term commitment to ethnographic studies, in order to build trust with communities in the deep understanding of conflicts and their impacts over time. In different forms, the studies rely on extensive content analysis through, for example, literature review, desk review and state of the art analysis.

### **III.1.4 Contributions of research work**

The students' responses on the contributions of their projects to the research agenda point to a better understanding of environmental conflicts and their actors in the transition to peace. Here are some examples. One of the students highlights the identification of new armed actors taking over local economies in the absence of the old actors (organised guerrillas). The new questions posed by this

study are the focus on the territory as a victim of the armed conflict, beyond the actors that circumstantially dominate the territory.

Another contribution concerns the understanding of the extension of the agricultural frontier and the methodology to assess it in the context of deforestation in the Andes-Amazon corridor. The new questions surrounding the extension of the agricultural frontier refer to the maintenance of old territorial structures where only the actors have been renewed, i.e. the perpetuation of unequal structures in the extension of the agricultural frontier.

A third contribution is identified in relation to new configurations of environmental conflicts after the Peace Agreement; that is, the transformation of environmental conflicts due to the influence of policies implemented after 2016, with a focus on the Sierra de La Macarena. The question that emerges from the field study refers to the obstacles to the fulfilment of the Peace Agreement, what they are and why they persist.

The fourth contribution that we point to as an example is framed within journalism and communication and refers to the visibility of the contribution of independent journalism to peacebuilding. The question that has emerged from the work carried out so far is the role of the press in the relationship between environmental-biocultural memory and the peacebuilding process. The work is located in the departments of Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Arauca and Bogotá.

A final example in theme 1 is the identification of the FARC as part of unique environmental knowledge groups, in a study on the performance of this group before and after the signing of the Peace Agreement. The question identified by the researcher takes this identification one step further: Why is it difficult to recognise the role of FARC forest defenders (1964-2016)? The study focuses on the community of ex-combatants in Bogotá.

The group work on Theme 1 confirmed that the main research contributions on this theme were the distancing to the vertical vision of research, for example by making local initiatives visible, the new governance from La Macarena or the effects on the territories as subject-victims, where Afro-reparations are proposed in order to also repair the territory. It also contributed with the proposal and application of concrete research instruments in case studies and the analysis of new stories (story telling) based on the relationship between journalism and the narration of memories. It highlights the identification of new actors, such as the state, in the deepening of the extractivist model, or the FARC, as defenders of the forest during the conflict.

### ***III.1.5 Influence generated by the investigations***

The research processes in the study areas included the socialisation of objectives and the application of participatory tools. In most cases, also the iterative feedback of results and, in some cases, the accompaniment of social processes. Therefore, the greatest influence generated, summarised in

Table III.1.2, is in the socio-community sphere. In addition, the projects have also contributed to the legal area through the filing of a tutela action and, in the political and academic areas, one researcher has contributed to the definition of indigenous tourism policy.

**Table III.1.2 Theme 1: Influence generated by research**

<b>Academic</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Social - Community</b>
Contributions have been made to the definition of politics of indigenous tourism.	<p><b>Definition</b> of politics of indigenous tourism.</p> <p><b>Foundation</b> for implementing the environmental education strategy.</p> <p><b>Legal.</b> Filing of a tutela action to seek a solution to the environmental conflict in the study area. The tutela is currently under review by the Constitutional Court.</p>	<p><b>Public debates</b> on the Total Peace concept and the impacted by the armed conflict.</p> <p><b>Visibilization</b> of environmental conflicts on the territories, helping to present them in the public agenda and available for decision-makers and public.</p> <p><b>Support to social processes</b> in the practical implementation of agreements, deliberation, and actions in local communities for decision-making on the recognition of rights and environmental justice. Contribution to the foundations for community-based environmental monitoring.</p>

### III.2 THEME 2: Rural development models and their actors

This theme brings together 24 research projects, the largest number in the programme. Half of them fall under the sub-theme of 'agroecology'; three master's students, eight doctoral students and one postdoctoral researcher. The sub-theme on 'other productive alternatives for rural sustainability' includes two MSc, four PhD and two postdoctoral research students. Finally, the sub-theme on 'urban planning and sustainability' includes four doctoral theses.

Theme two is also made up of a large number of students from outside the capital city of Bogotá. The participation of students from the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at the Palmira branch, who have contributed to this research topic through their Master's degree in Rural Management and Development and their PhD in Agroecology, is noteworthy. The scholarship holder from the Manizales branch and the scholarship holder from the Amazon branch who has received the DSSP to date are also included in this research topic. In relation to the above, the participation of students from the Palmira branch is expressed in a high number of research projects concentrated spatially in the departments of Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Nariño.



### III.2.1 Concepts and keywords

As presented in diagram III.2.1 in accordance with the prevalence of research within the sub-theme of Agroecology, this is the most frequently used concept and keyword.

Among the key words, concepts associated with the relationship between environment and health are also repeated, mainly represented by research in the medical and care areas; and social or territorial metabolism, which is mainly used as a central approach by researchers in engineering. Other words stand out for being common to several works, such as 'agrarian policy', 'peasant and indigenous family farming', 'agroecological transition', among others. However, the majority of words are particular to one or a few research works, showing the diversity of topics with around 50 key words and categories.

With regard to the categories of analysis or key concepts, five most frequently used ones, which are also related to agroecology, stand out: agrobiodiversity, agroecosystem, political ecology, ecological restoration and urban inequalities and inequities. These concepts make it possible to understand the breadth of issues associated with agroecological approaches that not only address biophysical or ecosystemic issues, but also political and social ones.

**Diagram III.2.1** Topic 2: Key Words and Concepts



### III.2.2 Methodological Theoretical Approaches and Actors

**Table III.2.1** Theme 1: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches and Actors

<b>Theoretical and methodological approaches</b>	<b>CSO</b>	<b>Academy</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>NGO/Cooperation</b>	<b>Private</b>
Participatory Action Research	X	X	X	X	X
Quantitative-qualitative	X	X	X		X
Collective construction	X	X		X	
Social-critical	X	X			
Dialogue of knowledge	X	X			
System Dynamics		X			
Theoretical discussion	X	X	X	X	
Instrumental case study	X	X	X		X
Environmental history		X			
History of science, technology and medicine		X			
Participatory research	X	X			X
Scientific method		X	X	X	
Historical perspective	X	X	X	X	X
Emergent synthesis		X			
Stakeholder Theory	X	X	X		X
Network actor theory	X	X	X		X
	<b>68,8%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>50,0%</b>	<b>31,3%</b>	<b>43,8%</b>

In accordance with the breadth of topics studied within the theme, 16 theoretical and methodological approaches were identified. The most frequent approach is participatory action research, followed by mixed methodologies (qualitative and quantitative). Participatory action research as a methodology was discussed by the students in the agenda evaluation workshop. They consider it crucial that research work becomes a bridge to transform the reality of the territories and that researchers make a transition from 'object of study' to a process of transition and life. The other approaches presented in the table have been applied in individual projects, demonstrating the diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches.



In particular, the techniques used here are characterised by a high level of sophistication and use of technologies (photogrammetry with drones, modelling, functional activity experiments) that contribute to quantitative analyses, as well as qualitative techniques that involve a high level of engagement with the territorial processes that have been supported (life histories, *mingas*, participant observation, farmer-to-farmer method). This shows the breadth of issues addressed and the close relationship of the research with particular needs at the local level.

### **III.2.4 Contributions of research work**

In response to the guiding question under theme 2, on the processes, advantages and disadvantages of alternative versus conventional agricultural production systems, one of the contexts in which the importance of agro-ecological food systems has been highlighted is that of urban and rural food insecurity and dependence in some territories. In this context, academics have sought to support fair and symmetrical integration between production and consumption that favours popular autonomy in terms of production and access to food. In the same sense, theoretical and practical contributions have been made to reduce the introduction of external agents into production systems, favouring self-sufficiency, short production cycles, and the generation of local work.

In other scenarios, ways have been proposed to promote the agroecological transition, for example, through the implementation of Participatory Guarantee Systems that are disruptive to what has been historically conceived. In the same way, contributions have been made to the analysis of agrobiodiversity in relation to the ecosystemic functions that it can fulfil and thus guarantee additional benefits to producers.

Within this line, it is worth highlighting that the concept of *ontological design* has been taken up again, from which it is necessary to talk about agroecological ways of life. From this perspective, the interest of the work with the community is not only on the productive design of the alternative system, but also on the way in which these systems also design particular ways of life.

In relation to the peacebuilding process, several works have addressed the role of the agroecological model as a driver of territorial transformation. Recognising, moreover, that peace is not only built among humans but also with the earth and territories, indigenous forms of agriculture have played a central role in the conceptual and practical construction of agroecology and have thus made major contributions to the theme. Biocultural memory, for example, has been one of the ways of contributing to experiences of recovery and defence of sacred territories after *in-situ* dispossession generated by violent forms of marginalisation of traditional knowledge and ways of life in the case of the Nasa indigenous community in the department of Cauca.

