THE COLOMBIAN CONFLICT

The 52-year armed conflict between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian Government, officially ended with a peace agreement in 2016. This military conflict has caused a significant loss of life and weakened the country. The FARC guerrillas who signed the peace agreement with the Colombian Government decided to lay down their arms and to start a reintegregation into society. One important element of the peace agreement was the definition of areas within the Colombian territory, where they started to concentrate in order to guarantee the full incorporation into civil life. The FARC members were located temporarily in some specific and small territories along the entire country. The Colombian government is implementing the conversion of the those into permanent settlements following the current regulation related to land use planning in Colombia.

There are 24 locations prioritised where FARC members are living. Those locations show different topographic, climatic, culture and hazard characteristics. For the building of the permanent settlements is needed a complete hazard and risk assessment study to establish the adequate place where those settlement will be located. The study to be carried out will correspond to the hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment for 5 out of the 24 locations.

DATA & METHODOLOGY

The multi-hazard and risk assessment was carried out using a regional (10-m resolution) and detailed (0.5-m resolution) area. Different methods were implemented for hazard mapping at a regional (125,000) and local (1,200) scales. For the regional scale statistic and heuristic methods were carried out, whilst for the local scale physically-based models were applied. The methodologies described focused on the evaluation of the probabilities of occurrence of different hydro-meteorological hazards triggered by rainfall and earthquakes.

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first and one of the biggest efforts for the Colombian rural housing policy. Following the peace agreement, the Colombian government is fostering adequate housing solutions by establishing a methodology to build safe and resilient housing projects in rural areas where former FARC members were concentrated.

Therefore, multihazard studies are a fundamental element for the peace process to be consolidated, as these new permanent settlements are planned according to the Colombian land-use planning regulation, and under the complexity of mountainous terrain.

With the use of different methodologies in the multi-hazard analysis process: statistical, heuristic and physical-based methods, it was possible the classification of the hazard and risk zones of the ETCRs, allowing these new settlements are planned according to the wellbeing of reintegrated populations.

REFERENCES