

MIGRANT ARCHITECTURE. EMERGENT FORMS OF TEMPORAL INHABITAT

The case of Venezuelan migrants in Medellin, Colombia



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| ABSTRACT

This research thesis approaches the ongoing phenomena of the massive migration of the Venezuelan Diaspora in the period from 2016 to 2021 in Colombia. It explores the emerging spatial configurations that migrancy arouse by the punctual analysis of the population located in Medellin city. It addresses the evolving forms of temporal inhabiting and urban transformations that arise from the migrant's nomad dynamics and the interaction between them and the local population. The research starts with the study of the distribution of the Venezuelan population

over different Colombian geographies organized whit in a network city system. It explores the Andes routes and the Caribbean coast agglomeration. It offers a series of reflections on the logic of settlement at the territorial level and deepens the analysis in the dynamics on the Coffee production axis and in the Valley of Aburrá Urbanization which central city is Medellin. The research analyses the punctual spatialization of the migratory phenomenon by exploring its impact on the urban dynamics of Medellin city. It particularly discloses three spatial configurations

rooted in existing local dynamics under expansion and mutation through the accelerated inflow of migrants. At last, it gives an outlook on possible strategies that may serve as tools to face the conflicts that are sharpened with the migration crisis and to couple with the emergent dynamics in the urban fabric.

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SCOPE OF THE THESIS

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This research thesis approaches the phenomena of massive migration on the context of globalization in the XXI century through the case of the Venezuelan migration crisis starting from the period from 2016 to 2021 inside Colombia.

It is a multiscale research that goes from the international context to the specific spatial practices that take place in the city of Medellín. It analyses the refugee framework based on the agreements and discussions posed on the currently most influential international platforms of refugee's crisis, OIMS and ACNUR in order to contrast the global framework with the local tools. It goes through the Colombian national context, deepening on the relationship between the migratory flows, the exogenous phenomena and the correspondent transformative phases of its regulatory framework. It addresses the regional formations of city networks based on Socio-Political regions addressing the Caribbean Coast Region, the Santander Region, the coffee production axis and the Cundi-boyacense Region (Which refers to Cundinamarca and Boyacá administrative regions) but deepening on the case of the Coffee production axis.

Particularly it studies the urban phenomena arising from migrancy on the metropolitan area of the Aburrá Valley, which central urban conglomeration is Medellín, and the logics behind its emerging forms of inhabiting and urban transformations resulting from the interaction between migrants and local groups. It gives a conceptual series of suggestions in form of scenarios and strategies around the management of the migratory crisis in Medellín to support the inclusion of the Venezuelan migrant population, to encourage formal spatial practices, social integration and foster migrant's agency in aims to disincentivize the consolidation of segregation patterns, precarity and informality.

In first instance it aims to open up the opportunity to engage in a dialogue between migrants and the local communities. On which turns around building a conceptual base for a national framework of a territorial connected system based on small scale migrant spatial practices that has the ability to operate in a coordinated way to answer to all necessities of the incoming population and strengthen the relationship between them and the locals. In second place this work aims to reflect a light on multiple migratory crisis taking place simultaneously all around the world in different context. Because regardless of the radical differences between migrants and receiving states in the international context the analysis of particular successful cases can provide an opportunity to new populations to boost these strengths and build on a common ground for future generations.

SCOPE

This research thesis aim to study the spatial phenomena emerging from the Venezuelans migration in Colombia, the coffee production axis region, the Aburrá Valley and in the city of Medellin in order to offer a set of conceptual propositions that can serve to stablish a collaborative framework in the urban field to manage migration crisis emerged on other cities of Colombia.

PROBLEM

Emergence of a large-scale migration crisis in a context without precedents which escalated in a comparatively short period of time summed up to an absence of planning tools in the national and regional context of Latin American. In the absence of a regulatory framework the population have adopted informal practices to endure the crisis and it has accentuated existent segregated urban patterns that has made difficult the assimilation of the incoming population to the social and physical urban fabric.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To unfold the dynamics emerging from massive, globalised migrations of the Venezuelan population in Colombian linking different scales from regional to a local level, to disclose on a closer scale the punctual spatial dynamics that are emerging and merging with the current territorial logics.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

To analyse the flow patterns of migrant populations in the context of the Venezuelan migration crisis on the national scale.

To identify the spatial dynamics of settlement and integration of the Venezuelan migrant population in Colombia.

To formulate a series of proposals to help urban environment to cope with the migrant populations and the repercussions they settling practices has on it.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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On the current century we have attended an increasing trend of international mobilization that refers not only to tangible and non-tangible assets and goods of all sorts but human beings and entire communities. This increasing phenomenon have raised attention in all types of disciplines, one of them which has considerably increased the discussion around it is the field of urban studies. These flows are framed on a bigger global scale and its evolving economy that have had great impact on the transformation of existing territories and in the emergence of new landscapes. In first place is necessary to frame the migration on the context of globalization and the international extension of exchange networks.

It is important to emphasize on the fact that migrancy is intrinsically linked with globalization since it relies on a global scale and scope that never before existed. As evidence it is possible to go through the diversification of origin countries, destinations, means and conditions of migration, and above all the new spatial forms that it have gave birth to. The transformation of the urban landscape have been described as an evolving process of *planetary urbanization* by Brenner & Schmid (2017) on the frame of the globalization and other subsequent processes. It is essential to highlight that such massive migrations are driven by events of a greater magnitude that can take

place only on the present historic period because of the availability of overseas connections and international economic and information flows. The contextual pattern in which the Venezuelan migration emerged is the consolidating geography of power economies of the oil productive chain.

The migration flow between Venezuelan and Colombia has always existed. It dates back to colonial times, and even on the past decades the situation was shifted. During the economic peak of Venezuela which had place thanks to the oil boom the direction of the flows were reversed. Venezuela entered on the international economic panorama around the decade of 1920 rising due to one of the greatest reserves of oil by the time. Over the last century Venezuela enjoyed from a flourishing economy, which became one of the most prosperous on Latin America by the beginning of 2002's. On the past migration was directed towards Venezuela in search of opportunities and profiting from the economical boom. On the context of an oil-based economy, Venezuela possessing one of the greatest reserves of oil combined with an extractive economy the country managed to increase international interest, making the political sphere subject to external influences.

Simultaneously, a social and political transformation was taking place. Because of uneven distribution of this

wealthiness and great social discomfort socialist parties were booming. On 1998 Hugo Chavez, a Military commander, head of the United Socialist Party won the national elections proposing a socialist government which broadly reformed the constitution, laws and government function. This generated profound political and economic changes from which the lowest socio-economic sectors benefited by multiple subsidy programs. Through an increasing ownership of the means of production, expropriation and funding sustained on the oil economic boom the government manage to support temporally the political and economic drift. But as soon as the oil process dropped the country entered on a deep crisis and the external influence became more tangible with constant and increasing inflows of economic exchanges, materialized in foreign debt and funding.

The external support consolidated a control structure within the state that joined geopolitics intrinsically to national political affiliations and an unstable extractive base economy, which ended in a political and economic crisis that started to grow unprecedented and remains distressing the country. For the Venezuelan population this traduced into poverty and deprivation conditions which made impossible to survive inside the country for a large population triggering

massive waves of emigration. The migration crisis was announced with precedence since the beginning of 2000's as the decline was progressively landing.

There have been identified three precedent waves. The first wave dates to 2005, when the first complete shift of migration happened, before this year the migration records illustrate a greater outflow of Colombians than Venezuelan inflows. This migrant population was caused by political opposition and the instauration of the first constitutional changes which directly threatened a wide range of socio-economical spheres of the population, reason by which it was very variegated. The second wave started in 2010 and had its peak in 2011 and it was characterized by corporate migration constituted by high income communities, mainly investors and businessmen which seek to avoid expropriation and high rates of inflation and currency devaluation. The last wave had place on 2014 and was constituted by middle- and low-income population, youth and students which seek to avoid the economic decay and social struggles. The last peak started on 2018, it is characterized by a great fluency and low-income communities which remained and consequently are under severe poverty and destitution conditions. This was extended beyond the Colombia boundaries, in different degrees in neighbouring and distant hosting countries, but

mainly over the neighbouring ones over the last years which have received the larger waves of migrants accounting for 73% of all the displaced Venezuelan population displaced abroad (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021).

One of the reasons that makes relevant the study of this mobility phenomena resides on its speed and magnitude. Since 2019 the second country which registered the largest population outflow has been Venezuela, only after Syria that have heading the list due to more than a decade of political and social conflict. In contrast Colombia has been the second largest hosting country of migrants in forced displacement situation since the same year, according to official records of the UNHCR back in 2019 Colombia hosted 1.8 million of Venezuelan displaced abroad, which in contrast in 2017 it did not even reach a million. On the same year when the category was considered for the first time, at the end of 2019, the size of the displaced population of Venezuelan had already surpassed the ones of countries such as Afghanistan, South Sudan and Iraq and reached more than half of the population registered by Syria. It perhaps has also dragged upon it the international attention because of the lack tools to be faced in a region that have had no precedents accounted

Besides Colombia had deal for decades with internal

migration connected to territorial patterns of the armed conflict, violence and rural landscape transformation. On 2020 the record of the UNHCR designated it as the head of the list of internally displaced persons. Given the juxtaposition of both phenomena, the national and international mobility, many urbanizations inside the country are now facing diverse transformation on its landscape. It has become even more important understanding the associated effects and impacts to understand the emergent spatial and territorial configurations.

International human migration flows are produced and reproduced by globalization and accordingly they are linked with the ongoing transformations of a spatial dimension, especially with the transformation of urbanized territories. It is important then to understand that indeed migration plays a role in the emerging patterns of urbanization. In fact according to Brenner & Schmid (2017) this reconfiguration takes place in large scale mega-cities, organized as poly-nucleated metropolitan regions, such as regional urbanized configurations in different locations, some play a joint role in migration trajectories. And moreover this reconfiguration is given by means of the reconstruction of previously established city boundaries which are the basic input in which migration is set up

(Brenner & Schmid, 2017).

Brenner & Schmid argue that there are three essential macro-trends in regard to the urban nature, these ones are to be considered on the spatial analysis as the backbone of the emergent spatial phenomena. They are in first place the uneven spatial development, in second place, the increasing multiplicity, variegation, scalar re-configuration of the urban realities, and the third is the reconstitution of inherited geographies of urban governance (2017). Following the proposal of the authors the research focus on the multiscale analysis approach and addresses the conformation of diverse territorial configurations and the spatial configurations that emerge in the urban field on the base of analysis of the re-configuration of the regulative framework.

In order to arrive to the urban spatial configurations the research starts in the three macro trends. They influence by count of two axis of influences, the "inter-contextual patterns" and "interdependencies with the local and regional levels" (Brenner & Schmid, 2017). In other words the two opposite coexistent conditions beneath any urban composition, first the ones that are systemically presents around wider scales, be it any supranational or worldwide level, regardless of specificities of territories, and the later referring to provincial formations rooted on the smallest spatial scales. In

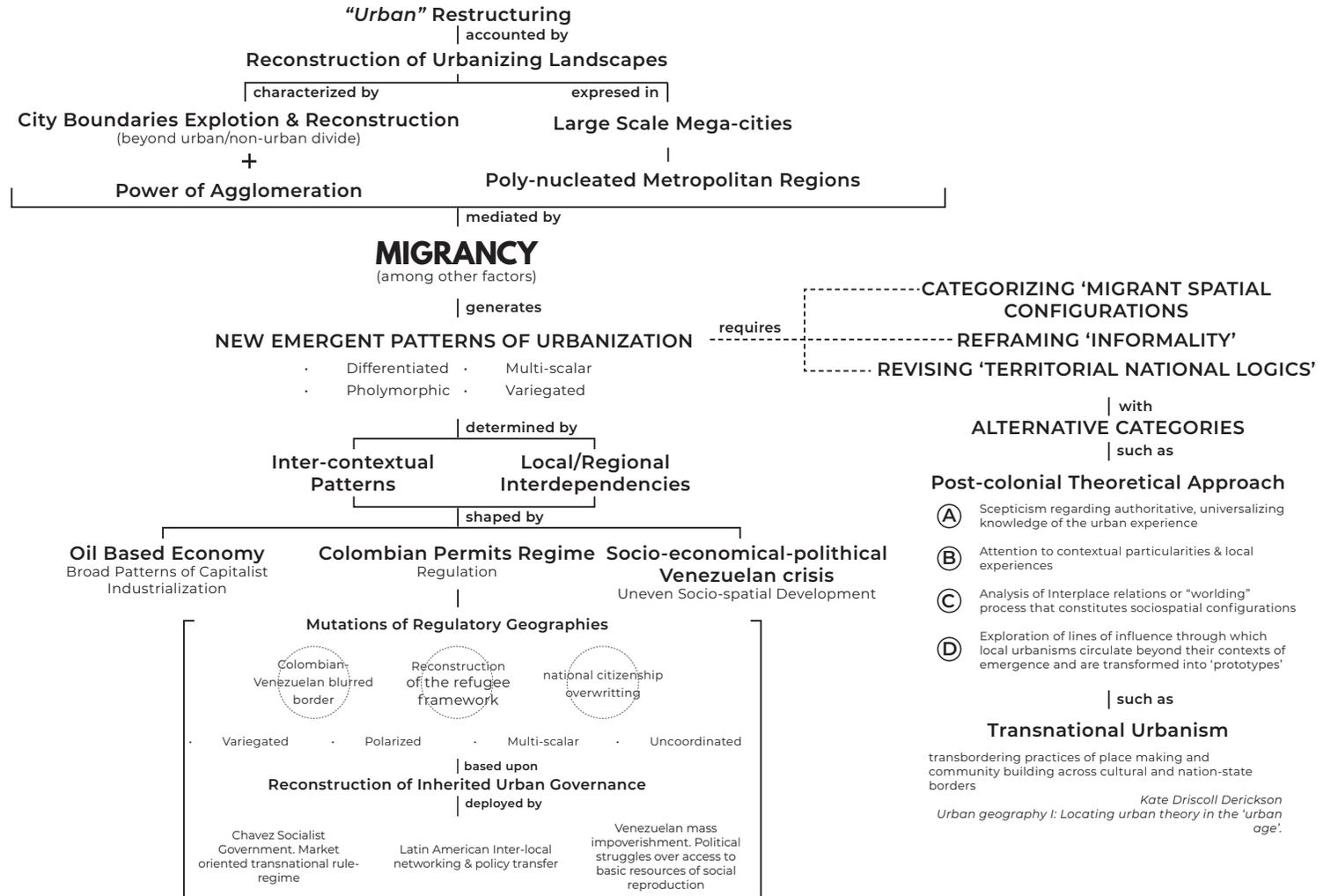
correspondence the research starts the analysis going from the general analysis of the asylum framework built internationally and the alternative framework used by the Colombian government, to zoom up then on the configurations emerged at regional/territorial configurations and the urban landscape of the city of Medellin.

The inter-contextual pattern is represented on migration phenomena through a construction of a geography of power economies around the oil productive chain. The consequences of a different series of events that have been taking place along the course of last century, inside the country and influenced by other state and interested parties expanded beyond the national boundaries not only by economic relations but by the massive, forced population migration towards all sort of territories, especially neighbouring ones.

In the other hand the local interdependencies are marked by the novelty of this phenomenon on the Latin American context which enabled the diversification of adaptation dynamics on the hosting countries. While some adhered to the available asylum tools, some others, for instance in the case of Colombia, deal with the challenge of creating regulatory frameworks in a pace fast enough to cope with a highly volatile crisis. This thesis addresses the emergence of

this regulative scheme, the territorial patterns it adheres to and the spatial configurations that develop from it.

It is essential to emphasize the key role that regulation plays in the dynamics of migration that reside in its attachment to administrative state boundaries. In the work of Brenner & Schmid (2017) the concept of "regulatory geographies" is explored, they are said to be in an ongoing mutation process subject to "Market oriented transnational rule regimes, Inter-local networking & policy transfer and Political struggles over access to basic resources of social reproduction". as it is explored further on the research the migrant crisis response of Colombia generated a new set of regulations, which were related to the special dynamics evolving conditions of volatility. The regulatory framework is classified methodologically into three different phases that corresponds to external rule regime orientations, the consolidation of internal, external or mixed hosting networks which enabled a failed policy transfer and different ways of dealing with the access of migrants to basic resources.



CONTEMPORARY MIGRANCY

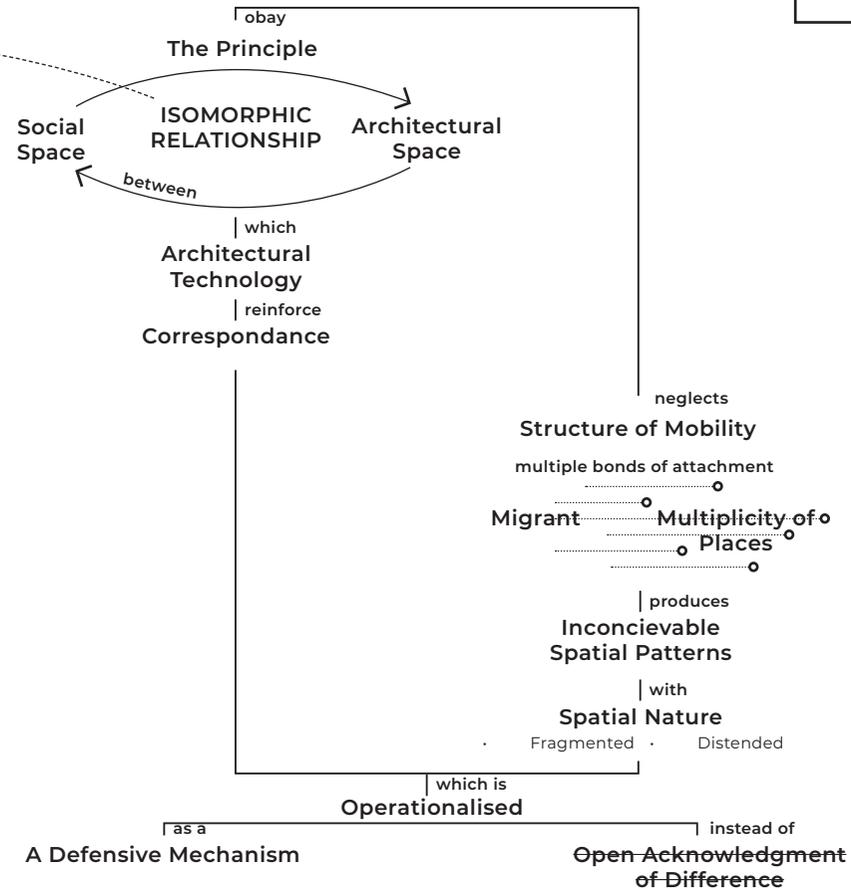
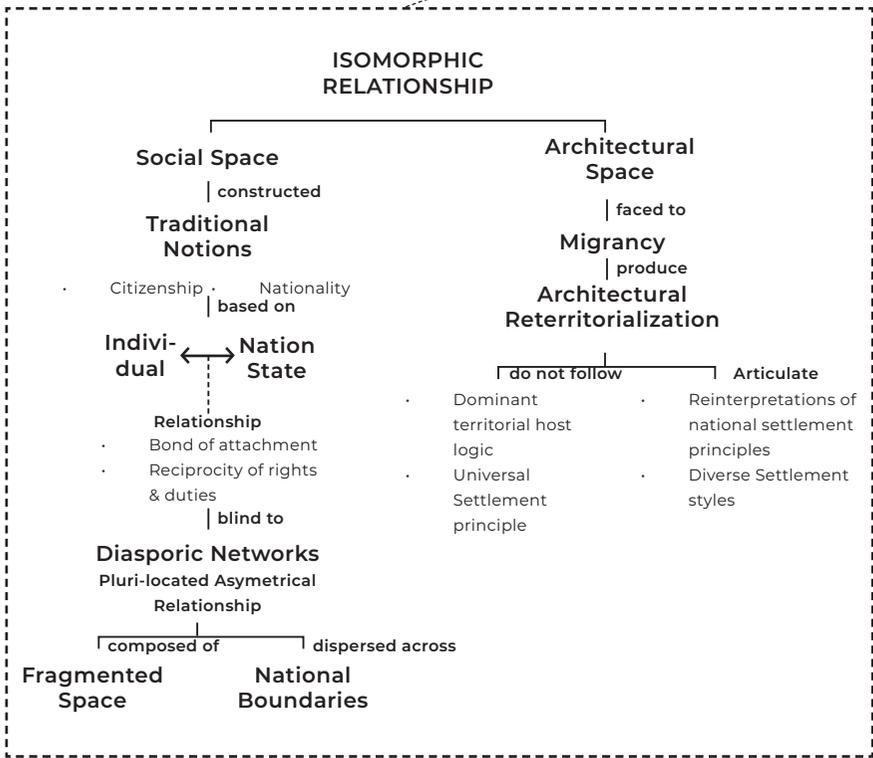
as a generator of patterns of urbanization

| described by
a sequence of
MOVEMENTS / SETTLEMENTS
Uprootedness / Groundedness
 | characterized by
Conflictual Relationship
 | defines
THE ARCHITECTURE ROLE

associated with

Discomforting Repercussions

- Jeopardize social cohesion
- Strain housing
- Strain infrastructure
- Disrupt the sense of home & belonging
- Social resentment & racism
- A perceived threat to the territorial (national/metropolis) logics



It is important to frame the analysis of migrant's spatial configuration as a starting point in the transnational urbanism studies. Now a days the term is used "as a synonym of either globalization or migration" (Krätke, Wildner, & Lanz, 2012) and to enlighten the role of international migration mainly of remittances, ideas and people in the definition of cross-border ties. On the field of architecture when exploring the impact of migration it has been used to describe the bonding process between migrant's place of origin and settlement (di Campli, 2019).

In first place it is important to state that the existence of transnational spaces implies by itself a shifting relationship between different scales. It is considered that the traditional notions which entails linear, and one way direction influence are contested., at the same time they evidence conflictual interactions linked to relations of power and identity that the hierarchy of scales encompass naturally. Reason why the studies on this framework often picture contradictory associations that range from studies on 'Diasporic networks' (Alfonso, Kokot, & Tölölyan, 2004), 'ethnoscapes' (Cairns, 2003) and 'transbordering urbanism' (di Campli, 2019).

All of them share beneath essential elements such as cultural, economic and ideological overlapping and the following reassembly.

In the work of Di Campli (2019) it is explored the creation of a new space that derives from the overlapping of the precedent ones. "Transnational space as an arena, a 'third space', where migrant subjects do not necessarily have to assimilate or integrate into their new place of residence but where they can question the homogenising practices of the dominant culture." (di Campli, 2019). It makes reference to an existence of two parallel places with its contextual background on the same space, not necessarily implying complete opposition or alignment, it just implies mutual recognition of differences.

It is important to clarify that national logics remain central on the creation of space. "The emergence of transnational urban spaces is not to be understood as a deterritorialization but as a 'respatialization', a new definition of space" (Krätke et al., 2012). The spaces which are constructed under transnational dynamics are subject to physical transformations produced

jointly by national and transnational actors on an arena where multiple networks, narratives and discourses intertwine. Essentially it refers not to an overwriting of one's locality but the juxtaposition with others on a supra national scale.

Regardless its evident linkage, the spatial dimension has not had enough attention inside the transnationalism studies. "Although categories of space are acknowledged in basic terms like 'bifocality' and 'here and there', they are generally examined with regard to social networks, but not regarding the (material, social, or discursive) constitution of space" (Krätke et al., 2012). Beneath lies the need to deepen on the spatial repercussions of this transnational practices, consequently this research aims to connect the transnational dynamics of the Venezuelan diaspora in the construction of space on urban and architectural configurations. Irazabal acknowledges also this multiplicity of scale by stating "borders are predicated upon politics of inclusion and exclusion not only policed at physical frontiers but also in public spaces, the workplace, the home, and the body" (2014)

This thesis deepens mainly into two ideological frames which are placed on the field of transnational urbanism studies. First the work by Stephen Cairns around the study of the relationship between architecture and migrancy, and in second place the interdisciplinary research of Sandi Hilal and Alessandro Petti around the concept of permanent temporariness. It takes the following concepts provided by the authors as an ideological basis to decode the emergence of new spatial and morphological patterns in the context of Medellin city in Colombia. They serve as a tool to interpret the migrancy condition on the field of urbanism and architecture developing dynamics as the backbone of this research. They open up into two main topics that were found to be central during the development of the research, segregation and temporariness.

MIGRANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPATIAL PROCESSES

SEGREGATION PATTERNS RELATED TO MIGRATION

The migration phenomena breaks through a set of contradictions. While the migration takes place on a context of globalization, an infinite network that pull together a wide set of geographies from all around the world, also, it gives place to marginalization phenomena associated to disconnection and isolation.

On the frame of increasingly global interactions and the expansion of local phenomena and processes into different contexts transnationalism plays a fundamental role. 'Transnationalism' broadly refers to multiple ties and interactions linking people or institutions across the borders of nation-states. Today myriad systems of relationship, exchange and mobility function intensively and in real time while being spread across the world (Alfonso et al., 2004). The existence of a transnational dimension is fundamental to enable migration in first place.

Transnational practices are strictly linked to power configurations that are continuously shaping the spatial configurations of the 21st century. For instance the construction of very specific spaces such as refugee camps and border control check points are rooted on transnational interactions, it is

mediated by one side with the international migration and transitional communities that are building new forms and conceptions of settlement and nomadism, and by the other many transnational companies which are producing operative landscapes (Brenner & Schmid, 2017), and simultaneously international organizations that seek constantly to mould all sorts of migrancy interactions.

On the same frame starting from the bottom-up lies the concept of diaspora. Transnationalism refers to the linkage between people and institutions across borders, altogether these constitute an active social field between the migrants' communities of residence and their homelands which receive the name of Diaspora. The concept implies diffuse social boundaries which are spreading constantly as a form of "imagined transnational community" (Alfonso et al., 2004). There are two main features that define the diasporic condition, locality and identity.

Diaspora concept emerges by blurring the local spatial dimension of communities. These notions, as opposed to more 'rooted' forms of identification such as 'regions' or 'nations', seemed to imply a decline of 'locality' as a point of reference for collective

identities (Alfonso et al., 2004). This change implies a transformation of the way in which communities' identity is constructed and consequently it leads to emergent forms of cultural, social and spatial bridging among separated locations. Yet it does not imply that this communities are completely dissociated with a spatial dimension made of locality and places.

Diasporic communities are also interconnected by means of a reconstructed identity. Alfonso et al. have defined the main features of migrant diasporas through elements which elude community identity construction.

"Diasporas comprise special kinds of immigrants because they have retained a memory of, a cultural connection with, and a general orientation toward their homelands; they have institutions reflecting something of a homeland culture and/or religion; they relate in some (symbolic or practical) way to their homeland; they harbour doubts about their full acceptance by the hostland; they are committed to their survival as a distinct community; and many of them have retained a myth of return"(2004)

They are built with the "significance of religious belief, symbolic references

and organizational structures” (Alfonso et al., 2004) originally from their homeland but that have emerged by its transposition into different contexts.

Nevertheless the transnational dimension of modern societies coexist with a spatial system rooted on boundaries and borders. Together they shape the migration dynamics by a complex superposition of ongoing processes. The phenomenon of migration is particularly embedded on border settings linked to the systems in which state spaces are organized.

“Contemporary cities and territories are often depicted as fluid spaces, without borders, lacking an exterior, and continuously traversed by flows. This is part of the idea that interconnected global cities form an autonomous transnational space (...) Parallel to the proliferation of new computer, financial, and economic networks, the number of borders, barriers, and checkpoints for the protection of these networks has multiplied” (Hilal & Petti, 2018)

This opposition is depicted by (Hilal & Petti, 2018) as the architecture of the archipelago and the enclave. They explain it as a “territorial system in which the archipelago (the

smooth space of flows) and the enclave (the space of exception) coexist. These two figures inhabit the same space, but their cohabitation is asymmetrical” (Hilal & Petti, 2018). Fundamental for understanding this conceptual stand is the action of connecting and disconnecting. In first place the connection is explained through the metaphor of a group of islands that creates an archipelago when relations exist between one and another, when a space of flows exists (Hilal & Petti, 2018).

The border itself constitutes a spatial system. The border is not a line it is a space with depth. Inside the border, the rules are few, but essential. All flows are strictly monitored and controlled (Hilal & Petti, 2018). These spaces are characterized by the transitional character that stands in between two different estates and everything that represent their identity, consequently they are subjected to control dynamics from both parts. The border is a machine that tears apart everything that crosses it, both objects and people, into separate, classifiable elements, only to put them back together again (Hilal & Petti, 2018).

Segregation is encouraged by the system of control which is highly hierarchized by power

relations. “the movement of bodies in physical space has become subject to iron-handed control by governments and private entities. The illusion of a world without fences has been replaced by a reality in which the spaces of freedom have been occupied by an evolving form of power” (Hilal & Petti, 2018).

Citizenship stands as a central tool for drawing spatial margins when referring to migrant communities.

“The archipelago—enclave model has put into crisis the notion of citizenship which had defined the political relationship of the individual with the city ever since the classical age. In the era of globalization, citizenship is no longer a factor of inclusion and equality” (Hilal & Petti, 2018).

Power is exerted through citizenship, given its linkage with a longstanding identity socially constructed and a well-defined and solidly conformed territory that retains as part of its identity. Citizenship has become an element of exclusion and discrimination; the devices an elite use to manage global flows of people, in complete contradiction with the proclaimed universality and equality of so-called fundamental rights, especially those of freedom of movement and residence (Hilal & Petti,

2018).

These control dynamics enable an adaptable character on architecture, the architecture that is associated to these spaces is built with a fundamental function of portal.

“The border machine is interactive architecture. It changes depending on the citizenship of the person who crosses over it. As a prototype of biopolitical architecture, maybe in its purest form, the border becomes more or less porous depending on the nation it belongs to. A regulating device that mediates between birth and nationhood, it constructs and deconstructs itself depending on the relationship that each individual has with the state” (Hilal & Petti, 2018).

The architecture accordingly complies with a double function. There is a substantial difference between being enclosed and enclosing oneself. The camp is the counterpart of the fortress; a fortress is a machine of exclusion, while a camp is one of reclusion (Hilal & Petti, 2018). For instance the spatial patterns of the migrant Venezuelan communities shows both, reclusion and exclusion factors which are intertwined depending on the geographical, social and economic contexts in which they are embedded.

ARCHITECTURAL MIGRANT SPATIAL CONFIGURATIONS

Contemporary migrancy does differ from migratory movements on past periods, but just as them, it is capable of producing alterations to urbanized landscapes and generate completely new patterns. Like in the past, they are determined by a sequence of two opposite actions, movement and settlement, which imply by itself conflicts in their relationship. The conflict between both actions in the field of architecture reside on its deep-rooted essence and uprootedness of migrant and a consequent thread to nation-state basic settlement notions.

When traduced into nation-state logics the repercussions span on social, cultural and economic fields, they go from “jeopardizing social cohesion, straining housing and servicing infrastructure, disrupting sense of home and belonging, inducing social resentment and racism” (Cairns, 2003). For all of the above they pose a menace to nationalistic and racial notions rooted on multiscale physical boundaries and its territorial logics. As a result the emergent spatial configurations related to migration have develop a different isomorphic character.

Immigration implies an assimilation and

reterritorialization of a community that is mediated by isomorphism which aims to maintain a correspondence between social space and architectural space. The concept of isomorphic relationship in the field of architecture is explained by Stephen Cairns.

“Architecture, in this schema, functioned as a specific isomorphic technology and imaginary that produced the necessary correspondences to confirm this link. In doing so, it carried with it the expectation that, however many generations it took, the signs of a migrant's origins would be reshaped –morphed – according to the cultural norms and forms that operated within their host society” (Cairns, 2003)

The relationship that stands between social and architectural space, is traduced into a spatial configuration that is coded as an architectural technology that when operationalized by the migrancy phenomena deploys defensive mechanisms towards the cultural norms and forms instead of acknowledging different ones coming from foreign communities.

In what regards the singular nation-state construction of social space it is constructed by

traditional notions of citizenship and nationality based on the singular relationship between individual and nation-state that implies a symmetrical reciprocity of attachment bonds and a set of behavioural patterns (rights and duties). In contrast diasporic communities are composed by fragmented spaces and disperse across national boundaries in an asymmetrical relationship blind to foreign host social space constructs (Cairns, 2003). As a result architectural space migrancy configurate new architectural reterritorialization patterns that tend to not follow either the complete set of territorial host logics or an universal settlement principle (Cairns, 2003), instead they reinterpret the host settlement principles and propose a variegated set of settlement styles.

The conflict between migrancy and architecture relies in its essential bond to a singular settlement that stands in opposition to the structure of mobility. Diasporic communities implies multiple bonds attachment, at least it does count on the links between and origin and a destination, the spaces resulted from this multiplicity of context and locations generate new

spatial patterns that feature then a fragmented and distended nature that does not come natural to traditional architectural configurations.

Stephen Cairns in his research propose a theoretical categorization of spaces associated to migrant populations. He distinguishes between two forms of reproduction of space, they are referred as Architecture-by-migrants and Architecture-for-migrants (2003). They are mainly differentiated through the agency of the individuals, While the Architecture-by-migrants are certainly an expression of the migrant's agency, spatial expressions of the Architecture-for-migrants evidence a denial of self-agency towards the migrant population.

On his research, the author deepens with a historical review on forms of 'architecture-by-migrants' such as ethnic enclaves (also called ethnoscapes), expat-towns and various hybrid colonial architecture typologies. “We come to see such a diverse set of architectures as sharing certain formal attributes characterized by an out-of-placeness, hybridity and exoticism because they appear to be the 'outcome' of specific kinds of

migrant activity" (Cairns, 2003). They all share a strong link with a traditional background that comes from abroad, outside of the host land and that expresses intentionally agency through that remembrance.

The urban forms related to this category are the 'ethno-scape', the 'expat-town'. The 'ethno-scape' "takes shape as permanent immigrants from relatively coherent ethnic backgrounds concentrate, through complex processes of choice and constraint, within particular sectors of the city. Such concentrations are made visible within the urban fabric by different and even exotic architectural forms, styles and motifs" (Cairns, 2003). The expat town is composed by privileged migrants in a sort of urban enclave, it is defined as opposition to the 'ethnic' roots to the uprooted connotation of 'expatriate', and as opposition instead of articulating the differences between two different cultural backgrounds it formally embody an international style.

This form of production of space produce mainly two opposite outcomes. First of all, due to the fact that it is backed by a positive discourse of globalization, some formal expressions mentioned

above, but most of all expat towns, support the formation of a Global Urban aesthetic composed by generic values, norms and regulations. And in second place it opens up to a discourse of embracing diversity "releasing a celebratory and optimistic aesthetics of possibility uniquely suited to the goals of multiculturalism" (Cairns, 2003), as an output it produced irregular shapes, styles and compositions that back a different aesthetic expression of exotism.

On the other hand 'architecture-for migrants' are conceived in the beginning with the will of taking away any positive connotation to the foreign spatial expressions, it neglects manifestation of culture and consequently migrant agency. The author refers to spatial formations such as, 'detention centres', disaster relief shelter and 'refugee camps'. The architecture associated to it expresses economic, functional and material logics focused merely on efficiency and basic needs supply (Cairns, 2003).

This type of architecture is crossed by two opposite intentions, in first place it implies a humanitarian motivation, but beneath it, also implies an effort to regulate and control the individuals on

the territorial margins "not only directed towards the protection of national borders, but also towards the projection of those borders far beyond their obvious geographical limits" (Cairns, 2003). The author illustrates this multiplicity through what he calls the 'Marginal architectures' of refugee camps and detention centres which boundaries might be blurry in given cases. While refugees' camps technological attitude is directed towards shelter it also reveals categories of the later. Though, detention centres stands more evidently on a technological attitude directed towards logics of incarceration, it is designed to control and prevent unauthorized migration across borders.

While the migrant's agency is diminished other groups agency gives shape to this architecture. Likewise, the 'architecture-by-migrants' this category implies spatial constructions without architects, but instead from the bottom-up they are directed top-down. "Conceived and delivered via seemingly anonymous and large scale and bureaucratized operations. As a kind of bureaucratic vernacular" (Cairns, 2003).