In addition to the work with agroecological approaches, other development alternatives that arise from the communities have been actively accompanied, such as *Vivir Bien / Vivir Sabroso*, through community participation and articulation for the use of fish co-products in Afro-Tumacan communities. Other contributions have been made to the recovery of native Andean forests, which can be combined with both rural and urban development models in the Andean areas of the country.

A central advantage and contribution identified by researchers in this area is the generation of information to strengthen decision-making processes. At the quantitative level, for example, models have been generated to identify the effects of changes in land cover on the capacity to provide ecosystem services in both urban and rural areas. Qualitative approaches, based on environmental history, have made it possible to understand the factors (demographic, technological, economic and institutional) that have directed the main transformations from the second half of the 20th century to the present day in a basin as important as the *Bogotá* river basin.

Finally, a question that emerged in this theme is related to the sustainability of urban systems and the ways in which unsustainable production systems affect health in an integral way. The main contribution on this front has been a new understanding and methodological frameworks for analysing health and the environment as spheres interrelated with many other cross-cutting spheres such as economic, political, historical or cultural, which represents an emerging perspective yet to be incorporated into the traditional areas of health.

In response to the question on the challenges faced by the alternative models studied, one of the challenges highlighted is the persistence of a situation of inequality in access to land, a primary and structural limiting factor to these multiple transformations of the model of life and production. This is related to the enormous challenge of consolidating agrifood territories, which include not only sustainable production systems but also short marketing circuits and participatory guarantee systems that enable local and regional networks.

Another major challenge is of a symbolic and cultural nature, as communities face a hegemonic model of development that has permeated and transformed their own ontologies. There is also a need for arduous community work to strengthen the social fabric, networks and forms of organisation that have been weakened by the armed conflict. The most recent generations (young people and children) and their lack of interest in working in the countryside is one of the most evident expressions of this breakdown of the peasantry in the country.

With regard to the role of the state in these transitions, the need to overcome the barriers that exist for true community inclusion and participation in the design and formulation of public policies from a transdisciplinary approach that respects the self-determination of peoples in the territory. It also highlights the negative consequences of neoliberal agrarian policy associated with conventional food

systems that have historically promoted productive specialisation. This represents an essential barrier to many local initiatives for other modes of food production.

Finally, with regard to the last question associated with tourism processes and their requirements to be effectively articulated in contexts of peace and development, the role of environmental education is highlighted, especially with peasant communities, in order to position community and sustainable tourism in practice. A contribution in this sense has been the process of integration of local actors in the South of the Amazon in the generation of information and decision-making around a model of avitourism for the region.

### ***III.2.5 Influence generated by investigations***

The first area of influence identified by the researchers is the academic area, where contributions in methodological terms to different research groups of the University at different sites stand out. This has resulted in several scientific publications, but also in community outreach documents and participation in national and international events.

Additionally, the participation of several DSSP researchers in decision-making bodies has led to particular research having a strong influence on the scaling up of agroecology in public policy. Finally, the impacts at the social and community level are possibly the most numerous in this thematic axis and range from the generation of reflections on sustainability to the transformation of living conditions in particular contexts.

**Table III.2.2. Theme 2: Research-generated influence**

Academic	Policy	Social-community
<p><b>Methodologies</b> have been contributed to be replicated in projects led by environmental organisations. Some of the results have become <b>benchmarks for the research groups</b> of which they form part. There are also <b>scientific publications</b> resulting from the line, which have had a high frequency of downloads and consultations at an international level. <b>Contributions</b> have been made to <b>scientific events and dissemination through</b> audiovisual media.</p>	<p>Contributions to the <b>evaluation of agrarian policy</b> from different academic and popular scenarios. In addition, the results have been incorporated into projects led by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation on agroecology.</p>	<p><b>Awareness-raising</b> on the importance of organisational strengthening around agroecology and <b>reflections to rethink</b> local experiences that can serve as a reference at the Latin American level (e.g. Participatory Guarantee Systems) and improve, for example, medical practices and their relationship with environmental contamination. Accompanying <b>social processes for</b> the protection of the environment in the face of mega-projects and integrated territorial management projects (e.g. ecological restoration and environmental education, community-based and indigenous Amazonian birdwatching). -Improving the <b>living</b> and working conditions of community groups, as well as consolidating references of entrepreneurship and biocultural diversity for other regional organisations.</p>

### III.3 THEME 3: Access to land and land rights

Seven researchers are working on this theme: four doctoral students and three master's students. The projects have had an influence in the departments of Magdalena Medio (Caldas, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Santander, Bolívar, Cesar and Antioquia), Meta, Chocó and Cundinamarca.

Three projects contribute to the study of access to land and territorial rights through an analysis of laws, sentences and peasant justice in force in the territories. The project analysing the ZIDRES (*Zonas de Interés de Desarrollo Rural, Económico y Social*) concentrates on the analysis of property at the local level in the ZIDRES area of the municipality of Puerto López. Ongoing research

has already shown how agro-industrial companies have reinforced the processes of productive concentration of land for the development of large-scale monocultures, generating different types of transformations in the territory and communities. Another study assesses the process of implementation of the ruling declaring the Atrato River as a subject of rights and analyses how black and indigenous peoples in Chocó continue to be subordinated in their historical struggles for recognition of the right to territorial property (territorial rights) under conditions of structural racism and racial capitalism. A third project studies the impact of social movements on the constitutional rule of law in Colombia in the 21st century, and assumes law as a device of power and control that can and should be used as a tool to achieve the demands of social movements to modify public and institutional discourses.

Another group of research projects focuses in greater detail on processes of territorial resistance. One of them analyses the agrarian frontier in areas of Magdalena Medio and seeks to reflect on the historical and spatial roots of the definition of productive areas and conservation areas, in practice by accompanying peasant and indigenous communities with the aim of identifying new tools and strategies to support rural communities in the defence of their territories. Another project of this type analyses peasant justice and territorial management in Bogotá's *Localidad 20*, in order to highlight the struggles associated with the defence of territory and the survival of the peasantry in the area. The project 'Peace, territories and cartographies. Experiences of the Nasa people of *El Descanso* in Puerto Guzmán Putumayo, for its part, emphasises that the construction of peace in the Amazon for indigenous peoples has to do with autonomy and territory as key elements, as these peoples have built non-hegemonic and non-statist spaces of peace where they articulate forms of resistance to daily violence.

A final investigation under this theme aims to determine the spatial distribution of inequality in land ownership in Caquetá, characterised by phenomena of concentration and deforestation, as well as illegal land fragmentation. It seeks to influence the planning processes for the productive and social organisation of rural property in the department and to propose sustainable development alternatives that recognise spatial determinants as drivers of territorial growth and development strategies.

### ***III.3.1 Concepts and keywords***

Environmental rights and peasantry were named twice as key words, while none of the other 21 key concepts and categories were repeated, showing the same pattern of diversity of the research approaches in lines 1 and 2.



**Diagram III.3.1** Theme 3: Key words and concepts



**III.3.2 Methodological Theoretical Approaches and Actors**

**Table III.3.1** Theme 3: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches and Actors

Theoretical methodological approaches	CSO	Academy	State	NGO/Cooperation	Private
Critical comparative analysis	X	X			
Conceptualization and categorization of concentration and foreignization of land	X	X	X	X	
Theory of Network of Actors by Gruno Latour	X				
Non-representational theory by Nigel Thrift	X		X		
Methodology of the National Observatory of Real Justice (ONJURE)	X	X			
Critical legal studies	X				
Ethnography	X		X		
Comparative studies	X				
Action research	X				
	100%	33%	44,4%	11,1%	0%

The theoretical and methodological approaches applied and adapted to the research are entirely qualitative and range from the analysis of texts in a process of reflection on the content of documents and their categorisation, to the identification of actors and their networks and the comparative analysis of socio-political processes in the territories. Noteworthy is the application of critical legal studies where the role of the claimants, their stories and their level of satisfaction with the protection of their rights is central to the application of the law. A need raised by the studies is to conceptualize terms that are underdeveloped in the literature and contextualize them to the specific case; for example, 'agricultural frontier' and 'foreignization of land' are mentioned.

With regard to the actors with whom the researchers interact in the research process, civil society organisations stand out, particularly indigenous and peasant communities organised in trade unions, boards or producers' associations. Under this theme, there is also interaction with legal

actors from courts, tribunals and departmental and national collegiate bodies in a dialogue consistent with action research in defence of territorial rights and natural resources.

### III.3.3 Techniques applied

*Diagram III.3.2 Topic 3: Applied techniques*



In coherence with the theoretical-methodological approaches, the tools applied in the field included interviews, participant observation, focus groups, life histories and field visits, which in all cases were crossed with bibliographical data and content analysis. Researchers mentioned the application of qualitative techniques on 16 occasions and spatial analysis/cartography in only one case.

