

Peace building from the actions of the National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre

Analysis of the context

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ABSTRACT

During more than 50 years Colombia has been a victim of various forms of armed conflict that have caused massacres, torture, disappearances and displacement. Causing in the Caribbean region and in the department of Sucre conditions of multidimensional poverty because of the various Unsatisfied Basic Needs and illiteracy (DANE, 2018), mainly in rural territories and where the absence of the State and the impossibility of the authorities to recover order caused a break in the confidence of civil society towards institutions such as the National Police. The research is of a mixed descriptive type based on Hernández et al. (2014) and has the purpose of developing the theoretical and methodological foundation related to the construction of peace from the actions of the National Police. The population are the 26 municipalities of the department that were victims of the armed conflict, the National Police and especially the Rafael Núñez School of Carabineros –ESRAN; the sample corresponds to the municipality of Ovejas, selected based on criteria such as access routes, area of influence, impact of the armed conflict in the territory and the presence of grassroots social organizations. The data collection technique is content analysis and a review of National Police documents, reports from organizations, public records, databases of the victims' unit, scientific information and physical and/or digital files reported by the territorial entities was carried out. The results of this research correspond to the analysis of the context as a baseline for the in situ work.

Keywords: Peacebuilding, Displaced persons, Social fabric, Violence, Guerrilla activities

INTRODUCTION

Colombia has been a victim of forced displacement over time due to the armed conflict. According to the Historical Commission of the Conflict and its Victims, the National Front (1958 - 1960) began with the end of the National Front and became more acute after the birth of drug trafficking in 1980 (Álvarez, 2015). Since then, peasants and indigenous people have been forced to abandon their lands due to: threats, murder of family members, constraint and the need to survive in different places where they can improve their conditions and have new opportunities.

In 2007, in Colombia there were around 4 million people affected by the actions of the Black Eagles, Rastrojos, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - FARC, National Liberation Army - ELN and in some cases the corruption of the State, especially of the public forces within each territory. By 2011, it was

already considered one of the countries in the world with the highest number of displaced people, which has represented one of the fastest growing problems in the national territory UNHCR, (2011).

In 2015 Colombia was the second country in the world with the highest number of refugees and displaced persons due to wars or persecution (5.7 million cases), these phenomena generated negative consequences such as the decrease in rural productivity, the increase in the urban population and overpopulation in capital cities, unemployment, marginalization, violation of human rights, among others (Human RightsWatch, 2013).

Based on the Havana dialogues, and with the signing of the agreements for the end of the conflict and the construction of peace (Presidencia de la República & FARC-EP, 2016). They began to think about other forms of development, progress and social inclusion by and for vulnerable communities in the hope of putting an end to violence and moving towards comprehensive reparation and development for those affected; the great challenge was to promote citizen participation without fear and to end the cycles of violence from a territorial approach, recognizing the needs and attributes of each geographical space from the economic, social, and cultural dimensions (Presidencia de la República & FARC-EP, 2016).

They began to think of an environment conducive to ending the terror, injustices, abuses, hunger, misery and the multiple disappearances and forced displacement that the conflict had caused. The ceasefire and armed confrontation would allow the rights and freedoms of people to be re-established (Morales, 2017); however, the struggles between criminal gangs to possess the territory previously occupied by the guerrillas, the absence of a formal economy to dignify the lives of civil society and ex-combatants became a stimulus to seek sustenance from illegality (Zuleta, 2018). Mainly because the dispute had been centered on land tenure for the purpose of illicit exploitation, contributing to the configuration of power groups that dispossessed civilians of their lands and limited access to them through violent actions with "norms" and rules to seize even state lands.

Due to the multiple victimizing events and the country's historical violence, territories such as the department of Sucre become the poorest regions of the Colombian Caribbean (DANE, 2018). The Department's Poverty Index for Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) was 28.98%, contrary to the rural area where it increased to 37.99%, a figure higher than the national average (14.13%). In 2020, it was identified that 460,124 people lived in poverty, 14,654 cases more than the previous year (51.4% of the population), even exceeding the national average of 42.5%. Regarding the rates of extreme monetary poverty in rural territories, it reaches 18.2% and in Sucre it was 12.3% (109,789 people) (DANE, 2021). According to the National Center for Memory and Conflict (2022).

