

TERRITORIAL PERCEPTIONS ON INTEGRAL RURAL REFORM AND PEACEBUILDING: ANALYSIS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WITH A TERRITORIAL FOCUS IN TIBÚ, COLOMBIA.**Yesica Paola Sánchez Capacho**

Universidad de Pamplona, Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia

Email: sanchezyesica09@gmail.comORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-9193-6222>**José María Rincón Ramón**

Universidad Simón Bolívar, Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia

Email: jaen217@gmail.comORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1992-5172>**Víctor Alfonso Badillo Contreras**

Universidad de Pamplona, Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia

Email: victor.badillo@unipamplona.edu.coORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-2665-1441>**Carlos Eduardo Cáceres Vargas**

Universidad de Pamplona, Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia

Email: carcavapsico123@gmail.comORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-9426-0146>**Anyelo Josué Alonso Sánchez**

Universidad Simón Bolívar, Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia

Email: anyelajosuealonso@gmail.comORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-7045-6714>**Lilian Nayibe Villamizar Conde**

Universidad Simón Bolívar, Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia

Email: lilianvillamizarconde@gmail.comORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7495-8672>**María Del Pilar Cárdenas Palomo**

Universidad Simón Bolívar, Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia

Email: maria.cardenas@unisimon.edu.coORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8100-1432>**ABSTRACT**

This study analyzes the perceptions of victims of armed conflict regarding the Comprehensive Rural Reform (CRR) and land use within the framework of the Territorial Development Programs (PDET) in the municipality of Tibú, Catatumbo subregion (Colombia). The analysis is grounded in the theoretical approach of perception as a cognitive process of interpreting the environment (Vargas Melgarejo, 1994), articulated with perspectives on peacebuilding and territorial development. A qualitative hermeneutic-interpretive approach was adopted, based on semi-structured interviews with 15 participants and documentary analysis. The data were processed through qualitative coding using NVivo software, allowing for the identification of emergent categories and relationships between experience, knowledge, and policy evaluation. Findings reveal that perceptions are shaped by territorial experience and characterized by structural ambivalence: while participants acknowledge advances in infrastructure, participation, and productive initiatives, these are simultaneously assessed as insufficient and uneven. Persistent challenges include weak state presence, land tenure informality, and territorial insecurity. Likewise, land use shows limited transformation, and peace is perceived as fragile. The study concludes that the legitimacy of rural development and peacebuilding policies is primarily shaped by lived experience rather than institutional design, highlighting the importance of incorporating local perceptions in post-conflict contexts

Keywords: Territorial Perceptions, Comprehensive Rural Reform, Peacebuilding y Territorial Development Programs (PDET)

INTRODUCTION

In the framework of the post-agreement in Colombia, the structural transformation of the countryside has been consolidated as a fundamental axis for the construction of a stable and lasting peace. The Final Peace Agreement of 2016 established the Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI) as one of its central pillars, aimed at overcoming historical inequalities in access to land, strengthening the peasant economy and improving living conditions in rural territories (Territorial Renewal Agency [ART], 2019). In this context, the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET) were conceived as strategic instruments to materialize this reform in the regions most affected by the armed conflict. However, the implementation of these policies faces profound structural limitations, especially in territories with high conflict and weak state presence. The municipality of Tibú, located in the Catatumbo subregion, is a critical scenario where illicit economies, the presence of illegal armed groups and high levels of violence converge. According to the Institute for Development and Peace Studies (Indepaz, 2025), 14 massacres were recorded in the region in the first quarter of 2025, while homicide rates far exceed national averages (Colombian Drug Observatory, 2022). These conditions are articulated with a limited institutional capacity to guarantee rights and implement public policies in dispersed rural areas, where 58% of the population lives outside the urban area (National Planning Department [DNP], 2017). In the agrarian field, progress in the formalization of rural property has been insufficient, with high levels of informality persisting that affect the legal security of communities (Territorial Renewal Agency, 2024). Likewise, less than 30% of the initiatives related to the social management of rural property have achieved tangible results, which shows a limited impact of the PDET on the transformation of land use. In addition, the lack of knowledge of access mechanisms and administrative barriers have restricted the effective participation of victims in territorial processes (Victims Unit, 2025). Despite this panorama, most studies have privileged analyses focused on the institutional evaluation of these policies, with emphasis on indicators of execution or coverage, leaving in the background the understanding of how these interventions are interpreted from the experience of the communities. This gap is particularly relevant, given that the perception of local actors is a key element in understanding the legitimacy, appropriation and real impact of policies in the territory. From a theoretical perspective, perceptions are understood as cognitive processes through which individuals interpret their environment based on the articulation between knowledge and attitudes (Vargas Melgarejo, 1994; Echeita, 2006). In this sense, analyzing the perceptions of the victims of the conflict allows us to understand how public policies are valued not only from their design, but also from their concrete experience in contexts of high territorial vulnerability. The relevance of this study lies in the fact that it allows us to understand the implementation of public policy from the experience of the communities, evidencing how the structural conditions of the territory mediate the way in which these policies are perceived, appropriated or questioned. In this sense, the article contributes to the field of study on rural development and territorial peace by incorporating the analysis of perceptions as a central category, as well as by proposing a theoretical model of a system of territorial perceptions in post-conflict contexts.