### III.3.4 Contributions of the research work and new discussions

The topics under this line of research were mentioned in section III.3.1. In this section we specifically present some examples of the most relevant contributions and new discussions identified by the researchers, which can be summarised in two aspects: support for local communities and contributions to the theory of law. In the first case, the study of the ZIDRES

contributed to the strengthening of ties between grassroots organisations and academia and, along the way, the growing importance of the Peasant Reserve Zones (*Zonas de Reserva Campesina*) and their environmental dimension emerged as topics for discussion, as well as the recognition of ecosystems as subjects of rights and the legal treatment of animals as sentient beings. Another contribution refers to the contribution of making peasant communities visible as political subjects and subjects of power and, from there, the new question of how strategic actors in a community can supplant other voices in the community. We also present as an example the contribution to the visibility of the importance of the construction of peace, autonomy and territory in the Amazon and the possibility of approaching justice and environmental violence as social inequalities.

Regarding contributions to the theory and conceptualisations of legal applications, one of them refers to the need to consider the environmental and cultural dynamics of the territory in the use of resources in sentences and legal actions, and raises the need to investigate the historical violence of the colonial economic model in Atrato. A final example in this section proposes law as a tool of social justice for the strengthening of institutional and state channels and, along the way, finds that the study of the influence of armed actors in the appropriation of territory and its use, as well as the application of a gender perspective, is still pending.

The working group under this line of research at the workshop confirmed that access to land is central to complying with both the peace agreement and international legal norms. The characteristic of Colombian law is its pluralism (customary and universal rights) intersected by the colonial heritage (racialised and discriminatory) in land management. Academic studies are therefore of interest to highlight territorial rights and uses in the legal system, as well as gender inequalities.

### ***III.3.5 Influence generated by investigations***

Some research has succeeded, in the short term, in establishing relationships with local actors in direct relation to their interests in access to land. One of them, for example, has contributed to the elaboration of maps for legal advocacy and as tools for planning processes. Four researchers highlight locally generated discussions on specific research topics, including the implementation process of the Peace Accords, PDET policies and strategies for the defence of areas left "unoccupied" by the FARC, or access to justice, among others. At least two research projects have strengthened the links of peasant and indigenous organisations with academic sectors by making issues of common interest evident either through interviews and/or joint workshops.

Two pieces of research still in their early stages hope to impact the study areas by identifying mechanisms to influence the content and application of law in favour of local claims and demands. The following table summarises the identification of research influence.

**Table III.3.2. Theme 3: Research-generated influence**

<b>Academic</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Socio-community</b>
<p><b>Strengthening of</b> academic networks <b>and</b> links between peasant/indigenous organisations and academic sectors.</p>	<p>---</p>	<p><b>Public debates</b> on the implementation process of the Peace Accords, PDET policies and strategies for the defence of FARC "unoccupied" zones after the signing of the Accords.</p> <p><b>Contribution to territorial projects</b> (e.g. Nasa indigenous community - municipality of Puerto Guzmán).</p> <p><u>Potential (expected) contributions:</u> Input to be used for processes carried out by the Cabildo (education, planning, project management, among others).</p> <p>Strengthening the Collegiate Body of Guardians of Atrato.</p>

#### **III.4 THEME 4: Local People, Knowledge and Education**

Three post-doctoral researchers, three doctoral researchers and one master's researcher work in this line of research. The areas of work are concentrated in the departments of Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Meta, and Casanare. Of the seven research projects, three focus on education and knowledge dissemination. One of them studies how the population of Sumapaz implemented an education programme, with the National University, as a collective reparation measure in the context of the armed conflict and as a tool for the conservation of the páramo. The study on pedagogical models and didactic strategies in the teaching and learning processes of Environmental Education, on the other hand, studies the case of the Montferri School in Bogotá. Its objective is to propose alternatives to strengthen the teaching and learning of environmental education in public and private educational institutions. The third study aims to measure research impact models with emphasis on models of dissemination and appropriation of knowledge for the solution of current problems.

Two other studies explore emotions, affect and care in relation to territory. One of them analyses the territorial expressions of mourning in Bajo Atrato and why emotions are important for the territory. The researcher affirms that the dispossession of the territory as a vital space has turned it into a bearer

of emotionally charged events, and this emotional dimension, far from being configured in a static representation of the territory, allows it to be recognised as a complex entity susceptible to being transformed. The research on affects that sustain collective environmental action in Iguaque also revolves around the relationship between emotions and territory, albeit from the perspective of care and collective mobilisation. Ongoing research aims to understand the affects that lead to forms of environmental care as local and community proposals for environmental governance and the transformation of socio-environmental conflicts in the territories.

Another study under this theme proposes a journey through the art of the Orinoco-Amazon region; it explores, together with some indigenous collectives, the production of indigenous materials in relation to the environment. An example of this is the fieldwork sessions to experiment with planting moriche palm as raw material for producing baskets, roofs, and other items.

This topic also includes the study of territorialities, conflicts, and peacebuilding efforts by a cross-border indigenous community. The study documents and analyses the territorial meanings and organizational processes of the Yukpa community from the Cinco Caminos, El Koso, and La Laguna reservations. These communities are located both on collective lands and in the settlement (invasion) of Kujtie, situated in San José de Oriente. The study also highlights their proposals for peacebuilding and the care of life.

### ***III.4.1 Concepts and keywords***

As the following diagram shows, the seven research projects approach their topics from a wide variety of interests and concepts that are not repeated. From approaches to environmental education and didactic and pedagogical models, as well as from the relationship between emotions and care, the research contributes to the analysis of the potential for strengthening communities in their activities for the use and protection of the environment.

**Diagram III.4.1 Topic 4: Key Words and Concepts**



### **III.4.2 Methodological Theoretical Approaches and Actors**

Researchers have favoured qualitative research approaches, except for scientific impact measurement and ranking scales, which often combine qualitative and quantitative scales to measure the influence and relevance of research papers. The data measured include the number of citations, the impact factor or, for example, the number of articles published and the number of citations these articles receive. In terms of qualitative research approaches, geography of perception, tophily and psychogeography stand out as different from those mentioned in previous lines of research. The geography of perception is based on the analysis of subjective perceptions and individual and collective experiences of people in relation to the geographical environment and can include interviews, participatory observation, focus groups and other ethnographic approaches. Tophily approaches emotional attachment to a specific place or landscape and focuses on understanding and analysing this emotional bond between people and their geographical environment. In addition to conventional methods such as interviews and participant observation, it includes historical and cultural contextualisations and the consideration of expressions of art and images to understand how the geographical environment is perceived and represented. Psychogeography, closely related to the above concepts, studies how geographical environments affect people's emotions, perceptions and behaviours.

**Table III.4.1** Theme 4: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches and Actors

Theoretical methodological approaches	CSO	Academy	State	NGO/Cooperation	Private
Action participatory research		X			
Design research methodology (DRM)		X			
Scale of measurement and classification of scientific impact		X			
Qualitative (2)	X				
Geography of the perception	X	X			
Topophily					
Psicogeography	X				
Artistic methodologies of teaching	X				
Etnography	X				
Action research	X				
Doing and Walking	X		X		
Object/Subject perspectives (Fuster, 2019)	X				
	66%	33,33%	8,33%		

The methodological approaches are understood only in direct relation to community-based organisations, such as indigenous collectives and rural inhabitants, but the fieldwork was also carried out in cooperation with university and local school teachers.

### **III.4.3 Techniques applied**

The techniques shown in the word map (Diagram III.4.2) reveal the application of cartographic workshops and the use of photographs and audiovisual material, in line with the study of the relationship between emotions and territories to visualise and understand the emotions and experiences associated with place. Qualitative techniques were mentioned 11 times, while quantitative and geographical analysis techniques were mentioned only once each.

### Diagram III.4.2 Theme 3: Applied techniques



#### III.4.4 Contributions of the research work

In the first group of contributions related to environmental education and pedagogy, the relationship between the dissemination and appropriation of knowledge for the strengthening of environmental education stands out. In addition, the necessary discussion arises here to dissolve the distance between education as separate from the daily work of Colombian society. As an example, we highlight here the short-term study (postdoctoral research) on how the locality of Sumapaz established an education programme with the National University as a collective reparation measure in the context of the armed conflict and as a tool for the conservation of the páramo. Here the National University contributed its knowledge for the defence of the territory, from scientific knowledge in dialogue with popular knowledge.

In the second group of research related to affect and territory, the most important contributions are the visibility of the origin of affect and its importance and influence on environmental construction. From there, dormant questions emerge in community practices that will be understood by approaching the theoretical debate on emotions, giving them a place in the new spatial and affective relationships that are being established with the territories and, from there, contributing to the search for territorial solutions to environmental problems.