The poverty rate in the Caribbean Region has been increasing due to the dynamics of the armed conflict that have historically been present in this territory. The financial and commercial movement has turned the Caribbean into a center of operations for the different Organized Armed Groups (GAO). This has brought with it the presence of different armed actors: the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the transformation into post-demobilization groups that has occurred since the demobilization of the AUC, the ELN guerrillas and the continued presence of the EPL, who dispute the dominance of strategic geographical points, the road structure and the natural corridors used for drug and arms trafficking (p. 8).

In particular, in the Montes de María subregion, most of the existing rural problems derive from the armed conflict, such as high rates of misery and poverty, the agricultural crisis, economic stagnation, violence, lack of opportunities, environmental degradation and weakness of democracy and State institutions. The concentration of land in a few hands causes conflicts, especially in strategic territories for the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, as well as negative impacts on the ecosystem such as deforestation and illegal production in environmental reserves at risk, such as the páramos (DANE, 2015). According to UNDP (2011), there are many social conflicts due to the concentration of land for production in illicit crops, reducing the possibilities of building rural social capital and the exercise of relationships between actors in the territories (UNDP, 2011).

For their part, the victims of the armed conflict, the dead, the disappeared, the violated and those whose lives were taken away by the conflict, are the most affected. In Colombia, victims are considered to be all persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered damages due to events that occurred since January 1, 1985, as contemplated by Law 1448 of 2011, on the occasion of violations of International Humanitarian Law or for serious and manifest violations of international human rights standards. Many actions have been developed in the territory by national and international organizations; however, there are few or insufficient those developed from Science, Technology and Innovation.

The public force and especially the National Police seek to guarantee order, provide security and timely attention to the needs of citizens from police stations; contrary to the work that the Police Unit for the Construction of Peace (UNIPEP) has been doing at the national level, it is oriented as a strategic unit whose main objective is to advise, design, direct and coordinate institutional actions for the execution of

the commitments and missionary and complementary responsibilities related to the implementation of the Peace Accords... its purpose is to dignify and make visible the members of the National Police, the civilian population and the men and women who have been affected by the armed conflict in their integrity and their lives in favor of the construction of a Colombian reality, in the context of the internal armed conflict; to design and implement initiatives, strategies and projects for the construction of the history, historical memory and context of the National Police, in relation to the internal armed conflict and to provide support for transitional justice in relation to police victims, who carry out activities that contribute to establishing truth and justice as a right of victims (UNIPPEP, 2022, pp. 7-9).

In this sense, a scenario of Peace and prosperity must promote the vindication of human rights, the reconstruction of the social fabric and stimulate economic growth. It also requires understanding "development as a process of expansion of the real freedoms enjoyed by individuals" (SEN, 1999, p. 19). These freedoms and opportunities allow people to develop in a sociocultural, economic and political environment conducive to decision-making in their life project (Nussbaum, 2012). Despite the multiple public policies aimed at promoting and guaranteeing the human rights of the displaced population; structural shortcomings are still present in its guarantee, which becomes an opportunity for intervention by the authorities and educational institutions such as the Rafael Núñez de Corozal Carabineros School, Sucre.



Figure 1

Source: <https://www.policia.gov.co/noticia/porque-somos-parte-historia>

This research is relevant to the extent that the victims of the armed conflict are recognized as indispensable in the construction of peace. Its construction implies the integration of processes, approaches and stages to move from conflicts to peaceful and sustainable relations; where the National Police is important. Despite the fact that the evidence from studies and judicial investigations demonstrates the involvement of the public forces in victimizing events, it would be unfair to ignore the Institution was in some way a victim, from the kidnapping, extortion, murder, disappearance of uniformed personnel and where mothers, wives and children carry such a condition. Figure 1 refers to the recognition of the memory of victims of the conflict, including members of the National Police.