Another issue that concerns the spatial configuration of

migrants' architectures is related to its endurance on time that has taken to the consolidation of its temporary character as a rooted one. As a result of the perdurance of these solutions over time the life on refugee camps and the presence of migrant spatial configurations of all sorts, from coded and standardized ethno-scapes to detention centres, have been normalized and with it a constant resistance to settle in has endured. "Refugees have always opposed any assimilation into their surrounding cities, fearing that their right of return might be undermined. At the same time, host governments have opposed normalization in fear of having to deal with the integration of thousands of people, often perceiving them as a threat" (Hilal & Petti, 2018). The situation is intermediated through both, the strength of a bond between the migrant's homeland and the resistance of the hosting community to integrate them.

Due to the nature of spatial configurations 'for-migrants' which aim only to supply basic needs on a temporal emergency state, migrants that lengthen their stay are forced to live an ever-present condition of destitution. "Both of these approaches are based

on the assumption that as long as refugees are living in horrible conditions, their suffering would put pressure on the international community to enact their right to return. But forcing refugees to live in limbo and destitution has not brought them closer to returning" (Hilal & Petti, 2018). As a result the temporariness of nomad life have intertwined unequivocally with precariousness and the exceptionality of the camp have been normalized

INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

APPROACH TO ASYLUM

The dominant framework on the global panorama is the state asylum framework. This framework was created to deal with the migratory movements resulting from other circumstances on different historical periods, mostly by European countries, the most influencing period was the second world war. Originally it was conceived in the context of the establishment of human rights on early 20th century. The article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution" (United Nations General Assembly, 1948). In the beginning the concept was that of a right designated to every individual and with the time the idea of Asylum as a guaranteed status provided by the states as a responsibility emerged.

"The Members of the League will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries, and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations" (League of Nations, 1933)

The following convention enabled an alternative view of asylum where the framework could stand as an international instrument. With the Second world war the asylum decisively came to be understood as an obligation for the states.

Following the second world war the migration arose massive levels which had no precedents, and the effects were distributed heterogeneously within the European countries. The conventions and agreements in fact revolved around events that took place in Europe. The Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 states the specific conditions to consider the term of refugee, in the "Article 1. The definition of Refugee term" that "the term "refugee" shall apply to any person: Who has been considered as a refugee by virtue of the (...) Events occurring before 1 January 1951, in Europe."

Along the next years and until later modifications the framework referred only to communities inside the same continent with smaller cultural background gaps, in contrast with what refugee policy face now a days. The transition towards a wider set of countries started at the end of the Cold war when traditional

asylum countries shifted. Nevertheless the current migration crisis taking place around the world have abruptly different conditions and the territories and communities that are connected through it have expanded even more. After the 2000's the asylum framework have gone through structural changes that have allowed its extension towards different geographical areas and communities such as middle east, African and Asian countries.

Now a days most of the migration paths are to be found facing opposite side contexts which implies great social and cultural gaps. For the last decade the leading cases that account for the greatest forced migration of the century takes places starting in Middle East and eastern countries such as Siria, Afghanistan and Myanmar or in African nations such as South Sudan, Somalia and Democratic Republic of Congo, its destinations do not only limits to European nations, but it have also extended towards neighbouring and continental frontier countries such as Turkey, Pakistan and Colombia.

In fact it is important to consider that the asylum regulatory context is

considered because it is the starting point that dominates the global discussion in forced displacement matters, but this framework has not been successfully adapted in the Venezuelan migratory crisis. As an evidence it stands the fact that the adoption of the regulatory figure of 'refugee' proposed by it has not even reached 1% of the migrant population of 2019.

While when observing the population under forced displacement situation from the middle east and African countries it is possible to observe the small impact of the refugee and asylum frameworks, the migration related to the Venezuela crisis does not show such an evident trend. In contrast, the Venezuelan population does not recur to the common regulative framework, according to the annual report of Global Trends of forced displacement of 2020, until the last year 4% were registered under the figure of refugees, 18% under the asylum-seeker one and the other 78% are referred officially by the UNHCR as "Venezuelan displaced abroad".

The background cultural gap summed with the increase in the population seeking asylum

internationally characterize the predominant irregularity of the Venezuelan migrant population. In first place the widening of the gap and population gave as a result stricter limitation to access regular migration processes, and further it has led to a wide emergence of irregular migration practices. With the arrival of additional issues regarding asylum seekers and conflictual economic and political interests the panorama of migration have acquired a more politicised complexions, which have introduced more restrictive border controls on some countries.

AGREEMENTS

The asylum framework have built itself around different agreements and conventions that have implemented multiple notions with every upcoming situation of interest and have taken the figure of refugee along a continuous path of reconstruction that points towards the framework we observe now a days. Above are listed the key agreements and the main contribution to the migrancy Venezuelan crisis are explained.

GENEVA CONVENTION NEW YORK DECLARATION FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

The documents dates to 12 august 1949

This convention constitutes the backbone of international humanitarian law. It regulates the actions taken during an armed conflict in aims to limit its effects. Their main scope is to protect individuals that are not taking part in hostilities and those who no longer do. It contains the first reference to the concept of refugee, it was associated only to war refugees and defined them based on the lack of protection from a government which makes part of the Convention, specifically they are referred as 'Aliens in the territory of a party to the conflict'.

"VII. Refugees. Art. 44 In applying the measures of control mentioned in the present Convention, the Detaining Power shall not treat as enemy aliens exclusively on the basis of their nationality de jure of an enemy State, refugees who do not, in fact, enjoy the protection of any government."(Geneva convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, 1949)

The documents dates to 19 September 2016

The protocol lays the basis actions to improve the situation of refugees and migrants by improving the response of the international community to large movements of refugees and migrants. In addition, it sets out a process to develop further 'global compacts', one on refugees and the other for safe, orderly and regular migration.

It is organized in a comprehensive framework rooted on four axis to ensure

"a) rapid and well-supported reception and admission measures.

b) support for immediate and ongoing needs (e.g., protection, health, education).

c) assistance to national/local institutions and communities receiving refugees.

d) expanded opportunities for durable solutions. These elements are designed to meet four" (United Nations General Assembly, 2016).

And it aims to achieve the following objectives:

"To ease pressures on countries that host large numbers of refugees,

to enhance refugee self-reliance,

to expand third-country solutions,

to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity." (United Nations General Assembly, 2016).

CARTAGENA DECLARATION ON REFUGEES

The documents dates to 22 November 1984

The Cartagena Declaration is based on the UN Refugee Convention of 1951 and 1967 protocol and it was adopted by Latin America, Mexico and Panama. It includes a range of detailed commitments to peace, democratization, regional security and economic co-operation. It also provided for regional committees to evaluate and verify compliance with these commitments.

It appeals to the coordination of the ten state parties between each other and the inclusion of the UNHCR inside its collaborative framework as the international organization and official mediator on the matter.

Among its more important commitments it includes.

"(b) "To adopt the terminology established in the Convention and Protocol referred to in the foregoing paragraph with a view to distinguishing refugees from other categories of migrants."

(c) "To establish the internal machinery necessary for the implementation, upon accession, of the provisions of the Convention and Protocol

referred to above."

(d) "To ensure the establishment of machinery for consultation between the Central American countries and representatives of the Government offices responsible for dealing with the problem of refugees in each State."

(e) "To support the work performed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Central America and to establish direct co-ordination machinery to facilitate the fulfillment of his mandate." (The UN Refugee Agency, 1984)"

INTERNATIONAL APPROACH TO ASYLUM

Internationally defined associated figures and concepts

AGREEMENTS TIMELINE



MIGRANT

“someone who chooses to move, not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but to improve his or her condition by finding work or education, for family reunion, or other reasons. Unlike refugees, migrants continue to enjoy the protection of their own government, even when abroad, and if they return, they will continue to receive that protection.”

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

REFUGEE

“Any person who, owing to well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his [or her] nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail him [or her]self of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his [or her] former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

(1951 Geneva Convention about the Refugee Statute)

REFUGEE CAMPS

Def. Refugee camps are **temporary facilities** built to provide immediate protection and assistance to people who have been **forced** to flee due to conflict, violence or persecution. While camps are not intended to provide permanent sustainable solutions, they offer a safe haven for refugees where they receive medical treatment, food, shelter, and other basic services during emergencies.

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CONCEPTS DEFINITION

ASYLUM

“The grant by a State of protection on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence, who are fleeing persecution or serious harm or for other reasons. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including non-refoulement, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, humane standards of treatment and eventually a durable solution.”

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

CIVILIAN AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER OF ASYLUM

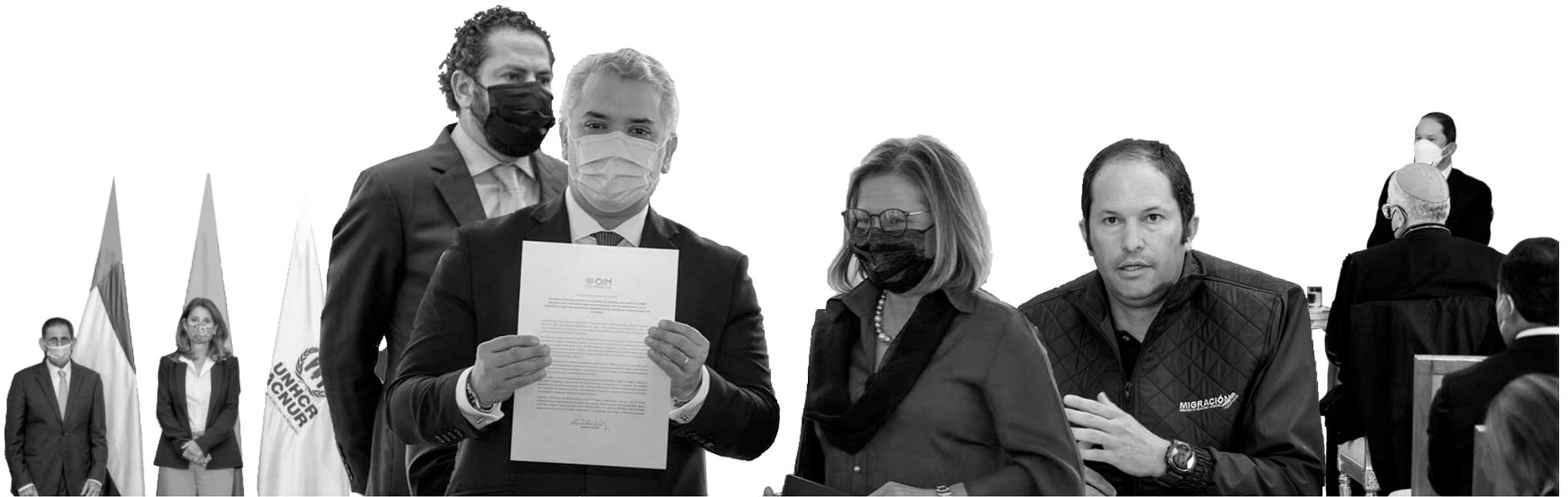
“Requirement of refugee camps and settlements, since the grant of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act which should not be regarded as unfriendly by another State. Primary responsibility for ensuring the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum lies with States. It involves locating refugee camps and settlements at a reasonable distance from the border; maintaining law and order; curtailing the flow of arms into refugee camps and settlements; preventing their use for the internment of prisoners of war; disarming armed elements; and identifying, separating and interning combatants.”

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

DISPLACEMENT

“The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. This definition encompasses internal and cross border displacement migrations.”

(Adapted from Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights.)



COLOMBIAN REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

REGULATION TIMELINE

The regulatory framework have gone through different stages. The stages identified are in chronological order, the introduction of control systems, the adaptation of the control systems to informality and the current one is the integration into a unified long-term statute. Before 2016 the migration from all the countries were processed under the same framework established by the Decree 1067 of 2015, "The Unified Regulatory Decree of the Foreign Affairs Administrative Sector".

The first stage starts in 2016 with the resolution 1220 of 2016 "By which the PIP, PTP are established, and Border Transit is regulated" in general terms it introduces special permits directed towards covering specifically the Venezuelan population. In 2017 the international asylum approach was introduced by the resolution 6045 of 2017, "The Provisions concerning visas" which introduced the refuge figure and plugged it into the Visa Regime. In addition the permissions started its distinguishing constant transformation of legal status in attempt to cope with the increasing informal dynamics with the resolution 5797 of 2017 for "The creation of PEP".

During the year of 2018 a

registration system was created in order to ease the migration process with the Decree 0542 of 2018 for "The instauration of the Administrative Register of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia (RAMV)" and attempting to promote the regular migration it gave place to The Resolution 6370 of 2018 for which is "Reglamented the expedition of PEP RAMV" and to the Decree 1288 of 2018 which stabilishes "the measures to guarantee access to the institutional offer for persons in the RAMV" that accounts for improving the access to state provision services, elementary education accreditation, health services, and base of a integrative labour framework.

In addition, due to the short-term duration of the resolutions the period from 2018 to 2019 was characterized by multiple overwriting regulations that cover entrances on past periods that evidences the government approach to the migration phenomena that did not foresee the extension of the crisis for the future years. It is guided mainly with the frameworks stated by the resolution 0740 of 2018 by which is established a new term for accessing the PEP, the resolution 1067 of 2018 by which is established a new term for accessing the PEP,

the resolution 2634 of 2019 by which is established the Procedure for the PEP renewal, the resolution 1567 of 2019 by which is implemented the procedure for the PEP renewal.

In 2020 the government make several attempts in shorter periods of time to cope with the acceleration of the new irregular migration and to regularize the existing migrants that entered unaccounted it gave place to multiple subsequent resolutions. In this year in addition to the regulations aimed to extend the periods of validity of the precedent periods, new status are created such as the PEPFF introduced by the decree 117 of 2020 "The Unique Regulatory Decree of the Labour sector. Regarding the creation of PEPFF" which is the Exceptional mechanism to access a labour/ service provision contract. As evidence of the acceleration of the framework transformation there are multiple resolutions such as the following, the resolution 0240 of 2020 which stabilishes a new term to access PEP, the resolution 1667 OF 2020 which stabilishes New procedure for PEP renewal by registration on the RAMV, the resolution 2185 OF 2020 which stabilishes the New term for PEP renewal and the resolution 3789 OF 2020 which stabilishes

a New term for PEP-RAMV renewal

The last stage starts on the beginning of 2021 with the decree 216 OF 2021 "The Temporal Protection Statute for Venezuelan Migrants and migratory issues disposition". The new framework intends to integrate all the population under different legal status and the ones that lack one, but which essentially have already entered to the national territory into a singular frame. The statute works in order to enable the cooperation of involved state sectors that remain uncoordinated, to unify the permit status for a future transition to the visa regime to ease the population control, identification and characterization, which can further be used as a tool for a long-term planning.

INTEGRATION MECHANISMS.

INTRODUCTION OF CONTROL SYSTEMS

attempt to control migration

New Permits

Cope asylum in Visa Regime

RAMV Registration System

Renewals

RUPTURE

2015

2016

2017

2018

RESOLUTION 1220 OF 2016
By which the PIP, PTP are established, and Border Transit is regulated.

RESOLUTION 5797 OF 2017
Creation of a PEP

RESOLUTION 0740 OF 2018
New term for accessing the PEP

DECREE 1067 OF 2015
Unified Regulatory Decree of the Foreign Affairs Administrative Sector

RESOLUTION 6045 OF 2017
Provisions concerning visas
(Refuge figure plugged into Visa Regime)

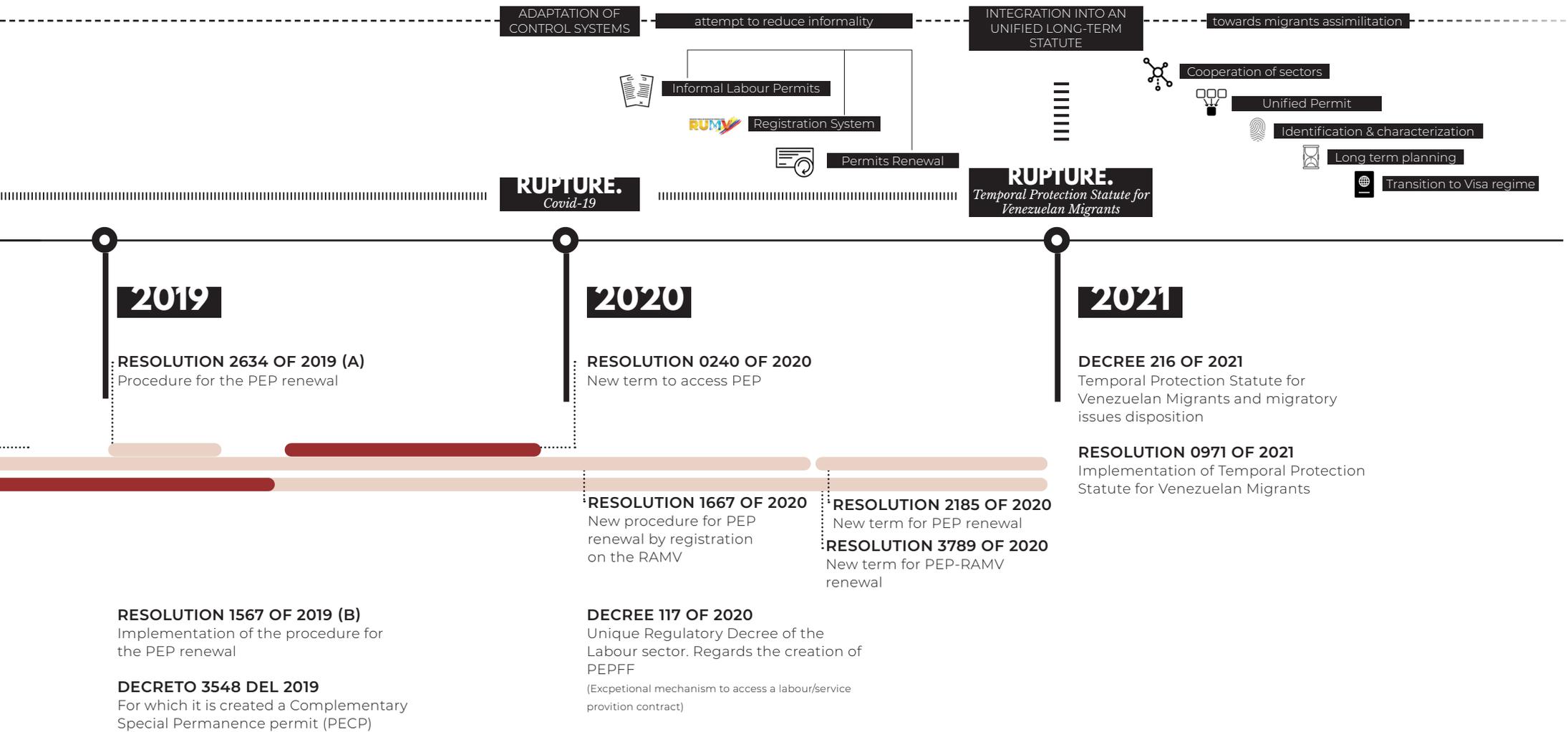
RESOLUTION 1067 OF 2018
New term for accessing the PEP

DECREE 0542 OF 2018
Instaured the Administrative Register of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia (RAMV)

RESOLUTION 6370 OF 2018
Reglamented the expedition of PEP RAMV

DECREE 1288 OF 2018
Measures to guarantee access to the institutional offer for persons in the RAMV.
(access elementary education accreditation, health services, base of a integrative labour framework)

REGULATION SYSTEMS.



MAIN CHALLENGES

One of the main challenges lies in the informal character of the dynamics. The informality pervades from the entrance to the migrants on the national territory and compresses the everyday life practices. It also compresses the labour and economy fields. In first place regarding the entry from unauthorized entrance points it hinders the construction of a complete record that reflects the size, the characteristics and the distribution of the Venezuelan population inside the territory. In addition the procedure to access state services is based on identification documents that the irregular population lacks. In addition the construction of a regulative framework represents a difficulty in itself. On the Latin-American context there is not a reference point or a sharing platform which serves as a base to create a collaborative network. In

addition due to the dimension of the migratory flows and the pace of the development of the crisis summed up with a delay on the answer of the legal system the institutions are not able to follow the growth of the population and the transformations of space associated with their practices. An important feature to understand the Colombian legal framework proposed as a response for the Venezuelan migrant crisis relies on the agency given to the migrant individuals. Meanwhile the refugee international approach is characterized by its aid character, it often introduces assistance in broad branches. It is intended to supply the necessities in its more basic sense not including considering the capacity of the individuals to self-provide themselves with spaces and resources that represents.



STAKEHOLDERS



REGULATORY FIGURES

ASSISTENTIALISM REGIME

PERMITS REGIME

① REFUGEE
Geneva Convention of 1951

RIGHTS

Asylum seekers (applicant).
Not to be discriminated.
Affiliation to the health system.
Access to the educational system (-18 years).
To remain in Colombian territory on a regular basis.
To move freely within Colombian territory.
To respect the principle of non-refoulement to their country of origin, where their life or freedom may be threatened.
Refugee.

Access to health care
Principle of family unity: once refugee status has been granted, they may submit a request for such status to be extended to relatives
Have a travel document/visa.
To have a foreigner's identification card.
Access to formal employment

RESPONSABILITIES

Respect Political Constitution and laws.
Respect persons, entities, public and private organisations.
To present themselves to the migration authority in order to have their Safe Conduct issued.
Inform expiry of their Safe Conduct.
Inform their contact details and keep it updated.
Inform about their intention to move to another country or to leave Colombia.

Refugee registers
0,3%

in regular condition
44.1%

in irregular condition
55.9%

② PERMANENCE PERMITS

PIP
ENTRANCE AND PERMANENCE PERMITS.

- PIP-Entry and residence permit. Without Visa.
- PECP-special complementary residence permit. Document for Venezuelans who have been denied recognition of refugee status.

PEP
SPECIAL RESIDENCE PERMIT

- PEP. Permit exclusively for Venezuelans
- PEP RAMV-Special Permanence Permit for Venezuelan registered to the Administrative Registry of Venezuelan Migrants.

PTP

- extension of the PIP stay up to 90 days.

PEPFF
FOR THE PROMOTION OF REGULARISATION

- By application to the Ministry of Labour with labour or service contracts.

③ FRONTIER TRANSIT

DEF. *Border residents are nationals or foreigners who live in border municipalities or departments or border integration zones established by the national government.*
PIP-TT- Transit for less than 15 days. Allows free transit in border municipalities + basic studies, but does not allow entry to the interior of the country, living or affiliation to the health system.
TMF - Foreign Mobility Card (Border Mobility Card)

④ VISA REGIME

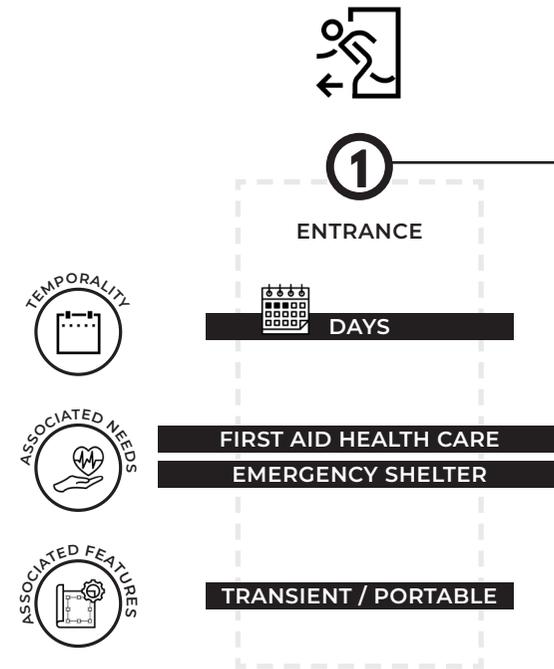
Resident | Given only in some specific cases:
Previously renounced Colombian nationality
Father of a Colombian by born nationality
Accumulated permanence time
Direct foreign investment

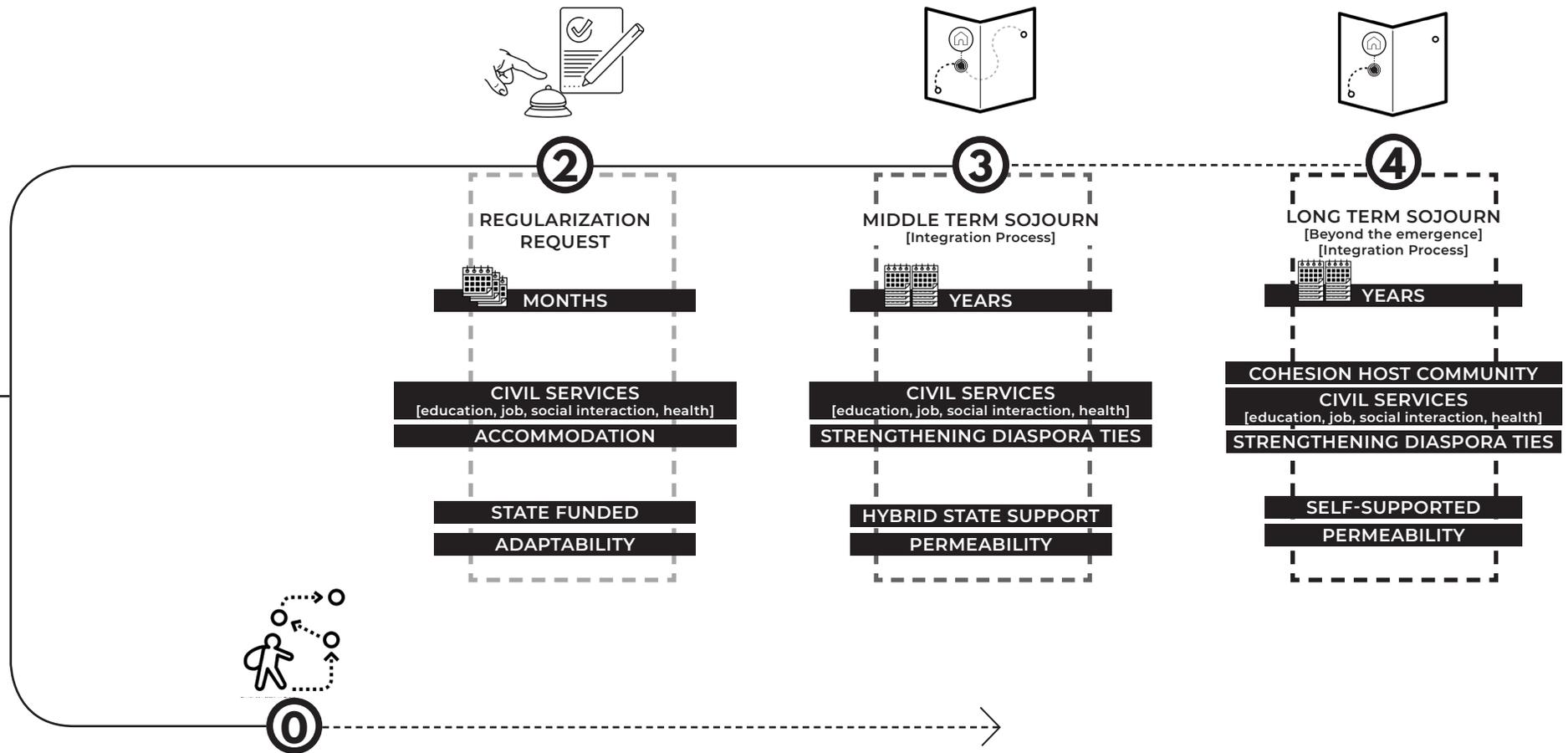
Migrant | Given when there is no compliance with the conditions for a resident visa, also specifically:

Refugee
Permanent partner of a Colombian national
Migrant under Mercosur Agreement
Parent/child of a Colombian national by adoption
Work; businessman; independent profession; real estate investor; retired or annuitant
Pensioner or annuitant

JOURNEY OF MIGRATION
COLOMBIAN
MIGRATION PATH

The following graph is a diagram that illustrate the different stages of migration categorized based on the time intervals and the needs. In addition it addresses the spatial requirements entailed to supply adequately the dynamics that take place in each stage. Currently the migration take place in a set of 5 stages which mainly follow two different paths. The general paths consist in the rapid transit through the Colombian territory and the long sojourn. Both of them overlap in the first stage which is the entrance to the territory. After that they split, while the rapid transit consist on the repetition in cycle of short settlements over different stops on the Andes route the long sojourn implies other three different stages which vary in time lengths from months to years or decades.





Strategical National Approach

39 CONPES NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY **50 strategy on migration from venezuela**

It is a document produced by the National department of Planning of Colombia. The document contains a set of strategies that outline the focus and the approach of the current government in order to tackle the migration crisis.

The document is composed of three main parts. The first part is an overview of the migrant crisis, it contains the most important features of the crisis and a review of the national and international background. The second part is a diagnostic of the current situation in terms of the demands and the institutional offer that supplies it. The last one is a general national action plan structured into 2 main strategic streams. The first one, addresses the attention of the migrant population, it contains 9 strategies within it with 19 action lines. The second stream addresses the strengthening of the institutional entities by 2 main strategies composed itself by 3 action lines.

The first branch opens up into topics related directly to the attention of the migrant population which is pervaded in migrant's agency. It addresses specifically health, education, infancy, humanitarian aid, labour, ethnic population, returnees and victims of

armed conflict, security and conflict. Due to the fact that it offers a broader set of services such as Laboral integration, educational accreditation and conflict victims reconciliation it is possible to evidence a clear inclination from the institutional side to boost the integration of migrants based on their own agency.

It is possible also to evidence the integration approach by the importance given to the characterization of the population. In first place the document acknowledges the fact that it does not holds enough information of the last wave migrants to give conclusive statements, nevertheless it does acknowledge two essential features for the analysis of the pendular migration, the indigenous population and the victims of the armed conflict from both sides of the frontier, both Venezuelans and Colombian returnees.

Despite the relevance given to integration there is also possible to evidence a bias towards prejudiced believes or xenophobic expressions that might influence on a further stage the measures taken to control the flows and formulation of politics for the migrants that occupy national

territory. Regardless the fact that there is not enough data to support the existence of a tangible link between the growth of insecurity and the rise of Venezuelan migrants, the creation of a strategy that address the issue has been regarded. In fact the strategy targets the collection of data, it calls for the improvement of the research taking for granted that the security threads are imminent but that they just could not be captured by the existent tools.

The tool as a first attempt to address the crisis in a strategic and organized way represented a great opportunity to tackle the emergency effectively but because of the exorbitant peak that the inflow showed and its increasingly informal character it made hard to the institutional and human aid entities to give an accurate depiction of the evolution of the migrancy. The difficulties found on the acquisition of information and coordination with the institutions ended making the strategical tool obsolete. This document was aimed to be updated on a year basis, but it was not remade, in addition it was not replaced by any other strategic tool. Taking account the emergence of COVID and the multiple events on the political sphere that

worsened the economic and social conditions of Venezuela is possible to recognize an increasing strength of spontaneous irregular patterns which grow unacknowledged by the authorities.

Also, as a result there is a very clear vagueness on the spatial definition of the operative territories that the strategy tackles. It does not consider the constituted regional levels or any other territorial conformation, and as a result it does not acknowledge specificities of the migrant communities and the areas which host them on different stages of the process. The strategic view is unable to identify the different faces of the migration crisis and propose effective strategies that adapt to them.

2021 PPT TEMPORARY PROTECTION STATUTE FOR VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS

APPROACH

Is a complementary mechanism to the international refugee protection regime, which makes it possible to fill the existing gaps based on the reality of migration and the country's institutional, social and economic response capacity.



cornerstones

Incorporation of migrants as **active members of society** on an equal footing. **self-generate** the conditions required for a **dignified life**.

The possibility for migrants to

main goals



Temporary protection regime to ordinary migration regime



Identification and characterisation



Reduce current and future irregular migration.



Formal labour integration



Ensuring migrants' access to public & private institutional supply



Transition to an unique permit for unification and control

outcomes

FLEXIBILITY



Implement migration flexibilisation measures focused on **extending the protection** of fundamental rights, proposing **time-bound solutions**.

PHENOMENA ASSESSMENT



Tools for identification, characterisation and registration of the migrant population serve for adequate **planning and design of public policies**.

TARGET VULNERABILITY



Detect the migrant population in conditions of vulnerability or subject to **special protection** for adequate and well-timed attention.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS



Increasing migrants' contributions to the economy (remittances, tax contributions, parafiscal contributions, etc.)

POPULATION REACHED



CURRENT

Holders of PIP/PTP/PEP/PEPFF
Asylum seekers (SC-2)
Irregular residents until January 2021



FUTURE

Regular migrants from 2021 - 2022 (2 years)

PPT

Temporal Protection Permit

Authorises Venezuelan migrants to remain in the national territory under special conditions of migratory regularity, and to exercise during its validity, any legal activity or occupation in the country, including those that are developed by virtue of an employment relationship or contract, without prejudice to compliance with the requirements established in the Colombian legal system. Means of accreditation of presence on national territory for the purpose of accumulation of time for R-type visa applications.

identification

functions

- + Social security system in health and pensions.
- + Subscribing products/services with financial institutions.
- + Validate their professional degrees and issue professional cards.

rights & duties

access to

- Colombian education system (initial, pre-school, basic, secondary and higher education).
- Provision of training services, certification of labour competencies, employment management, entrepreneurship services of SENA (national learning service).

duties

- ↓ Enroll in the Single RUMV.
- ↓ Transition to the Temporary Protection Permit for unification and control.
- ↓ Adhere to the visa regime prior to the termination of the ETPV if they wish to remain.
- ↓ Adhere to the corresponding administrative sanctioning measures.

PHASES DURATION

1

Unified Registry of Venezuelan Migrants RUMV

Project for the Identification and Registration of Venezuelan Citizens (RIC)

2

Issuance of the Permits

Temporal Protection Permit (PPT)

Valid until **MAY 2031**
10 YEARS

ASSISTENTIALISM VS MIGRANT AGENCY

Regardless of the acknowledgment of the importance of the asylum international framework from the Colombian government the migration crisis has not been faced with the usual Asylum framework tools currently used on ongoing crisis around the world. As evidence, the share of refugees among the Venezuelan migrants in 2020 on Colombia account for less than 1%. Instead the country has worked on a parallel system of temporal permits that have been constantly transforming since the beginning of the crisis and that is aimed to act as an intermediate platform for the transit into the visa regime and the traditional citizenship framework. This one in contrast is adopted by the 44.1% of the overall population which has a regular status acquired by means of the wide range of temporal permits. This situation is directly correlated with the incisive irregular character that this migration has, in fact it is rooted on the unaccounted inflows that until 2020 constitute the other 55.9% of the population.

In the first place is necessary to understand that the asylum framework was not adopted before the 80's on the regional context on Latin America, reason why it was

unfamiliar for both, migrants and Colombian authorities. In first place the main purpose of the Cartagena declaration on refugees was to update and align for the first time the state parties to the Asylum international framework proposed by the UNHCR, which took place only until 1984, while the conventions adopted on European regions date from the second world war, around the last years of the 40's.

The long-lasting recognized framework have developed international groups and organizations to structure itself and in aim to answer to the global phenomena of migration in a standardized way which focuses mainly on the first aid and first-hand assistance of population in vulnerable conditions. This approach stands apart from the main Colombian framework, not because the aid and assistance character was not fundamental for the Venezuelan crisis, it is related with the fact that it was created on a very different context with different tools available which were not adapted on the closer context by the moment, and which responded to distant geographical conditions. In addition the organizational structure had not deployed for the moment and was not

established in the context

However, the country before the crisis relied on multiple figures for regular migration, that even though they did not address specifically the Venezuelan population they still were variegated enough to cover a wide range of movements forms adopted by the Venezuelan population. Nevertheless since the beginning of the crisis the migration have been characterized by a strong development of an irregular character that pervades all the stages of the migration, together with a great and unacknowledged size of population which increase on a high-ranking rate. The particular conditions of the crisis forced the Colombian government to create a parallel system in order to improve the response capacity, to account faster and widely the characteristics of the phenomenon.