Research on indigenous aesthetic material production in the Orinoco-Amazon region has rapidly contributed to the establishment of a specific site for the growth of the Morichera palm. There, experimentation has led to the growth of a stronger palm for the production of baskets, roofs and



others, under the *Unuma* principle, which is collective work and, in this case, with the majority participation of women and girls.

### **III.4.5 Influence generated by the investigations**

Although most of the research is still in progress, some of it has already made some influences evident, particularly in its work with communities. Thus, the post-doctoral work on 'Peama Sumapaz as a pedagogical bet against the hegemonic development model', in a short time, delivered a 27-page document to the coordination of Peama Sumapaz. The document was discussed with teachers and allowed them to broaden their vision of the programme's potential and improve their teaching practices. The master's project, which studies the pedagogical models and teaching strategies in the case of the Montferri school, has been making its importance in pre-university environmental education visible.

In the case of the study of territorial expressions of mourning in Bajo Atrato and the importance of emotions in the territory, the workshops, field visits and mapping have brought to the table conversations about emotions and affects manifested in the territories. For its part, the recently initiated study on affects and care that sustain collective environmental action in Iguaque has led to reflections within the technical team of the Sanctuary of Fauna and Flora of Iguaque (SFFI) in conversations carried out during field visits, as contributions to the methodologies that the SFFI develops in interaction with local actors.

The study of indigenous aesthetic material production in the Orinoco-Amazon region is promoting knowledge of indigenous aesthetic-material production in two ways: indigenous knowledge is valued and preserved in contemporary art, and indigenous communities and collectives are establishing new initiatives for local environmental and cultural projects (e.g. *Jornada de siembra, escuela de saberes*). Along the way, research is influencing inter- and transdisciplinary forms between art, anthropology and environmental studies.

Table III.4.2 summarises the influence reported by researchers under this sub-theme.

**Table III.4.2. Theme 4: Research-generated influence**

<b>Academic</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Socio-community</b>
<p><b>Contribution</b> to the extension of the programme and teaching practices.</p> <p><b>Strengthening inter- and transdisciplinary initiatives</b></p>	---	<p><b>Creation of spaces for conversation</b> around emotions and affections. <b>Communication methodologies</b> between actors (e.g. between actors of the Iguaque Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (SFFI) and the population).</p> <p><b>Establishment of</b> local cultural and</p>

between art, anthropology and the environment.

environmental **projects** (e.g. cultural exhibitions).

#### IV. COMMON ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN DSSP RESEARCH

The four DSSP research themes present diverse theoretical and methodological approaches, but they share common achievements and challenges. The body of research within the PAFD prioritizes work with indigenous and rural communities (Graph IV.1) and has managed to influence their dynamics by bringing relevant discussions to the forefront, such as the impact of environmental conflicts, law and justice, sustainable agricultural practices, and the significance of art, culture, and emotions in the territory. In some cases, such as legal claims and interpretations or the recovery of knowledge, researchers also contribute to local efforts in defending their territories or making their knowledge more visible.

The actors who are least involved in the studies are private actors. This is partly explained by the socio-environmental and rural dynamics, where communities, NGOs and local governments are more relevant. However, in issues such as environmental conflicts or agriculture, private actors are relevant interacting actors and were included in the thematic themes 1 and 2. Private actors can be large companies, which are also important to study, particularly in the analysis of power structures and the ways in which power is exercised and relations of domination are maintained. However, private actors can also include family or individual entrepreneurs who are present in the territories and are part of their economic dynamics through trade, financial services, commerce and local technology, and can therefore become allies of social transformation.

Figure IV. 1: Type of actors by Theme

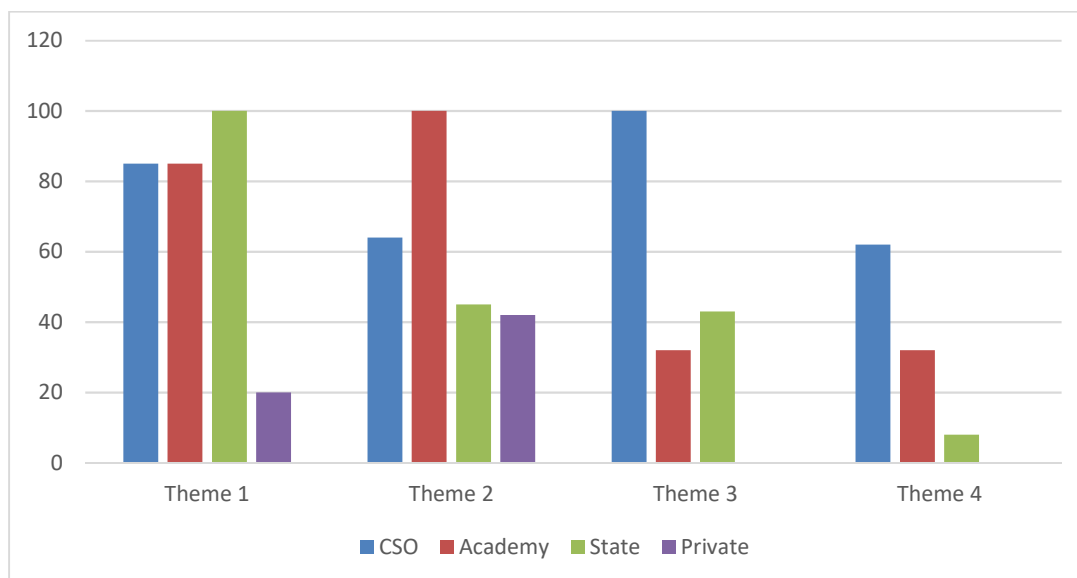
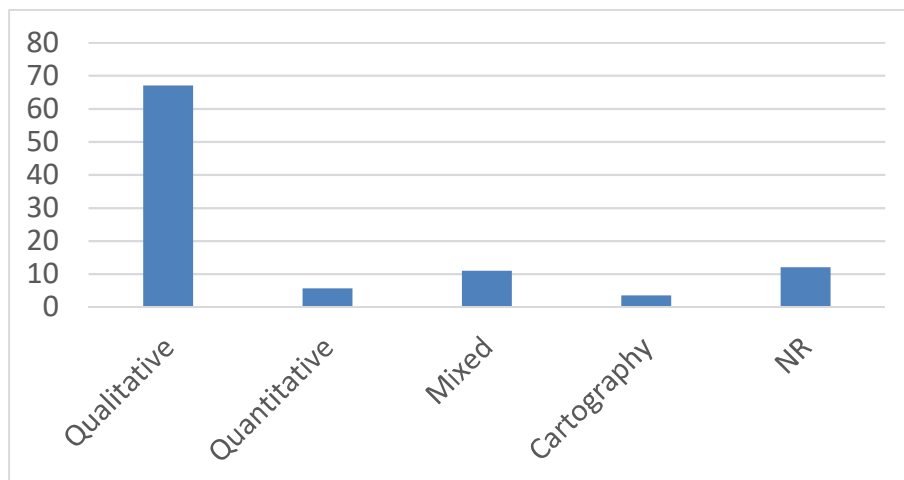


Figure IV.2: Type of applied research tools (in %)



Another common feature of research work in the DSSP has been the identification, adaptation and application of qualitative rather than quantitative tools (Figure IV.2). Less than 10 per cent of the research applies quantitative tools and only 10 per cent mixed tools. The tools favoured across the four themes or lines of research are interviews, participant observation, focus groups and content analysis (bibliographic or audiovisual). Other less common and relatively new techniques, such as



another perspective on the culture associated with ethnic peoples and I was able to extrapolate some theoretical reflections from the Amazon rainforest to the Choco jungle". On the other hand, an anthropology student highlighted: "The ZEF-IDEA agreement has allowed me to see other ways in which knowledge is shared, specifically from a technical point of view and in other contexts such as in the academy in Germany. In this sense, in the last few weeks I have been looking for ways to develop my research and share its intuitions and results from a technical and synthesised approach.

## **V. NEW REALITIES AND NEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The evaluation exercise of the DSSP research agenda through questionnaires and the November 2023 workshop has opened new horizons for research now and going forward. There is agreement that the signing of the peace agreement (2016) remains a milestone in society-environment relations and, at the same time, partial and scattered implementation. Professor Rosario Rojas' presentation on the changes relevant to the DSSP's agenda since its inception in 2018, noted the emergence of new actors that have reconfigured the interests and maps of nature management and power relations in some areas, although, in many cases, it is the actors that have changed, but not the forms of exploitation of human and non-human nature.