In this framework, the objective of this study is to analyze the perceptions of the victims of the armed conflict on the Comprehensive Rural Reform and land use in the framework of the implementation of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET) in the municipality of Tibú, Catatumbo subregion.

To achieve this objective, a qualitative approach was adopted inscribed in the interpretative paradigm, aimed at understanding the meanings that actors attribute to their experiences in specific contexts (Martínez, 2002). The methodological design is of a hermeneutical-interpretative nature, which allows the analysis of perceptions as constructions of meaning derived from the interaction between subjects, territory and public policy. The study population was made up of victims of the armed conflict residing in the municipality of Tibú, selecting a sample of 15 participants through non-probabilistic sampling for convenience, with inclusion criteria related to their direct experience in the territory and their link with processes associated with the PDET.

Information collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews, complemented by documentary analysis of public policies, regulations, and institutional reports related to RRI, land use, and peacebuilding. The analysis was developed through a qualitative coding process assisted by NVivo software, oriented by categories derived from the theoretical framework of perceptions, in particular those linked to experiential, practical and propositional knowledge, as well as attitudes towards state action.

Results

The perceptions of the victims of the armed conflict in the municipality of Tibú about the Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI), land use and the implementation of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET) are configured as complex cognitive constructions, in which territorial experiences, practical knowledge and attitudes towards state action are articulated. In this sense, perceptions are not limited to isolated opinions, but express forms of interpretation of the territory built from direct interaction with public policies and the structural conditions of the rural context.

In general terms, the results show a structural ambivalent perception, in which the recognition of advances associated with the PDET and the RRI coexist, together with critical assessments of their limited capacity for territorial transformation. This ambivalence is explained by the relationship between experiential knowledge – derived from daily life in the territory – and practical knowledge – associated with interaction with institutional projects and interventions – which configures simultaneously positive and critical attitudes towards public policy.

In relation to the impact of the PDET on community life, the participants recognize specific improvements in infrastructure, access to services and development of productive projects. These transformations are interpreted as real advances that have contributed to improving certain living conditions. As one of the participants points out: *"Yes, there have been improvements in the tracks and some projects, but that is going very slowly and does not reach everyone"* (P3). However, these same experiences are also critically interpreted due to their partial, uneven and slow execution, which limits their structural impact. Thus, the PDET is perceived as a policy that produces visible changes, but insufficient to comprehensively transform the territory.

This ambivalence is deepened in perceptions of community participation, where actors acknowledge having been included in formulation spaces, but question their capacity to influence decision-making. Participation is, therefore, experienced as real in procedural terms, but limited in its decisional dimension. In the words of one participant: *"They invited us to meetings and we were able to give our opinion, but in the end they had everything decided"* (P1). This experience shows that the perception of participation is built not only from the possibility of intervening, but also from the ability to effectively influence the results, which generates critical attitudes towards the implementation of the territorial approach.

As for land use, perceptions reflect a reading deeply anchored in the territorial experience. Although some participants identify incipient advances towards sustainable practices and the promotion of legal crops, the perception that the transformations have not been structural predominates. As one participant puts it: *"In many areas, land-use dynamics have not changed structurally"* (P8). This perception is based on the persistence of problems such as informality in land tenure, the slowness of territorial planning and the continuity of illicit economies, which shows that land is interpreted not only as a productive resource, but as a space crossed by uncertainty, risk and inequality.

This same experiential logic is manifested in the perceptions about the relationship between production and conservation, where the participants express a clear environmental awareness, but recognize that their practices are conditioned by the need for subsistence. The tension between sustainability and survival is synthesized in expressions such as: *"One knows that cutting down the forest is not right, but if you don't sow, you don't eat"* (P1). In this case, perception does not respond to a contradiction between values and practices, but to a situated rationality in which conservation is desirable, but not always viable. This shows that environmental perceptions are deeply mediated by the material conditions of the territory.