Unconsciously the response of the national government addresses in a different way the concept of assistance. It does not pass over it, but it goes beyond it. It does not limit on the supply of the basic needs on the first period of arrival it attempts to respond on mid-term to migrants needs. In order

to do so it seeks to integrate different state institutions in charge of different spheres of public service supply that are key to integration. It accounts on long-lasting health support by the health department, a coordination of the whole offer of the education system in order to continue and validate the educational background of individuals, an efficient integration of migrants to the labour market through the extension of certification and training public services to them, among others. (República de Colombia, Departamento Nacional de Planeación, & Consejo Nacional De Política Económica y Social, 2018).

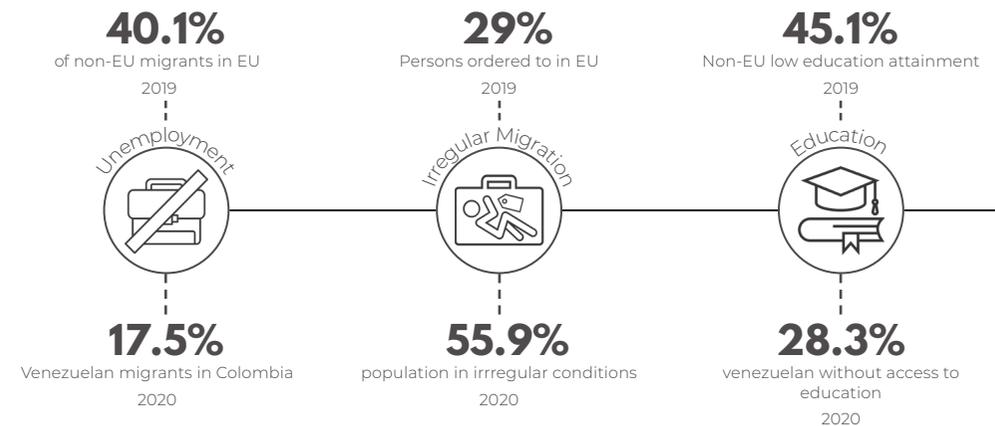
One of the main conditions that differentiates both approaches is the feasibility of the integration of the migrants. While the international panorama is dominated by flows that connect structurally different societies, which differences range from language, religion, traditions and values, the Venezuelan migration when directed towards neighbouring countries connects societies with a smaller cultural gap which might share in most of the cases (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) elements as language, religion, traditions and a regional identity linked

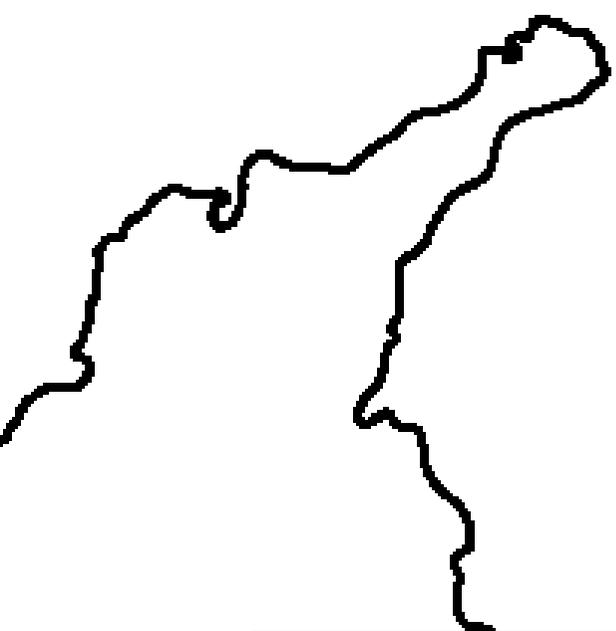
to its common colonial past. While in some cases, every time more often, national identities of the foreign are perceived as threatening to host ones, the migration crisis of Venezuelans relies in a stronger bond with the Colombian population and territory, based on a common historical background and traditions.

For the same reason the self-taken agency has been naturalized by the migrant community on Colombian territory, because of the familiarity and proximity with certain dynamics, the host population itself and even in some cases (such as Caribbean coast) geographical conditions promotes a longer-lasting integration. Regardless the fact that migrants struggle to overpass the physical barriers and difficulties that the border crossing implies they are attended effectively through the first aid routes, and they are rapidly used as a mean to connect to the next step to go ahead to the insertion on an urbanized territory in order to rebuild a life in a way that reassembles the homeland everyday life.

In fact the denominated 'architectures-for-migrants' have not been the ones that dominate the panorama

in Colombia. While the international panorama is filled with policies that have ranged from building physical barriers (for example, barbed wire fences were erected along the southern Hungarian border), to moving territorial borders (in-country transit zones that were created in Europe and borders which were excised from the migration zones, for example as it is the case of The United States and Australia that have offshore detention facilities at Guantanamo Bay and on Nauru and Manus Island respectively).





MIGRATION IN COLOMBIA

MIGRATION IN COLOMBIA

NATIONAL LEVEL



NATIONAL LEVEL

THE INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of Venezuelan migrants inside the national territory can be categorized into three broad groups that obey a series of logics or principles. Their distribution was analysed using the data from the last updated survey of the DANE (National Administrative Department of statistics) which evidence a high share of Venezuelan population in first instance on the frontier areas, composed of pendular migrants, on second instance in the road axis from Venezuelan to Ecuadorian frontier and finally on the Caribbean coast.

This research aims to organize and frame the territorial network that is emerging on Colombia taking as reference the developing framework that has been constructed over a knowledge platform with different experiences in the European context. The member countries of the union have been adapting their approach toward the migration crisis of the last decade in order to generate a system of cities that can effectively support each other following the spontaneous organization of the migrant population.

During the workshop organized by the 'Cycle d'Urbanisme' of the 'École Urbaine SciencesPo'

of Paris in May 2016 around the case study of Lampedusa migration crisis they established a working framework based on a structured network of cities. They are grouped into three different categories, according to their function, city poles (Villes-pôle), door cities (Villes-porte) and Villes-seuil (threshold cities). The displacement takes place starting from the last ones, in which migrants enter to European territory, after that on the door cities they ask for refugee and finally with the given status they receive assistance on city poles. In order for this network to work the displacement between the three categories of the network should be coordinated and in order to strengthen the individual cities on every single stage collaboration between their pairs should take place.

The strength of this approach relies on the fact that is structured in first place on the spontaneous movements of the migrants "This network is built on the trajectories of immigrants but also on the system of relationships between institutional organisations, local public policies and NGOs". (Marco Cremaschi, 2017). Their approach classifies the cities involved in the migration phenomena into three different

levels, "An emerging network of politically oriented actors made a decisive contribution to Europe in managing the crisis by networking and linking the territories of first reception with the successive stages of settlement and then integration." (Marco Cremaschi, 2017).

In addition defining a hierarchical network of cities, such as in this case with the threshold cities (arrivals on the European territory), gateway cities (where application for asylum are processed) and city-pole (that accompany refugees in the integration process) allows a better mutual understanding of the reception structures but also make the European action on migration issues more efficient. Thus, the creation of localized groups of influence can give direction to European policies and allow them to be reinvented from the bottom up and more correspondent to the migrant requirements.

The first group composed by the pendular population is linked to the geography of the border, which goes along the course of a river. The frontier has seven migration checkpoints habilitated for the regular entrance of foreigners, but due to different conditions involved

in the procedures for acquiring a regular status the frontier is crossed through many unauthorized passages all along its 2 219 km, consequently the entrance register built by the national migration unit do not reflect the real size of the phenomena. This migrant population follows a pattern of permanent settlement in either one of the two countries, but at the same time they give place to constant movement due to a need of external supply or precedent social bonds between the populations of the two frontier sides. The most important regular checkpoints and the greater number of entrances are situated at the border of two intermediate cities, Cúcuta and Arauca, both influenced by the inflows of its respective metropolitan areas, and one small city at the opposite side of the frontier. The secondary entrance points are Maicao on the north and two port cities, Puerto Inírida and Puerto Carreño at the east, very much reliant on the river presence.

The three main border cities all share a connection with a spread urbanized system to support the arrivals. Cúcuta urbanized area is spread in three different administrative areas. The official checkpoint is located directly connected to

the urban core, but the southern urban areas of Villa del Rosario and Los Patios on different administrative boundaries receive a considerable number of migrants from unauthorized passages in addition considering the fact that they extend through highways directed towards inner country land the transit through them is obligated. This urbanization deals with more than 70% of the flows and provide the first humanitarian aid. Maicao is also characterized by its dispersion and small urban footprint. It is organized in indigenous settlements and the migration flows are highly influenced by indigenous pendant population. Finally Arauca has a very dispersed footprint, it have a blurry boundary which transits between informal settlements and rural land.

In the Colombian context the networks of the gateway and pole cities creates a different regional system that comes out from the overlapping with a pre-existing and distinct regionalized geography. The cities is classified considering the size of the Venezuelan population inside it. The gateway cities are transitional territories with considerable migrant presence characterized by the migration to third countries. The flows

have seemed to consolidate into two different regions, First the Coffee production axis, over the central mountain range evident through the concentration on Manizales, Pereira and Ibagué Cities. Second the east mountain range, over Villavicencio and Bogotá. Meanwhile the pole Cities are inner territories with a strong presence of migrants with an intention of permanence. This attraction poles are identified through the higher rates of population with issued permits and strong rising trend of Venezuelan population over the years. Bucaramanga, in contrast to the other cities, faces the short-term flows coming from the most transited entrance of migrant population from the Cúcuta metropolitan region.

The second regional conformations determined by the international migrants' route across the country links the main urbanizations across the Andes Mountain ranges to compose a route of around 2 829 km built up by smaller sections. The main cities consequently are forced to deal with rapid transit and short-stay migrants. But over the last years also have attended an increment on the settling population.

Many migrants use Colombia as an intermediate territory to arrive to other countries on Latin America, such as Ecuador and Peru. The distribution they follow on the national territory indeed draws a clear axis that goes from the north entrance points on the frontier with Venezuela and finishes on the south frontier with Ecuador. The cities with higher share of migrants follow an ordered path that is connected by roads that takes one from the origin cities Cucuta, Arauca and Maicao to Pasto where the passage to Ecuador is located.

This route is generally undertaken by foot and consequently it takes a considerably long period of time. At best it can be completed in two weeks, but there are plenty of external factors that force the migrants to make stops on the road. Most of the time the migrants do not have enough money to travel in automated means of transport, so they make stopovers to acquire sufficient financial resources on the road to complete part the journey, additionally due to the exuberant geography, multiple climate changes and extreme conditions there are physical constraints that prevents the journey to be completed at once.

Some cities have sought to consolidate its regional area in response to the crisis. Because in any case the migrant population is highly prone to move from one city to another one due to low rates of stability inside a range of closer distances and cultural proximity. For that reason is possible to observe high concentrations of migrant population distributed on consolidated regional areas. As it is the case of the Caribbean coast, the Coffee production axis, the Cundi-Boyacense region and Santander region.

The arrivals of the new waves of migrants of the last decade trace different trajectories in juxtaposition to a complex social geography in itself. Despite the fact that the longest route of Venezuelan migrants bring together potentially heterogeneous places within the national boundaries smaller internal migrations comes out from its decomposition. The local trips through the country evidence a sub alternative organization of regional areas. The small stops on the journey imply medium term sojourns on urbanized areas that relay on a scattered set of urban areas that compose a regional conglomeration. Spontaneously a system of receiving cities is formed based

on the population movements that is simultaneously defined by different conditioning factors such as geography, history and diverse regional social fabrics.

And the last regional conformation on the coastal area is explained by a cultural and geographical link between the habitants of the Colombian Caribbean coast and Venezuelans that have been very close between each other historically. "in the Caribbean region there is a greater acceptance of migrants because they have a similar culture and a past linked to migration, contrary to what happens in the interior of the country". (Observatorio del Proyecto Migración Venezuela, 2021)

Exogenic Phenomena

COLOMBIAN-VENEZUELAN CRISIS
Constant militar confrontation, paramilitaries movements, frontier sealing and deterioration of state of emergency.

RE-OPENING OF THE FRONTIER
Diplomatic tensions, temporal crossings

INFLATION RATE
Passes from 180% to 274%

REVOCAION OF PRESIDENCE MANDATE
Social Unrest

MILITARIZATION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR
Subordination of state technical criteria to the security sector and military control.

INFLATION RATE
Passes from 274% to 862%

PRESIDENT MADURO REELECTION

JUAN GUAIDÓ SWORN IN AS "PRESIDENT IN CHARGE"

DOLLARISATION
Social gaps widening

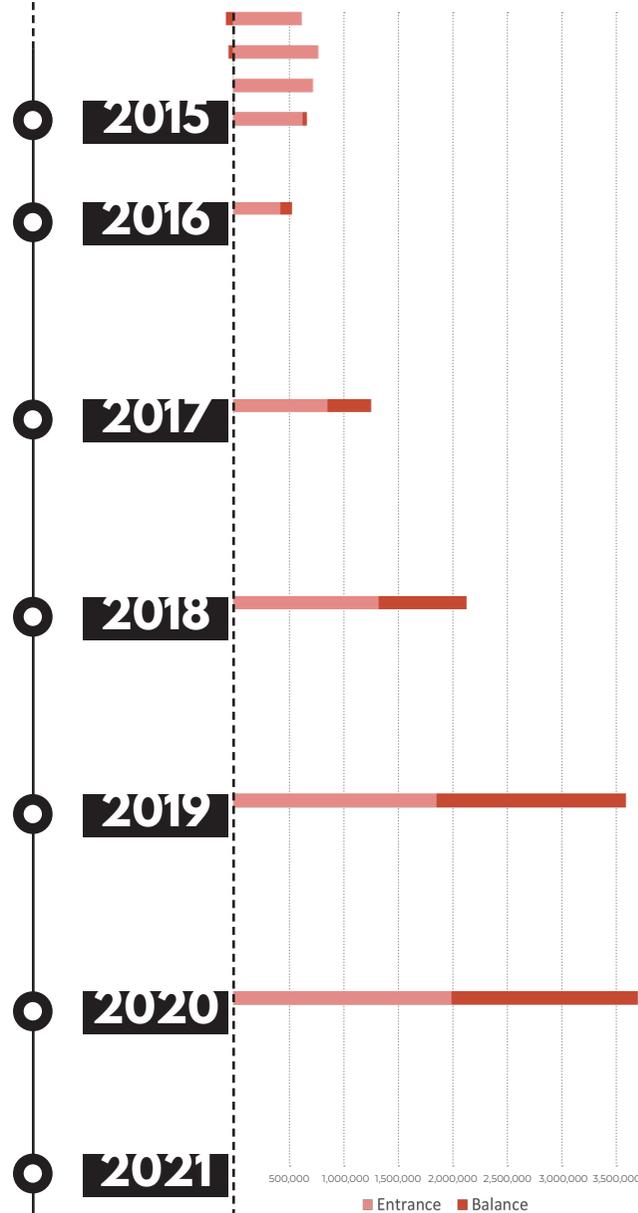
OIL BLOCKADE
Tightening of the economic sanctions

COVID OUTBREAK
Increase in returnees and worsening of the humanitarian crisis

FRONTEER SEALING
From march to june to hold back the outbreak

ENERGY EMERGENCY
Collapse of oil activity and the sharp fall in GDP

SHIFTS IN THE FLOWS



Regulation Evolution

ABSENCE OF A UNIQUE SEPARATED REGIME
Management through a general system. Composed by entrance and Residence permits, visas and Refugee figure.

CREATION OF A SEPARATED REGIME
The first special figures to address specifically the Venezuelan migration crisis were created.
Aim to address the pendular population on the borders and eventual release of a special documentation.

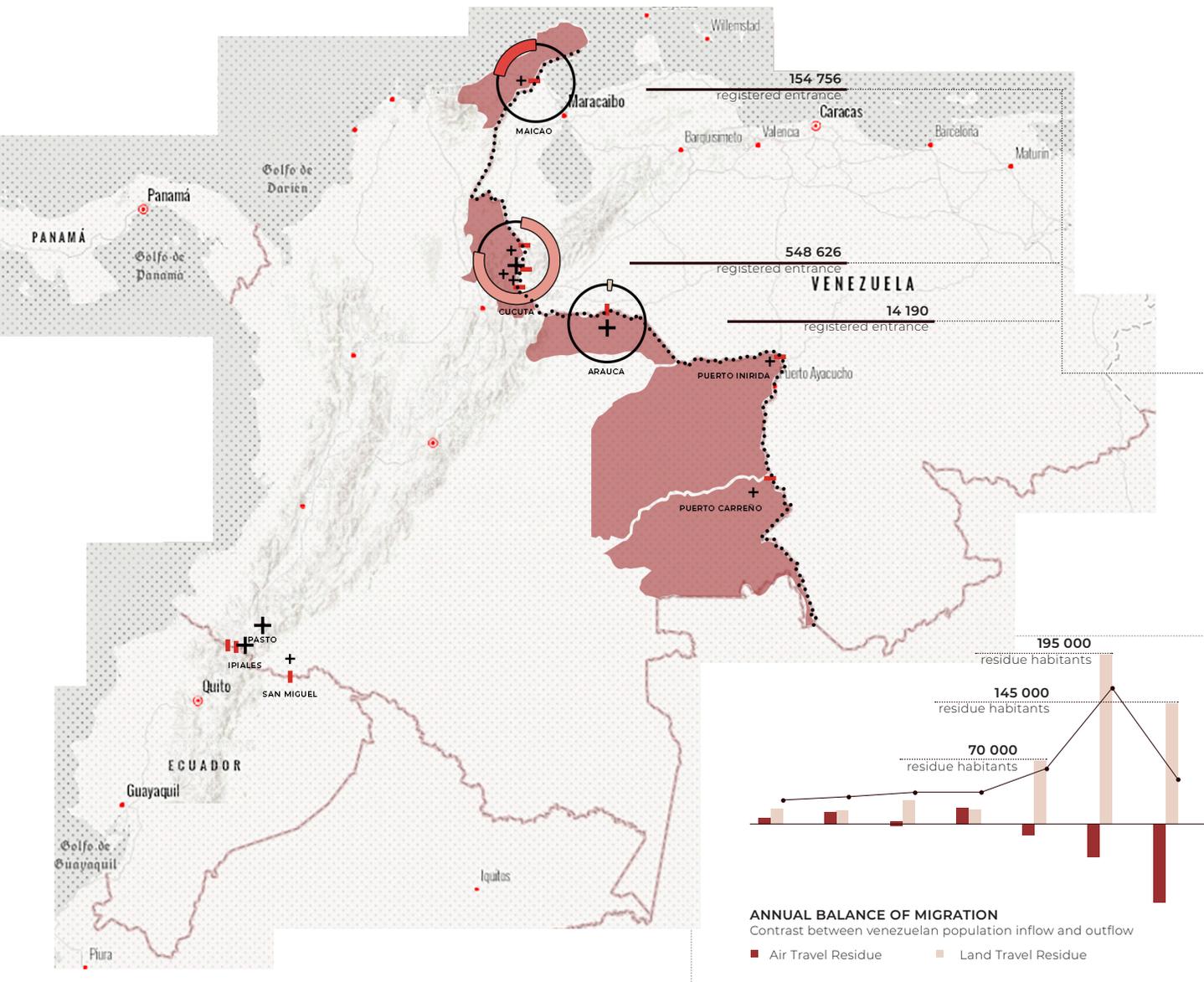
SHORT TERM APPROACH
It is composed of periodical legislation updates of periods from 3 to 6 months in an attempt to limit the entrance of new migrants. Evident by multiple resolutions prorogues that had the function of registering on the regular regime the population that entered in the past. Unavailability to enlarge the stay period, no renewals were considered.

REGULARITY APPROACH
As a result of the increasing speed of the entrance by non-authorized passages and unauthorised stay and other irregular practices the state created a registration system.
First aim to formulate a set of policies that guarantee basic human rights to the migrants.
Different attempts to formalize the population through creation of multiple alternative Entrance and Permanence permits figures.
Eventually allows the renewance of permits but nevertheless with restricted entrance timeframes.

INTEGRAL LONG TERM APPROACH
Unification. Coordination between government and different institutional organizations to provide an integral solution that addresses multiple needs of the migrants. Linkage of the registration scheme into the formalization process.
Comprehensive policy for the integration not only valid for the current emergency period, but for the medium term stay and the longer residence.

THRESHOLD CITIES

The border



THE FRONTIER have seven migration checkpoints habilitated for the regular entrance, but due to different conditions regarding the regular status process the frontier of 2 219 km is crossed through many un-authorized passages and the amount of entrance registered by the national migration unit do not reflect the real size of the migration phenomena.

The most important regular checkpoints are situated at the border of two intermediate cities, Cúcuta and Arauca, both influence by the inflows of its respective metropolitan areas, one small city. The secondary entrance points are Maicao on the north and two port cities, Puerto Inirida and Puerto Carreño at the east.

THE THRESHOLD CITIES

1 CUCUTA urbanized area is spread in three different administrative areas. The official checkpoint is located directly connected to the urban core, but the southern urban areas on different administrative boundaries receive a considerable number of migrants from un-authorized passages and as they extend through inner country highways the transit through them is obligated.

This urbanization deals with more than 70% of the flows and provide the first humanitarian aid.

2 MAICAO is characterized by its dispersion and small urban footprint. It is organized in indigenous settlements and the migration flows are highly influenced by indigenous pendant population.

3 ARAUCA has a very dispersed footprint, it have a blurry boundary which transits between informal settlements and rural land.

- Migration Checkpoints
- TMF (Border Mobility Card) Transit
- + Intermediate cities
- ⋯ Frontier
- Accounted Entrances
- + Small Urbanizations

Historical Distribution of Venezuelan Migrant Population CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIONAL TERRITORIES



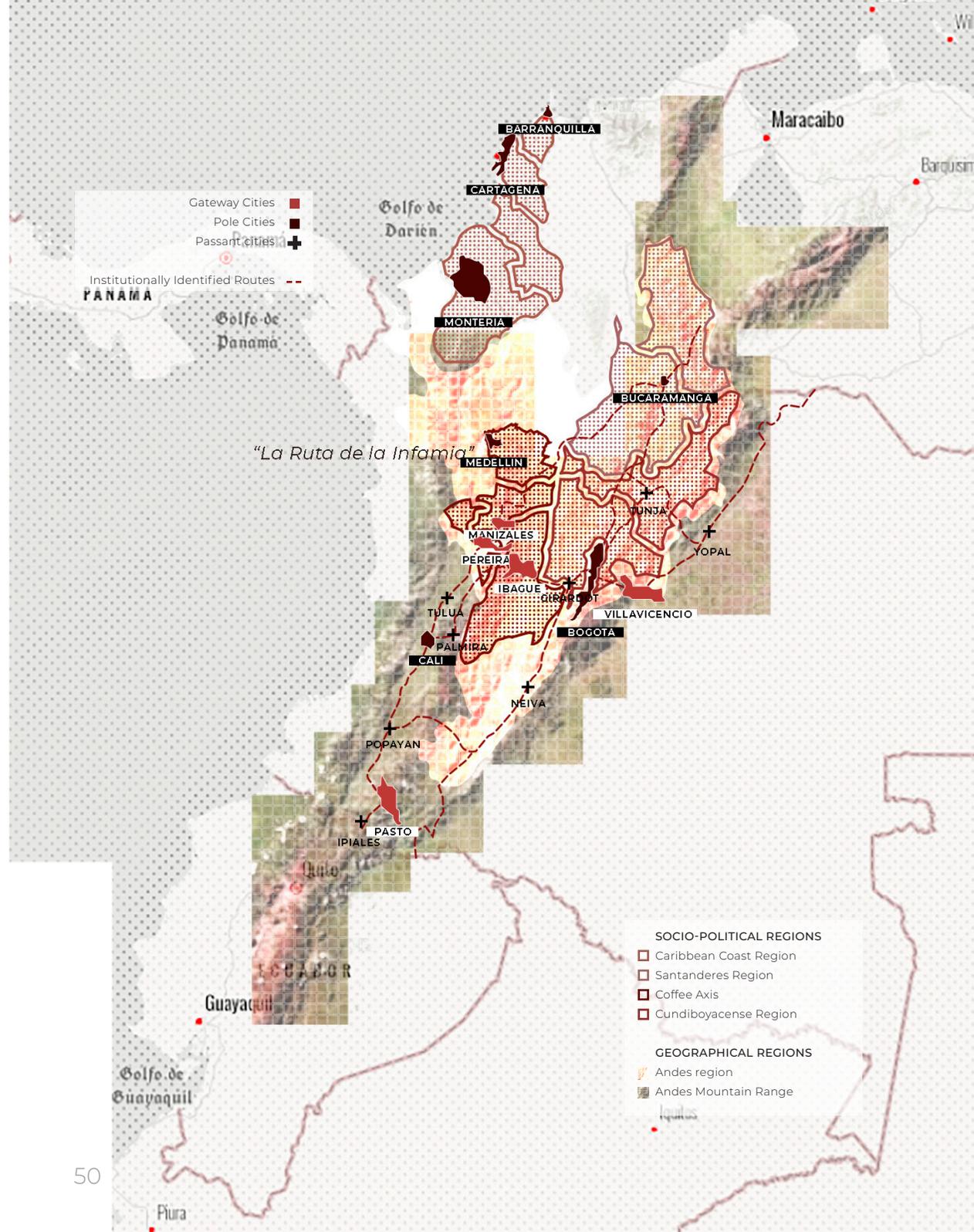
CITY NETWORKING. The cities serve different purposes to the migrant population, the cities on the Andes region evidence an increasing amount of transitional flows as they are obliged stops of the migration route from Venezuela to Ecuador, consequently they are forced to deal with rapid transit and short-stay migrants. But over the last years have also presented an increment on the settling population.

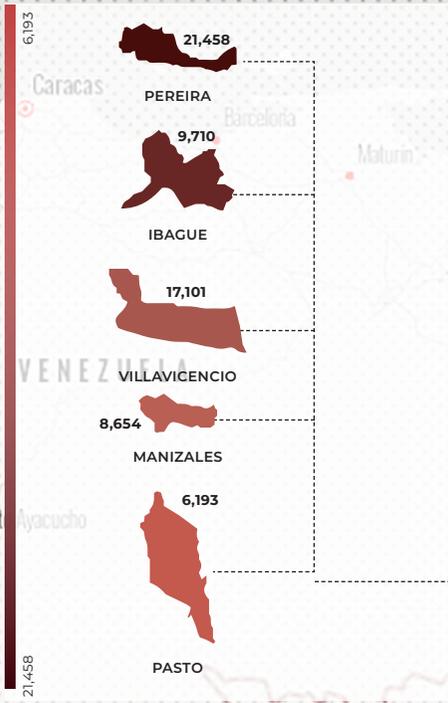
On the other hand, cities located on the north coast are key node points for the venezuelan diaspora and have served as attractors by themselves due to a cultural proximity and a past linked to migration.

Some cities have sought to consolidate its regional area in response to the crisis. In any case the migrant population is highly prone to move from one city to another one due to low rates of stability inside a range of closer distances and cultural proximity. For that reason is possible to observe high concentrations of migrant population distributed on consolidated regional areas. As it is the case of the Caribbean coast, the Coffee axis, the Cundi-Boyacense region and Santander region.

THE MIGRATION ROUTE that ranges from 1420 km to 1830 km and can take up to three to four weeks, goes along the andes region, across a series of header cities. It is considered as the development axis of the country, where most of the industries and monetary flows are concentrated and where more than 70% of the population resides.

Due to the mountain range the cities are positioned in very different ranges of altitudes and between them there are multiple extreme ecosystems, as the paramo which place extreme conditions and implies great risk to the migrants that usually do not dispose of adequate means to perform a continuous journey.

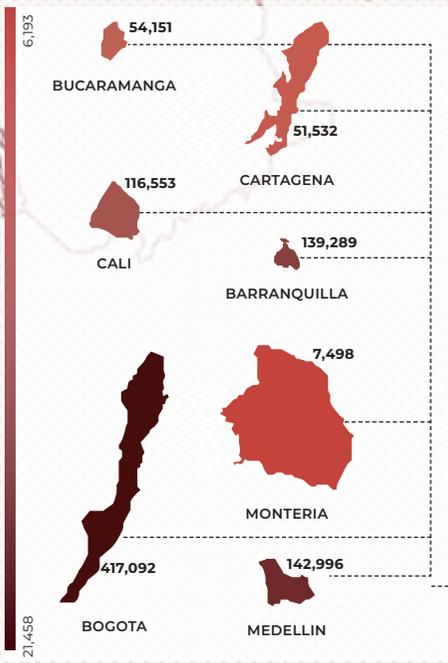




GATEWAY CITIES

Transitional cities with considerable migrant presence

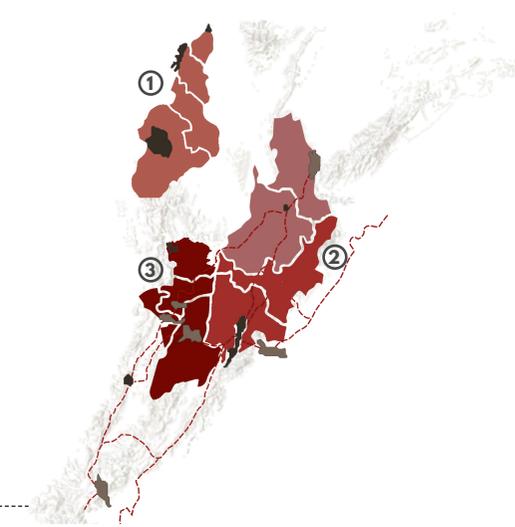
MIGRATION TO THIRD COUNTRIES is articulated through a group of cities located along the andes region, except for Monteria. The flows have seemed to take two different pathways, First the Coffe axis, over the central mountain range evident through the concentration on Manizales, Pereira and Ibague Cities. Second the east mountain range, over Villavicencio and Bogotá.



POLE CITIES

Inner territories with strong presence of migrants (permanent)

ATTRACTION POLES Are identified through the higher rates of population with issued permits and strong ascending trend of venezuelan population over the years. Bucaramanga, in contrast to the other cities, additionally faces the short-mid term flows coming from the most transited entrance of migrant population from the Cúcuta metropolitan region.





TERRITORIAL CONFIGURATIONS

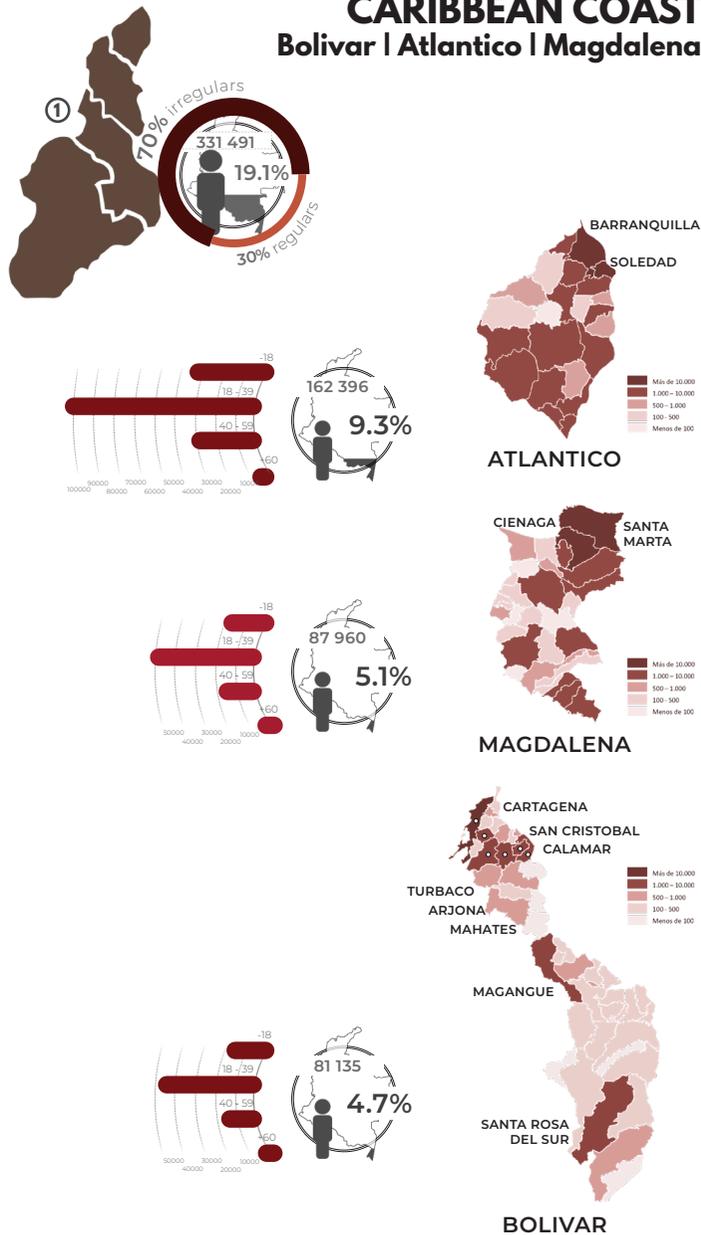
TERRITORIAL CONFIGURATIONS

REGIONAL LEVEL

REGIONAL LEVEL

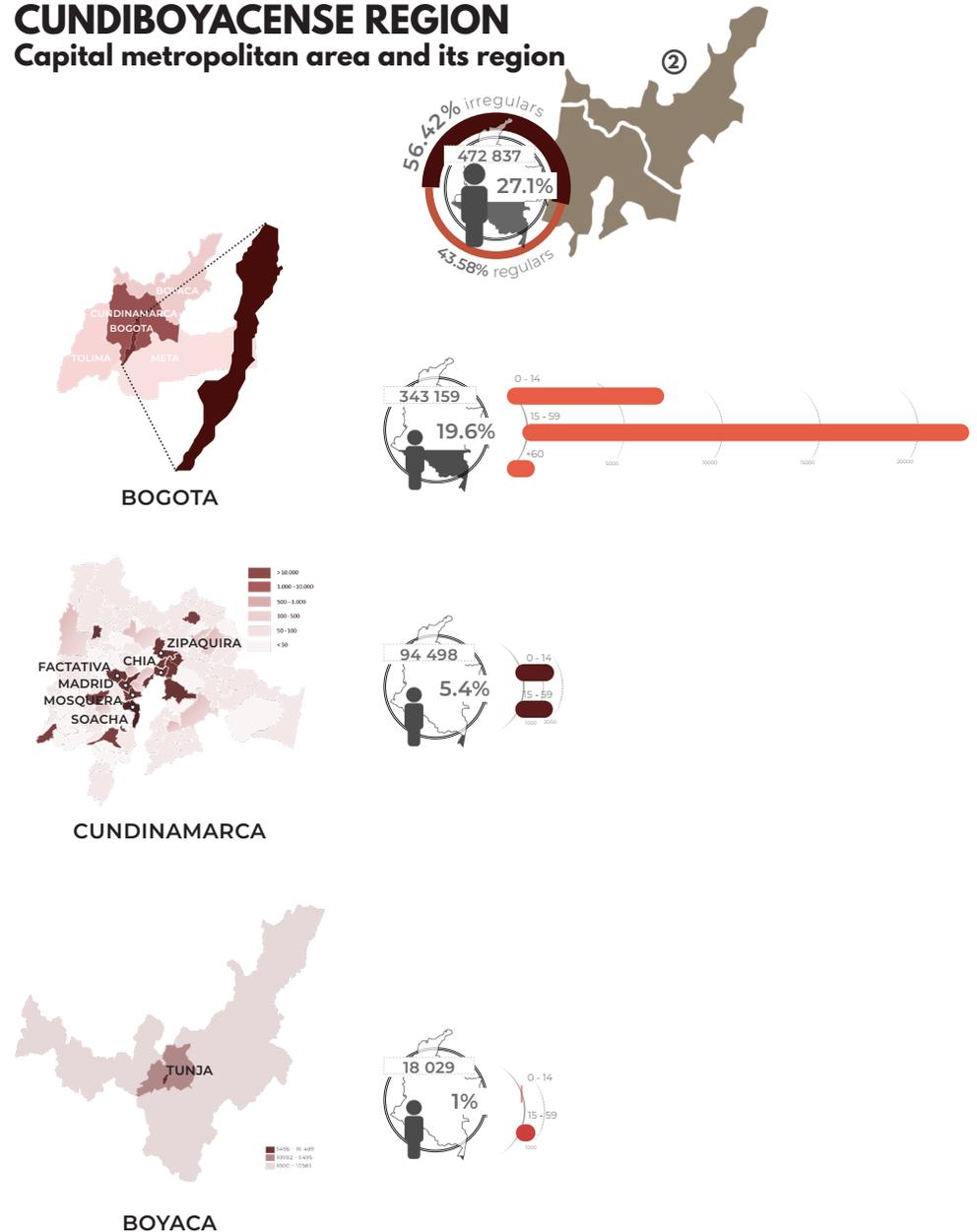
CARIBBEAN COAST

Bolivar | Atlantico | Magdalena



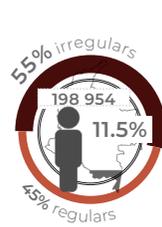
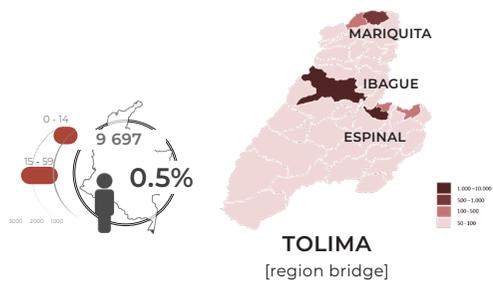
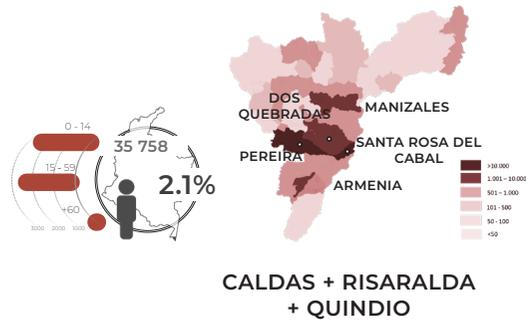
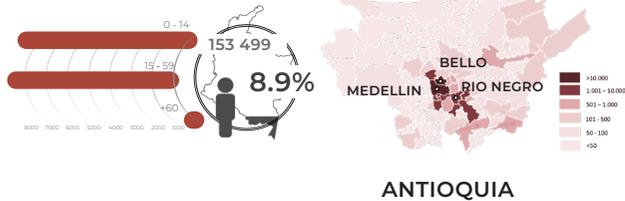
CUNDIBOYACENSE REGION