The government of Gustavo Petro (7 August 2022 to the present) found a state of great inequality, external indebtedness, deepening humanitarian crisis, expansion of drug trafficking and illegal economies, and major setbacks in the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement. The new government has already implemented some reforms, several of them with advances in social reforms, but also strong resistance, including in the environmental sector. For the DSSP agenda, the new scenario reaffirms the need to articulate research issues with national development plans, even more so now that public policies explicitly emphasise that ecosystems must be respected and protected, and the application of the gender approach. It also reaffirms the commitment to study topics that respond to concrete needs emerging from local actors and their territorial perspectives. For the future, said Prof. Rojas, UNAL's research, including its academic agreements, should focus on food sovereignty and security with social projection; the interaction between water-soil-biodiversity and conservation and human uses, participatory ecological restoration and tourism as an economic alternative.

Above (Sections III.1.4, III.2.4, III.3.4 and III.4.4.4) we presented the responses given through the questionnaires on the DSSP research contributions. During the workshop, the groups discussed more broadly the new questions that open up in the new Colombian context as research topics in each of the four lines of research. These largely confirm what Professor Rojas said, as the recurring questions in all the groups are how to achieve political advocacy at the local level and how to support community initiatives from academia and institutions, particularly in the context of the peace agreement and the recognition of the persistence of inequalities and a profoundly patriarchal

society. Most of the questionnaires showed agreement with the relevance and topicality of the agenda questions, with some suggestions presented below.

### **V.1 THEME 1: Complex relationships between environment and conflict.**

On the new discussions that have emerged in recent years in the framework of research, the working group reflected on three themes: i. nature as a subject of rights (biocentric turn); ii. new theoretical and methodological approaches to the accumulated socio-environmental debt, the importance of 'following' water to understand conflicts, a collaborative epistemology rather than one that is representative of other groups, and the look towards non-conventional actors in environmental conflicts; and iii. Environmental pessimism in the face of the persistence of extractivism, bleak global reports and the emergence of green capitalism promoted by hegemonic groups that co-opt environmental discourses.

The working group considered it important to recover the biocultural memories of the armed conflict that remain invisible, as experiences in this regard are still scattered. Along these lines, it is also necessary to understand the dynamics of displacement that generate new demographics and relations between society and the state. These questions summarise what was expressed in the questionnaires. Several themes have emerged along the way as fields of exploration for researchers on issues of armed conflict and the environment. They highlight the transformative potential of the agreements, the change in the perspective on the formation and occupation of space, the emergence of new triggers of socio-environmental conflicts in affected territories, and the need to identify strategies and mechanisms to move from peace scenarios to scenarios with environmental justice. In the group discussion, the researchers also reflected on how to support community plans from the institutional level, how to make visible the biocultural memories transferred by the armed conflict and how to better understand the processes of displacement and its effects on national demographics.

### **V.2 THEME 2: Rural development models and their actors.**

Initially, we raised discussions related to the agenda and, subsequently, additional questions or issues that need to be addressed in the current context. In the first aspect, the researchers consider it crucial to transcend the approach of identifying the advantages and disadvantages of alternative and conventional production systems and move on to leading relevant processes for grassroots communities that transform the territorial reality and respond to localised challenges. In other words, the current political, climatic, ecosystemic and social context demands academics committed to long-term processes, including life projects, that generate new alternatives and strengthen relations with the territory beyond the academy. They also propose going beyond the identification of challenges to start highlighting the potential of alternative proposals, and charting practical paths towards scaling up and territorialisation from multiple dimensions.

The participants also highlighted the important role of the work under this theme in the generation of information that supports alternative development proposals, which often require quantitative and formal support in order to be positioned in central decision-making spheres. In this sense, a call is made to continue generating as much relevant information as possible to account for the effects that alternative systems have on biodiversity, water, soil, among others, and in general, ecosystem functionality.

Although it is acknowledged that the current president's government plan vindicates many of the needs and historical struggles of communities to build peace with the land and position agroecology, it is made clear that the perspective of the theme goes far beyond the political situation. The research agenda should focus, it is proposed, on global phenomena of climate variability and change, on identifying the biophysical limits to growth in local contexts, on the need to heal the territory and mediate between actors to increase the options for permanence and a dignified life. In this sense, it is possible to move towards an analysis that involves a gender and intergenerational perspective that recognises the inequities in such development alternatives.

In fact, the very concept of development remains at the centre of the discussion; new questions are being woven around this category, such as the risks posed by certain tourist or 'sustainable agricultural' activities which, in reality, erode cultures or generate irreversible losses of ecosystems. This is a 'masked development' to which the exploration of new perspectives, such as degrowth, opens up to articulate alternative proposals already built over time.

With regard to the new questions that have arisen since the start of the DSSP under this thematic line, the discussion is framed around three main themes:

Alternative agricultural production systems. It is necessary to broaden the perspective towards rural-urban integration and how to generate fairer, more symmetrical and responsible interactions around food production and consumption. Relevant issues for the reconstruction of the social fabric in many territories of the country are the recognition and incorporation of traditional peasant and indigenous practices in agroecology and the ways of recognising the rights of peasants that can be articulated to this end. In addition, it is proposed to strengthen studies focused on the relationship between the environment, basic sanitation and health. Finally, an opportunity is seen in the articulation of studies on ecological restoration from an environmental perspective, with the construction of diverse productive alternatives and the protection of the territory.

Relationship with communities and education. The implementation of alternative models of production and reconstruction of the relationship with the territories implies advancing in the analysis of education systems and models, which are related to the processes of knowledge production (and validation of certain types of knowledge) that ultimately influence territorial planning. A reiterated concern of the researchers is the relationship between academia and social demands, the modes of interlocution

and participation on both tracks. Finally, the relations between society and state institutions largely determine the strategies for transferring knowledge and technologies that materialise in the territory.

Tourism. It is proposed to broaden the scope of the analysis of tourism as a peace-building strategy to include diverse processes of solidarity, popular and community economies, within which there are many more possibilities. With regard to tourism in particular, it is important to make progress in defining the safeguards that must be considered in order to avoid possible negative impacts, including the biophysical limits and requirements that are necessary to develop a truly sustainable activity. Finally, it is necessary to make progress towards the construction of the destinations' and communities' own imaginaries, independent of colonial and globalising ideas; even more so considering the enormous diversity of Colombian cultural and ecological contexts.

### **V.3 THEME 3: Access to land and land rights.**

The researchers pointed, through the questionnaires and group work in the workshop, to the need to place greater emphasis on territorial rights and collective strategies as prerequisites for peacebuilding. This emphasis must necessarily be intersectional to avoid deepening inequalities such as gender and ethnic inequalities. The group work also discussed the importance of comparative studies, for example between indigenous *resguardos*, black communities and peasant reserve zones, on the application of community justice and how these take shape in relation to gender and other forms of inequalities.

The group stressed that the new discussions should rescue uses and customs in the distribution and access to land in order not to deepen the conflicts and, at the same time, recognise the profoundly patriarchal character of indigenous reserves, for example. Thus, the feminisation of environmental struggles is understood as more than just access to land or care for the environment. The relationship between land distribution and management and gender equity opens up a wide field of research.

In the new Colombian context, any intervention, including research, must be done carefully to avoid exacerbating conflicts over land or the use of natural assets within the framework of power relations. Who would benefit or be dispossessed by one or the other intervention? How do new legal figures influence unequal gender relations? Based on the responses to the questionnaires, it was suggested to further emphasise historical and gender perspectives, for example, by changing the question under this Theme: 'What historical dependencies (colonisation and colonialism) still explain the deep-seated social **and gender** inequalities between the different sectors of the population in Colombia that lead the conflicts?'



#### **V.4 THEME 4: Local people, knowledge and education.**

The link between academia and society, particularly environmental education, has been mentioned as a current issue that needs greater attention, as it affects, for example, the emergence of new forms of work, the protection of rights and the environment. In this line, in the example of Peama Sumapaz, the discussion of how to incorporate popular knowledge into the solution of national problems, avoiding cognitive extractivism, is rethought. The researchers who relate affections/emotions and territory found the link between academia and society and the incorporation of popular knowledge into national solutions to be unavoidable discussions.

The group work identified several debates that have recently emerged under this theme. *Buen Vivir*, *Vivir Sabroso* and 'dignity' are still concepts and not yet ontological or epistemological changes took place, as the structure of the government is still rigid. This influences the great difficulty for communities to meet the requirements at all stages of project planning, formulation and implementation. The decentralisation of higher education (Peama Sumapaz case), and the difficulties faced by this type of programme, such as, for example, that students do a large part of their studies in their regions, but must travel to the Andean centres to complete their studies. Other emerging issues are the rescue of intercultural and bilingualism in relation to university creation; the need to change the direction in which knowledge is imparted in the territories, not only from the university to the communities but also vice versa; the increase in the importance (%) given to the "social appropriation of knowledge" at the Ministry of Sciences, Technology and Innovation (*MinCiencias*); the increase in the number of permanent professors in the border campuses (PEAMA) and the strengthening of these programmes and, last but not least, the education reform that is being presented by the government in conjunction with other reforms, thus putting all of them at risk of being annulled.