On the social level, perceptions of peacebuilding and the social fabric reveal advances in terms of dialogue, community organization and reconstruction of social relations. The participants highlight the opening of meeting spaces and the possibility of talking about experiences of conflict, which contributes to collective healing processes. As one interviewee points out: *"Now there are more spaces to talk and organize, before that did not happen"* (P6). However, these advances coexist with perceptions of insecurity, persistence of conflict and institutional mistrust, which configures a perception of peace as an incomplete and fragile process. In relation to the Comprehensive Rural Reform, perceptions show a clear distinction between the recognition of politics at the discursive level and its materialization in the territory. Participants identify RRI as a relevant strategy to improve field conditions, but perceive that its implementation has been limited. This is reflected in statements such as: *"Reform is good on paper, but not much has been seen here"* (P3). In this sense, the perception of RRI is built on a tension between propositional knowledge and experiential knowledge, where the latter has greater weight in the evaluation of policy.

Finally, by integrating perceptions of the progress and challenges of the PDET, participants construct a global evaluation of the process, in which its transformative potential is recognized, but its ability to execute is questioned. The main criticism is oriented towards the gap between planning and execution, as well as institutional weakness and the persistence of structural problems such as informality in the land. As one participant puts it: *"Everything is very well planned, but it is not executed as it should"* (P5).

Overall, the results show that the perceptions of the victims of the conflict in Tibú do not reject rural development and territorial peace policies, but rather critically evaluate them from their concrete experience. This evaluation is structured around a consistent logic: policies are recognized as necessary and legitimate, but insufficient in their implementation to transform the structural conditions of the territory. Thus, perception does not express a denial of the process, but a demand for greater coherence between what is promised and what actually materializes in everyday life.

Analysis

The analysis was carried out using open, axial and selective coding in NVivo, which allowed structuring perceptions into analytical categories and establishing relationships between types of knowledge, attitudes and territorial experiences.

The axial coding matrix of territorial perceptions constitutes a central analytical device in the process of interpreting qualitative information, developed through the use of NVivo software. This matrix allows the organization, relationship and hierarchization of the emerging categories from the coding process, systematically articulating the empirical data with the theoretical dimensions of the study.

From the methodological point of view, axial coding is aimed at establishing relationships between categories and subcategories, overcoming the initial fragmentation of the data generated in open coding (Strauss & Corbin, 2002). In this study, this phase made it possible to integrate the participants' perceptions around structuring analytical axes —impact of the PDET, community participation, land use, production-conservation relationship, peacebuilding, and perception of Integral Rural Reform—, linking them with types of knowledge (experiential, practical, and propositional) and with attitudes towards state action.

The matrix was constructed from the triangulation between three fundamental elements: (a) discursive fragments extracted from the interviews, (b) analytical categories derived from the theoretical framework of perceptions (Vargas Melgarejo, 1994; Echeita, 2006), and (c) interpretation processes aimed at identifying patterns, tensions, and regularities in discourses. In this sense, the matrix is not limited to a descriptive organization of the data, but constitutes a mechanism of relational analysis that allows us to understand how perceptions are configured based on the interaction between territorial experience, knowledge and social structure.

Likewise, the inclusion of the types of knowledge in the matrix – experiential, practical and propositional – responds to the need to differentiate the sources from which the actors construct their interpretations. As Tsoukas and Vladimirou (2001) point out, knowledge is not only the accumulation of information, but also the ability to make situated judgments; In this study, experiential knowledge emerges as the main organizer of perceptions, as communities evaluate public policies based on their concrete effects on everyday life.

On the other hand, the incorporation of the attitudinal dimension makes it clear that perceptions are not neutral, but imply evaluative positions vis-à-vis public policy. In this sense, the matrix reveals the presence of ambivalent attitudes, in which positive assessments associated with specific advances and critical assessments related to the limited capacity for structural transformation coexist. This ambivalence is a central finding of the study, since it shows that perceptions do not respond to a dichotomous logic (acceptance/rejection), but to complex situated evaluation processes.

In analytical terms, the matrix allows establishing a clear traceability between empirical data and theoretical interpretations, strengthening the validity of qualitative analysis (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). In addition, it facilitates the identification of cross-cutting relationships between categories, evidencing that perceptions of PDET, RRI, and land use do not operate in isolation, but as part of an integrated system of interpretation of the territory.