The processes of community participation from and for citizens are envisioned, focused on human rights, and on the understanding that communities must be associated and develop their autonomy in order to be responsible for the problems of the territory, increase their participation as citizens of law and demand compliance with agreements, goals and objectives set by the institutions. In this sense, it is necessary to recognize the levels of participation to measure the inclusion of communities in the different territorial planning processes, De Sousa, Maza & Palacios (2012) emphasize in:

Level of Information: The community is only informed of decisions already made, without participating in them.

Consultation Level: Community members can express their opinion on a certain issue based on their interests.

Decision level: The Community is actively involved in final decisions.

The collective determines its objectives, chooses its means and establishes the pertinent controls without reference to an external authority, or only with the support and advice of the latter (pp. 27-28)

This project aims to design strategies for the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre within the framework of the post-agreement, involving different levels of community participation; where organized civil society is

involved, recognizes and validates its own and necessary actions for the reconstruction of the social fabric, a relationship of peace, trust and respect towards and with the police authorities.

Method

This document presents the theoretical and methodological foundation of the institutional research called "Design of strategies for the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre in the framework of the post-agreement". With a descriptive mixed research approach based on Hernández et al., (2014) with the purpose of developing the theoretical and methodological foundation related to the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police.

Participants

The population is made up of the 26 municipalities of the department of Sucre that were victims of the armed conflict, the National Police and especially the Rafael Núñez Carabineros School -ESRAN as the leader of the project. The sample is non-probabilistic, intentional and corresponds to the municipality of Ovejas – Sucre. This was selected according to the following inclusion criteria: 1) geographically it is within the area of direct influence of the ESRAN: Sabanas and Montes de María subregions; 2) it is the municipality that has the best access roads for the movement of police units in safe conditions; 3) according to the Unified Registry of Victims – RUV, it is the municipality with the highest number of victims by occurrence, declaration, location, as well as the highest number of victimizing events and subjects of attention and reparation within the framework of Law 1448 of 2011 (Unit for Victims, 2023); and 4) it has installed capacities related to grassroots social organizations, partiality, promotion committees, among others.

Technique

The data collection technique was mainly content analysis, which according to Berelson (1971) "is a technique for studying and analyzing communication in an objective, systematic and quantitative manner. According to Hurtado (2000), this can be used in descriptive research when a diagnosis is to be made or to raise the baseline around a phenomenon. To this end, a review was carried out of National Police documents, reports from organizations, public records, databases of the victims unit, search for scientific information and physical and/or digital files reported from the territorial entities, among others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this document are presented at the level of description in line with what is methodologically proposed in the institutional research project, where it is proposed to raise the baseline of this and to support theoretically and methodologically from the documentary review.

Context of the Department of Sucre

The Department of Sucre is located in the Caribbean region, its location extends in the vicinity of the Pueblo Nuevo and Caño Sangre de Toro sites belonging to the municipality of San Onofre bordering the departments of Córdoba, Bolívar and the Caribbean Sea (Gobernación de Sucre, 2016). It has an approximate extension of 671 km and develops a strong shared cultural, economic and social influence. It consists of 26 municipalities distributed in five subregions: San Jorge, Sabanas, Montes de María and Golfo de Morrosquillo and Mojana, which share their physical characteristics, cultural identity and economic vocation (Gobernación de Sucre, 2016).

The ecosystem is characterized by wetlands, tropical dry forest, mangroves, and a humid system of swamps and streams in the basins of the San Jorge and Cauca rivers; which becomes an important resource for the development of agricultural, industrial, fishing and tourism activities (Government of Sucre, 2020). The ethnic population represents 27% of the inhabitants of the department, distributed as follows: 50.46% (104,890 people) are Zenú Indigenous; 49.47% (102,834 people) Afro-Colombians, Blacks, Raizales, and Palenqueros and 0.07% (133 people) correspond to the Roma-Gypsy community (DANE, 2019). The main problems of the department are low schooling for cultural reasons, school processes without ethno-educational articulation, land deficit, sedimentation of water bodies during the summer, few inputs for production, and the destruction of land due to the historical presence of illegal armed groups (Gobernación de Sucre, 2020, p. 78).