Capital metropolitan area and its region



THE COFFEE PRODUCTION AXIS

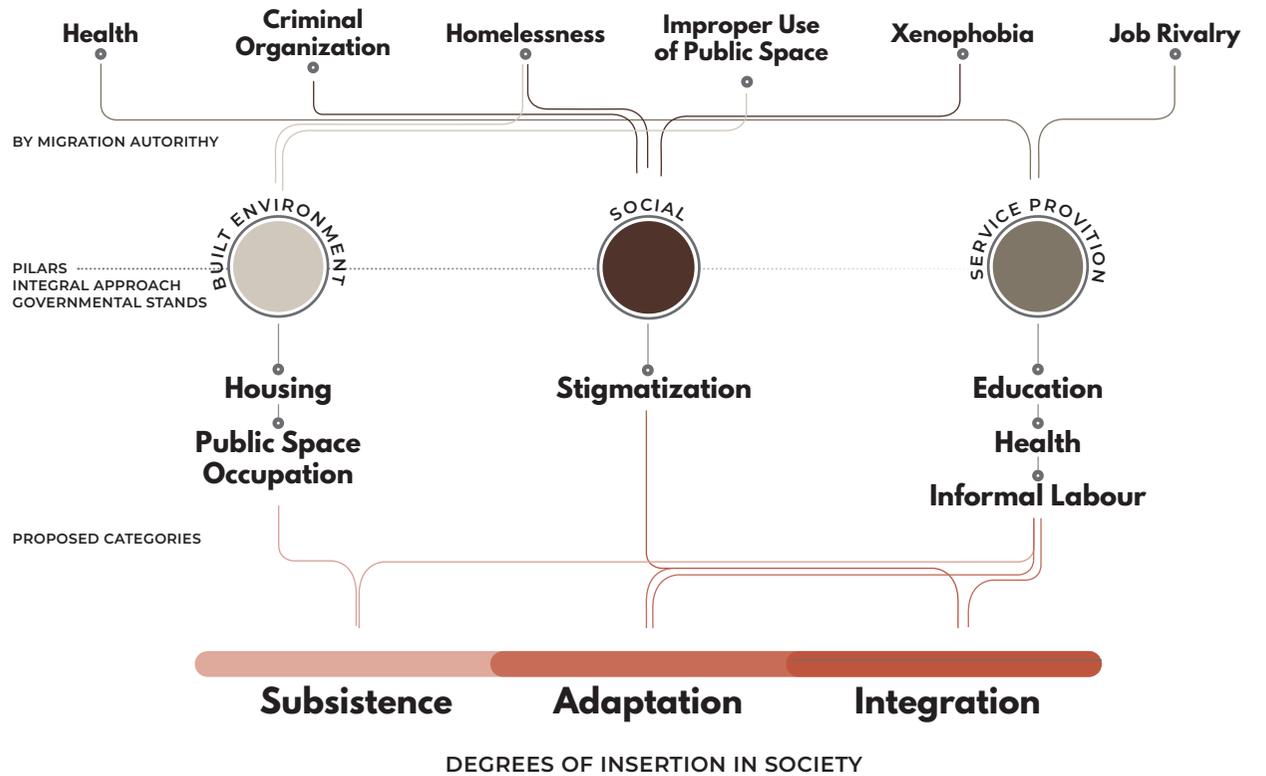
Antioquia | Caldas | Quindio | Risaralda | Tolima



Regional Cultural Background CHARACTER AND LIVELIHOOD

The coffee axis has been known historically for its strong bonds, that go beyond the administrative boundaries. They have created a characterizing social and cultural livelihood, different from a sense of belonging, closer to a set of non-written codes and rules, is also known for being a gated community enclosed in itself. In terms of migration it represents a great challenge for the adaptation and integration of incoming communities.

Migration Problems Root Analysis ACCORDING TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES.



STRUCTURAL SEGREGATION IN THE ABURRÁ VALLEY URBANIZATION.

CONTEXTUAL HISTORIC REVIEW

Despite the fact that the Venezuelan population does not seem to have a clustered organization inside the urban areas, it shows a spatial distribution over the territory highly adaptative to existing segregation patterns of the city. Then it is key to consider the conformation of the existing urban fabric and its particular historical background that continue to influence the society after a century, and which refers to processes that cannot be understand as closed chapters.

Over the last century the socio-political panorama of Colombia and the relationship between itself and Venezuela have been marked with the armed conflict and Medellín have always had a central position to its progression. The city itself embodies ideologies of specific times and had physically transform itself in correspondence with highly evident segregation patterns between consolidated groups of society. Considering the outstanding conditions of the vulnerability of the last wave of migrants it could be explained why the spatial distribution on the urbanized area adheres to an unequal urban fabric mostly in underprivileged areas.

The three features of

the distribution patterns considered in this thesis are the rural character, the segregation structures and the self-enclosed communities. All of the above are tracked to the last century. They are explained in chronological order to keep record of the consecutive transformations of its society.

1930's. RURAL CHARACTER

Medellin is considered a young city. Its origins go back to 1826, when a small conglomeration that connected the habitants of the plantations of the Aburrá Valley, being far from a consolidated urban entity it was declared the capital of the Department of Antioquia. But it was not until the 1930's that the development driven by the industries (coffee, mining, steel and textile) turned Medellín into a thriving city and its metropolitan area as the backbone of one of the strongest industrial and economic clusters of the country. (Alcaldia de Medellín, 2021)

Despite the large urban development of the next years, the rural advocacy remained central. In fact one of the most essential features to understand the blooming economic performance of the coffee production axis is the regional cooperation that is even more evident in the

spread of the urbanization that does not present a physically defined boundary and benefit from a diffused pattern that goes beyond the rural-urban divide. Medellín is the central urbanization of the Aburrá Valley, but the axis of urbanization extends way beyond its formal borders, and it benefits from a continuous fabric. To the north it begins in the municipality of Bello and to the south it reach the municipalities of Itagüí and Envigado. (Alcaldia de Medellín, 2021)

An additional manifestation of this close relationship with its rural areas is evidenced along the periods of the armed conflict and the war with narcotics and as they played a key role on the strategies of armed groups and on their production chain. "FARC's strategic successes consisted of creating and bringing rural fronts closer to the big cities." (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017). This situation was more evident on the 90's decade when the urbanization of the conflict became a tendency.

From 1940's to 1980's. VIOLENCE PERIOD

The period that comes after the 30's economic peak was a period of accelerated urban growth owing to the thriving

economy and massive internal migration that characterized the Violence period of Colombia (considered from 1946 to 1966) and the posterior armed conflict period. The (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017) points out that "between 1951 and 1964, 57.7% of Medellín's population growth was due to migration." The massive population movements from different regions and specially from rural areas to urban nucleus were very much linked to the forced displacement of victims of the armed conflict which had its greatest expression along the decades of the 40's to the 70's, but that does not limit exclusively to that period.

The rural peripheries were rapidly urbanized as the housing demand increased, leaving no time for the authorities to perform any type of city planning and allowing informal patterns of urbanization to develop.

"Urban growth overflowed the limits of the planned area and expanded onto irregular land. The housing deficit encouraged the occupation of plots of land and, with it, the emergence of illegal practices. During the 1970s and 1980s, local and national government initiatives to contain and organise urban

sprawl had little impact on urban development." (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

These types of urbanization adhere to the common typology of "slums" along Latin America that concentrate similar conditions of deprivation, lack of resources and structural poverty. "This resulted in an unequal development of the city that marked huge economic and social differences between the formal and informal portions of the territory, accentuated by the segregation carried out by planners." (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017).

Over time the confrontation of the political armed parties unleashed an economically unsustainable civil war that around the 70's developed an alternative mean of financing, by illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking which gave birth to recognized cartels, criminal bands and popular characters that located their main headquarters on marginalized city neighbourhoods.

"the seventies (...) saw the emergence of what was called an "emerging class" resulting from a burgeoning new economic activity: the production and export of narcotics, first marijuana and

then cocaine.”(Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

Moreover with the emergence of this group segregating ideologies were diffused at the inner core of marginalized social groups located in the deprived areas. This became evident during the late 80’s with the accelerated emergence of neighbourhood guerrillas.

“Militants and sympathisers of these guerrillas, as well as of the previous autonomous groups, radicalised and took a crucial step for the city: the formation of armed structures of a territorial (neighbourhood) character. (...) Their main characteristics were: i) a vague ideological affinity with insurgent projects and a discourse of social vindication, ii) autonomy in the orientation of their activities and iii) fundamental dedication to neighbourhood vigilance and intervention in community management (always with high discrimination for “moral” reasons) (...) Their main influence was in communes 1, 2, 3, 3, 4 and 6, in the north-eastern and north-western zones” (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

These areas currently still have the lower satisfaction and basic needs provision indexes and match the location of the neighbourhoods with

greater presence of migrant Venezuelan population (see graphic of distribution of Venezuelan population in Medellín).

Antioquia Department was at the core of the armed conflict processes. As identified by (Betancourt & García, 1994) “One of the main studies on the “narco-economy” identified six regional cores, including one with influence in Antioquia, Chocó and Viejo Caldas.” And Medellín, its capital considered as a key asset for political and economic interests turned into the local epicentre of the armed conflict and played a critical part on the origin of what has been defined as “the urbanization of the war” strengthening the bonds between urban and rural dynamics.

“Medellín has been the epicentre of what is known as the urbanisation of war. (...) when we speak of the urbanisation of the armed conflict, we are not thinking of the occupation of city spaces by illegal actors from outside the city, but rather of the articulation and deployment of war strategies in the city through the joint action of local actors and actors linked to the national conflict.”(Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)



MEDELLIN ´S HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH

This had profound effects on the city during the 70s and 80s which progressively witnessed an escalation of violence and worsening of social conditions. The criminal activity of narcotics cartels gained notoriety for their commercial exploits and early lurid crimes. In 1978, Medellín's homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants (40.6) exceeded the national (28.5) for the first time, and that number tripled between 1976 (271) and 1980 (828). Medellín, the centre of industrialisation and the mainstay of the country's modernisation, entered a turbulent period that made it the most violent city in the world. (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

From 1990's – 2000's. VIOLENCE PERIOD

Formally the phenomena of "the urbanization of the war" consolidated between the years of 1982 and 1994. As it was explained through the guerrilla's dynamics, one of the most important armed conflict parts, by the (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

"At first, the impact that the M-19 had had on the traditional guerrillas led some of its members to seek a more aggressive urban military tactic, although its leaders preserved the rural

protagonism. This decision by the guerrilla hierarchies led to the emergence of radical factions within the guerrillas who believed that the setting for the armed struggle should be the cities."

At the end of the 90s the conflict had a strong presence on the marginalized neighbourhoods. "This conflict, both in terms of the presence of armed groups and reports of homicides, was concentrated in 5 communes: Buenos Aires, Doce de Octubre, Robledo, San Javier y Villa Hermosa" (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017). Some of them remained at the bottom of the list of lower life quality indexes.

Under the influence of the scaled urban conflict the growth stops abruptly together with the horizontal sprawl around 1993, when it happened to be the only city in the country with a negative population growth index (DANE, 1993). The confrontations were a constant obstruction for the physical improvement of the depressed areas that meant decades of backlog for the city. The consequences hit especially the depressed areas, which opposed to high income clusters that were blossoming, needed and lacked state investment to guarantee basic

living conditions. As a result the social gap and the tension between socioeconomic groups expanded.

Simultaneously the deprived neighbourhoods continued to receive more displaced population from the neighbouring and distant regions.

"Between 1995 and 2004, during the period known as the "urbanisation of the war", the displaced population appeared in force, a large part of them coming from municipalities in Antioquia and Chocó, but also from other regions of the country hit by violence." (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

Consequently more pressure was added to the deprived neighbourhood systems, the housing deficit of the city increased, and precarious housing conditions worsen.

2000's onwards. DRIFTING CONDITIONS TO CURRENT SITUATION

During the change of century the city underwent changes of violence dynamics that progressively started to decrease but its structural segregation beneath remained. The end of the period started in 1990 with: "the dismantling of the Medellín Cartel and the

death of Pablo Escobar in 1993; Operation Orion in Comuna 13 in 2002, and the demobilisation of the Cacique Nutibara Block." (Jaramillo, 2011)

From the period of 2006 to 2014 some leftovers of the conflict remains but they have been displaced to other neighbouring comunas (administrative urban units). "The location of crime shifted from the precarious hillside areas to the formal settlements on the banks of the Medellín river that crosses the city centre, especially in the comunas La Candelaria, Castilla y Aranjuez" (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

On the last decade the conditions change drastically. "Reduced its violence rate by 80% in the last 20 years. Its homicide rate is less than 100 per 100,000 inhabitants, and the population living on less than 1.25 dollars a day dropped from 47% in 1990 to 22% in 2010." (Israel Pantaleón, 2015)

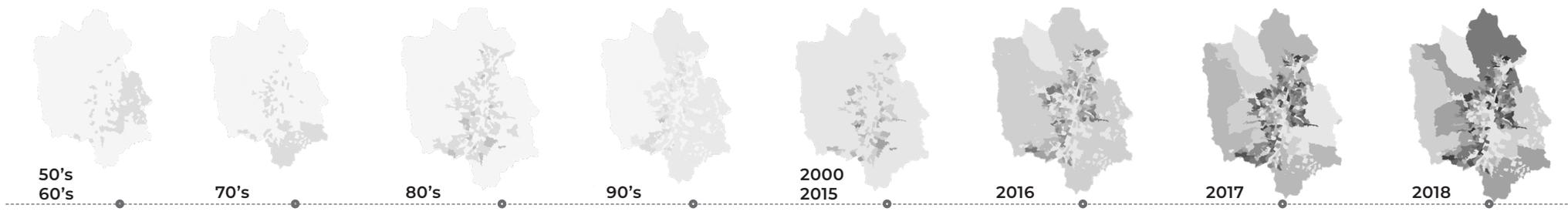
In part due to a series of investment in different programs since 1990, together with government military operations, mayor approach shifts, international cooperation and peace negotiations that paid off decades later. "The change was so striking that Medellín soon became the

subject of international study and recognition. (...) awards the city has received since 2006, either for social urbanism, resilience or its capacity for transformation." (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017)

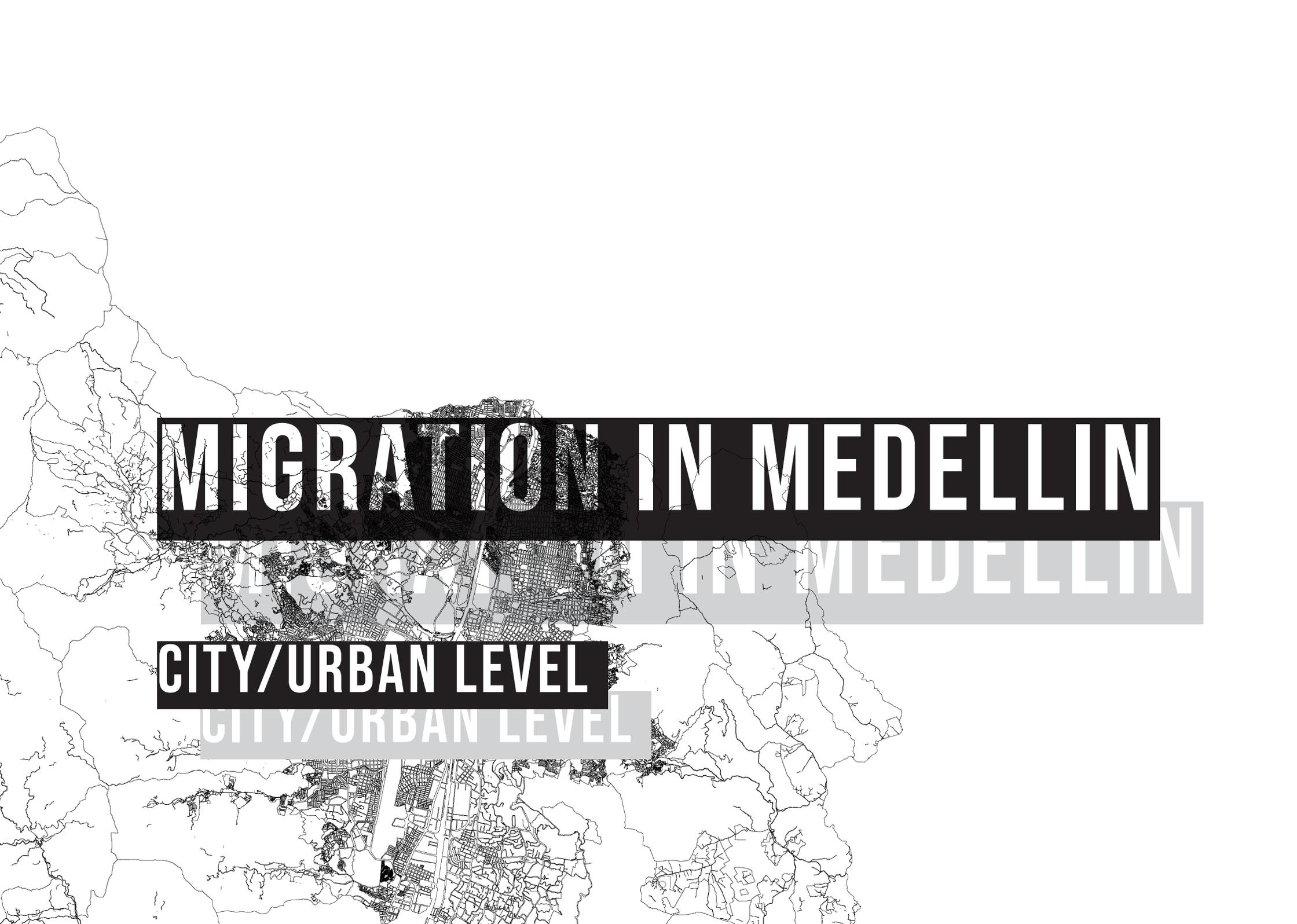
The shift of the decade introduced a new phase for the city, with an emphasis technology and innovation supported by external investment.

"The arrival of local and foreign capital, crowned with the creation of Ruta N in 2009 and an investment of USD 30 million by Hewlett Packard, which set up a plant in Medellín in July 2010. The arrival of technology firms in the capital of Antioquia became a frequent occurrence. Technology has also permeated the landscape." (Israel Pantaleón, 2015)

The mobility projects represented major changes for the city improving the accessibility, especially for peripheral areas. "Two public-private infrastructure projects have become emblematic in the city: the construction of the Medellín Metro (1995) and the Metrocable (2004)" (Israel Pantaleón, 2015)



HISTORICAL VENEZUELAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



MIGRATION IN MEDELLIN

CITY/URBAN LEVEL

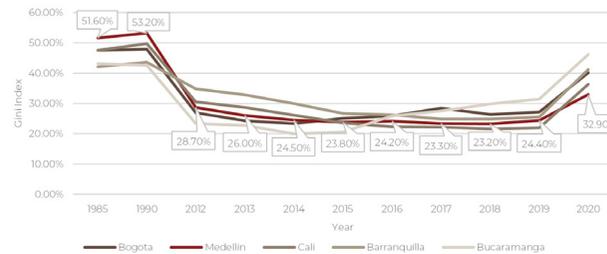
CITY/URBAN LEVEL

DISAGGREGATION OF THE VENEZUELAN DIASPORA

Currently, Medellín is the administrative centre of the Antioquia Department, and it receives the higher number of intra-regional, inter-regional flows of population, trading goods, economic flows and knowledge compared to its surrounding municipalities. It is believed that this is the reason is found highly attractive by the last wave of the migrant population, that accounts for the largest Venezuelan population in the coffee production region. Medellín host around 126.272 Venezuelans, accounting for the 6,93% of the national population.

Regardless the investments and the improvement of the built environment the former conditions of violence lead to an extemporaneous informal urban development and consolidated a segregated character on the built environment that came to shape most of the urban landscape of Medellín.

“Urban violence is the result of a historical accumulation of unresolved problems of exclusion and inequality, which led to the existence of a city divided and heterogeneous in all its aspects (...) An expression of this is the separation of the centre and the periphery: on the one hand, an aesthetic and architecturally beautiful Medellín, with large investments and prosperous businesses (legal and illegal), in contrast to a city with serious problems of unemployment, hunger, drug addiction, prostitution, criminal or political violence.” (Jaramillo, 2011)



Img 01. Historic record of city Disparities 1985-2020

This are the background spatial structures that the incoming migrant population adhere to considering their vulnerability and poverty conditions.

Currently the city keeps presenting high disparities. In fact since 1980s it has been always above the first more unequal cities on the country, as seen in the chart. There are still important variations between comunas life conditions, some of the most disfavoured ones have kept their positions. The lowest indexes from 2016 correspond to the Comunas 1 (Popular), 2 (Santa Cruz), 3 (Manrique), 8 (Villa Hermosa), 6 (Doce de octubre), 13 (San Javier) and 4 (Aranjuez) (Medellín cómo vamos (mcv), 2016). They correspond to the comunas with a higher presence of Venezuelan migrant population, as seen on the cartography.

Its rural connectivity advocacy and the traditional strong culture of cooperation has allowed the city to maintain its surroundings well connected,

in terms of mobility, economy and society. This is also visible in the distribution patterns of the Venezuelan population. The Aburrá Valley is composed by separate administrative urbanization but with a strong functional bond which ease their cooperation and coordination. They share lines of transportation system which work in a disperse way. The most important axis of connectivity for the city goes along the Medellín River and connects from the northernmost point and southernmost point to the valley urbanization by the metro line A. It starts on Bello and finish in La Estrella, which is located at the south of Itagüí. The mobility axis improves the accessibility to urban services as health, education and labour of population living on the furthest points and simultaneously offers the opportunity to benefit from lower living costs and land tenure prices. And in fact the municipalities of Itagüí and Envigado present a lower percentage of population in

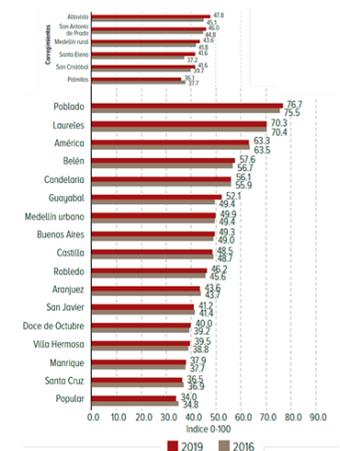
deprivation according to the IPM index. The growth pattern applies also to the migrant population that arrives in vulnerable condition and cannot afford the competitive prices of the inner areas of Medellín.

In contrast, and the clusters are more concentrated.

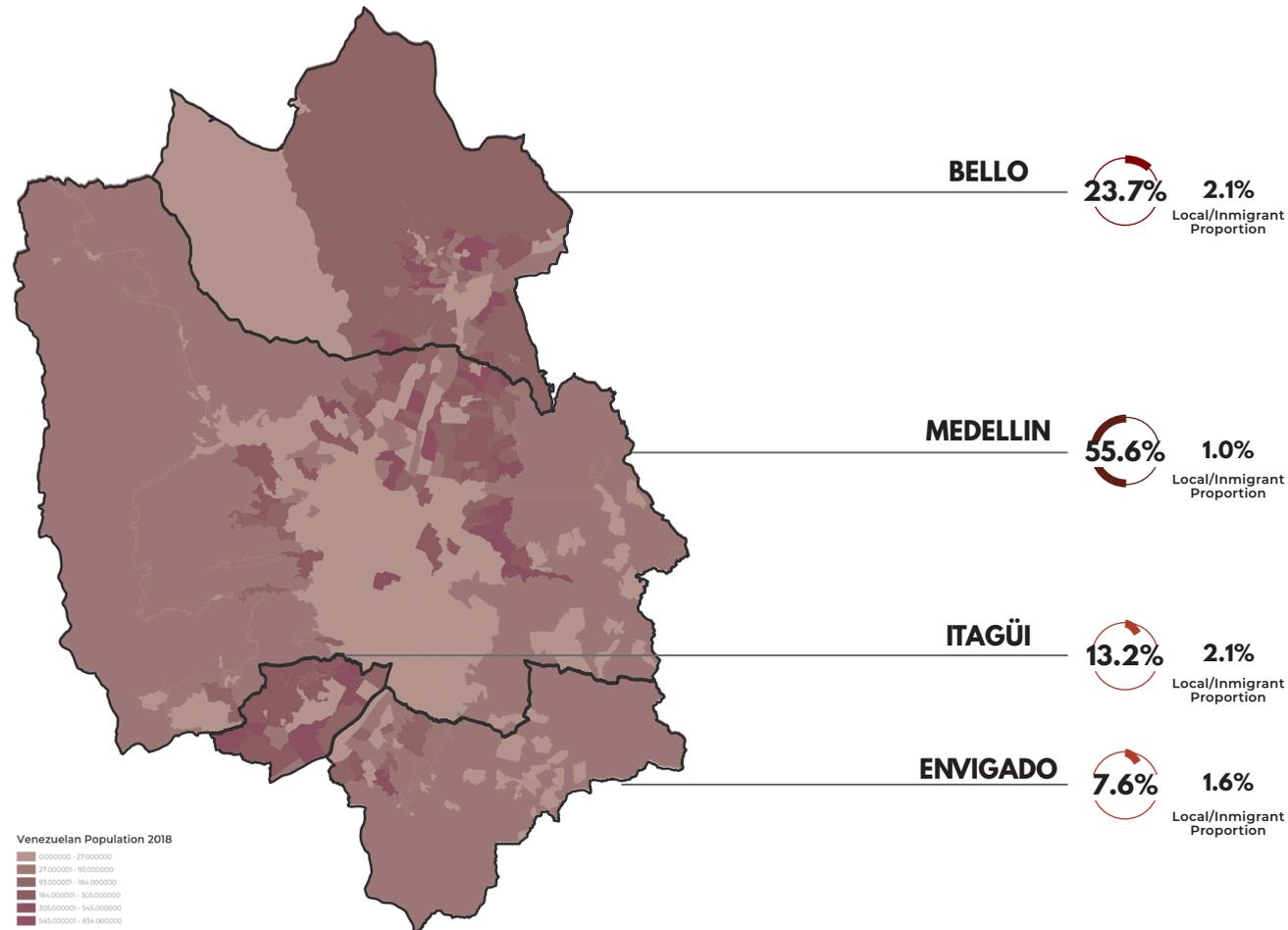
On the other hand, the distribution of the population in the municipality of Envigado presents an anomaly. Although it is a peripheral urbanized area that presents the same physical conditions of others, its population presents different distribution patterns. They do not obey to specific axis, and they are clustered, meaning they concentrate over small areas. It might be explained by the higher complexity and closure of the Envigado social fabric. It was a key spot of the conflict for the state parts and the cartel of Medellín on the past, which encouraged its community to seed its own rules and values. Envigado clustered character traduces into a spatial segregation and social marginality that influenced the migration process of diverse groups, including the Venezuelan population that regardless their vulnerability conditions found hard to cope with the dynamics of the existing community and get hardly hosted by them, further they are forced to rely only on the population previously arrived.

Is important to consider the fact that the CNVP (Censo

Nacional de Población y Vivienda) is not able to reflect accurately the dimension and real circumstances of this population. Apart from the fact that the Venezuelan migrant population cope abruptly with informal dynamics, the data covers only the population settled until 2018, leaving outside the period from 2019 and 2020 that have been identified as the largest peak of the migration wave, and the formally settled portion which the state have never been able to calculate accurately, but that is believed to be higher than its counterpart.



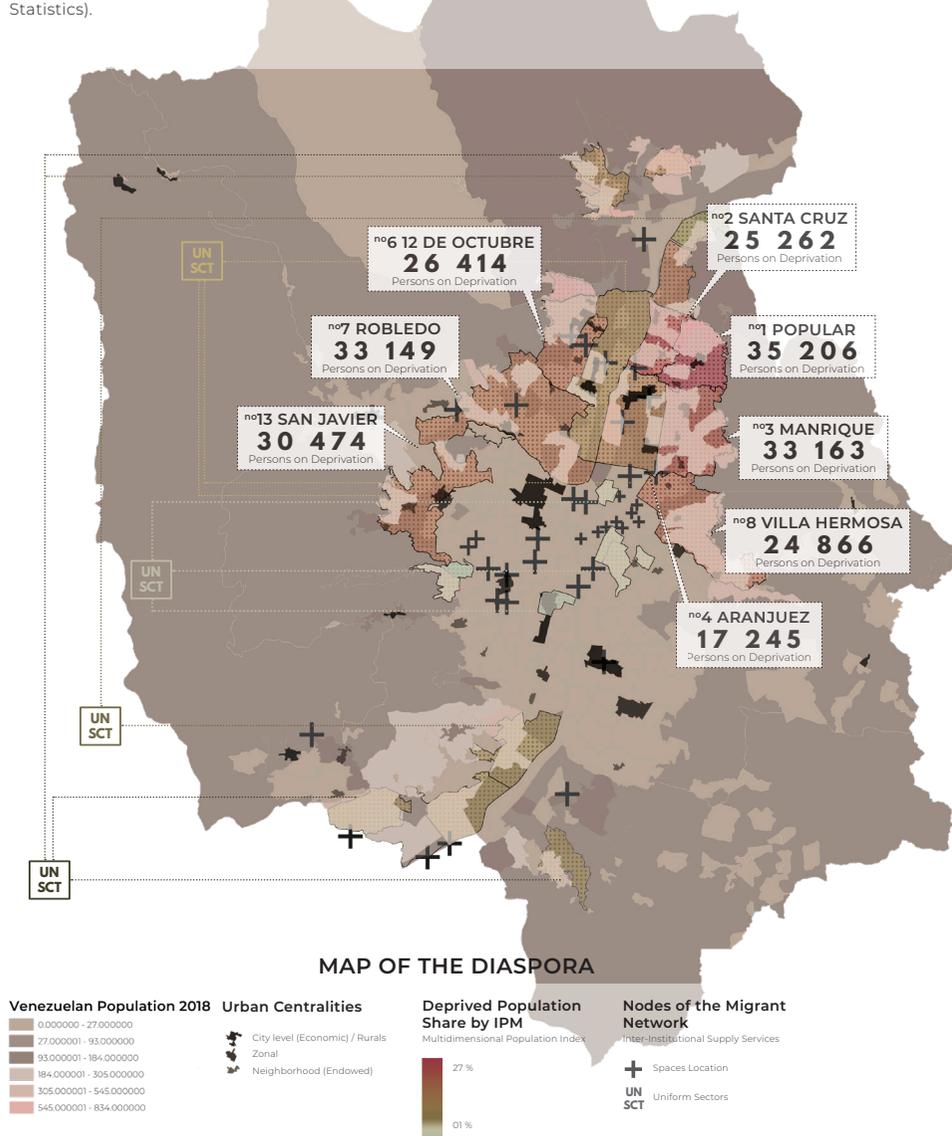
Img 02. index of disparity of comunas and corregimiento of Medellín



CURRENT VENEZUELAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

UNIFORM SECTORS

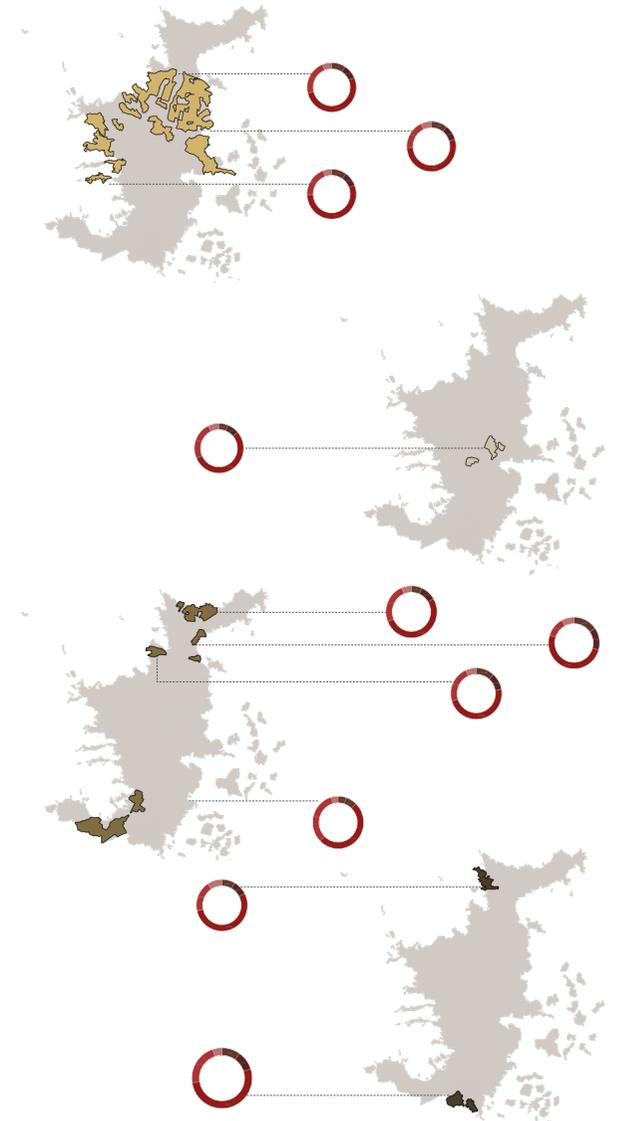
In order to characterize the zones that the immigrant population occupies, the administrative boundaries of the comunas (urban administrative areas) and corregimientos (rural administrative areas) were considered. They have been analysed according to the IPM (Multidimensional Poverty Index) index and the results of the CNVP (National Population and Housing Census) survey of 2018 performed by the DANE (National Administrative Department of Statistics).



SEGREGATED COMUNAS

[Uniform Sector]

The comunas have the higher concentrations of migrant venezuelan population. Mostly on the north-east side due to its rapid emergent informal origin they show highly depriving conditions. They also present a highly dispersed organization.



MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX DIMENSIONS





MEDELLIN HISTORIC CITY CENTRE. Temporal inhabitat of space

Nonetheless the city centre dynamics are different, they are not registered in official records and consequently the state organizations are hardly able to recognize, dimension and analyse them. These practices are linked to a strong presence of temporal habitational practices. The city is used as a set for this phenomenon because of its unique and specific characteristics, it is highly heterogeneous, it is highly fluent, it is continuously changing, it holds all sort of land uses and therefore it has the ability to connect different society spheres.

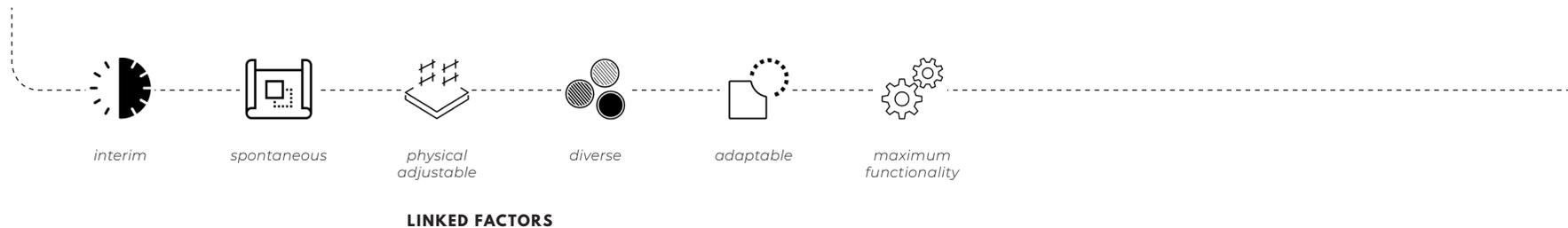
It is important to understand that similarly to other city centres in Colombia the central district went through a long deterioration process. Around 1960's the planning project of an Administrative

Centre emerged and with it, its landscape change significantly. "It went from a civic centre with a combination of functions to a purely administrative centre with no connection to its immediate surroundings." (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013) The centre contained the institutional buildings, whether religious or governmental, to which new bank buildings added. The buildings determined the vocation of the area, each time more emphasized on financial activity and less on dwelling. Simultaneously transport and mobility project drawn important highways across the city centre which broke definitely the urban fabric and split apart the surrounding traditional residential neighbourhoods. "the inner vocation became

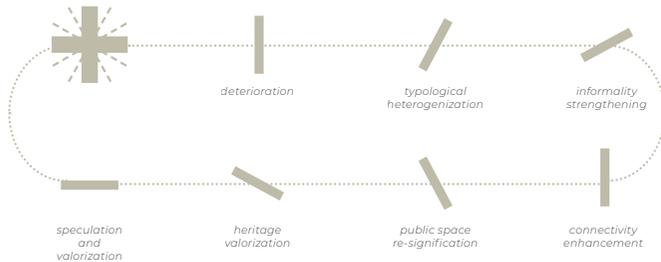
more and more commercial and less and less residential, and the residential part remained outside, but with a scar in the middle of the two, with vague plots, affected areas, mutilated buildings and houses" (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013). As a consequence of the spatial rupture that isolated the centre the beginning of a progressive abandonment and deterioration process started.

The centre is currently an attractor of a variegated set of activities, with a dominance of services, commercial and financial activities. And in parallel there is a small number of residential buildings concentrated punctually promoted during the last decades by the turn governments in aims to densify and retrieve the centre. The

typology that dwelling has adopted moved towards high rise buildings and other horizontal property land arrangements. In addition due to the construction of the Oriental Avenue in 1968 the commerce developed until it took a central position on the centre "This avenue marked a before and after for the occupation of the centre by wholesale and retail trade, and in the 1980s by informal trade, ceasing to be the almost balanced environment of multiple activities that it had been until that time." (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).



Heterogeneous patterns of spatial construction



The built environment is highly heterogeneous due to the process of deterioration and the further valorisation and speculation that came with the construction of new buildings, intervention projects and the construction of the Metro system. “Commercial buildings, banks and condominiums that combined commerce in the city centre with housing towers, or just flats, in general, responded to a dynamic of urban densification and speculation that gave rise to the development projects in the city centre.”(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013)

The buildings that now occupy the centre account for different periods of Medellin Urbanism. “From the beginning of the 20th century, the rupture with the past was a vehemently expressed desire and the change of image an intrinsic quality of this centrality”. (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013). From the end of 1920’s the built environment started a dramatical change. “buildings made of adobe and mud walls were considered unattractive, and therefore it was urgent to replace them with brick and, especially, reinforced concrete buildings, which began to be built at

the end of the 1920s.” (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

Just until 1980’s the attention posed on the reached levels of decline, the loss of its heritage and the threat of the real estate speculation around the metro system construction. “For 1991 a regulation was elaborated for buildings with heritage value that sought to contribute to the improvement of the urban image of the city centre” (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013). Currently the heritage assets on the country are referred to as BIC¹ which stands for “Bienes de Interés Cultural” meaning Cultural Interest Assets and they are under protection since the last constitution in force in 1991. By the end of the 1990’s that the conservation of heritage acquired strength as a priority. “What they called the “original city”, aimed at reinforcing its urban significance, preserving and consolidating its heritage, all of which would serve to make this sector the backbone of the city’s life” (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013). The neighbourhood Prado stands as a clear example of neighbourhood conservation plans “the repopulation, recycling and reuse of the Prado neighbourhood, as it is a

sector of great heritage quality for the city.” (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

In order to conserve and protect heritage dwelling projects were promoted, at the same time to fight back the abandonment and detriment. High rise buildings fostered with the change of century. “The 1999 POT took this on board through policies of renovation, redevelopment and densification in central sectors with good infrastructure and transport facilities. Since then, the construction of apartment buildings of 16 to 21 floors in individual towers or gated communities began.”(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013). The promotion lacked control and regulation tools, it was guided by a strong real estate speculation, consequently it gave as a result a hybrid urban landscape which does not concerns architectonic qualities and conservation of a traditional architecture “have been implanted in areas of former empty urban workshops or deteriorated zones, but also in other areas where there was a non-monumental architectural and urban contextual heritage. Thus, in many cases, historic landmarks have been

demolished, in others the façades and urban profiles have been disfigured, on which new towers have been aggressively imposed.” (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

Nevertheless the urban area of the city centre benefits from a regular grid because of prolonged process of planning and constant interventions of the state. On the period from 1920’s and 1950’s the centre was organized through a set of interventions on the frame of valorisation. “The greatest impact on the centre of the city of Medellín was due to the works derived from the application of the Valorisation, the purpose of which was to execute fundamental works for the city (...) urban planning regulations were implemented, the structuring of a technical institutionalisation for their application”(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013)

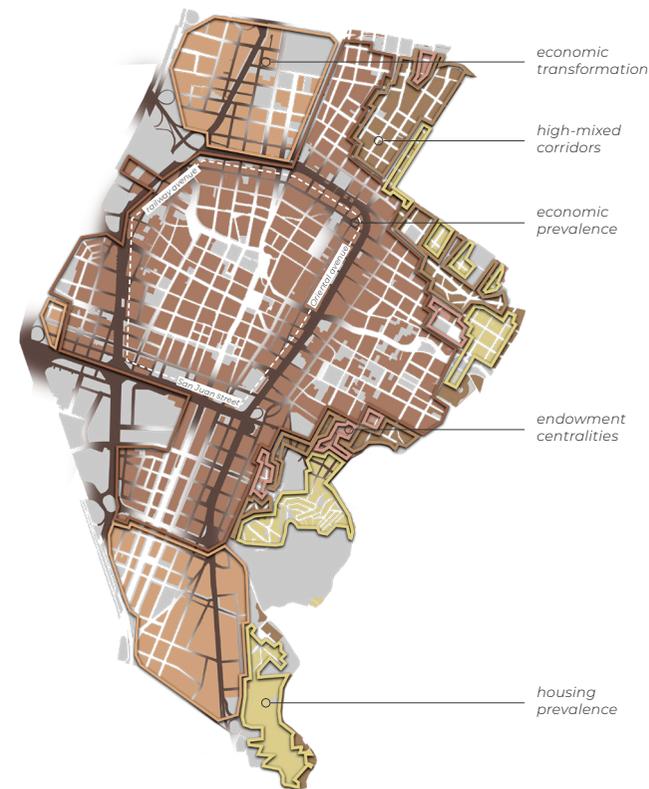
¹BIC stands for “Bien de Interés Cultural” meaning Cultural Interest asset. According to Article 72 of the Colombian Constitution they are defined as “The cultural heritage of the Nation which is under the protection of the State. The archaeological heritage and other cultural assets that make up the national identity belong to the Nation and are inalienable, unseizable and imprescriptible.” [El patrimonio cultural de la Nación está bajo la protección del Estado. El patrimonio arqueológico y otros bienes culturales que conforman la identidad nacional, pertenecen a la Nación y son inalienables, inembargables e imprescriptibles.] (Political Constitution of Colombia, 1991, Article 72)

The space in fact that serve as a daily scenery for these dynamics is by nature public space. Public space structures itself in a systemic way, it is organized based on nodes or concentration points which are connected through highly commercial streets and pedestrian alleys. The street as a spatial element on the city centre serves differentially as an essential place for society construction. These spaces have been taken by the local communities during a process that started on XX century "what transformed the city centre of Medellín most intensely and radically from the beginning of the 20th century onwards was the widening of the streets, whether it was due to hygienist, aesthetic or urban mobility ideas." (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

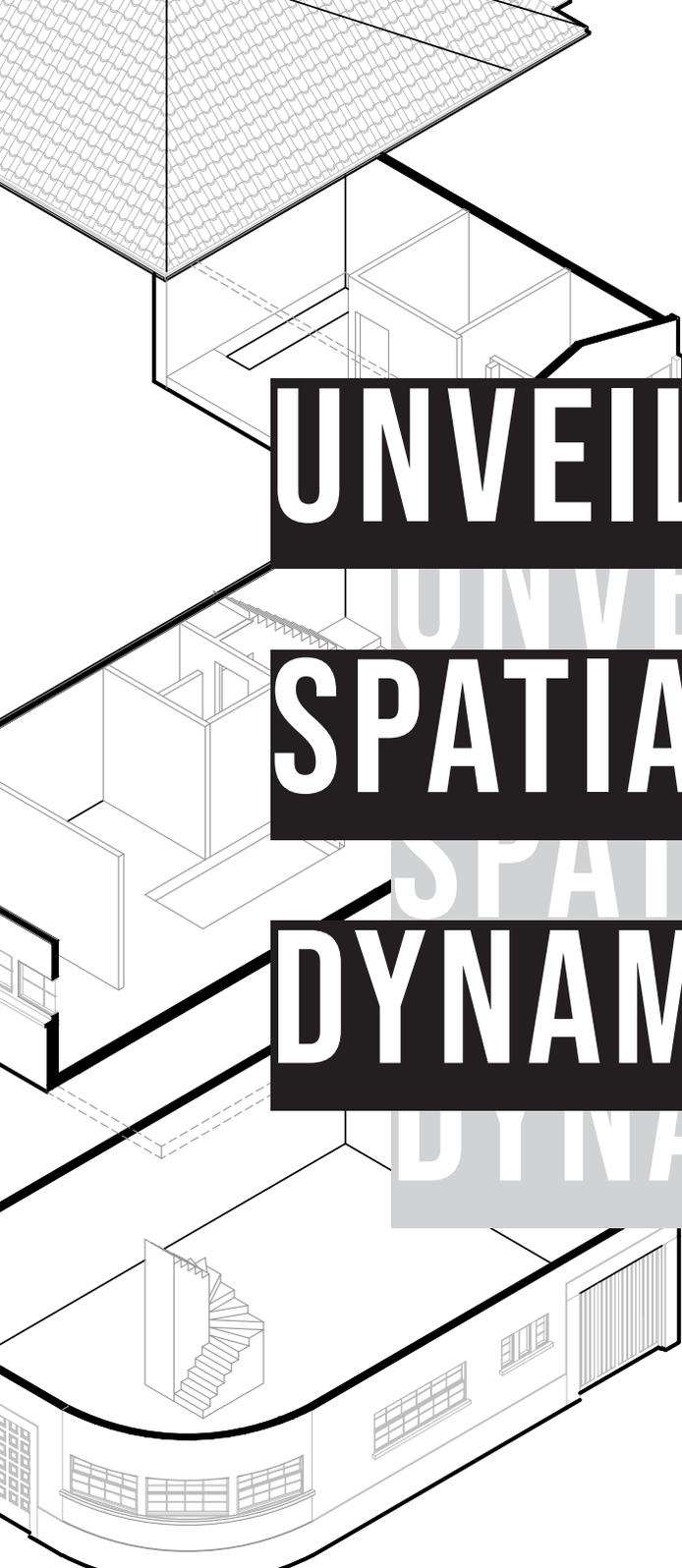
Public space acquire its vital importance after 1990's when following the violence period and the rise of informality of 1980s the detriment of the centre had taken a stall on the occupation of public space and had pervaded it with a

loss of significance. By the beginning of the decade local administrations emphasis on localized interventions. "The starting point was the Medellín City Centre Intervention Plan (...) through a series of strategies - a continuous process of planning, social promotion, economic dynamization, decentralisation and urban deconcentration."(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

Another important node of the public space system are the Metro stations which enclose a hole ideological stake beneath. "The so-called "metro culture" became a paradigm for how to behave and socialise in public space, for respect and dignity."(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013)



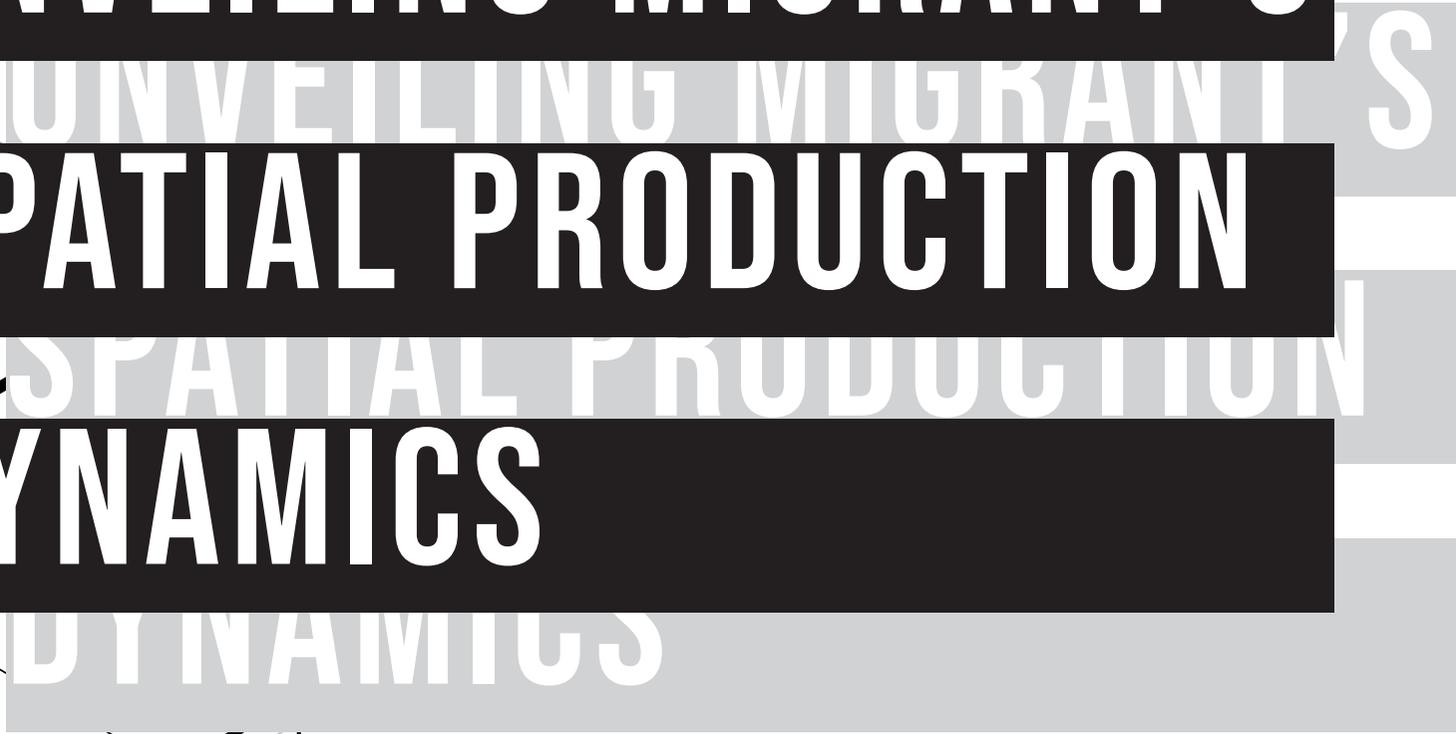
COMUNA 10. LA CANDELARIA
Map of the Current Dynamics



UNVEILING MIGRANT'S

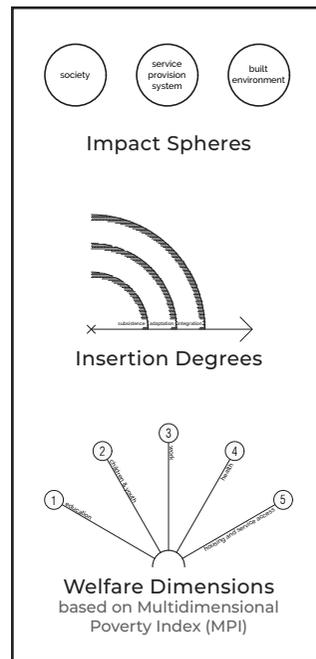
SPATIAL PRODUCTION

DYNAMICS

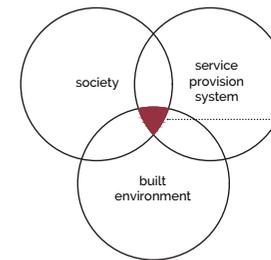


Urban Phenomena

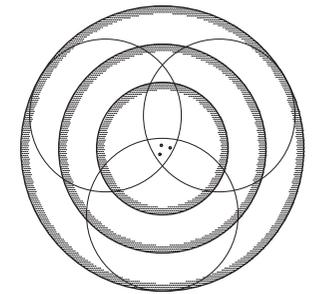
COMPOSING ELEMENTS



STEP 01 Phenomena Emergence



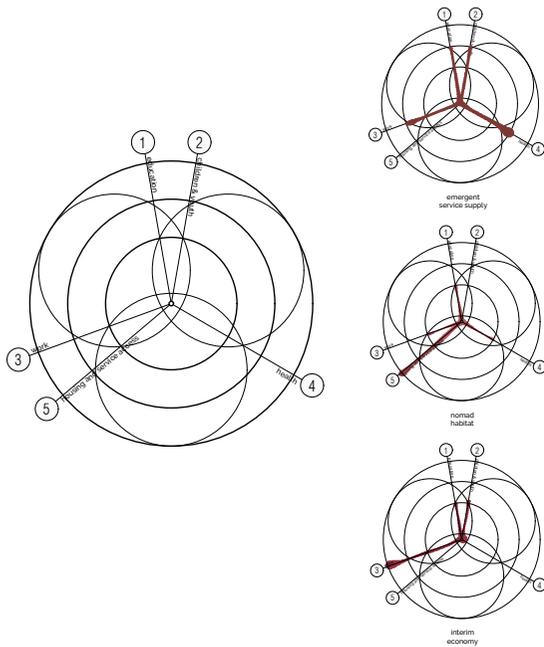
STEP 02 Phenomena Evolution



An urban phenomena emerges as a result of the alterations in the three impact spheres.

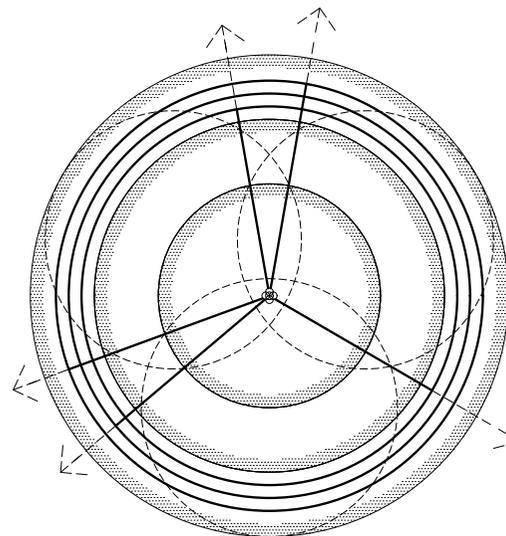
According to its temporality and features a phenomena can be extended towards higher degrees of insertion

STEP 03
Intersections Categorization



Along 5 axes (dimensions of wellbeing) that run through the whole process of migrant insertion, the phenomena are wrapped and distorted

STEP 04
Evolution of Adaptation Dynamics through Strategic Lines



The transformative potential of the phenomena can be channelled in an evolutionary way to contribute to the consolidation of integration processes

The spatial practices of the Venezuelan migrant population that have been studied in this thesis are presented as *Genetic Codes*. Intended in this thesis as a morphological formation result of a conscious organization of space ruled by a set of norms that codify typical characteristics of the elements of a particular sector and society group. For this reason these are the result of tensions between space and society. In this case they allow to categorize differentiated patterns of transient habitat of spaces.

It is central to state that the codes listed and explored on this research are not the only ones present on the urbanized area of the Valley of Aburrá and they also might change along the time and transform into new categories. This are just conceptual categories aimed to approach the spatialization of the migratory phenomena, but they do not correspond necessarily to physical units or projects.

In addition due to the cultural proximity of the society of the countries of Venezuela and Colombia it is essential to highlight the fact that many of these configurations do not address specifically to the migrant wave of population

01 | INTERIM ECONOMY (urban phenomena)

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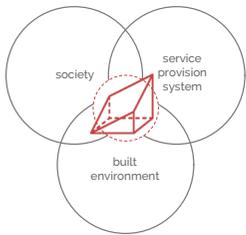
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Due to irregular conditions which difficult the contracting process and narrow down labour prospects for the migrant population individuals often search to generate by itself a source of income. One repeated trail that the migrants take in first instance are different alimentary business, which correspond to the availability of a broad range of possibilities that offers taking into account different economic levels. This phenomenon is in fact one of the clearest evidence of the agency this population shows when arriving to foreign communities.



STEP 01
Phenomena Emergence



SOCIAL CONDITIONS
society characteristics

Increase vulnerability conditions
Lower overall education levels



SERVICE PROVISION SYSTEM
laboural market system

Increase pressure on laboural market
Expansion of laboral supply
Studies validation & recognition strains
Diversification of self-employment
Income gap increase

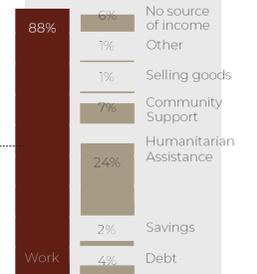


BUILT ENVIRONMENT
the street, the sidewalk and the plaza

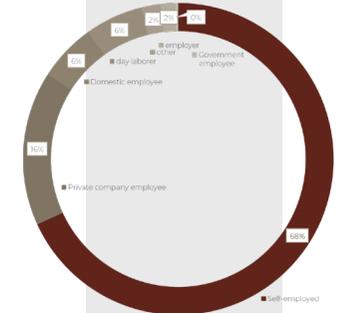
Crowding public space
Refunctionalization of public spaces
Rebranding street vending modalities

41% Antioquia Migrants
52% Antioquia

HOUSEHOLDS COMPLETED SECONDARY EDUCATION



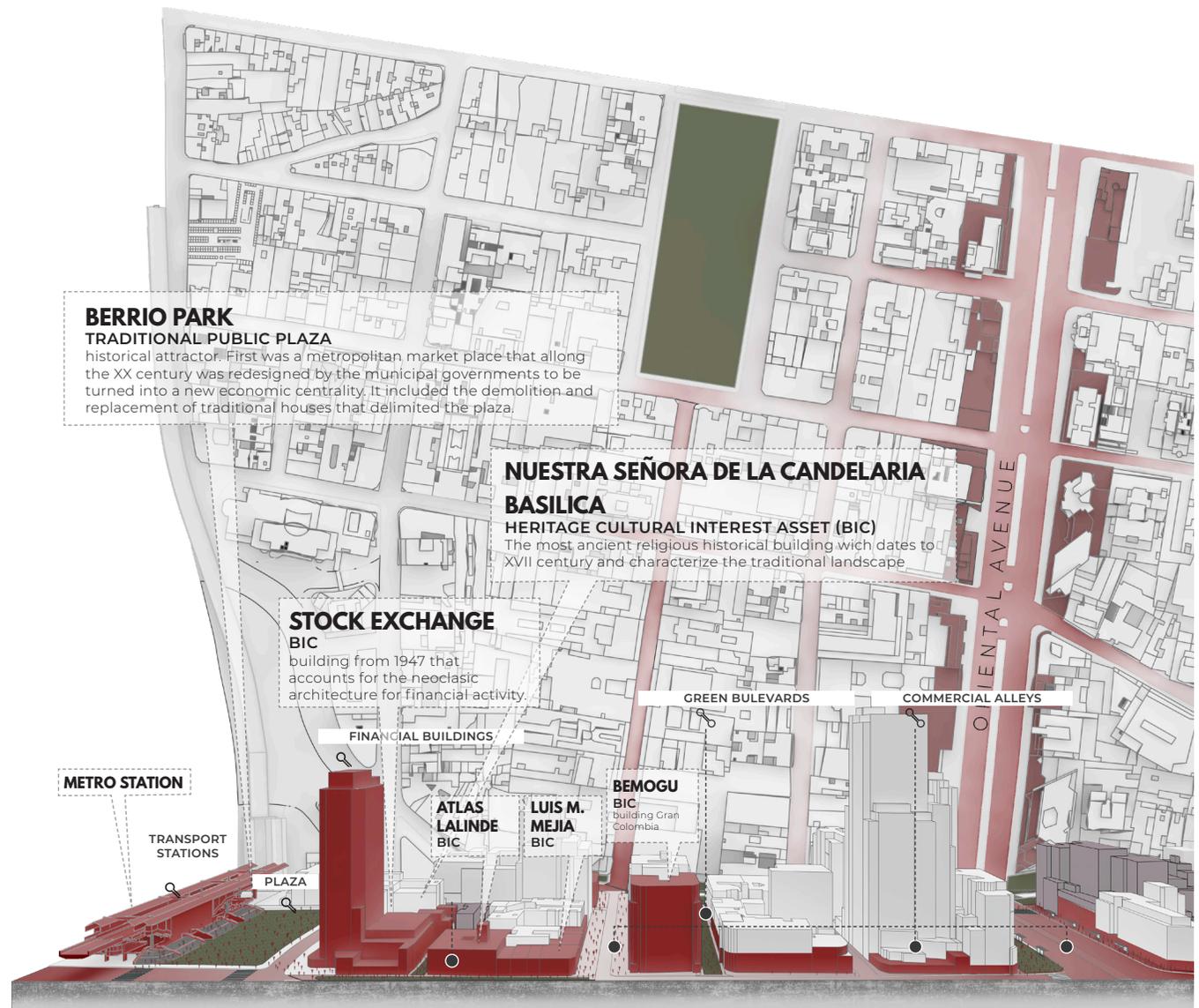
SOURCES OF INCOME



EMPLOYMENT TIPOLOGY

The type of business ranges from street vending to small businesses rented on a partial space of buildings or houses first floors. Most of the population consider selling products on the streets when arriving to the urbanized areas because of the great flexibility it offers and due to the fact that it does not require labour or status certificates.

The phenomena of spatial transformation related to the emergence of informal labour practices takes place on the realm of public space because it is made possible only by high flows of pedestrians. It spreads in a network organization connecting spatial nodes, which includes, Metro stations, plazas, facilities clusters (such as the health, financial, cultural cluster) though links which are mostly commercial pedestrian streets that are in between the nodal points. It pervades structural commercial street axis of the city such as the Oriental Avenue, Colombia Avenue, and narrow pedestrianized alleys such as Carrera 49.



COMMERCIAL STREET LANDSCAPE
Axonometric Drawing + Mapping of the Network

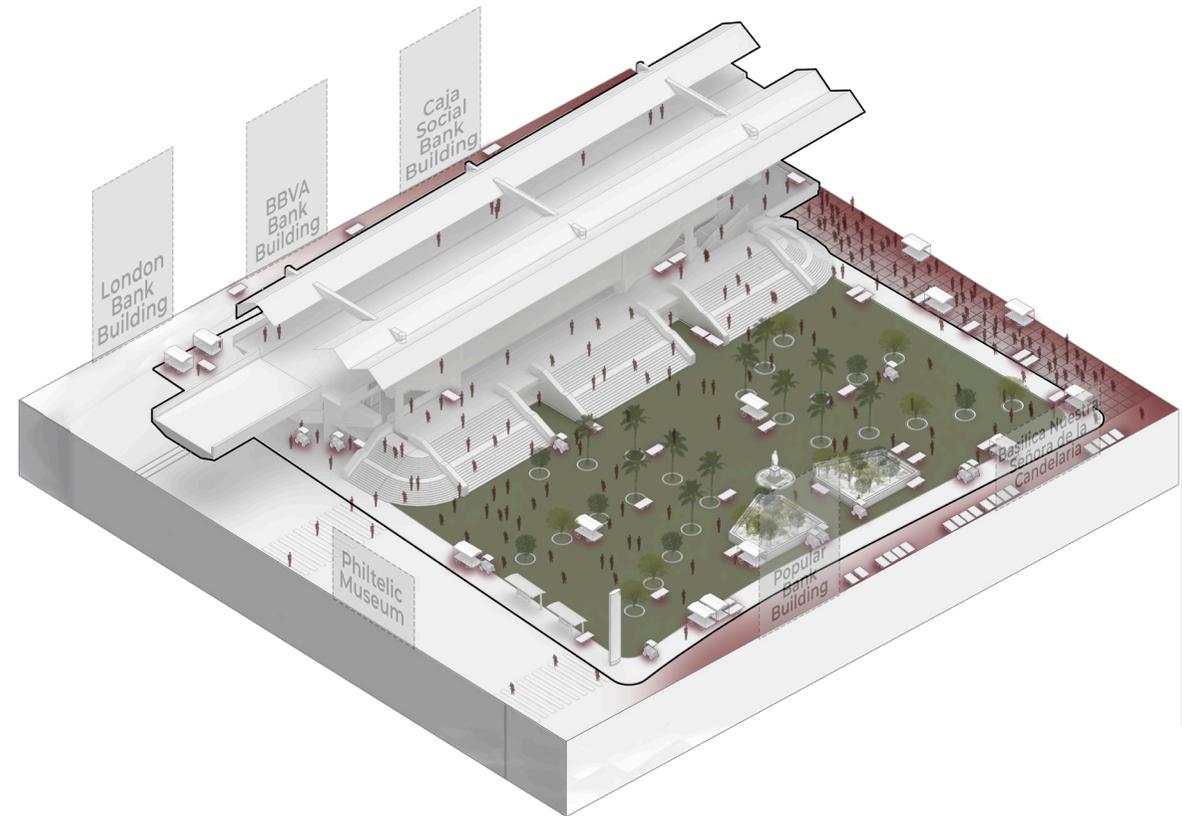
The phenomena is rooted on the city centre because it is where the public space stands an important ground and plays an active role in the construction of the Medellin society. However, street vending has been considered for long as an illegitimate occupation of space by the public media and society in a broad sense.

"The city centre reflects much of the city's structural problems. Recent data from the City Centre Management highlights that most of the 6,000 street dwellers and 3,000 prostitutes identified in the city are found in the city centre on a daily basis; at the same time, some 5,000 people live from informal trade in the streets of the city centre." (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013)

This believe is rooted on the fact that is a practice that flourished with the increment of commercial activity in the city centre and the simultaneous loss of residential population which promoted the deterioration of the historical centre.

"Until 1968, housing represented 34.75% of urban land use in the centre compared to 33.5% for commerce, and during these years and even in the following years, multi-family housing or horizontal property towers were built, which encouraged the permanence of inhabitants in the centre, but with the construction of Avenida Oriental there was a great rupture with the residential sector, which moved away from the centre, largely due to this project" (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

It involves a temporal transformation of public space that is highly fluent because it is entirely dependent on pedestrians flows, which are hardly stable on a daily basis.



BERRÍO PARK
Axonometric Drawing

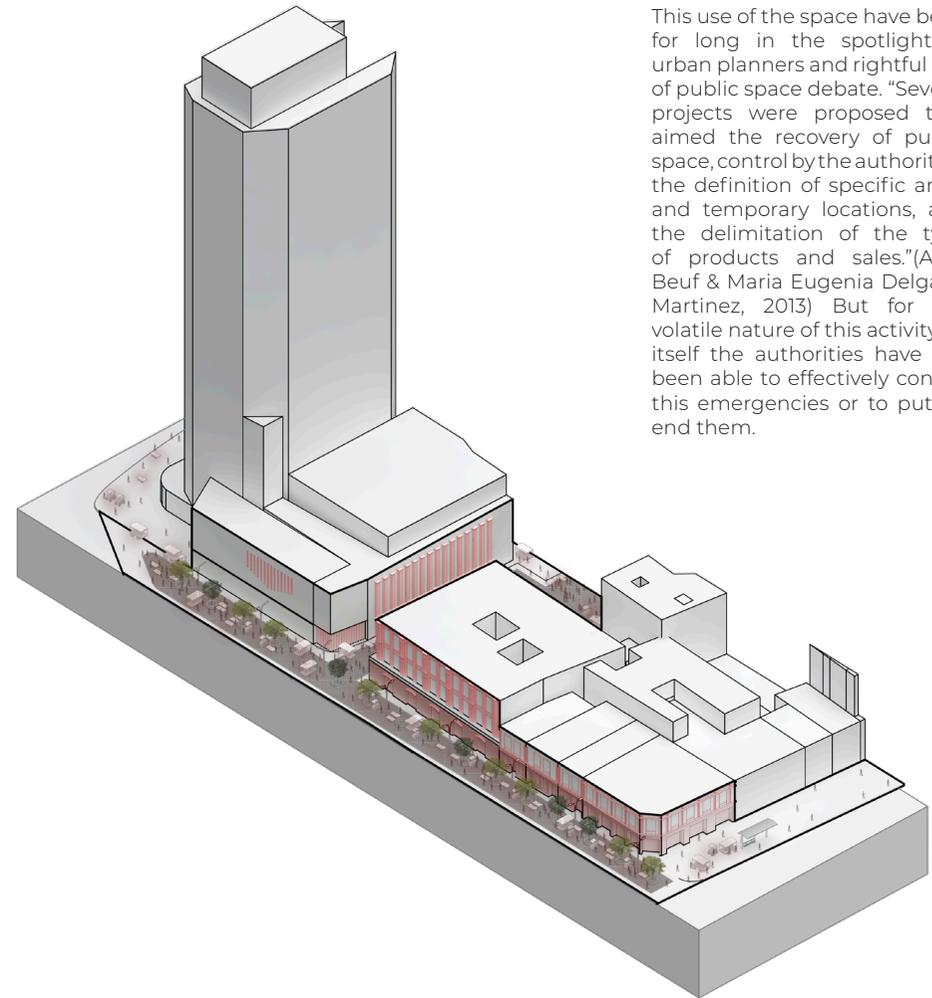


The transformation consists of modifications of the street disposition and organization of flows. The commercial alleys are organized by strips which correspond to movements of speed or stops. The conforming elements are fixed, regarding the commercial premises that enclose the streets, and at the same time mobile, regarding the stalls of vendors. The boundaries are set for pedestrians' circulations in order to increase the exposure of the fixed premises, while the middle area is used by the street vendors as a stopping area that take advantage of urban furniture and shadow offered by the trees.

At the same time this temporal occupation of space is considered to have a lasting effect related to the perceptual imaginaries that surround the activity. In this regards it acquired the name of "guayaquilización".