Overall, the axial coding matrix is configured as a key instrument for the construction of the territorial perceptions system model, insofar as it allows the complexity of the data to be synthesized and articulated in a coherent analytical structure. In this way, the use of NVivo is not limited to a technical function of information organization, but becomes a methodological support for the generation of interpretative knowledge, aligned with the hermeneutical approach of the study.

Table 1: axial coding matrix of territorial perceptions

Category	Subcategory	Type of knowledge	Empirical evidence	Attitude	Interpretation
PDET Impact	Infrastructure / projects	Experiential	"Yes, there have been improvements..." (P3)	Positive-critical	Partial progress without structural transformation
Participation	Inclusion vs advocacy	Practical	"They invited us... but everything is already decided" (P1)	Review	Non-binding procedural participation
Land Use	Structural persistence	Experiential	"It has not changed in a structural way" (P8)	Review	Continuity of territorial inequalities
Production-conservation	Subsistence vs sustainability	Experiential	"If he does not sow, he does not eat" (P1)	Ambivalent	Situated rationality
Peacebuilding	Coexistence vs. insecurity	Experiential	"There are more spaces... but there is fear" (P6)	Ambivalent	Incomplete relational peace
RRI	Discourse vs implementation	Propositional vs experiential	"Good on paper..." (P3)	Review	Design-territory gap

Source: Authors, with the help of the NVivo software (2026).

Discussion

In order to strengthen the analytical traceability between the empirical findings and their theoretical interpretation, a correspondence matrix was constructed that articulates the emerging categories with the conceptual approaches used in the study. This matrix allows us to show how the perceptions of the participants are not configured in isolation, but in relation to theoretical frameworks that explain the way in which the actors interpret public policy from their territorial experience. As can be seen in Table 2. Matrix between empirical findings and theoretical categories, findings related to the impact of the PDET, community participation, land use, peacebuilding, and Comprehensive Rural Reform are articulated with theoretical categories such as organizational sensemaking (Weick, 1995), citizen participation (Arnstein, 1969), land governance (FAO, 2022), political ecology (Escobar, 2008) and theories of peace (Galtung, 1969; Lederach, 1997). This articulation allows us to understand that the perceptions identified in the study are not only descriptions of reality, but situated interpretative processes that reflect the relationship between experience, knowledge, and territorial structure (Berger & Luckmann, 1966; Bourdieu, 1990).

In this sense, the matrix not only synthesizes the results, but also evidences the coherence between the empirical data and the theoretical framework, reinforcing the interpretative validity of the study (Miles et al., 2014; Braun & Clarke, 2006; Saldaña, 2016).

Table 2. Matrix between empirical findings and theoretical categories

Category	Empirical finding	Empirical evidence	Type of perception/knowledge	Theoretical reference
PDET	Partial improvements in infrastructure and projects	"Yes, there have been improvements, but not as expected" (P3)	Ambivalent – experiential	Weick (1995)
	Inclusion without real impact	"They invite us, but everything is already decided" (P1)	Critique – practical	Arnstein (1969)
Land Use	Persistence of structural dynamics	"The land is still used the same, not much has changed" (P8)	Structural-experiential critique	FAO (2022)
	Tension between subsistence and sustainability	"If you don't sow, you don't eat; it's time to cut down the mountain" (P1)	Ambivalent situated – experiential	Escobar (2008)
Peacebuilding	Improvement in coexistence with persistence of fear	"There is more talk among neighbors, but there is still fear" (P6)	Relational – experiential ambivalent	Lederach (1997); Galtung (1969)
Perceptions of RRI	Discursive recognition with critical evaluation of implementation	"That sounds good on paper, but you don't see it here" (P3)	Critical – propositional/experiential	Pressman & Wildavsky (1973); Vargas (1994)

Source: Authors' elaboration based on qualitative analysis using coding in NVivo (2026)

The findings of the study allow us to argue that the perceptions of the victims of the armed conflict in Tibú about the Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI), land use and the implementation of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET) do not constitute isolated opinions or spontaneous reactions to public policy, but rather situated cognitive processes through which the actors recognize, interpret and assign meaning to the transformations – or lack thereof – in their territorial environment. This reading is consistent with the definition of perception as a cognitive process of selection, interpretation, and attribution of meaning in the face of the physical and social environment (Vargas Melgarejo, 1994; Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010; Moscovici, 1984). It also confirms the relevance of analysing perceptions from the dimensions of attitudes and knowledge, as proposed by the framework adopted in the study, since the results show that communities evaluate policies not only by their formulation, but also by their concrete implementation experience.