Despite the department's privileged geographical position, the poor state of the access roads, the incipient communication tools, the absence and inadequacy of the actions of the State and local authorities, they became in the past an opportunity to strengthen the armed conflict. According to Ideaspaz (2011), despite the favorable conditions of the department for commercial development from

the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors and the strong livestock tradition of the Montes de María, the quality of the land and its geographical position (mountains with connection to the sea) were the objectives for the installation of groups outside the law, the generation of political conflicts and the dynamics of historical violence that left balances of poverty, misery and victimizing events, claiming the lives of many innocent people (290,769 victims according to the National Information Network of the Victims Unit) (Government of Sucre, 2020).

In turn, the Montes de María subregion to which the municipality of Ovejas belongs, is located in the northeastern part of the Department, shares economic and sociocultural dynamics with the department of Bolívar. It has a total area of 6466 km², of which a third corresponds to the Serranía de San Jacinto (2,677km²) composed of mountains with a height of 1,000 meters above sea level, where the Maco, Cansona and La Pita hills are located (Alcaldía de Ovejas, 2020).

Despite the important role of the subregion in the regional and national economy; the municipality of Ovejas suffered for a long time the aggressions of the conflict at the hands of the different illegal armed groups: which led to the constitution in 1913 of "the first agrarian union in Colombia... in Colosó...having reach as far as the municipalities of San Onofre, Ovejas, Los Palmitos and El Carmen de Bolívar" to defend themselves from the abuses of different groups in the area (Aguilera, 2013 as cited in Buelvas, 2023, p. 34).

These repeated situations of conflict in the territory over time, hand in hand with commercial growth, productive and tourist potential, conflicts and coercion of the will of the inhabitants to possess their lands and give rise to illegal cultivation, trafficking and trade; ended up causing forced displacement in Montes de María and in the municipality of Ovejas, Sucre. In this scenario, the main victimizing event was forced displacement, as a result of clashes and threats, followed by homicide. Other acts of violence presented were:

1. Terrorist act / Attacks / Fighting / Clashes / Harassment
2. Threat
3. Crimes against the freedom and integrity of the development of the armed conflict/ Enforced disappearance
4. Forced displacement
5. Homicide
7. Kidnapping
8. Torture
9. Involvement of children and adolescents in activities related to armed groups
10. Abandonment or forced dispossession of land
11. Losses of real estate
12. Physical Personal Injury
13. Psychological personal injuries
14. Confinement

According to the Unit for Victims (2023), as of October 30, the municipality of Ovejas registers 16,119 subjects of reparation due to forced displacement, which makes this territory one of the municipalities most affected by the scourge of violence.



Figure 2

Source: <https://rutasdelconflicto.com/masacres/pijiguay>

The enormous population that has been directly or indirectly victimized during the armed conflict has caused the Departmental and Municipal Development Plans to focus on the construction of strategies to guarantee social inclusion, stable and lasting peace and efforts to eradicate various forms of violence in the region. as well as the creation of Development Programs with a Territorial Approach – PDET, aimed at the structural transformation of the countryside and the rural area that come into play as measures of collective reparation in the territories but especially in the civilian population victim of the conflict (Gobernación de Sucre, 2020).

However, during the search for documentary information and open data, it was possible to build the database of grassroots social organizations and social actors in the territory, belonging to the municipality that are legalized and/or recognized. As of November 2023, the municipality of Ovejas – Sucre has 72 grassroots social organizations organized into: 67 Associations, 1 Committee, 2 Corporations and 2 Municipal Networks (Confecamaras, 2023). Of which 39 are active, but in the process of liquidation; This information must be validated and adjusted in phases 2 and 3 of the project, which corresponds to the territorial diagnosis and on-site data collection, which will make it possible to identify the organizations that will participate in the project as well as to include those that are in the process of registration; as well as to establish contact with organizations made up of mothers, widows and children of the officials of the public forces: National Army, National Police, Marine Corps present in the territory. In addition, there are 3 recognized indigenous reservations (Government of Sucre, 2022); two Community Action Boards (JAC), 1 in the urban area and 1 in the township of Don Gabriel (Government of Sucre, 2023). Tables 3 to 7 report detailed information on these. The following institutional actors are also directly linked to the territory.