For group 4 on local people, knowledge and education, the questions remain how to generate real dialogues of knowledge in contributing to problem solving and how to create plural, collective and intercultural identities. In more detail, the questions in the questionnaires related these questions to their research projects and beyond asking how to generate dialogues of knowledge, they ask what science can learn from the environmental knowledge of communities and how, from our academic lenses, we interpret this knowledge and its practices. For example, how do seeds grow when they are planted by women of different ages? What impact does the women's singing have on the palms and what impact will the singing of traditional male doctors have on the same palms? Likewise, researchers under this theme suggest the importance of exploring how to strengthen the educational sector in relation to environmental education and environmental entities under new paradigms, such as the Amerindian concept of *Buen Vivir*, away from the productivism logics of development and capitalism.

The group work also highlighted that, in the course of the research, new questions arise, aimed at both transformation and understanding. In the discussion, it was confirmed that the research projects have contributed to making visible and giving voice to other forms of existence; creating bridges between the academy and the communities; and closing, to some extent, the historical debt of the academy with the territories through bonds of trust and respect. This implies the construction of other types of languages and academies, critical of academic dogmas through an exercise of mediation that adjusts research and reality and gives relevance to situated knowledge, questioning the hegemonic development model from within.

## **VI. CONCLUSIONS**

The participatory evaluation of the DSSP's research agenda confirms the research agenda as a dynamic tool that has theoretically and conceptually framed the work of postdoctoral, doctoral and master's scholars since its inception in 2018, and continues to do so. The questions identified in Bogotá in November 2018, with broad participation of academics, activists and analysts, remain relevant in the current context. The evaluation confirmed the relevance of questions raised already in 2018 on, for example, how academia can more effectively support the visibility and struggle of communities and collectives in defence of natural resources, territorial rights, autonomy and life. In addition to these, the evaluation process also included other issues related to recent changes in the Colombian context: who are the new territorial actors, how are old structures of inequality being perpetuated, what are the opportunities for action in defence of the territory or the expansion of new ways of living in the territory, what role do the press and other civil society actors play in the recovery of socio-bio-cultural memory and the construction of peace, and what is the role of the media and other actors in civil society in the recovery of socio-bio-cultural memory and the construction of peace. In addition, new dimensions of peacebuilding have emerged from the scholarship holders, such as the exploration of emotions, affection and care in the territory.

The evaluation evidenced that most of the research is still in progress, but that it has already made significant contributions and influenced their geographical areas of work, particularly by bringing to the table issues relevant to the population, such as the impact of the armed conflict on the territories, access and rights to land from community and state jurisdiction, or the role of affection and culture in the care of the territory. A common denominator is the work with civil society, i.e. with the local population organised in cooperatives, associations or trade unions, through participatory action-research in which researchers are committed not only to "their" research questions but also to a deeper understanding of particular ways of life. Thus, we agree with those who mentioned that peace is not only built among humans, but with the land and territories, in an ontological and epistemological twist shared by several of the grantees.

The evaluation found that the research is responding to the questions on the agenda, particularly the new social and economic configurations of the territory after the peace agreement (Theme 1); the

social, economic, technical, symbolic, cultural and political challenges in the practice of alternative models of rural development and the challenges to tourism as a contributor to peace (Theme 2); the historical dependencies that still explain the deep-seated social inequalities between different sectors of the population in Colombia (Theme 3); and the nature of the ideas, strategies and practices used by local people to protect the environment (Theme 4); the historical dependencies that still explain the deep-seated social inequities between different sectors of the population in Colombia (Theme 3); and the nature of the ideas, strategies and practices used by local people to protect the environment and build a stable peace in Colombia as well as the principles, policies, practices and challenges of environmental education, including the role of higher education (Theme 4). Evidently, some questions on the agenda have been touched upon only tangentially. For example, that of the socio-environmental costs and benefits of the peacebuilding process (Theme 1). Given that this is an ongoing process and that progress has been uneven, it is clear that there have been no conclusive answers, nor has its study been prioritised. In any case, no question has been discarded from the questionnaires or group work, but rather, it has been suggested that emphasis be placed on aspects that point to the practical solution of urgent problems, such as unequal access to land, the need for non-hierarchical education rooted in local needs, the design of alternative forms of production, and gender inequality.

On patriarchal power relations, it highlights the importance that researchers and working groups assigned to the deconstruction of gender inequalities as necessary for peacebuilding. Beyond an equitable distribution of natural goods or political representations, one group mentioned, addressing gender inequalities implies a change in life attitudes as well as a commitment to peace.

These conclusions also highlight the perceptions on the contributions of the DSSP to the research projects. On the one hand, IDEA's contribution is reflected in the privileged mention of 'Latin American Environmental Thought', present in the courses, field practices and the commitment of IDEA professors. From ZEF, the contribution to gender studies and gender-sensitive research mentioned by the fellows stands out. It also highlights the interaction between the students themselves who, from their disciplines, have enriched each other through class discussions, presentations, group work and summer and itinerant schools organised by the two partners, IDEA and ZEF.

In addition to progress in the development of the research agenda, the evaluation also identified some challenges. A fundamental challenge remains: the response of universities, and specifically of researchers, to the solution of societal challenges. Despite the progress made, state structures (bureaucratic and legal), unequal power structures, and even economic and time constraints on the pace of academia, can affect the depth and effectiveness with which research contributes to the co-creation of knowledge and the implementation of alternative research methods. Other challenges come from the application of methodologies. For example, while the application of qualitative methods is merited for their ability to answer the 'how' and 'why' of the processes studied, they have not 'conversed' with quantitative methods that have the potential to enrich the findings. Another limitation encountered is the restricted conversation with private actors, whether large, small or medium-sized

enterprises, who have the potential to support the co-creation of knowledge and practices of conservation, care, production and advocacy, as well as to support decentralised education dedicated to environmental protection and advocacy.

All in all, the research agenda has advanced by providing answers to its questions with different emphases and, in the course of the research, has enriched the understanding of the post-agreement processes around the management and defence of territories, as well as the bodily-emotional relations with the territories and with the conflict itself. In a context in which power relations have been reconfigured, but still maintain colonial and profoundly unequal features, the work of researchers associated with the DSSP is remarkable for its contributions to peace-building through environmental pedagogy and the recovery of memories, the visibilisation of the relationship between modes of production and ways of life, the rescue of territorial struggles for land and environmental justice and, above all, for the critical look at their own work and the role of the university in the construction and management of knowledge in post-agreement scenarios in Colombia.

## VII. REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

Comisión de la Verdad. 2022. Cifras de la Comisión de la Verdad presentadas junto con el Informe Final. Julio 11, 2022. <https://web.comisiondelaverdad.co/actualidad/noticias/principales-cifras-comision-de-la-verdad-informe-final>

Mutke, J., Henning-Sommer, J., Kreft, H., Kier, G. & Barthlott, W. (2011). Chapter 5: Vascular Plant Diversity in a Changing World: Global Centres and Biome- Specific Patterns. En: Zachos, F. E. & Habel, J.C. (Eds.). Biodiversity hotspots. DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-20992-5\_5.

OCDE y Comisión Económica y de Desarrollo para América Latina y el Caribe. (2014). Colombia 2014. Environmental Performance Reviews. doi: 10.1787/9789264208292-en

Ortega-Guerrero, G.A. (2018). El reto de los conflictos ambientales en el escenario del postconflicto en Colombia: reflexiones para la construcción y discusión sobre las perspectivas de paz y derechos ambientales. *Gestión y Ambiente* 21 (2). 162-182. Doi.org/10.15446/ga.v21n2supl.77959

Rodríguez-Garavito, C., Rodríguez-Franco, D., Duran-Crane, H. (2017). La paz ambiental: retos y propuestas para el Postacuerdo. Documentos 30: Ideas para construir la paz. Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad (Dejusticia), Bogotá.

Sierra, C., Mahecha, M., Poveda, G., Álvarez-Dávila, G., Gutierrez-Velez, V.H., Reuf, B., Feilhauer, H., Anáya, J., Armenteras, D., Benavides, A., Buendia, C., Duque, A, Estupiñan-Suarez, L., González, C., Gonzalez-Caro, S., Jimenez, R., Kraemer, G., Londoño, M., Orrego,

S., Posada, J., Ruiz-Carrascal, D. & Skowronek, S. (2017). Monitoring ecological change during rapid socio-economic and political transitions: Colombian ecosystems in the post-conflict era. *Environmental Science and Policy* 76 (2017). 40-49.

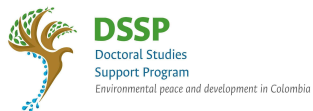
The Financial Times, September 20th, 2019. Host countries struggle to cope with Venezuela refugee crisis. Available at: <https://www.ft.com/content/17ab72ec-db94-11e9-8f9b-77216ebe1f17> rapid socio-economic and political transitions: Colombian ecosystems in the post-conflict era. *Environmental Science and Policy* 76 (2017). 40-49.