From this perspective, the central discussion of the article can be summarized in one idea: community perceptions are organized around a logic of experiential evaluation of public policy. This means that the legitimacy of the PDET and the RRI is not built only on the normative or discursive level, but on the terrain of everyday experience, where communities contrast institutional promises with tangible results (Ellis, 2000; Scoones, 1998). Therefore, the results show an ambivalent territorial perception: progress is recognized, but these are simultaneously evaluated as insufficient, slow or uneven. The statement of one participant, "Yes, there have been improvements in the roads and some projects, but that is going very slowly and does not reach everyone" (P3), clearly summarizes this ambivalence, in which a positive attitude towards certain achievements and a critical attitude towards their limits coexist.

This ambivalence can be best understood in the light of the distinction between types of knowledge. Although propositional knowledge allows actors to recognize what RRI is, what its objectives are, and what the PDET promises, it is experiential knowledge that ends up organizing the final perception. In other words, knowing that a reform policy exists is not the same as perceiving it as effective. At this point, the discussion coincides with the idea that knowledge is not only the accumulation of information, but also the ability to make judgments in a given context (Tsoukas & Vladimirou, 2001; Nonaka & Takeuchi, 1995). In Tibú, these judgments are shaped by the experience of living in a territory where insecurity, the informality of the land and the weak presence of the state continue to condition daily life.

In relation to community participation, the results show an important tension between procedural inclusion and effective advocacy. The communities recognize that they have been summoned to spaces of formulation, which implies the existence of a practical knowledge of the participatory process; however, this experience does not translate into a full positive perception, since participation is evaluated as consultative rather than binding. The expression "They invited us to meetings and we were able to give our opinion, but in the end they had already decided everything" (P1) illustrates how the perception of participation does not depend only on formal access to space, but on the real power to influence decisions (Arnstein, 1969; Lipsky, 1980; Fung, 2006).

This finding dialogues with the classic proposal of Arnstein (1969), according to which not all participation implies a redistribution of power. In the case analyzed, the community perception is located in an intermediate zone: people do not deny the existence of participatory mechanisms, but they do question their capacity to transform institutional decisions. From the perspective of perceptions, this is especially relevant, because it shows that practical knowledge can generate divergent attitudes: participating can strengthen recognition, but also deepen frustration when accumulated experience reveals that the community voice does not substantially modify execution. In this sense, participation is not perceived as absent, but as insufficient.

The findings on land use further reinforce the weight of experiential knowledge in shaping perceptions. Although some participants identify incipient shifts towards more sustainable and legal practices, the dominant perception is that there has been no structural transformation in territorial governance. The phrase "In many areas, land-use dynamics have not changed structurally" (P8) expresses an assessment that does not arise from ignorance of the policy, but from direct observation

of the persistence of old problems: informality in tenure, slow land use planning, expansion of illicit economies and continued rural precariousness (FAO, 2022; Deininger, 2003; Zoomers, 2010).

The relationship between production and conservation deepens this reading even further. The results show that the communities have a clear environmental awareness, but also that this awareness is mediated by material conditions of subsistence. The statement "One knows that cutting down the forest is not right, but if you don't sow, you don't eat" (P1) does not express environmental ignorance, but a situated rationality that reveals the conflict between sustainability and survival (Granada Azcárraga et al., 2020; Escobar, 2008; De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2000).

On the social level, the findings show that perceptions of peacebuilding are also organized by experiential knowledge of social relationships. The participants recognize improvements in coexistence, opening spaces for dialogue and strengthening certain community ties, but these improvements coexist with the persistence of fear, insecurity and institutional mistrust. The phrase "Coexistence has improved, but there is still fear in some areas" (P1) shows that peace is not perceived as a consolidated state, but as a relational process that is still incomplete (Lederach, 1997; Galtung, 1969; Mac Ginty, 2011; Richmond, 2014).

Conclusions

The study concluded that the perceptions of the victims of the armed conflict in the municipality of Tibú about the Comprehensive Rural Reform (RRI) and land use within the framework of the Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET) are configured as situated cognitive constructions, organized mainly from experiential knowledge and mediated by ambivalent attitudes towards state action. In coherence with Vargas Melgarejo (1994) and Echeita (2006), perceptions were not limited to expressing opinions on public policy, but functioned as mechanisms for interpreting territorial reality, in which communities contrast the institutional design of the reform with the concrete effects they perceive in their daily lives.