- Territorial entities: Mayor's Offices, Governor's Office, Regional Competitiveness Commission of Sucre

- Education Institutions: University of Sucre, Caribbean University Corporation – CECAR, Antonio José de Sucre University Corporation, National Learning Service – SENA

- State entities and institutions: CARSUCRE, Unit for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation to Victims, National Army, National Police, Marine Corps.

Importance of the National Police in Peacebuilding

For almost 70 years, Colombia has been at the center of different conflicts; where inequality, the distribution of land, the lack of spaces and guarantees for political participation and social inequality, provoked the use of violence and armed struggle. In this scenario, the civilian population, especially the most vulnerable and far from the big cities, has been the victim of constant attacks, massacres, extortion, murders, kidnappings that represent the violation of their rights, freedoms and guarantees as citizens and where rural populations were the epicenter of violence.

Reflecting on the post-conflict implies generating mechanisms that ensure peace and divert the factors that affect conflict situations that violate human rights. For Boutros, "the peacebuilding activity associated with the post-conflict involves actions aimed at identifying and supporting structures aimed at strengthening and solidifying peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict" (Boutros, 1992, p. 17). In turn, Vargas (2009) refers to the Post-Conflict as a: "period that goes from the moment in which the processes of agreement and negotiation of the internal armed conflict become irreversible, until when electoral contests are held under the new conditions agreed in the negotiation, the rearrangement within the institutionality of the irregular armed actors takes place and the government begins the development of public policies that aim at the reconciliation of society" (Vargas, 2009, p. 121).

The hope was that the post-conflict would begin with the signing of the agreements, the implementation of the legal mechanisms and the acceptance from the ballot box; however, the non-acceptance of the agreements did not exonerate the State, the authorities, the armed groups outside the law and civil society from providing spaces for mediation and reparation without repetition. According to the Institute of Studies for Development and Peace (INDEPAZ), one of the most controversial issues is the dispute for political power. It is also an issue in which civil society unfortunately does not have spaces for participation.

In relation to the actions of the security forces during the conflict, in the case of Colombia, there are instructions to the members of the force on the protocols they must follow when coming into contact with illegal groups, a mechanism that is based on respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. such as, for example, the definition of the enemy in the military field, the nature of an irregular, internal and diffuse armed conflict, the conceptions of national security, among others (Castellanos, 2016, par. 1).

According to Indepaz (2021), the armed forces cannot continue to act from a policy exclusively against the insurgents and it is necessary to move towards a pacifying, friendly, non-belligerent National Army

and Police; a factor that is decisive in achieving the pacification of the country and that contributes to recovering the confidence of civil society. Fundamentally, because the confrontation between the public forces and the actions of the national government put social leaders at risk.

With regard to the National Police, it must be defined as a permanent armed body of a civilian nature, under the responsibility of the Nation, whose primary purpose is to maintain the necessary conditions for the exercise of public rights and freedoms, and to ensure that the inhabitants of Colombia live together in peace (National Constituent Assembly, 1991, p. 62).

The country's National Police is responsible for the protection of civil society and is the guarantor and custodian of the processes proposed by the national government to consolidate peace. According to Carvajal (2016), the police have the responsibility to address three fronts: conflict, transnational crime and citizen security, and these must be aimed at "preventing the commission of crimes and contraventions, guaranteeing an acceptable climate of coexistence and promoting the validity of norms, the enjoyment of rights and the fulfillment of duties" (Carvajal, 2016, p. 41).