"This was a pejorative term that alluded to the invasion and appropriation of public space - pavements and streets - with popular and low-cost sales, which apart from the pedestrian and vehicular chaos, increased "insecurity", deteriorated it and gave it an "inadequate" aesthetic appearance." (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013)

This use of the space have been for long in the spotlight of urban planners and rightful use of public space debate. "Several projects were proposed that aimed the recovery of public space, control by the authorities, the definition of specific areas and temporary locations, and the delimitation of the type of products and sales."(Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013) But for the volatile nature of this activity by itself the authorities have not been able to effectively control this emergencies or to put an end them.



COLOMBIA AVENUE PEDESTRIAN STREET
Axonometric Drawing

TEMPORAL INHABITAT
Characteristic Features



interim

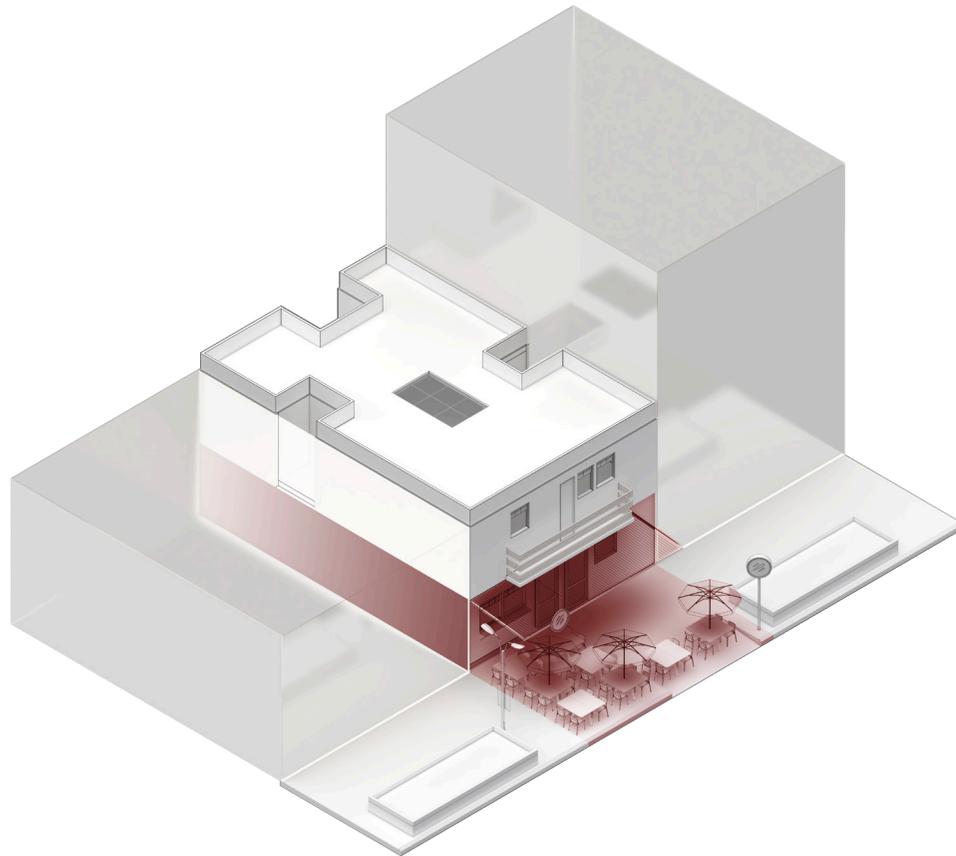


physical adjustable



diverse





There is a common tendency of the migrant population to turn to food businesses because of its small amount of requirement compared to other type of business. It is a sector lightly regulated, fast to set-up, requires a small initial investment and above all it is highly adaptable to small capital investments. This type of ventures take place in commercial properties around both predominant commercial alleys and residential areas. It can be considered as a more structured form of vending which does benefit from more stable incomes and is more fixed on space.

This type of business also flourish on the city centre because they have the same localization pattern of street vending. "is also a vital area where 110,000 people live, 300,000 work, 70,000 study and more than 1,000,000 pass through daily. At the same time, the centre is home to numerous business activities, which, together with numerous commercial events of different kinds, maintain their importance in the economic dynamics of the city."(Alcaldia de Medellin, 2021; Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado

Martinez, 2013)

This kind of emergencies take place on ground floor commercial premises on traditional houses on the city centre. Usually the rented spaces does not have enough space on the interior, so they extend to the street public space to use it not only for accommodating business functions but for marketing ends which transform the street landscape.

GROUND LEVEL COMMERCIAL PREMISES

Genetic Code

Consolidation Degrees

02 | NOMAD SETTLEMENT (urban phenomena)

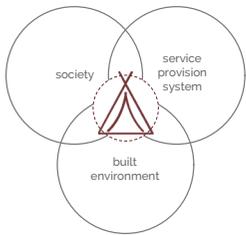
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The Nomad habitat refers to the settlement forms linked to the migration processes that are based on a fundamental temporal character. They are rooted in a temporal dimension, that even though it is variable it is considered inside short-term category, the periods might vary from daily use to month occupations. These spatial practices also may vary according to the location because they are associated to different communities, their different understandings of space and different historical process and degrees of development, which are distinctive from one another.



STEP 01
Phenomena Emergence



SOCIAL CONDITIONS
society characteristics

Increase of homelessness
Lowering acceptance of living standards



SERVICE PROVISION SYSTEM
housing market system

Increase housing deficit
Widening gap to land accessibility

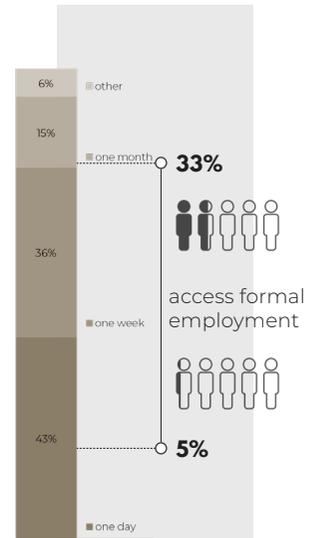


BUILT ENVIRONMENT
non-used traditional residential buildings

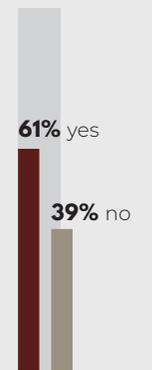
Precarization of housing conditions

YESINO

HOUSEHOLDS SELFSUSTAINANCE PERIODS



INTENTION TO RETURN



ACKNOWLEDGED PLACE TO LIVE NEXT MONTH

Specifically these phenomena trace a path inside the Comuna 10 of the downtown of Medellín called La Candelaria, the outline is circumscribed by a composition of three streets that conform an irregular belt. The beltline is composed by the *Avenida de Ferrocarril*, *Calle San Juan* and *Avenida Oriental*, constructed from 1960's to 1970's was decisive for the consolidation of the most internal configuration of the city centre delimited as it is now a days. "The traditional centre shrunk and was functionally confined to the inside of this ring, it turned simultaneously into barrier and wall in confront with the rest of the urban structure from which it was isolated or at least destructured". (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

The nomad habitat takes place mostly at this area where standard forms of dwelling have been displaced as a result of the historical transformations that the centre have gone through since the last third of 20th century.

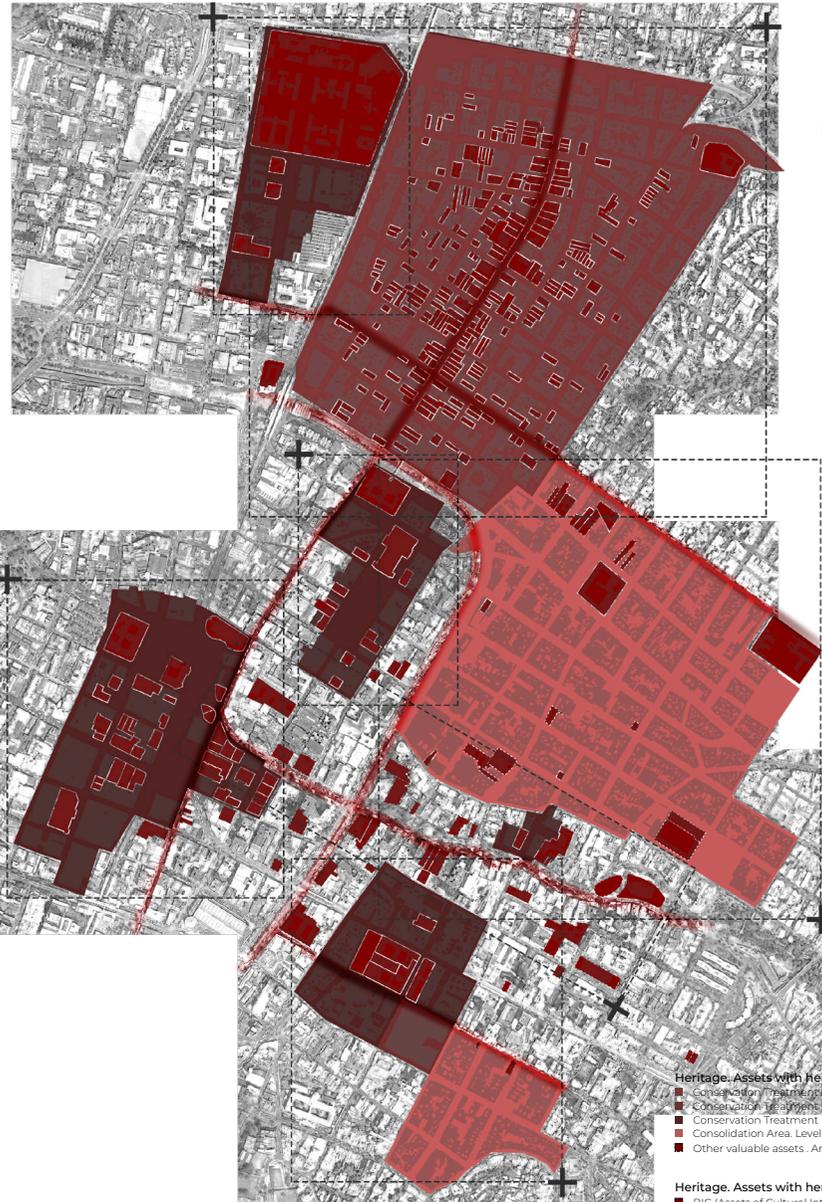
"The interior vocation became more and more commercial and less and less residential, and the residential part remained outside, but with a scar in the middle of the two, with vague land, affected areas, mutilated buildings and houses, which would take time to be cauterised and regenerated, despite which its traces are still evident today, and its dynamics would change to become commercial, affecting more and more the

adjoining neighbourhoods until the housing was expelled" (Alice Beuf & Maria Eugenia Delgado Martinez, 2013).

Instead this area has developed a sharp economic advocacy which had render highly profitable the business of real state and have strengthen the trend of constant transformation of the existing built environment. By this means it has promoted the flourishing of a new business of temporary lodgings that met the labour force demand of the city centre, the lack of urban quality standards and short gap cash inflow linked to the informal and retail economy that thrives on the area.

This is a dynamic that did not start with the migration of the Venezuelan population in 2016, it has been present since many decades ago. Its origin and spread relates to the peak periods of internal migration. "After being a housing solution for those displaced from the countryside by years of conflict, a home for Indigenous people, a house for lonely people and a refuge for drug addicts and some bandits; now Venezuelans are the focus to feed this business." (LA network, 2018).

Nevertheless, the Venezuelan migration has been key to the proliferation of this business. "The Venezuelan population (...) increases the demand for rental housing, increases the supply in tenements, increases the demand for health and education, and in housing also increases the number of rented rooms and overcrowding."



REGULAR URBAN

FABRIC

Traced back the colonial grid and consolidated along the following years.



BROKEN URBAN

FABRIC

Result of the civil works and road enlargements. Regular grid with sectioned buildings backfaces.

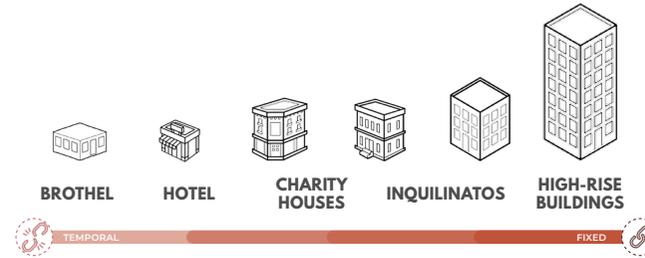
Heritage. Assets with Heritage value. Not declared.

- Conservation Treatment Level 1 (Patrimonial)
- Conservation Treatment Level 2 (Urbanistic)
- Conservation Treatment Level 3 (Areas of Influence BIC)
- Consolidation Area, Level 4 (Urbanistic Preservation)
- Other valuable assets. Architectural or Engineering value.

Heritage. Assets with heritage value. Declared.

- BIC (Assets of Cultural Interest)

HABITAT TYPOLOGIES ACCORDING TO TEMPORALITY



(ISVIMED Instituto Social de Vivienda y Hábitat de Medellín, 2019). On a context of housing deficit and an increasing population growth rooted on the most vulnerable sector, informal dynamics such as “*Inquilinatos*” flourish because they are fast enough to supply at the same growing speed the demand that the state entities are not even able to dimension because of the prominent levels of informality and incomplete records.

The widespread of this spatial practice within this population is also related with the unstable economic conditions of the migrants which are prone to accept lower living conditions. This type of spatial conformation is known to incentivise the worsening of living conditions. “It is in the most precarious human settlements where the insertion, in this case, of the Venezuelan population, is most clearly expressed.” (ISVIMED Instituto Social de Vivienda y Hábitat de Medellín, 2019). The economic vulnerability condition also prevents them from entering by their own means on the formal real estate

market as they work for low working wages to cover the daily basic needs of them and their family to barely cover the short terms living expenses. Moreover, due to their nomad lifestyle they might not even be looking for long term investment, considering their migration status and background requirements that financial entities require to support housing investment. Adding up the possibilities to do so result on a hardly imaginable panorama in which the migrant population participates actively in the formal market.

A TEMPORAL CAMPS PLACED ON EXISTING FACILITIES.

- a. Original use of the building: Diverse. Sport and recreation sets.
- b. Re-functionalized use of the building: Temporal Accommodation. Basic need satisfaction, starting with sleeping and bathroom areas. In some cases cooking and first aid health attention areas.
- c. Part in charge of its operation and management: Interinstitutional cooperation with the Alcaldía de Medellín and INDER

These spaces are destined to serve as merely operative spaces of first aid to newly arrived waves of migrants in indigence conditions. Meaning in conditions of extreme poverty, deprivation, hunger and destitute of basic commodities. These spaces are overseeing by the Mayor Office Department (Alcaldía de Medellín) in cooperation with different state organizations nor implicitly linked to the migratory crisis. The most usual cooperation involves the INDER (Institute of Sports and Recreation of Medellín) and the UNGRD (Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres). These particular association has been taking place repeatedly because of the economic benefits it represents, especially compared to the traditional refugee camps, they are considered much more efficient. While the INDER provides sporting scenarios of transitory use located at the core of the comunas the Mayor Office Department takes care of its operation and manage

all the other additional services required.

The logic behind this agreement and the reason they have become popular over the last years is related also to the transient use of sport facilities. These halls are wide spaces that remain empty for extended periods of time because they are destined for very specific events that take place every couple of weeks or month at least, for this reason their maintenance is deemed as expensive. As all of the other recreational public facilities, the management cost falls on the INDER regardless its occupation status. While refugee's camps imply a set of additional costs related to the construction of a brand-new structure, such as rental of large lots and construction of considerably solid structure of materials that afterwards are going to be discarded and which its disposal is costly, this solution based on the use of existing spaces requires only the payment of the required human labour force and the physical resources to supply directly migrants needs.

Another important advantage of the use of this place relies on their location and social significance. Most of the recreational facilities of the city of Medellín were conceived on a period of severe social conflict, to fight social unrest and the recruitment of minors for the civil wars and by armed groups. They were intended to reach social integration and they actually were key

to the progress of Medellín. Functionally they were placed to guarantee accessibility to the most marginalized comunas and to support social integration as its best. All off them enjoy from a good connectivity with the transport systems, and they constitute

TEMPORAL RE-CONFIGURATION OF COLISEUM OF THE CULTURAL AND SPORTS INTEGRATION CENTRE FLORENCE

Genetic Code



B symbols for the local communities.

ALBERGUES / INQUILINATOS

a. *Original use of the building:* Residential. Abandoned.

b. *Re-functionalized use of the building:* Commercial hostelry business.

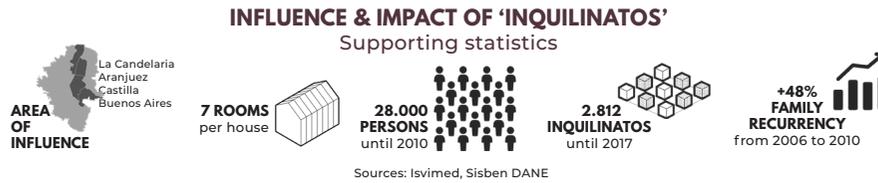
c. *Part in charge of its operation and management:* individuals of the civil population

One of the most common spatial solution for temporal housing used by the migrant populations are the “albergues” also referred as “inquilinos”. This are houses used for temporal accommodation led by the civilian population which offer single rooms and shared service areas. This building works following the operative model of hotels which can be paid for short periods of time, starting from a single day to one month. This practice takes place on big houses built under a formal regime on a past period, which may or not have architectural heritage value and for instance be under a conservation regime. They were in some point in the past abandoned or not used for any economically profitable mean, reason why they are considered economically unproductive and in order to cope with the prospering real estate business are adapted.

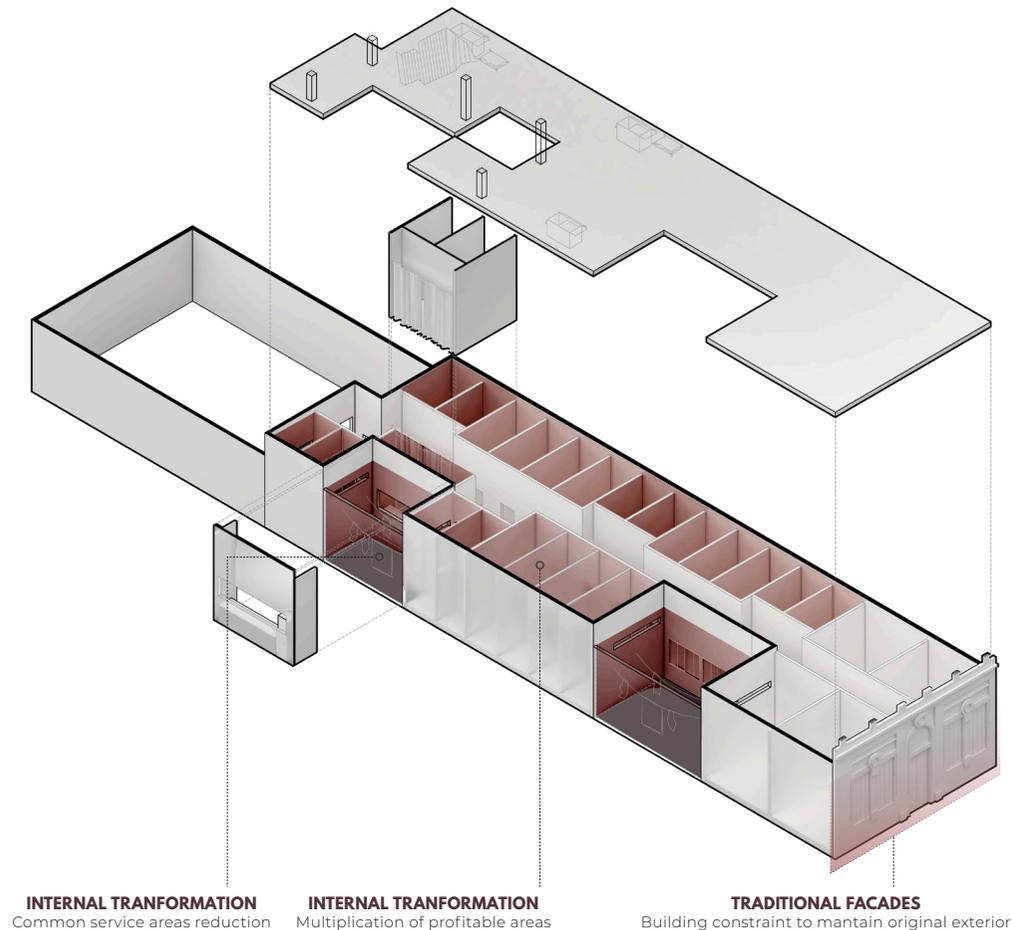
These spatial practices possess a distinctive typological character present only in the urban landscape of Medellin Downtown Comuna 10. They ground on houses of one or two floors in average which can stood on two different lot

modules: 1. Lots of 10mx30m, commonly with a disposition of short façade and deep horizontal extension. These are located on the central area which is composed of square blocks of around 80x80 meters following a regular and planned orthogonal pattern ; and 2. Lots of . 10x15m, commonly oriented with the smallest side towards the façade and on the bottom or corner of the same typological blocks of the first lot module. Usually the buildings are provided with lateral skylights and an open backyard.

They are composed basically of two types of areas, the private and the common shared spaces. Inside the private area is possible to find the bedrooms, which possess basic housing services such as electricity, water, drainage in addition to internet and tv cable. They are equipped in a rough way with beds and modest furnishing. And the common spaces are composed of bathrooms, kitchen and laundry areas shared with the occupants of other. In general as these areas are not directly profitable, because they cannot be sold per se, the landowners tend to reduce them to the basic functions and minimal necessary space.



ADAPTATION BY CIVIL POPULATION. CONSOLIDATION STAGE 01
Genetic Code



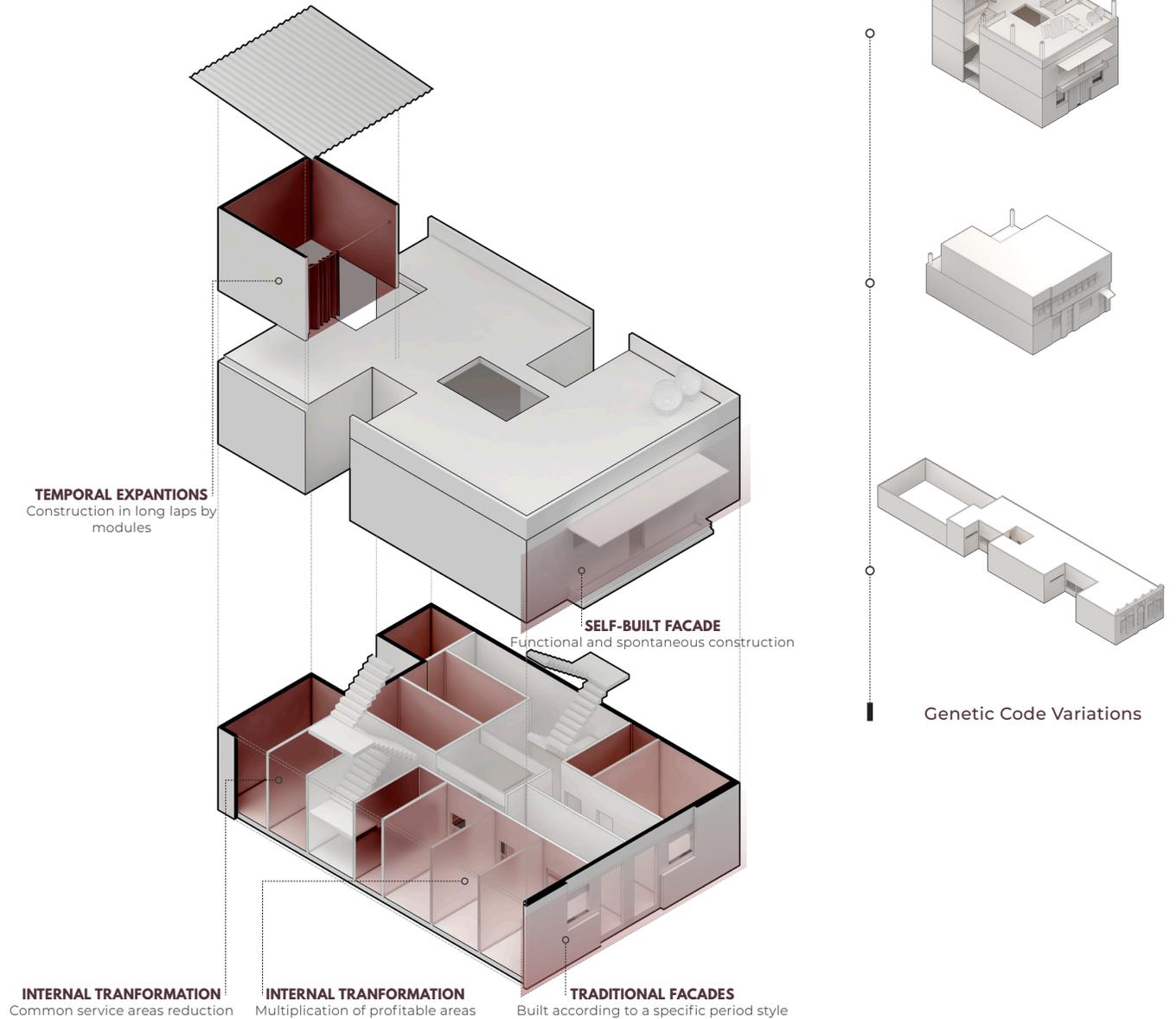


ADAPTATION BY CIVIL POPULATION. CONSOLIDATION STAGE 02

Genetic Code

This phenomenon has evolved on time and currently it displays different stages of consolidation. The first stage of transformation consist of the internal changes of the building based on the structure previously constructed, seeking for the higher optimization of space. These buildings are located inside areas with the most stringent restrictions, related to a given heritage conservation status or height restrictions. The internal divisions increase in order to multiply the number of bedrooms and the commonly called "social spaces" of the house are reduced.

The second stage is developed on houses of two floors in average that are obliged to conserve a height parameter, but which have had or keep having the opportunity on the past to develop vertically. Most of these houses do not possess an historical value but originally, they represented a specific period style, often modern architectural style, but it has lost its value by means of the formal adaptations. For instance they are composed of levels or parts that were constructed in different time slots according to shifting urban dynamics in an irregular way. Some of them that still have the possibility to increase the gross floor area by vertical expansion are developing in a slow construction process.



C TEMPORAL ACCOMMODATION HOUSES ORGANIZED BY RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

a. Original use of the building: Residential. Commercial or business.

b. Re-functionalized use of the building: Charity temporary housing.

c. Part in charge of its operation and management: Religious institutions.

One of the most common entity that operate these spaces are religious organizations of the predominant stream of the country, Catholicism. Nevertheless they might be also sponsored by other international aid figures, mostly the largest ones which benefit from adequate financial resources, such as UNHCR ACNUR, European Union or CERF. Due to the profile of this organizations, not guided solely by financial interests they offer a comprehensive set of welfare services that address not only the need of shelter of the vulnerable population but also catering, clothing, employment advisory, health and psychological attention among many others.

Unlike "Albergues" they count on solid economic funds, which give them the possibility to resort regular planned interventions and access to larger lots. As a result they improve the preservation state of the single heritage assets they land on and contribute to the overall conservation of the urban complexes they are embedded into.

One of the most important neighbourhoods in terms of heritage conservation

of Medellin in which they are present is "El Prado", which is recognized as the most important traditional neighbourhood because it have the less disrupted landscape. It is located at the northern area of the Comuna 10, over the Oriental Avenue. The neighbourhood presents a regular grid of lots moulded under the length of 6 meters, the traditional houses occupy from 3 to 4 modules, they are usually around 27 meters deep, and the front varies along the range from 18 to 30 meters.

These houses have a larger space availability so even though they also search to optimize space at its best to address a larger population they are organized to hold flexible shared spaces on its nucleus which can serve a double functional and social purpose. These spaces have essential characteristics which allow them to boost up the integration process of the migrants with the host community and strengthen the bounds between the individuals of the diaspora community.

The features that allow them to serve an extra social function are: (1) the multiple uses, planned to boost up the migrant's agency; (2) the ability to pull together the rest of spaces; and (3) the relationship with the exterior, which develops a permeable relation between the internal space and the public space.

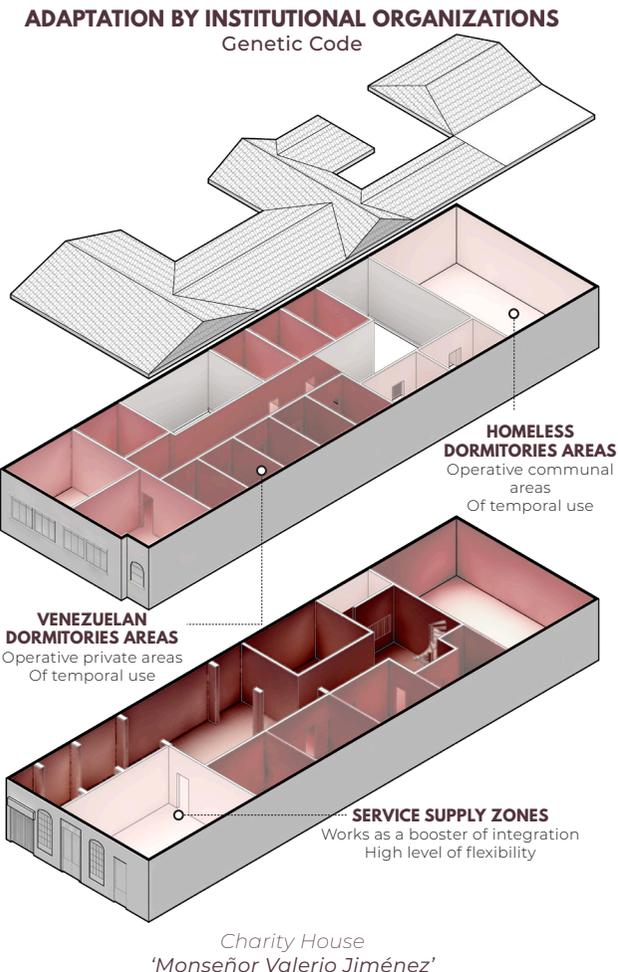
The ones analysed on this research hold activities such

as catering workshops and recreational activities which reinforce the migrant's agency by allowing them to take place in the temporal transformations of space, for instance by supplying services to the community, and active participation in the activities along with others.

These social spaces such as living rooms, kitchens and conference rooms are expanded into wider areas, connected to circulation areas and bedrooms alleys which permits the horizontal visual control and boost the security and integration perceptions to the ones that inhabit those spaces.

The visual link among the interior and exterior serve to increase transparency and allow the local population to understand and empathize with the vulnerable population. It is fundamental for the process of normalizing the nomad lifestyle of migrants for the local community.

This phenomenon does no address only the Venezuelan population, even though some institutions focuses clearly on them, some initiatives aim to reach different vulnerable groups, such as homeless, as in the case explored on the genetic code. Nevertheless it is important to highlight the proliferation on the last 4 years of dedicated particular facilities or sectors for Venezuelan's migrants due to the great impact this population had have on the city.



03 | EMERGENT SERVICE SUPPLY (urban phenomena)

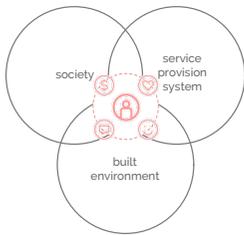
UN
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The urban phenomena consist of the adaptation of built spaces which are considered to be underused to supply migrants needs that otherwise would not take place because of the reduced amount of funds that this associations rely on to operate. Thanks to the offer variegation of the city centre the service functions spontaneously emerge besides existing clusters, such as the health cluster and the educational hub.



STEP 01
Phenomena Emergence



SOCIAL CONDITIONS
society characteristics

Increase of depravity conditions
Lack of access tools to social services

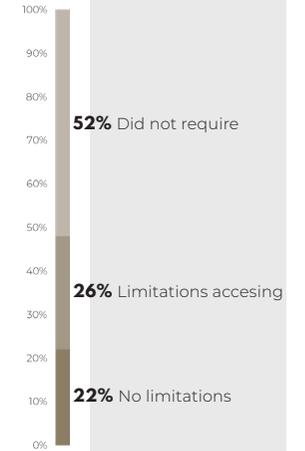


SERVICE PROVISION SYSTEM
public service supply system

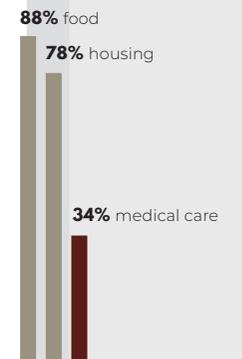
Increase pressure on educational offer
Increase pressure on health system
Rupture on needs characterization
Unawareness of access channels



BUILT ENVIRONMENT
non-used traditional residential buildings
Re-functionalization of residential buildings
Emergences of subleased spaces
Coplign clusterization of services



MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH SYSTEM



NEEDS PRIORITIZED BY MIGRANTS



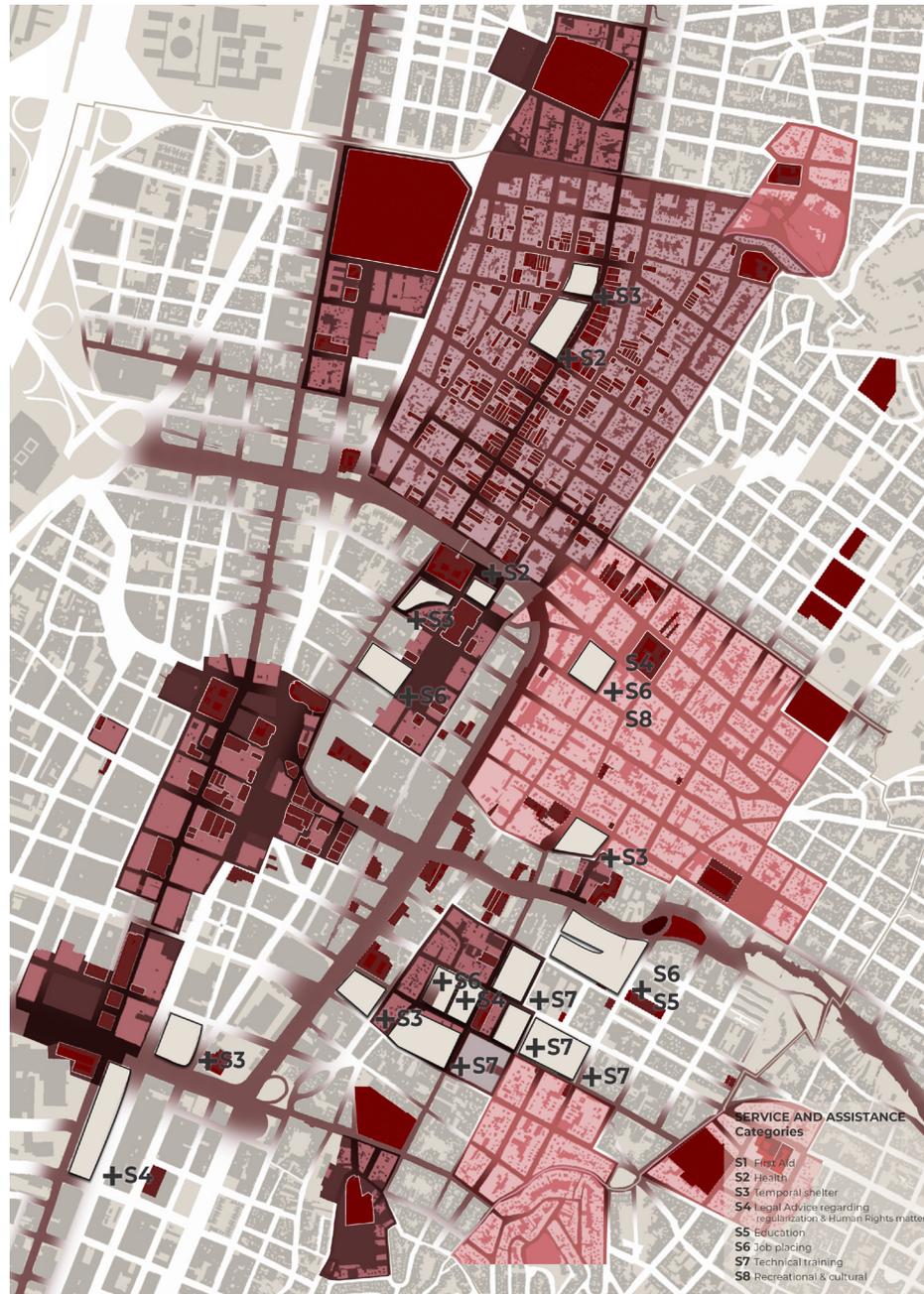
ACTIVITIES CLUSTERING IN THE CITY CENTRE

The services offered on the Aburrá Valley are concentrated on the urbanization of Medellín, because of that, the highest surge for service supply converges in its centre where most of the population of the Valley commutes daily. As a result there has been an increasing trend from part of the ONGs and assistance organizations involved in projects for the Venezuelan migrants to locate their headquarters on the city centre.