The Financial Times, September 20th, 2019. Host countries struggle to cope with Venezuela refugee crisis. Available at: <https://www.ft.com/content/17ab72ec-db94-11e9-8f9b-77216ebe1f17>

## VIII. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: List of participants in the evaluation workshop

- Eva Youkhana, Senior Researcher ZEF- University of Bonn
- María del Rosario Rojas, Professor at IDEA- UNAL
- Tomás León Sicard, Professor at IDEA-UNAL
- Carmenza Castiblanco Roza, Professor at IDEA-UNAL
- Dennis Avilés Irahola, Senior Researcher ZEF-University of Bonn
- Laura Victoria Calderón, Coordination team DSSP IDEA-UNAL
- Christian Petersheim, Coordination team ZEF-University of Bonn
- Carolina Tobón Ramírez, Coordination team ZEF-University of Bonn
- Cindy Alexandra Córdoba, Postdoctoral Researcher, DSSP Fellow.
- Ingrid Quintero, DSSP scholarship holder
- Julián Vivas, DSSP scholarship holder
- Juliana Cepeda Valencia, Postdoctoral Researcher, DSSP Fellow.
- Juliana Sabogal, DSSP scholarship holder
- Yilson Beltrán Barrera, DSSP scholarship holder
- Pablo de la Cruz Nassar, DSSP scholarship holder
- Pablo Gonzáles Delgado, DSSP scholarship holder
- María Marcela Lozano Borda, DSSP scholarship holder
- Diego Mauricio Quijano Prieto, DSSP scholarship holder
- María Camila Montalvo Senior, DSSP scholarship holder
- Michael Paul Weidemann, DSSP scholarship holder
- María Daniela Portela Cárdenas, DSSP scholarship holder
- Juan Diego Espinoza Prieto, DSSP scholarship holder
- Juan Manuel Quinche Roa, DSSP scholarship holder
- Vivian Andrea Cantor Ávila, DSSP scholarship holder
- Jorge Eduardo Díaz Avendaño, DSSP scholarship holder
- Daniel Santiago Avella Chaparro, DSSP scholarship holder
- Valentina Díaz Gutiérrez, DSSP scholarship holder
- Carlos Andrés Escobar Fernández, DSSP scholarship holder
- Naffi Daniff Guzmán Bautista, DSSP scholarship holder
- Fernanda Barbosa de Santos, DSSP scholarship holder
- Julio Cesar Bravo Medina, DSSP scholarship holder
- Juan Manuel Rengifo Arana, DSSP scholarship holder
- July Carolina Rojas Gómez, DSSP scholarship holder
- Carolina Saldarriaga Cardona, DSSP scholarship holder
- Clément Roux, DSSP scholarship holder
- Estefanía Montoya Domínguez, DSSP scholarship holder
- Jaime Vergara Hincapie, DSSP scholarship holder
- Sandra Milena Montoya Sanabria, DSSP scholarship holder
- Carlos Aristizábal Rodríguez, DSSP scholarship holder
- Diego David Aldana Carrillo, DSSP scholarship holder
- Giovanna Quintero Arias, DSSP scholarship holder

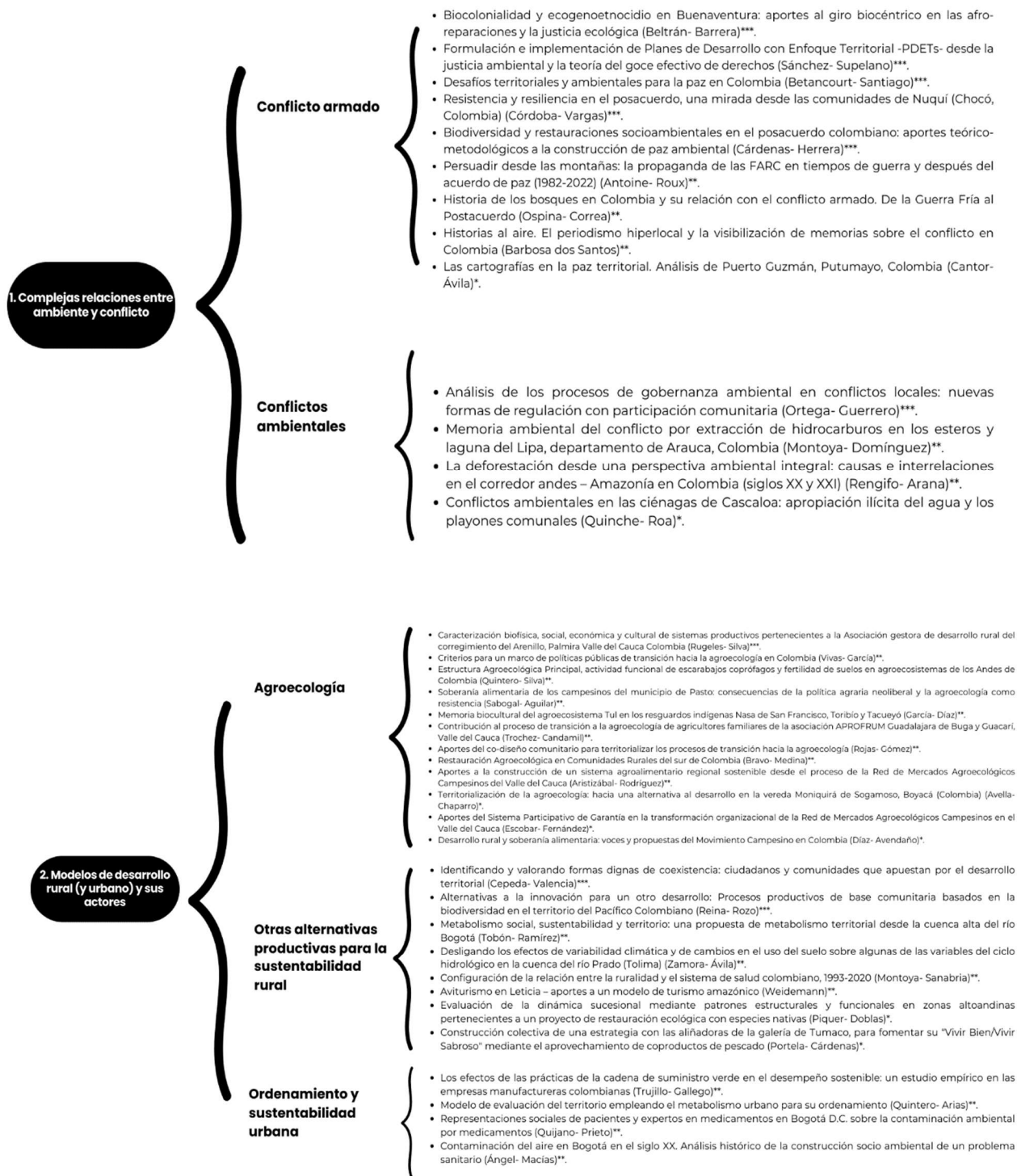


Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA)  
Sede Bogota



- Patricia Gomez Nore, DSSP scholarship holder
- Roger García Díaz, DSSP scholarship holder
- Ingrid Quintero, DSSP scholarship holder
- Milson Betancourt, Postdoctoral Researcher, DSSP fellow
- Mauricio Alberto Ángel Macías, DSSP scholarship holder
- Ingrid Quintero, DSSP scholarship holder
- Juliana Sabogal Aguilar, DSSP scholarship holder

## Annex 2: Themes, research project titles and researchers





**3. Acceso a la tierra y  
 derechos territoriales**

- Frontera agraria en Colombia: configuraciones territoriales recientes (Cómez- Nore)\*\*.
- Determinantes espaciales de la distribución de la tierra en el Caquetá (Vergara- Hincapié)\*\*.
- Hacia una concepción integral del derecho de acceso a tierras en la implementación de políticas de desarrollo rural a gran escala: la Zidres de Puerto López (Meta) (Aldana- Carrillo)\*\*.
- El poder constituyente en movimiento: estudio de caso sobre el impacto de los movimientos sociales en el Estado Constitucional de derecho en Colombia y Chile durante el siglo XXI (González- Delgado)\*\*.
- Eficacia en la implementación de las garantías de los derechos del río Atrato y sus pobladoras (Espinosa- Prieto)\*.
- Justicia campesina y organización territorial: una mirada desde la ZRC de San Juan de Sumapaz (Díaz- Gutiérrez)\*.