These fronts have an operational obligation and that is the protection of civil society, in addition to combating the new forms of violence and insecurity generated by the demobilization and reintegration of illegal and criminal organizations. For this reason, during the processes of negotiation and signing of the peace agreement from the Technical Subcommittee for the End of the Conflict, he contributed valuably to the joint work to end one of the most devastating conflicts of the last 50 years in the country; which represents an opportunity to highlight institutional legitimacy and reaffirm the mission assigned since the Political Constitution of 1991 (Police Unit for the Construction of Peace - Unipep, 2017).

With the creation of Unipep in 2016, it gave rise to a rigorous process of training the institution and the police in internal capacities to approach in a friendly way to restore rights in territories where historically the dynamics of the conflict had made it impossible for them to access them due to the way in which violent expressions had been deteriorating the social environment. resulting in citizens, in order to survive, to adapt to violence and conflict.

As a result of the institutional adjustments, the National Police Peacebuilding Model (2017) was proposed. The peacebuilding perspective is a process that seeks to ensure that both people who are reincorporated into civilian life and those citizens who have accepted respect for the law and the policies of the State can have the necessary tools to identify a conflict and transform it into actions of peace.

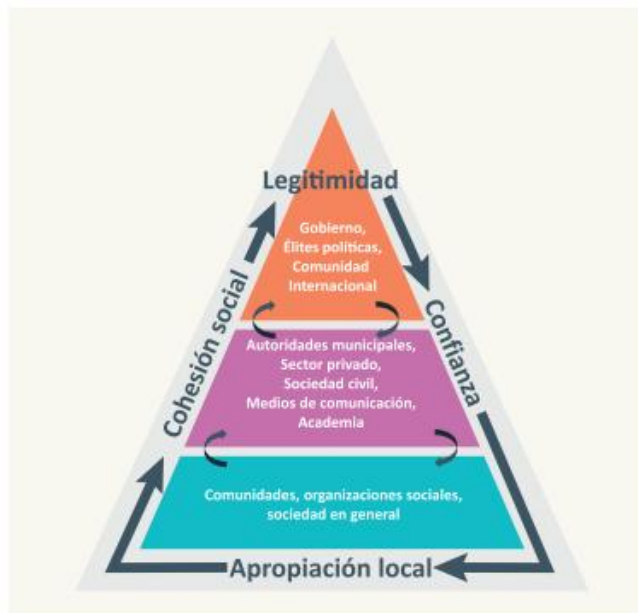


Figure 3. Pillars of peacebuilding
Source: UNIPEP ARIDA – INTERPEACE, 2017

For its part, the Institutional Strategic Plan "Safe and Peaceful Communities" 2015-2018 in its chapter II considered the scope of operational action of the Colombian National Police in the area of peacebuilding, where it highlights the permanent transformation of society and its efforts to advance in the construction of peace despite the challenges imposed by the armed conflict. The identification of scenarios for the transformation of society and the lines of institutional action to build peace from the police service. (Colombian National Police, n.d.).

The Peacebuilding Model of the Colombian National Police is aligned with the perspective embodied in the Institutional Strategic Plan in that it seeks, from a peacebuilding perspective, to identify the specific areas in which the police service is projected towards the peaceful transformation of conflicts as a necessary condition for social transformation (Colombian National Police, n.d., p. 25)... The model emphasizes the need to prioritize and strengthen civil society's trust in the institution, the legitimacy of public institutions, and social cohesion.

Police action focuses on the concept of human development, which is the theoretical basis of the strategic plan of the National Police, which is developed in the following approaches: "Governance and Human Rights. Conflict Transformation, Prevention, Differential Treatment and Territorial Peace" (Peacebuilding Model, 2017, p. 25).

Thus, the actions of the National Police in spaces of social transformation focus on "maintaining the necessary conditions for the exercise of public rights and freedoms" as indicated in Article 218 of the Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991 (National Constituent Assembly, 1991, p. 61); but in addition, the Peacebuilding Model provides the Institutional Strategic Plan with a perspective for peacebuilding, including the responsibilities of the uniformed and the Institution with civil society and with the country as a result of the Peace Agreements. Figure 3 reveals the peacebuilding model in such a way that it is adopted and adjusted to the needs of the context from the territories.