Like temporal accommodation houses the take advantage of a regular urban grid and controlled ways of development under the traditional regulated framework. Similarly, because of the high consolidation levels, few space for new developments is left, and organizations are encouraged to take advantage of brownfield areas to do so. However the municipality imposes restrictions to the spatial transformations related to the protection status of neighbourhood traditional landscape and over particular valuable assets. The restrictions are very stringent with the exterior aspect of the buildings, and as a result the organizations can only made adjustment on the interior spaces generating a Low correspondence between form and function that traduces into internal dysfunctionalities.

SERVICE AND ASSISTANCE
Categories

- S1** First Aid
- S2** Health
- S3** Temporal shelter
- S4** Legal Advice regarding regularization & Human Rights matters
- S5** Education
- S6** Job placing
- S7** Technical training
- S8** Recreational & cultural

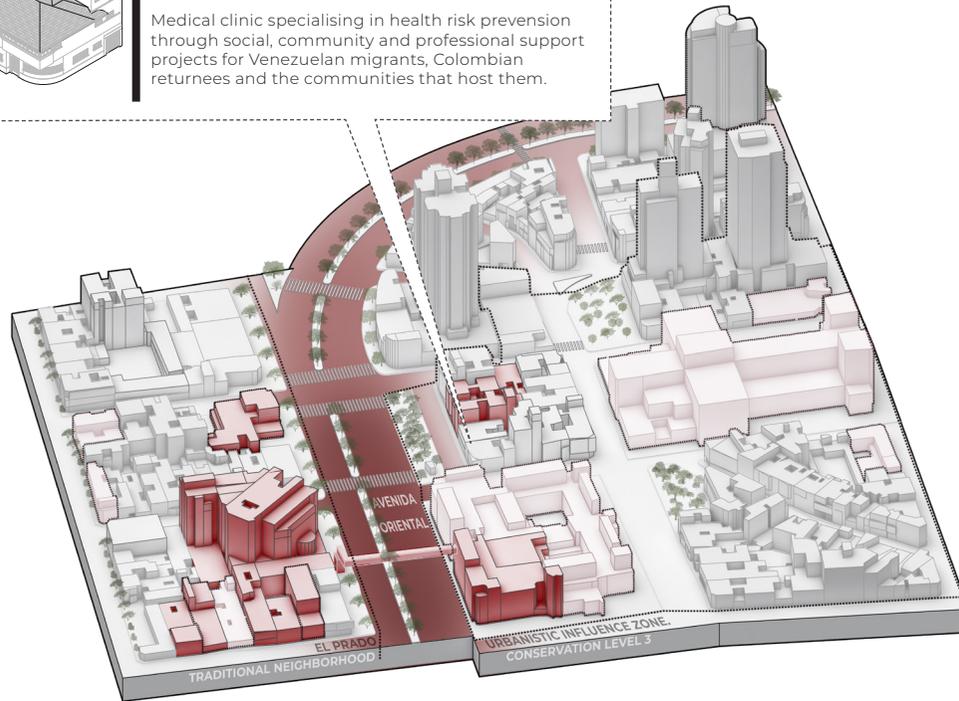


DIASPORA SUPPORT MAPPING
Service and Assistance nodes



FAMICOVE HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDER

Medical clinic specialising in health risk prevention through social, community and professional support projects for Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees and the communities that host them.



HEALTH & RESEARCH CLUSTER

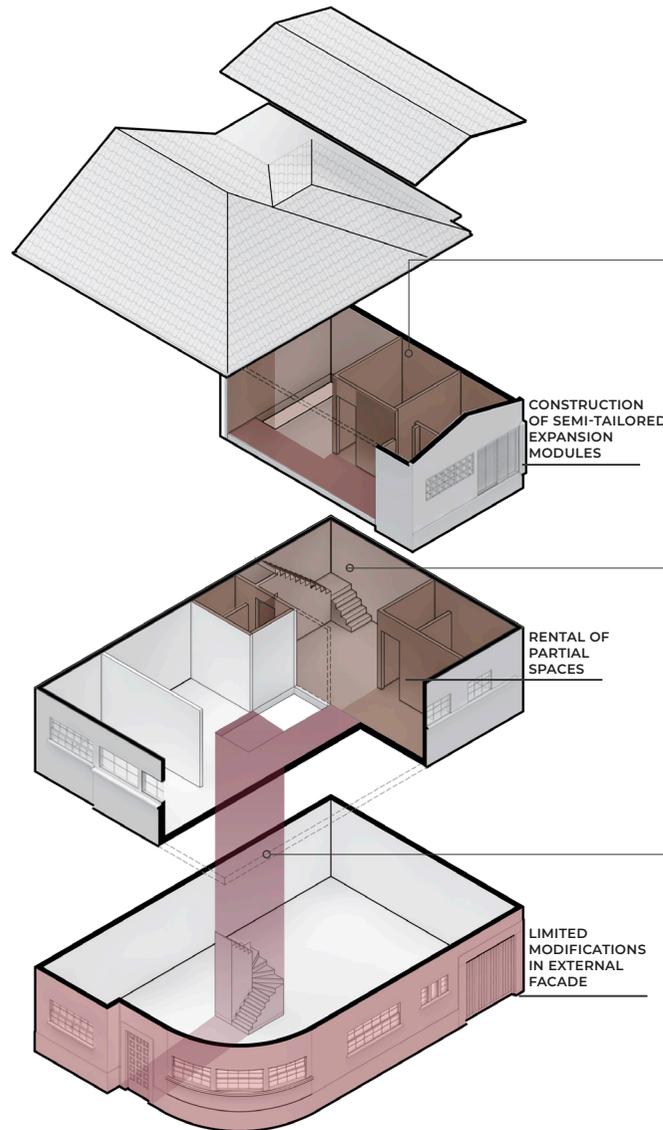
In addition a common resource to try to adapt sophisticated functions or expand the facilities capacity is to develop vertically when the limits allow it. But then the construction of new spaces obey different morphological logics that respond to fundamentally different requirements compared to the original residential use that building had originally. For instance, the new modules might follow a very different morphological patterns that externally differs with the heritage values that conserved style stands for, affecting the overall conservation of the traditional landscape of Medellín's city centre.



LOW IMPACT INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER

RETAIL COMMERCE CLUSTER

ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIAL CLUSTER



3 FIXED SPACES

Singular Use Floor
UNIFUNCTIONAL SPACES
PERMANENT DISPOSITION
SPECIFIC FEATURES & INSTRUMENTS



2 FLEXIBLE SPACES

Mixed Use Floor
MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPACES



1 CIRCULATION AREAS

Mixed Use Floor
SHARED ACCES



The organizations in charge of services provision focused on the venezuelan migrant population refunctionalize existent spaces of the city to accomodate their activities into structures originally planned for other uses.

BUILDING TYPOLOGY.

It takes place in a more or less homogeneous set of buildings of traditional and modern styles typologies characterized by its short height that goes from 1 to 3 floors. They exhibit long windows on the ground floor and balconies on the upper levels that are linked to their original residential character.

SPATIAL COMPOSITION.

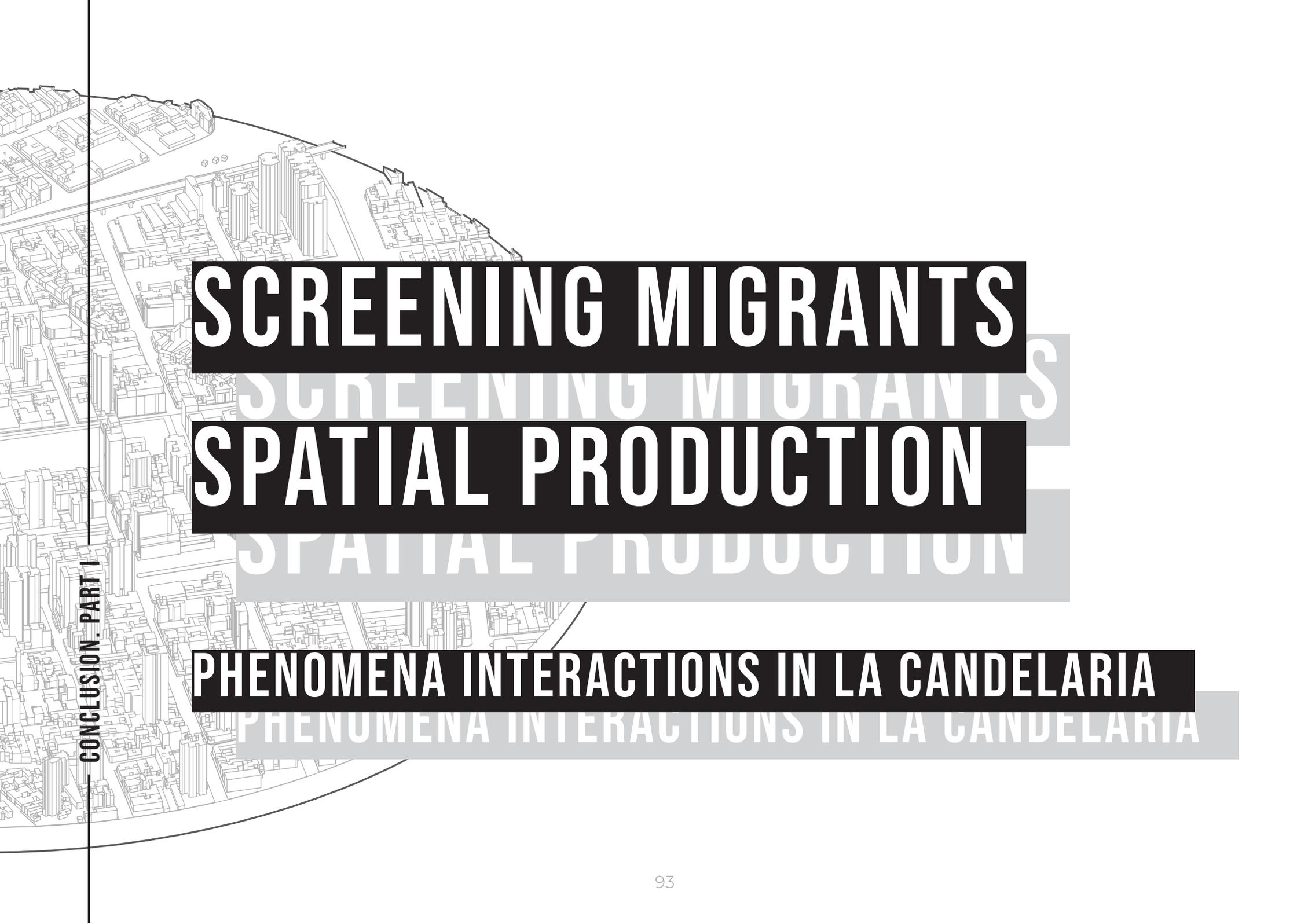
The device is composed by:

1 Circulation and access spaces, which are shared by different collectives;

2 Flexible spaces, largest spaces which are used commonly as waiting rooms. Eventually when needed they are used for workshops, as playground and conference rooms;

3 Fixed use modules with functional spaces, in this case such as triage, consulting rooms and medicine storage. This spaces are reduced to its minimum size in order to acomodate the largest number of services possible

BUILDING TRANSFORMATION FOR HEALTH SERVICE PROVISION
Genetic Code



SCREENING MIGRANTS

SPATIAL PRODUCTION

PHENOMENA INTERACTIONS IN LA CANDELARIA

CONCLUSION - PART I

URBAN PHENOMENA METABOLISATION

yuxtaposition of spatial dynamics

The **conclusion** of the thesis is composed of **two parts**. The first part aims to sum up the findings of the research on the Comuna La Candelaria in the city centre of Medellín. Meanwhile, the second intends to approach intervention paths through a series of proposals on a sampling area that unveils the most important outcomes of the research.

The **first part overlaps** the **generating elements** of the migrant dynamics and the **areas of concern** of each urban phenomenon to map conflict and opportunity areas. It is a key step for understanding the organization of the Venezuelan diaspora in the territory. It strives to bridge the architectural practices and the urban dynamics to subsequently locate currently placeless aiding interventions.

PHENOMENA INTEGRATION

As a result of the interactions of the urban phenomena outlined above with the three dimensions, built environment, service provision system and the society the territory faces different conflicts that emerges from the augmentation of the preexisting deficits and the transformation of local dynamics in relation with the population diversification that the migrant waves imply.

Above are listed the conflicts that arouse from those interactions.

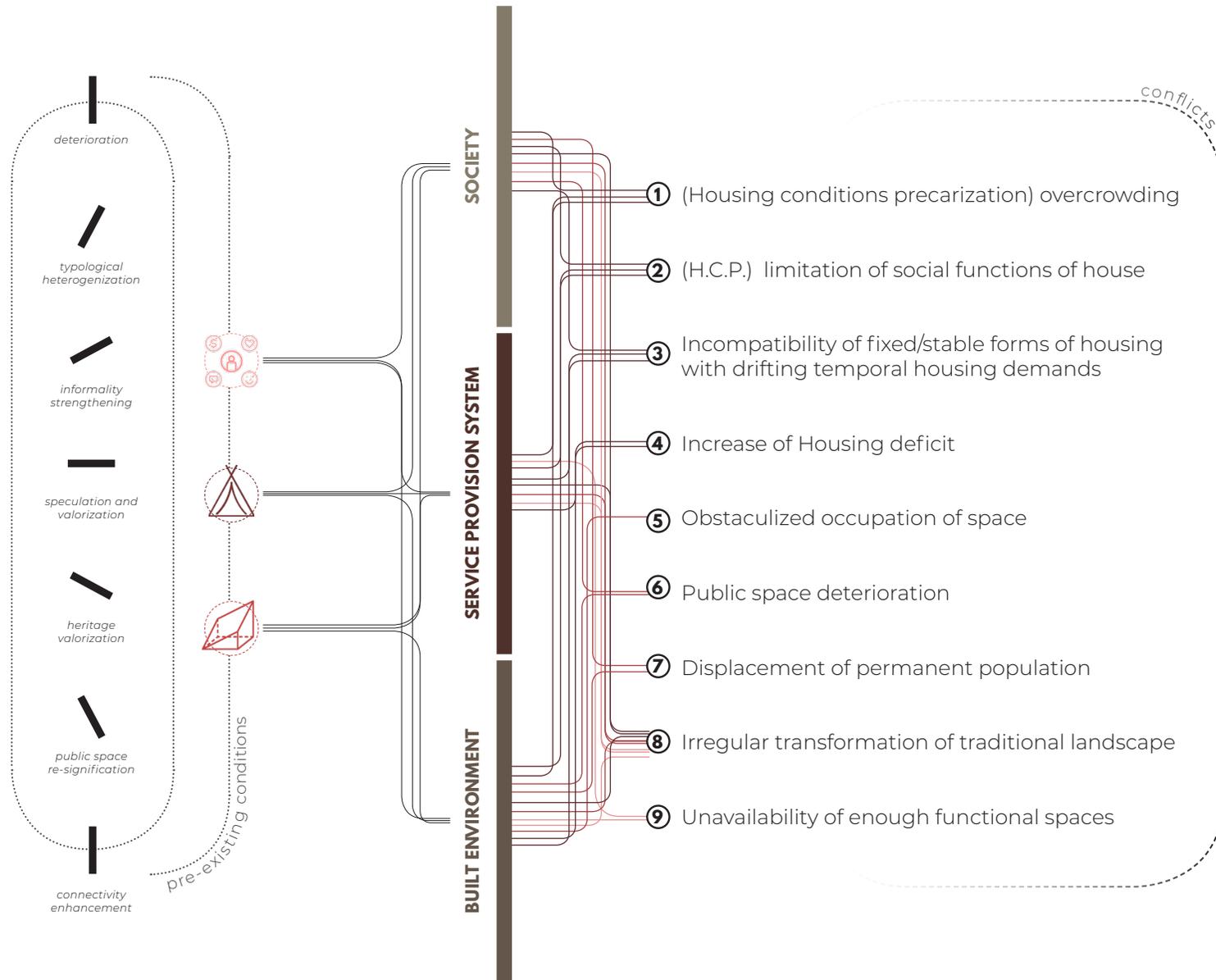
The preexistent conditions which serve as base of the urban migrant configurations are related to the mutation process that Medellín's centre is going through, which is conformed by the simultaneous process of deterioration, typological heterogenization, informality strengthening, speculation

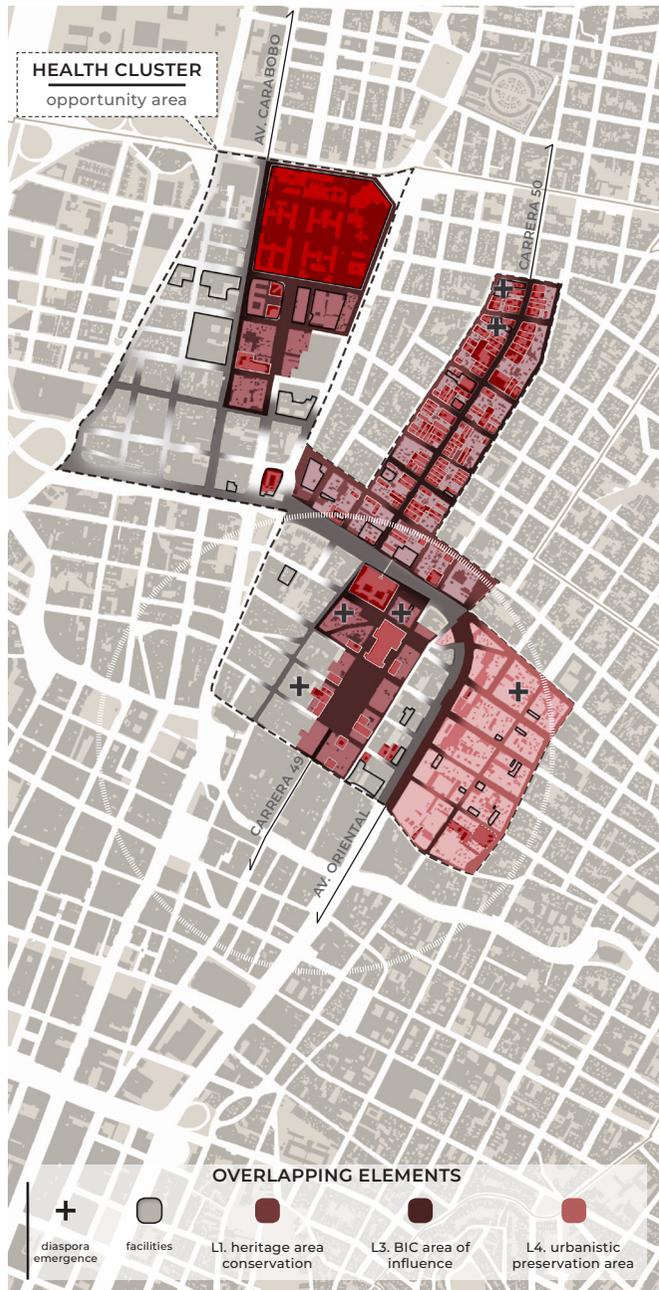
and valorization, heritage valorization, public space re-signification and connectivity enhancement.

The dynamics were mapped according to the elements that influence its development and in relation to the unfolding emergences identified in the research.

The affectation areas described above do not limit only to the boundaries acknowledged in the plans. It has very diffuse boundaries that tend to overlap with areas of affection of the other dynamics.

For instance there are interaction areas keys to the development of the mutation process which are, Carrera 49, Carrera 50, Avenida Oriental, Avenida Bolívar, and neighborhoods Prado, Villa Nueva and La Candelaria.



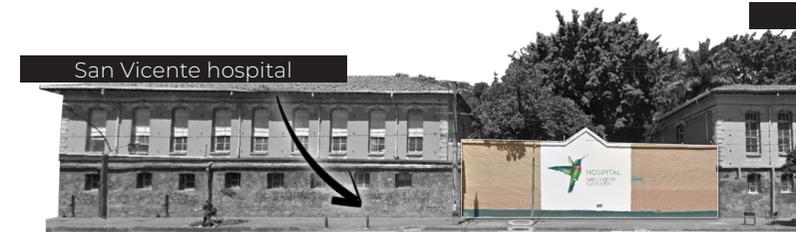


STRATEGIC ZONE 01. HEALTH CLUSTER INFLUENTIAL AREA
overlapping dynamics mapping

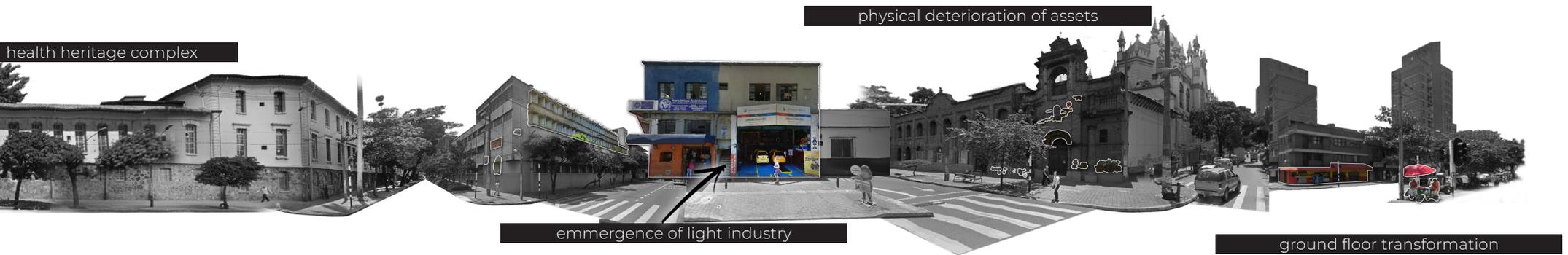
THE FUNCTIONAL HUB

Over the neighborhoods of Jesus Nazareno, El Prado and Villa Nueva there is a wide offer of medical services and educational institutions aggregated over the axis of Avenue Carabobo, Carrera 49 and Av. Oriental influenced by the great transformation impact that the commercial activity have above those axis.

Nevertheless, the three neighborhoods have inside heritage interest areas above different degrees of conservation or preservation. In fact the greatest health complex is located on the surroundings of the San Vicente de Paul Hospital conservation area. While it is still exposed to a deterioration amid strong commercial axis it is also subject to an emergent refunctionalization adressed towards the health provision, which might be able to woven back the isolated assets that stand as enclaves in the urban fabric



AV. CARABOBO. URBAN PROFILE



health heritage complex

physical deterioration of assets

emmergence of light industry

ground floor transformation

CARRERA 50, AV. PALACÉ. URBAN PROFILE



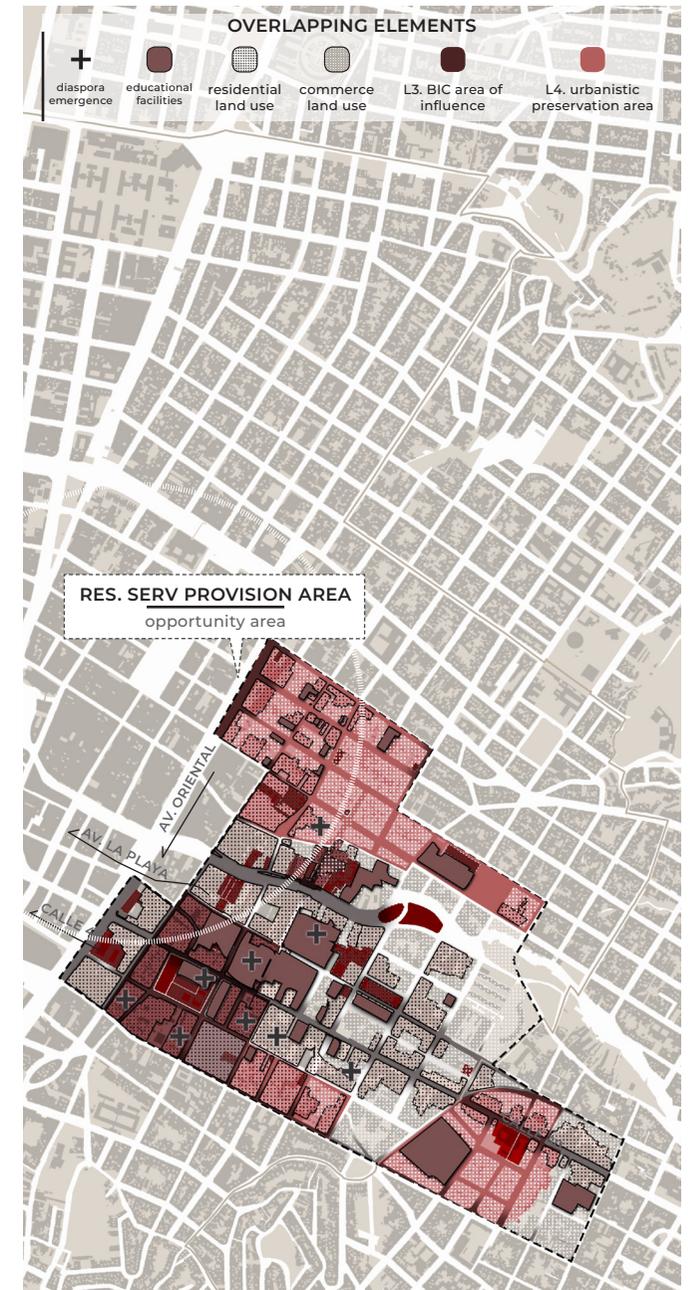


assets preservation

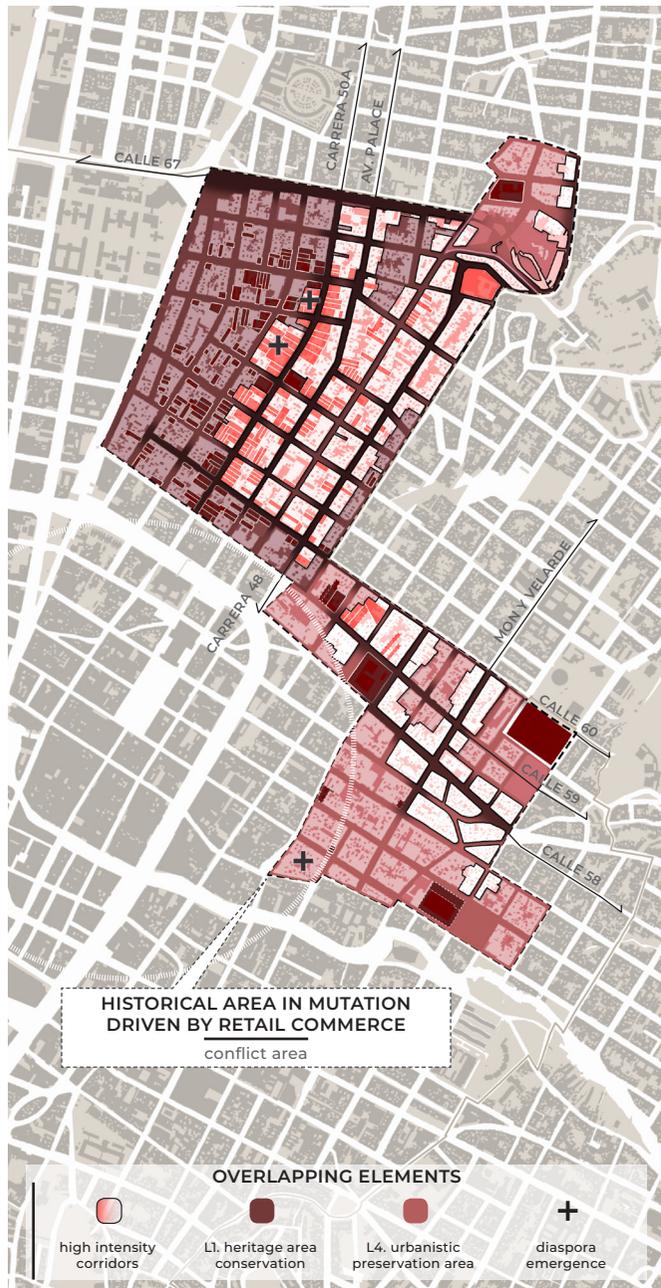
THE DIFUSSION ZONE

The strategic zone stands on the neighborhoods La Bombana No. 1 and Boston which are diffusion areas between the strong commercial hubs on the centre and the surrounding predominant residential activity. The area is subject to multiple process, the increasing commercial pressure expanding from the inside, the displacement of housing and the consequent deterioration of the preservation areas.

Nevertheless, they provide the perfect characteristics for service provision activities to develop due to its connectivity, proximity to the centre and the surrounding populations demand. By one side educational offer goes from elementary schools to college and training institutions which have seen the emergence of initiatives aiming to support the migrant population.



STRATEGIC ZONE 02. RESIDENTIAL DIFFUSION BOUNDARY
overlapping dynamics mapping



**HISTORICAL AREA IN MUTATION
DRIVEN BY RETAIL COMMERCE**

conflict area

OVERLAPPING ELEMENTS

- high intensity corridors
- L1. heritage area conservation
- L4. urbanistic preservation area
- + diaspora emergence

STRATEGIC ZONE 03. COMMERCE SPREAD ON PRESERVATION AREA
overlapping dynamics mapping

DRIFTING TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

The strategic zone is threaten by the commercial expansion axis that deploys from the centre as they cross the traditional neighborhood El Prado (at north) and the urbanistic preservation area (at east).

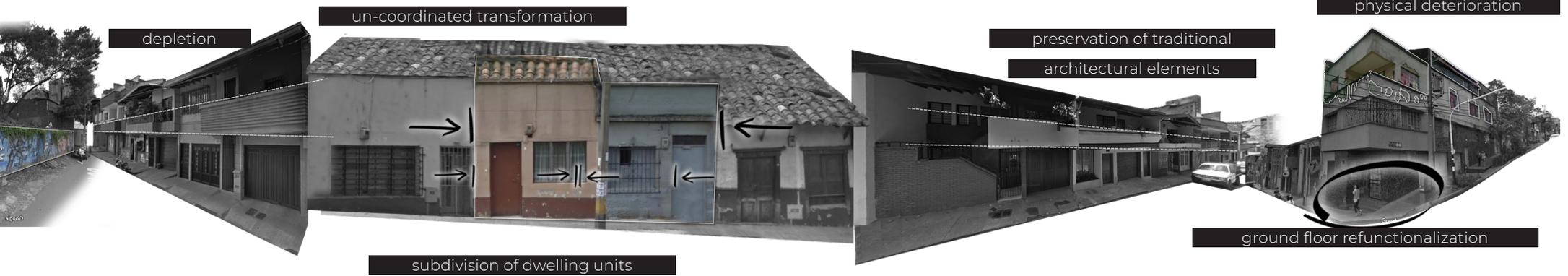
All the axis are characterized by a strong influence of refunctionalizations and transformation efforts focused on ground level, subject to retail commerce. Simultaneously the buildings surrounding the less hierarchical streets are subject to two different conditions, first to high levels of deterioration because of abandonment or in second place to more prominent transformations which embrace vertical expansion dynamics and internal refunctionalizations on its overall disposition.

self-build progressive expansion

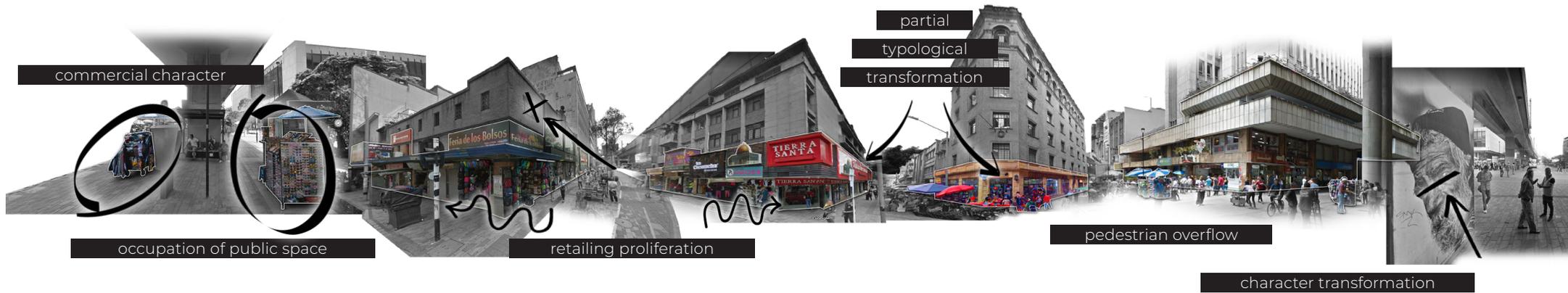


temporal dwelling solutions

CALLE 58. URBAN PROFILE



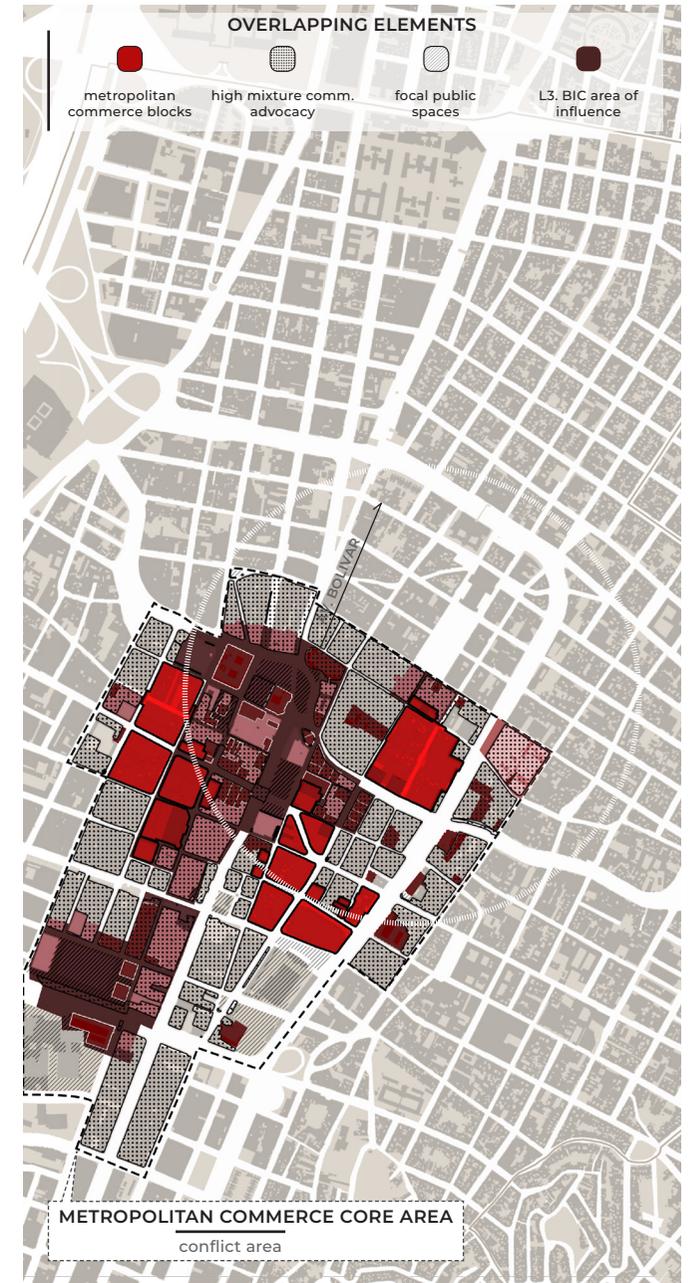
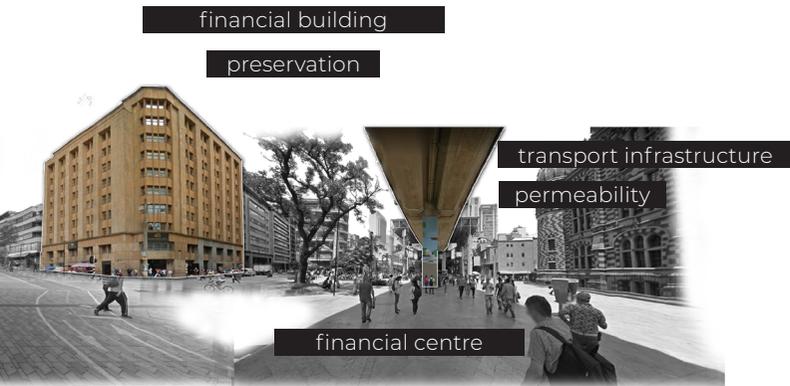
AV. BOLIVAR. URBAN PROFILE



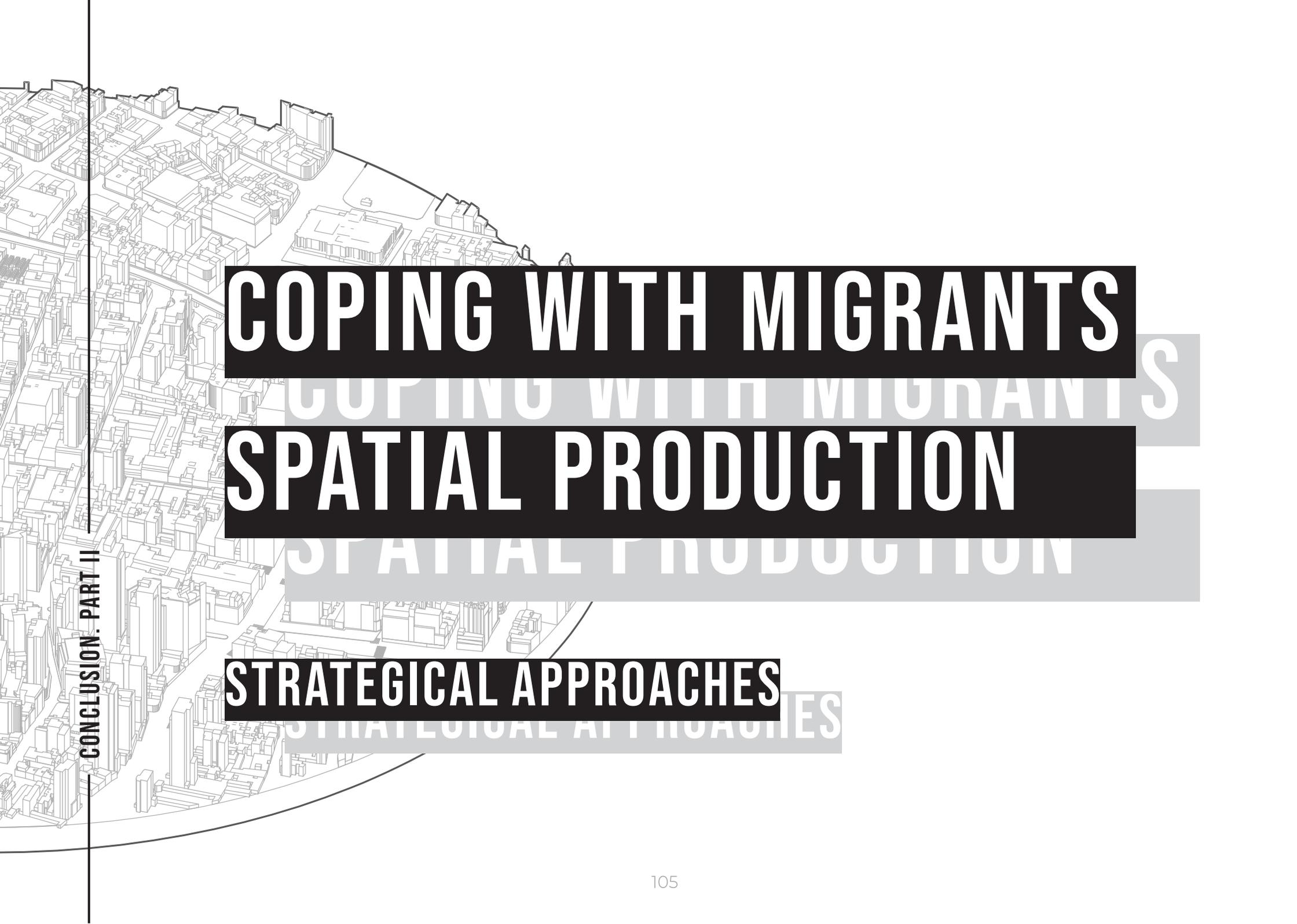
INTERIM TRANSFORMATION AREA

Over the axis of Avenue Bolivar between Avenue de Greiff and Avenue San Juan is located the strongest economic hub of Medellin. This area is connected through a network of places and links, It is criss crossed by the artery road of Bolivar (the networks backbone) which links the Plaza of Botero and Berrío Park, nodal public spaces of the city. From which derive other nodes and links as, Metro stations (nodes) as commutation points which because of, the great number of individuals they bear, they stand also as key public spaces and pedestrian paths (links) that serve as axis to connect the different specialized hubs.