**4. Población local,  
 saberes y educación**

- El PEAMA Sumapaz como apuesta pedagógica contra el modelo de desarrollo hegemónico (León- Rojas)\*\*.
- Construcción de un prototipo de software que permita realizar la medición del impacto de los procesos de investigación en las zonas donde se han llevado a cabo iniciativas de desarrollo sostenible y reapropiación del conocimiento (Zárate- Ceballos)\*\*.
- Territorialidades, conflictos y apuestas de paz de una comunidad indígena transfronteriza: Resguardo el Koso, Cinco Caminos y La Laguna - Kujtie, pueblo Yukpa (Cesar, Colombia) (Chaves- Agudelo)\*\*.
- Expresiones Territoriales del duelo ¿Por qué las emociones son importantes para el territorio? El bajo Atrato como lugar de reflexión (Saldarriaga- Cardona)\*\*.
- Sentir con el Páramo. Análisis de la Acción colectiva ambiental en Iguaque en términos afectivos, más que humanos y de cuidado (Lozano- Borda)\*\*.
- De selvas, mitos y canoas: un viaje por el arte de la tierra (Montalvo- Senior)\*\*.
- Modelos pedagógicos y estrategias didácticas en los procesos de enseñanza y aprendizaje de la educación ambiental. Caso colegio Montferri, Bogotá Colombia (Guzmán- Bautista)\*.

## Annex 3: Presentation on changes in the Colombian scenario

### Cambios en el escenario político, social y ambiental, para pensar la agenda de investigación del PAFD

Rosario Rojas – Robles

Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### 1-Un gobierno progresista en Colombia. Lo que recibe y los desafíos



La elección del Petro y Francia se ha catalogado como un hecho histórico para la vida política nacional. Es la primera vez en 200 años que Colombia tiene en la presidencia un gobierno de carácter progresista que recoge exigencias de los movimientos sociales. Las fuerzas políticas que han conducido, por tradición, el Poder Ejecutivo, lo perdieron.

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### Índice

1. Un gobierno progresista en Colombia. Lo que recibe y los desafíos
2. Los cambios planteados y los logros
3. Y para la agenda de investigación ¿qué hay de nuevo?

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### Lo que recibe y los desafíos

Gigantesca deuda social acumulada y secular

- Desigualdad Etno-Edu-social
- Endeudamiento externo
- Profundización de la crisis humanitaria
- Expansión del informalismo y las economías ilegales

¿Cuáles impactos y las consecuencias de la no implementación del plan de desarrollo en 2016?

El legado que deja Duque al nuevo gobierno va impide desde el comienzo emprender cambios, a la vez que blindar el sistema de privilegios; este es el contexto que ayuda a comprender el bloqueo y las dificultades que enfrenta el gobierno de Gustavo Petro para desatar dinámicas transformadoras y sostenibles de sus agendas de reformas.

Poner en las agendas temas vedados en gobiernos anteriores

- Cooperación internacional
- Acceso a derechos
- Superar la desigualdad del hambre
- Resolución a corto plazo de conflictos de desarrollo
- Transición energética
- Renta ciudadana
- Forma oposición política, económica, social de control, participación política
- Productividad del PET

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### 2. Los cambios planteados y los logros

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### Lo que se plantea el nuevo gobierno

- Un estado, una sociedad y una economía post neoliberal, progresista, basada en un estado de bienestar y ambientalista
- Un cambio en el modelo de desarrollo
  - Crecimiento no únicamente económico, sino sobre la base de las posibilidades, potencialidades redistributivas y condicionantes ambientales. Otra forma de ver la productividad
  - Equidad distributiva
  - Sustentabilidad ambiental en el largo plazo

Tres componentes de un mismo propósito

- Un nuevo enfoque territorial de políticas públicas
- Cambios profundos entendidos como transiciones

Transición económica  
Transición política  
Transición social  
Transición democrática Nuevas Gobernanzas  
Transición energética

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### Cambios en agendas política y pública y nuevas políticas y enfoques (PND) (250.000) Colombia potencia mundial de la vida

**Nuevo**

- Participación y discusión nacional
- Epistemológico que rompe la visión fragmentada de la realidad. No está organizado por capitulos sectoriales, sino por capitulos transversales.
- Tiene una lógica de acción intersectorial que toma como eje central de acción el territorio.

**Cinco dimensiones diferenciadas pero interdependientes:**

- El agua como sujeto de especial protección
- El agua como determinante en la planeación y el ordenamiento del territorio
- Garantía de acceso al agua (protección de la vida)
- Gestión comunitaria del agua (gestión participativa del territorio)
- Agua como articulador en la lucha contra la pobreza (inclusión socioeconómica)

**Ejes de transformación del PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO**

- Ordenamiento del territorio ambiental: del agua, Cambio de la planeación del ordenamiento y del desarrollo del territorio, persona, comunidades, ambientales. Áreas de especial interés para garantizar: derecho, alimentación, salud.
- Seguridad humana y justicia social. Economía. Defensa integral territorio. Superar privaciones. Expandir capacidad.
- Desarrollo humano y sostenibilidad. Organización económica. Tercer la soberanía alimentaria. Vida activa y sana.
- Transformación productiva, innovativa y sostenible y acción climática. Diversificación productiva. Desarrollo de manera progresiva la dependencia de actividades extractivas. Resiliencia climática. Potencialidades territoriales.
- Convergencia regional. Reducción de brechas sociales y económicas entre regiones y regiones del país, que al agua a garantizar un acceso adecuado a oportunidades, bienes y servicios. Trans institucionales, y la gestión de lo público.

**LES TRANSVERSALES DEL PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO**

**Paz total:** Impulsar, Control de todas las dimensiones de paz y justicia para el desarrollo, así como para las personas y los ecosistemas sanos respetando y promoviendo. Igualdad, equidad, equidad en derechos socio-ambientales. Que armonice las actrices diferenciadas para el cambio. Diversidad, inclusión, no discriminación socio-cultural indígena, afro, afrodescendiente, diversidad étnico-cultural, regional y nacional.

**Política Exterior con enfoque de género.**

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)

### Reformas planteadas

La agenda de reformas estructurales ha conducido a las élites a reaccionar en forma unánime para bloquearlas

1-1.4 millones ha tituladas a indígenas, afro, campesino  
2-Reconoce los derechos del campesinado como sujetos de protección constitucional  
3-275.322 ha al Fondo de Tierras: compra y SAT  
4-20 billones de pesos, para financiar las iniciativas de los pequeños productores  
5- Banco Agrario en el gobierno del Cambio será el banco de los campesinos  
6-Sin expropiar

Reforma tributaria (Aprobada y ejecutada)  
Reforma política (Se fundió)  
Reforma a la salud (en proceso-disputada)  
Reforma laboral (en proceso)  
Reforma rural integral. Punto 1 AP Avanzando

La paz total (Se fundió con el punto 1 AP Avanzando)  
Tensiones entre el discurso y las acciones concretas

Hay urgencia de garantizar los derechos sociales; revertir la hegemonía del capital privado en el manejo del capital y de las pensiones; reformular las remuneraciones salariales y desarticular los monopolios en el negocio de la extracción minera; incluir, a los sectores mafiosos en el mercado interno y desregulado de las drogas, mediante una transformación de la política antidrogas

OCA | Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA) Sede Bogotá | UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA | Observatorio de Conflictos Ambientales (OCA)



## Annex 4: Questionnaires

### Evaluation form for approaches and contributions to the Research Agenda

1. Type of link to the DSSP (Master's student, PhD student, postdoctoral researcher):
2. Name:
3. Year of entry to the DSSP:
4. Current title of your research work:
5. Mention a maximum of five key words from your research:
6. Define three to five *key concepts* for your research, citing the theoretical reference you rely on to incorporate and use these concepts in your work:

Bibliographical references on methodology:

7. Do you think your research has had any *influence* so far and in which territories? Why?
8. Mention the most relevant *actors* (preferably groups or institutions) for your research (who have contributed to your work or with whom you have collaborated):
9. What do you consider to have been the main *theoretical and methodological contributions of the ZEF-IDEA agreement* to your research (think about what you might not have incorporated had you not been a beneficiary of the DSSP)?
10. Please find at the end of this questionnaire the list of questions by sub-themes of the DSSP research agenda, and locate those corresponding to the **sub-theme** within which your research falls.

Based on these, please respond:

- a) What contribution can your research make or has your research made to resolving these questions?

What historical dependencies (colonisation and colonialism) still explain the deep-seated social inequalities between different sectors of the population in Colombia that are at the forefront of the conflicts?

What are the strategic actors at different scales and how do they influence the development model(s) in Colombia?

What impact do these strategic actors and their respective public discourses have on the peacebuilding process in Colombia?

- b) What new discussions do you think are important or necessary around these research questions, based on your research experience?
- c) What changes would make to these questions to relate them more directly to the research needs in Colombia at this time? Would you include an additional question?



(If you consider that your topic is better placed under another agenda sub-item, please indicate this and answer the questions under the topic you have selected).

*Thank you very much for completing this questionnaire!*

## Annex 5: Photos of the event