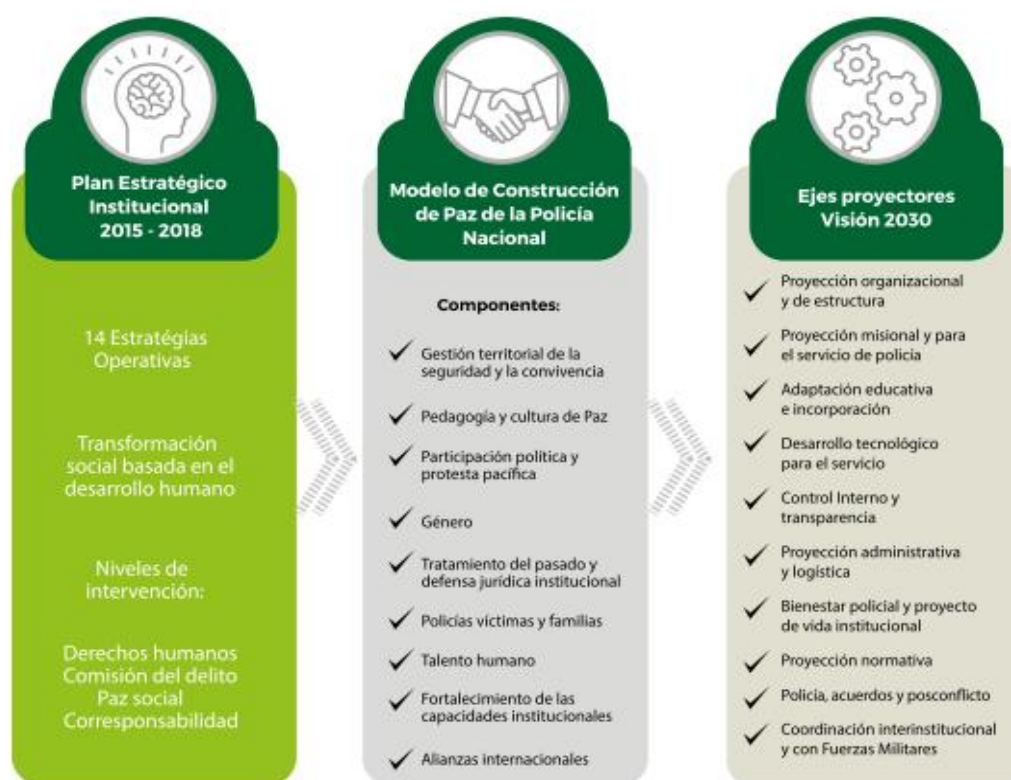


Figure 4. Peacebuilding Model in Vision 2030
Fountain: (Colombian National Police, n.d.)

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest on the part of the authors regarding this research, real, potential or apparent. The credits of the research, as well as the products derived from it and any type of socialization, will be the intellectual property of the National Police of Colombia, recognizing the moral rights of the authors of the work.

Strategy for peacebuilding. Actors involved

A strategy is a set of procedures that are planned for decision-making and/or action in the face of a scenario or phenomenon, seeking to achieve objectives. According to Chandler (2003), strategies are the long-term goals and objectives of an entity or organization, the steps to be taken and the planning of resources necessary to achieve goals. In relation to the construction of Peace from the actions of the

National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre within the framework of the post-agreement, it is proposed to activate and strengthen alliances with civil social actors in the territory: such as: Associations, Networks, Corporations, Committees, Cabildos and indigenous partialities, promotion committees, JAC; as well as the different institutional actors, recognizing their expertise and suitability in the management of populations in this type of project. The strategy for the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police and where the Rafael Núñez School of Carabineros as an institution of Higher Education is responsible for the project. This project will be allies