In relation to the category of impact of the PDET on the community, the research concludes that the victims recognize specific advances in infrastructure, productive projects and institutional openness; however, these advances are perceived as partial, uneven and slow to execute. Consequently, the PDET is not interpreted as a failed process in absolute terms, but neither as a strategy capable of producing a structural transformation of the territory. The dominant perception is that of a necessary, if insufficient, policy whose legitimacy depends less on its formulation and more on its effective ability to deliver results.

Regarding community participation, the findings show that it was perceived as a formally open process but limited incident. The communities acknowledged having been convened for formulation and consultation scenarios, but did not identify fully binding participation in decision-making and implementation. This conclusion coincides with Arnstein's (1969) idea, according to which participation cannot be reduced to procedural inclusion if it does not imply a real redistribution of power. In Tibú, participation was experienced more as a listening mechanism than as a tool for decision-making, which weakened the full ownership of the process.

Regarding the land use category, it is concluded that the perceptions of the victims reveal the persistence of historical structures of territorial precariousness. Although some participants identified incipient sustainable practices and certain management processes, the perception that land-use dynamics have not changed structurally prevailed. Informality in land tenure, weak legal security, the presence of illicit economies and the low capacity of the State to organize the territory continue to shape the rural experience. In this sense, land use was perceived not only as a technical category of planning, but as a material space traversed by uncertainty, inequality and territorial control, in line with the perspective of Bozzano et al. (2008).

On the relationship between production and conservation, the research shows that the victims do not perceive a moral contradiction between producing and conserving, but a structural tension between sustainability and subsistence. The communities expressed a favorable disposition towards environmental care, but recognized that the material conditions of the territory limit the possibility of acting in a fully sustainable way. At this point, the research confirms that environmental degradation is not perceived as the result of ignorance or disinterest, but as a consequence of economic and territorial constraints. This allows us to conclude that environmental perceptions in Tibú are organized from a situated rationality, where conservation appears as a recognized value, but conditioned by the need to survive.

Regarding the category of peacebuilding, the results allow us to conclude that peace is perceived by the victims as a relational process under construction, and not as a consolidated state. Although progress has been made in coexistence, in the opening of spaces for dialogue and in the partial strengthening of the social fabric, fear, insecurity and institutional mistrust persist. In coherence with Lederach (1997), this suggests advances in the relational dimension of peace; however, in the light of Galtung (1969), these advances do not manage to shape a positive peace, since structures of violence associated with inequality, the informality of the land, and state fragility remain intact. Peace, therefore, is not perceived as a result of politics, but as a partial and still fragile experience.

Finally, with respect to the perceptions of the Integral Rural Reform, the study concludes that there is a marked distance between its discursive legitimacy and its experiential legitimacy. The victims recognize RRI as a pertinent commitment to transform the countryside, democratize access to land and reduce historical inequalities; however, this positive assessment is eroded by an implementation perceived as slow, fragmented and not very transformative. In this sense, the research confirms that propositional knowledge about politics is not enough to produce a sustained favorable perception; it is the concrete experience of its implementation that defines its final assessment (Tsoukas & Vladimirou, 2001).

Overall, the main conclusion of the study is that the perceptions of the victims of the armed conflict in Tibú are structured as a cognitive-territorial system in which experiential knowledge weighs more than normative knowledge, and where attitudes towards the PDET and RRI are configured according to the relationship between expectations, experiences and structural conditions of the territory. Therefore, the effectiveness of public policy cannot be evaluated only from institutional performance indicators, but also from the way in which communities perceive its real effects on land use, participation, peace and rural transformation. This conclusion constitutes the main contribution of the study to the field of rural development and territorial peace: to show that perception is not a peripheral input, but a privileged analytical way to understand the scope and limits of implementation in post-conflict contexts.

Recommendations

1. **Structural strengthening of territorial governance** Articulate binding community participation, comprehensive state presence, and inter-institutional coordination, guaranteeing real impact of the communities in the implementation of the PDET and the RRI (Arnstein, 1969).
2. **Consolidation of legal security and productive sustainability of the soil** Accelerate the formalization of rural property and provide technical support to communities with sustainable production strategies that reduce the tension between subsistence and conservation (FAO, 2022).
3. **Incorporation of perceptions in the evaluation and construction of territorial peace** Integrate qualitative and perceptual indicators in the evaluation of public policies, simultaneously strengthening trust, coexistence and the social fabric as the basis for sustainable territorial peace (Lederach, 1997).

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