Table 1: Organizing the strategy with allies

Institutions/or organizations	Quantity	Role
Organized civil society	72 Grassroots social organizations	Active participants and beneficiaries
	2 Community Action Boards	
	3 Indigenous Councils	
Institutional actors	4 Territorial entities 4 Educational institutions 3 State Entities and Institutions	They voluntarily accompany the process
Leading institutional actor	Rafael Núñez Carabineros School	Project management

Source: own construction

Contents and fundamentals of the strategy

The strategy for peacebuilding from the actions of the National Police includes four fundamental aspects, such as:

- Identification of grassroots social organizations and social actors in the territory (in situ) dedicated to developing activities in favor of peacebuilding, reconstruction of the social fabric and promoting local development from: economic, social, cultural, security and willing to work in alliance with the Colombian National Police.
- Documentation of good practices and citizen exercises aimed at the reconstruction of the social fabric that can be recognized by ESRAN for the strengthening of the project and that contribute to the development of healthy and safe spaces for the inhabitants of the communities involved.
- Work with the community through participatory action, developing roundtables for the validation of information and collection of new information, focus groups to identify acts of use and abuse of public force.
- Construction of work plans and actions that guarantee the restoration of rights involving collective reparation measures by the authorities and reparation without harm through the reconstruction of historical facts and actions of forgiveness for non-repetition.

All these actions are the responsibility of ESRAN as the project leader and who is responsible for guaranteeing the logistical, audiovisual, physical and technological infrastructure, materials and equipment necessary for the development of each activity.

Strategy Implementation

To guarantee the success of the strategy, the proposal presented seeks to reach each related social actor, for which a methodology is proposed that aims at the development of the strategy from four actions: identification of social leaders, study and analysis of the context, dissemination and development of actions.

In particular, the dissemination stage is related to strategies to document, systematize and disseminate the results of each stage of the process where institutional media and audiovisual resources are involved, spaces for certification in capacities, partial research reports where the nature of each training, recreational or accompaniment process to the communities is related, activities developed and results obtained, as well as participation in events within the territory.

Definition of objectives

The strategy aims to: Design mechanisms for the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre within the framework of the post-agreement.

Socialization of the strategy

During this stage, approaches are made with actors in the territory, such as the Municipal Mayor's Office, Police Stations, grassroots social organizations, community leaders, indigenous partiality to guarantee their accompaniment in the investigative process and intervention in the field. With the purpose of establishing the meeting spaces, the periodicity, the pedagogical and methodological strategies to be developed to guarantee the established purposes.

Resources

From the proposal for the design of strategies for the construction of Peace from the actions of the National Police for the reconstruction of the social fabric of the Department of Sucre, trained human capital will be required in each area to provide accompaniment to the communities, audiovisual materials and equipment, stationery material, physical spaces such as classrooms, auditorium, common areas for recreational activities, refreshments, in addition to the availability of time for uniformed officers and members of the community to participate in each process.

Strategy Tracking

To guarantee the achievement of the proposed objectives, it is necessary to develop a plan for monitoring and controlling the decisions on the reconstruction of the social fabric that are developed in the community in coordination with the Rafael Núñez Carabineros School, for this it will be necessary for each one to keep a record and control of activities and achievements achieved based on processes that are carried out for the fulfillment of short-term goals.

CONCLUSIONS

The Department of Sucre has suffered multiple violent actions, especially the municipalities that are located in the region called Montes de María, an area that was influenced by the presence of illegal armed groups such as the extinct FARC and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, a situation that generated a large number of victims of both civilian personnel and members of the public force, including members of the National Police.

At present, in the Montes de María region, there are people who are based in that sector who laid down their arms and underwent the demobilization process, so it is essential that they can be accepted by society and by the security forces themselves, who have the mission of guaranteeing and protecting their lives and property.

With the signing of the peace process with the FARC and the demobilization of the Unity Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), it is necessary for the State and the institutions that make it up to seek to generate and implement strategies that allow reaching communities and people who are victims of conflict among themselves; Installation of the public force in the places that were occupied by illegal groups, social programs in education, health, decent housing and job opportunities, pedagogical activities on issues of awareness in search of forgiveness, peace and reconciliation.

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