Both plazas have an historical value for the city and its surroundings maintain valuable heritage assets which account for different historical periods. Due to economic driven transformations the traditional areas are threaten. Over the area the emergence of interim economy sum up to the transformation dynamics that shape the territory.



STRATEGIC ZONE 04. COMMERCE HIGH IMPACT ZONE
overlapping dynamics mapping



CONCLUSION. PART II

COPING WITH MIGRANTS

SPATIAL PRODUCTION

STRATEGICAL APPROACHES

COPING WITH MIGRANTS SPATIAL PRODUCTION

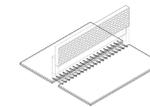
Strategical Approaches

The **second part** of this thesis conclusion contains a series of proposals that reflect the key issues to consider when planning interventions for migrant communities. It encloses a **set of reflections** traduced into **strategic lines** localized on a **sampling area** chosen because of its strategic position in the middle of the conflict and opportunities areas. It regards possible paths to achieve long-lasting integration efforts looking to the future of the crisis and the post-crisis period.

OBJECTIVES

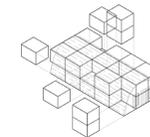
Decolonize segregation pattern

the segregation pattern refers to the overall distribution of the diaspora on the city. By working on the central comuna and creating a **diversified “archipelago”** its possible to **offset the existing social segregation pattern** of Medellin and relieve the infratructure pressure that relays on the **marginated pheripheries**.



Reframe temporality

Disassociate the **degradation conditions** that the nomad individuals are forced to undertake with the current offer of **temporary dwelling devices** ('albergues', 'inquilinos', hostels, charity houses).



Boost diasporic integration

To promote **positive interaction from inside-out** the diasporic communities based on the **spontaneous practices** that have emerged inside **informal spheres**.



Foster coexistence of foreign backgrounds

Promote the **extension of self taken agency** of the migrant communities by means of **distinctive cultural spaces** that **bridge migrant's foreign origin and identity** with the host territory in order to enable a medium and long term adaptation.



PROFANE

historical architecture

Re-weave the urban fabric of the historical centre to return it its common use with up to date requirements. Enabling populations with different socio-economical backgrounds to cohabit and to use space.

ENDOW

for flexible space use

Promote the improvement of the infrastructure destined to hold temporary forms of space habitat of different sorts (dwelling & labour).

NURTURE

intercultural nodes

To link and organise contact points where intercultural connection spontaneously take place starting from informal economic and social practices.

PROGRAM

delinking devices

To configure spatial devices able to represent foreign traditions. Involving in its management and construction migrant communities, which far from merging host and guest populations is able to stand apart and make possible the coexistence of difference.

UPDATE

spatial configuration

RECYCLE

infrastructure into activation points

PLUG IN

lacking housing devices

ALTERNATE

functionality of commercial spaces

ENDOW

for cohabitation of space

LINK

for cohabitation of space

DETACH

spaces for foreign cultural expression

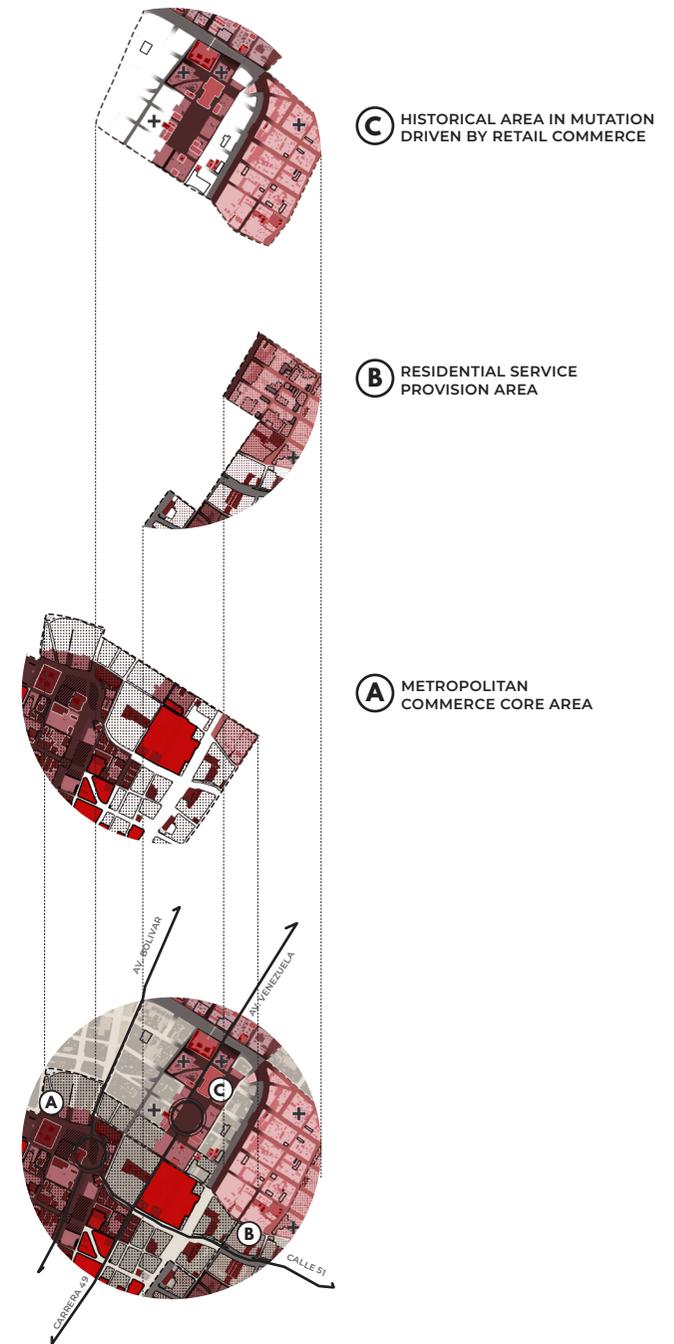
CODE

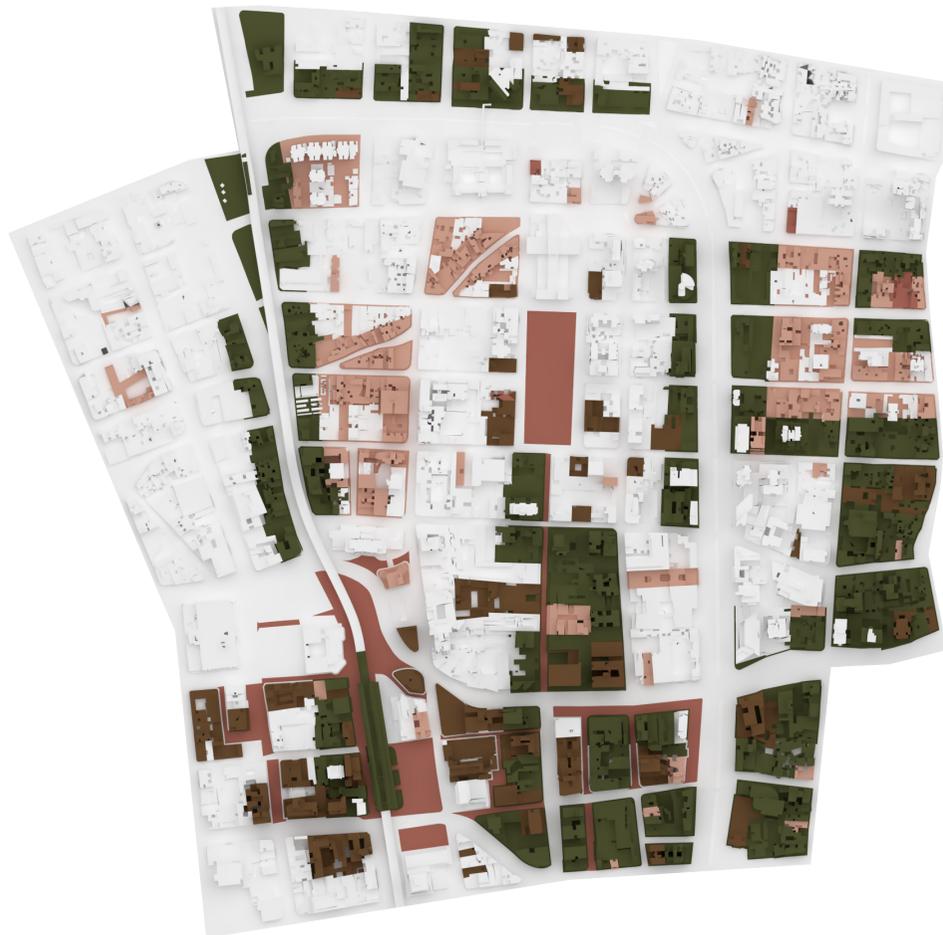
difference in coexistence

Through the zoning of the territories of conflict and opportunity, an area of high interest was evidenced where an overlapping of several dynamics extending outside the central ring of Candelaria (between Avenida Bolivar, Avenida Oriental and Calle 51) was generated through diffusion axes.

The areas of conflict (A) and (C), areas of mutation driven by retail and metropolitan-scale commerce, are considered to be areas of high affluence where both migrants and locals carry out irregular business activities, which gives them great relevance in terms of interaction and integration with society. They are also areas where the impact of commercial mutations is very high and needs to be addressed in order to stop the deterioration of heritage assets.

The area of opportunity (B) is also considered an area of provision of residential services because it concentrates a high influx of emerging self-managed services for the Venezuelan population and because it is an area where several housing typologies are found, nomadic and fixed, local and migrant.





PROFANE

traditional architecture

Strategy no. 1, **Profane** takes place in the declared and undeclared heritage assets of high interest identified by the Mayor's Office of Medellin. The objective is to use the structures that have been rendered inoperative due to the programmatic changes in the area to create appropriate spaces that meet the current needs of the floating and nomadic population that travels through the sector.

NURTURE

intercultural nodes

Strategy no. 3, **Nurture**, is located in existing spaces where local support points have emerged in function of the Venezuelan migrant population. It consists of supporting existing initiatives that have already created an intercultural bridge. It is also installed in emblematic public spaces as they are key to the social reproduction of the citizens of Medellin.

ENDOW

for flexible space use

Strategy no. 2, **Endow** is located in the areas of greatest commercial impact with metropolitan scope. Given that it has a high spatial fluidity and little permanence, it is associated with the deterioration of public urban spaces, but simultaneously supplies in irregularly a high housing deficit for the population that is involved in the dynamics of irregular commerce.

PROGRAM

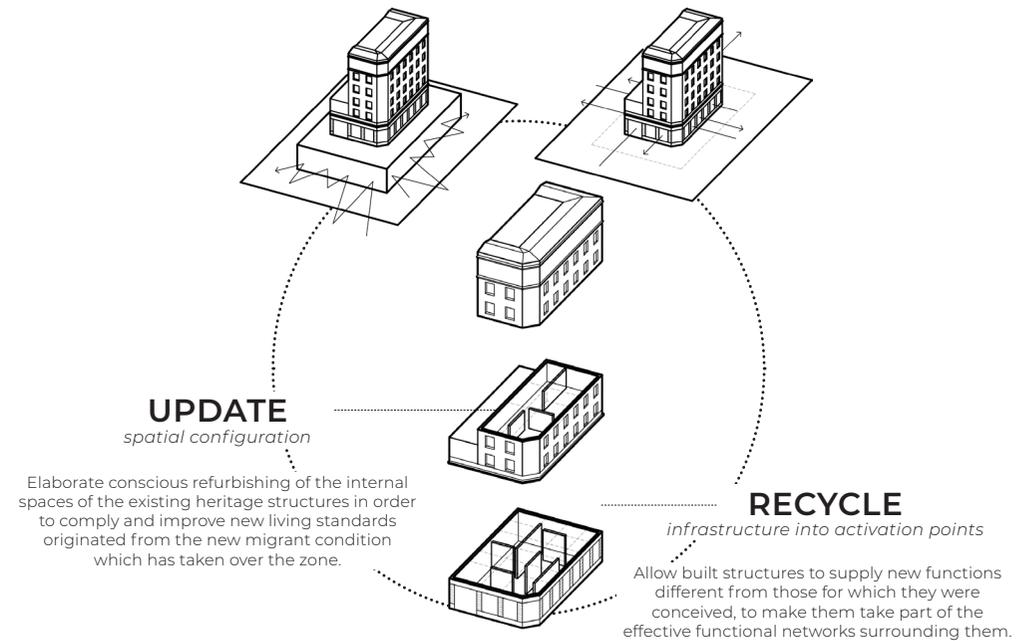
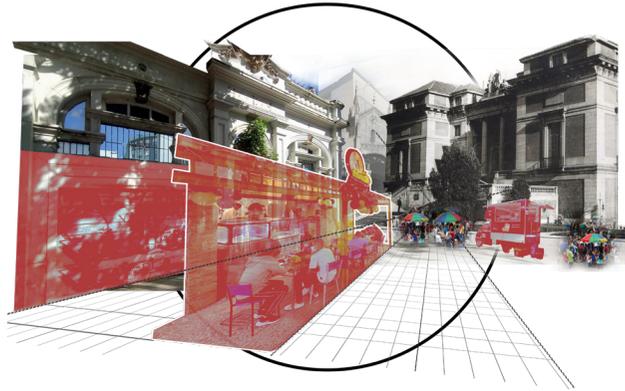
delinking devices

The strategy no. 4 **Program** is located around residential areas of predominantly fixed character with low programmatic mix. Where groups of migrants have a higher probability of settling in the long term and where it is key to generate a direct link with the cultural traditional background to reinforce the social correspondence of the isomorphic relationship of the migrant spaces.

PROFANE¹

traditional architecture

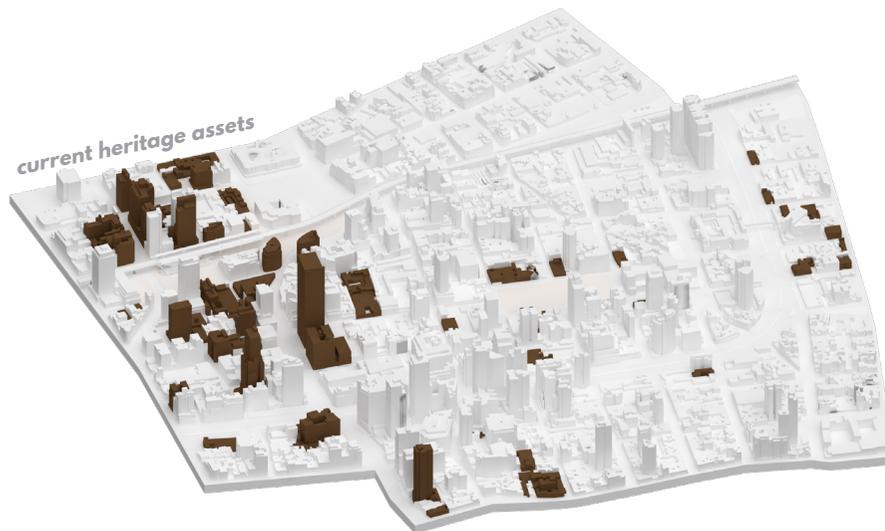
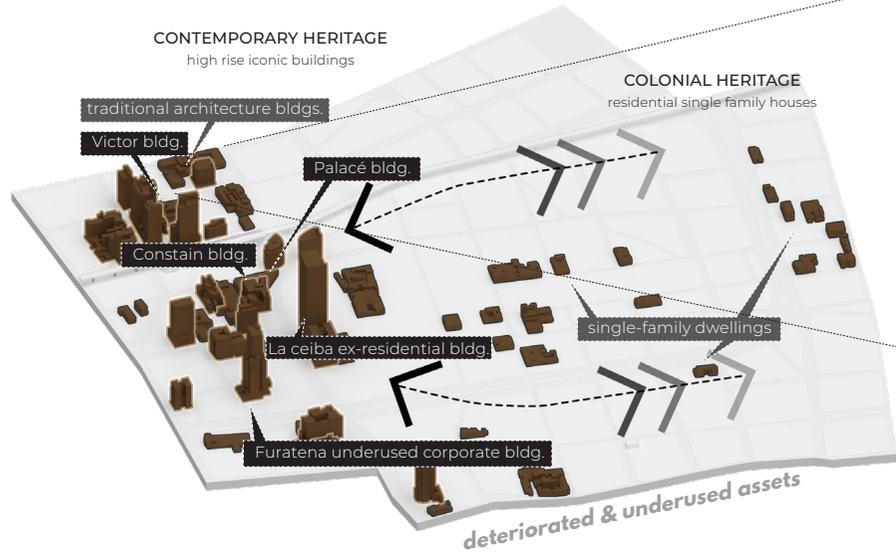
Re-weave the urban fabric of the traditional centre in such a way that populations with different socio-economical backgrounds can cohabit and use the space in a diversified way.



¹“Giorgio Agamben proposes the idea of “profanation” as a strategy to **restore things to common use**. To profane does not simply mean to abolish or **cancel separations**, but to learn to **make new uses of them**. To profane is to trifle with separation lines, to use them in a particular way. If to sacralize is to separate to bring common things into a separate, sacred sphere—then its inverse is to profane, to restore the common use of these things (...) Secularization leaves power structures intact; it simply moves from one sphere to another. Profanation, instead, manages to **deactivate power and restores the space that power had confiscated** to common use.” (Hilal & Petti, 2018)

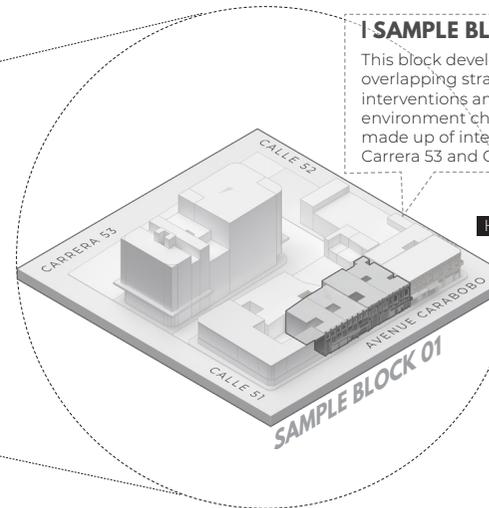
The area where this strategy could be applied is in places with high heritage value, in buildings not declared as protected properties, but identified for their value and with the possibility of being included in the protection lists. The buildings can be classified over two main categories, residential single family houses of the colonial and contemporary styles and high rise iconic buildings of modern style.

This block exemplify how the strategy operates in the first intervention category, single-family dwellings of colonial and contemporary styles. This houses Are not declared BIC



I-SAMPLE BLOCK 01

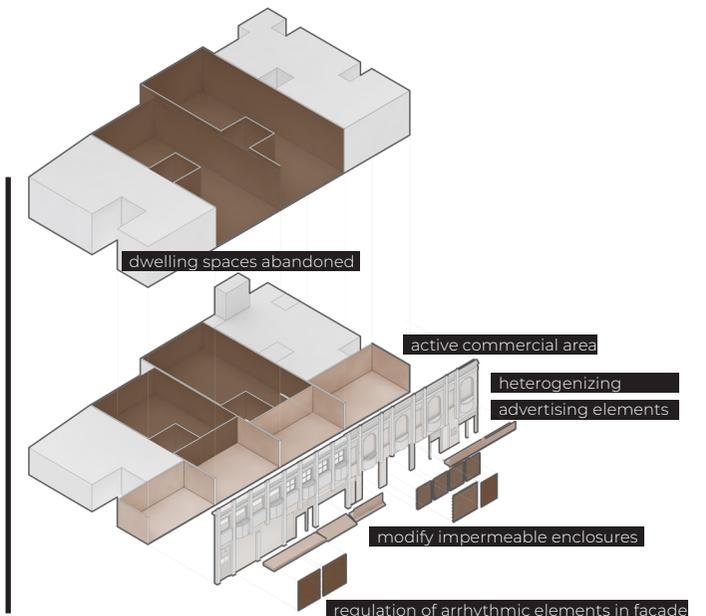
This block develops a sample of how it is possible to implement various overlapping strategies. This is possible because they are targeted acupuncture interventions and are aimed to be developed in a highly heterogeneous environment characterized because of its heritage value (86% of the block is made up of interest assets). This block is located between streets 51 - 52 and Carrera 53 and Carabobo.



High mixture block



The buildings selected as available for redevelopment are assets with not declared heritage value, which are partially in use, mainly on the access floor but abandoned and enclosed on the remaining area, reason for which they are highly deteriorated and require maintenance. In order to stop their physical decay the strategy aims at reactivating the available parts by making them fulfill requirements of the urban complex dynamics of the migrant settlement practices. The focus is on temporal dormitories and subsidiated retailing spaces for foreign business.

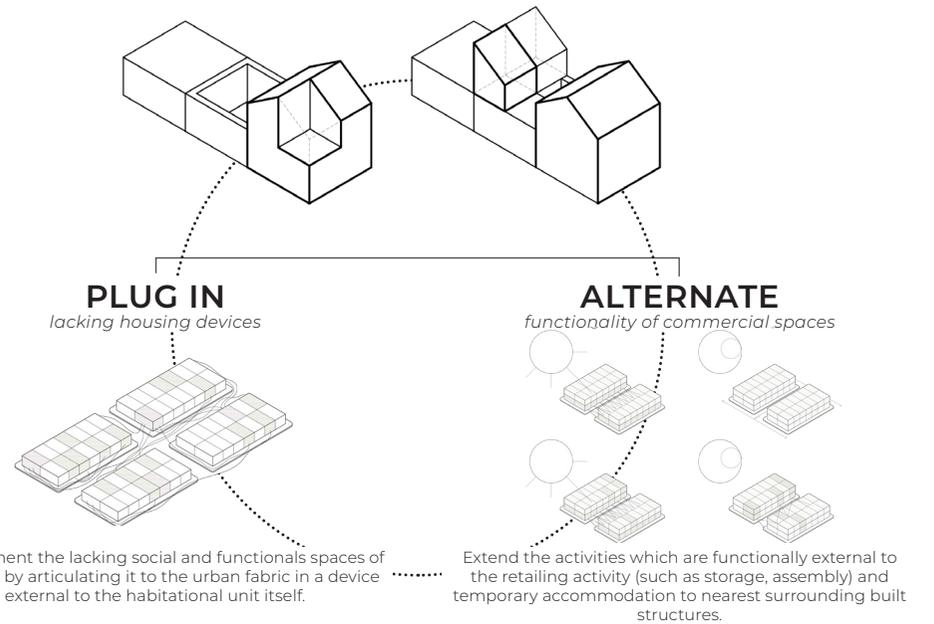


¹BIC stands for "Bien de Interes Cultural" meaning Cultural Interest asset. Defined on the Article 72 of the Colombian Constitution (Political Constitution of Colombia, 1991, Article 72). See Chapter 6. Migration in Medellin. Disaggregation of the Venezuelan diaspora (page 66) for further explanation.

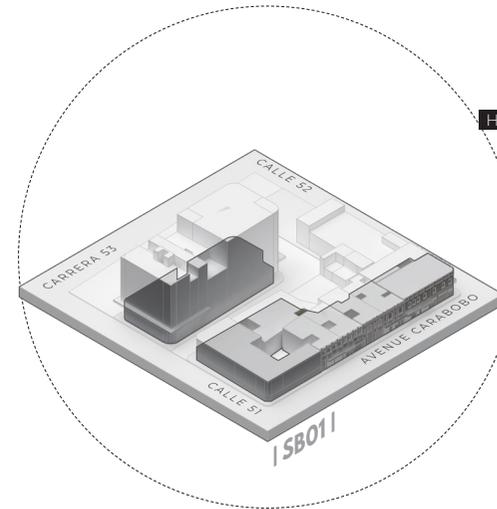
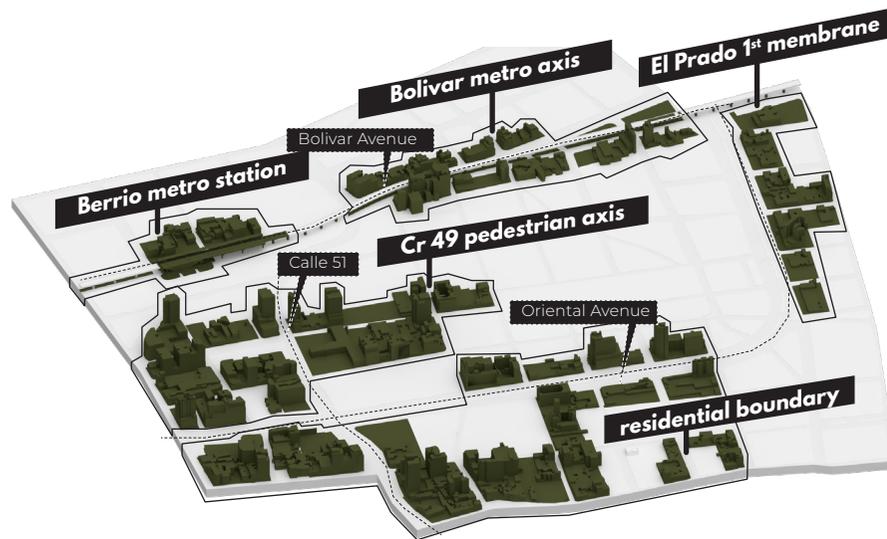
ENDOW

for flexible space use

Promote the improvement of the infrastructure destined to hold temporary forms of space habitat of different sorts (dwelling & labour).



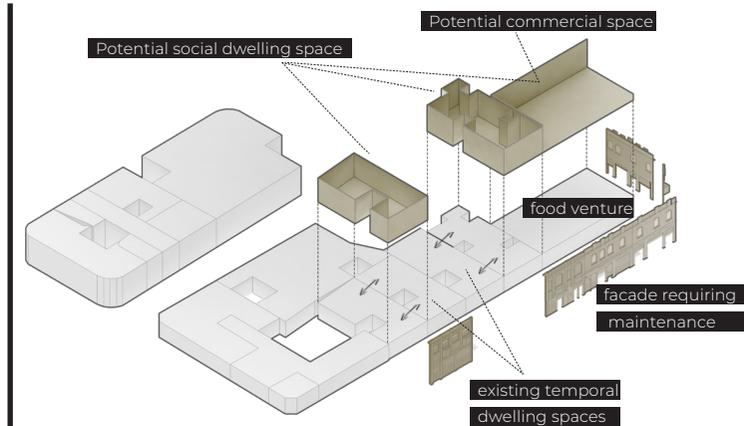
The area of action for this strategy is in the high impact commercial blocks adjacent to the metropolitan business where there is a high presence of migrants coming from all over the city who engage in street vending and in the areas of commercial transformation where Venezuelan-owned businesses are located alongside local businesses. At the meeting points of the migrant economy and the local economy. The strategy is therefore distributed along the axes of Bolivar Avenue, 51st Street and Eastern Avenue and changes according to the character of each sub-area.



High mixture block



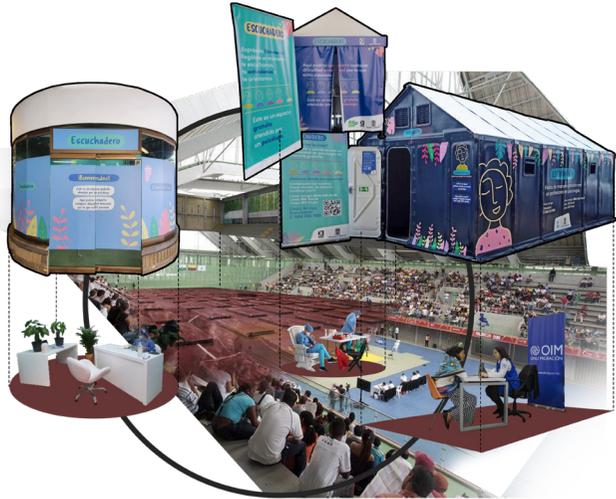
In order to reactivate the abandoned parts of the block the strategy aims to physically connect buildings used for temporal accommodation (such as albergos and brothels) to supply external social modules complementary to the dwelling function they do not supply. Further it allows the not used commercial area (corner house) to offer services which complement the cycles of the transient food businesses such as storage spaces for migrant street vending practices.



NURTURE

intercultural nodes

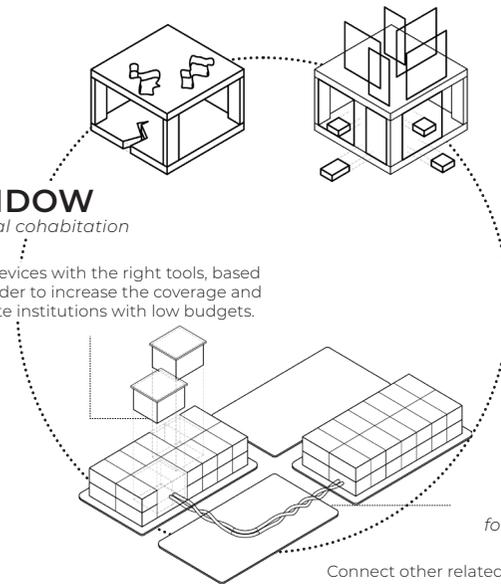
To link and organise contact points where intercultural connection spontaneously takes places starting from the informal economic and social practices.



ENDOW

for spatial cohabitation

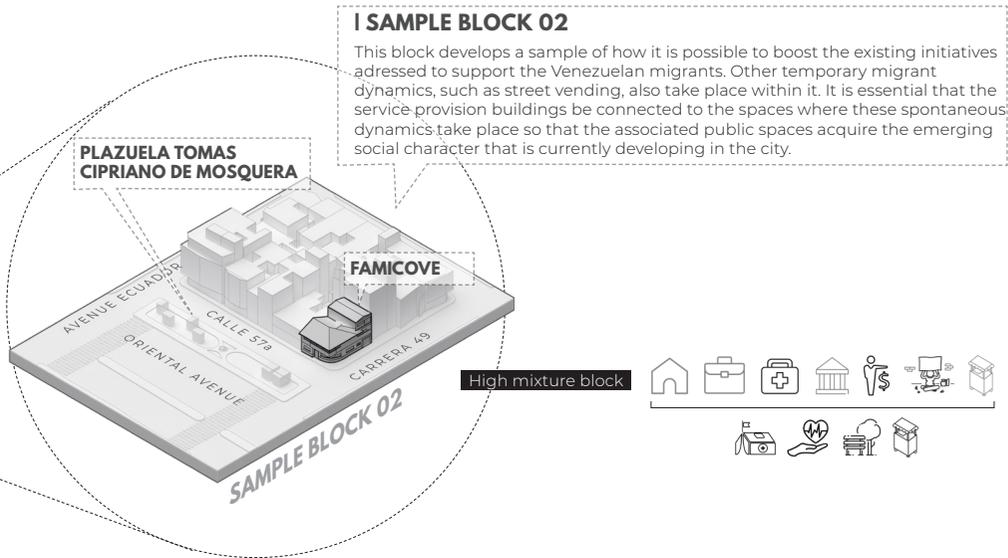
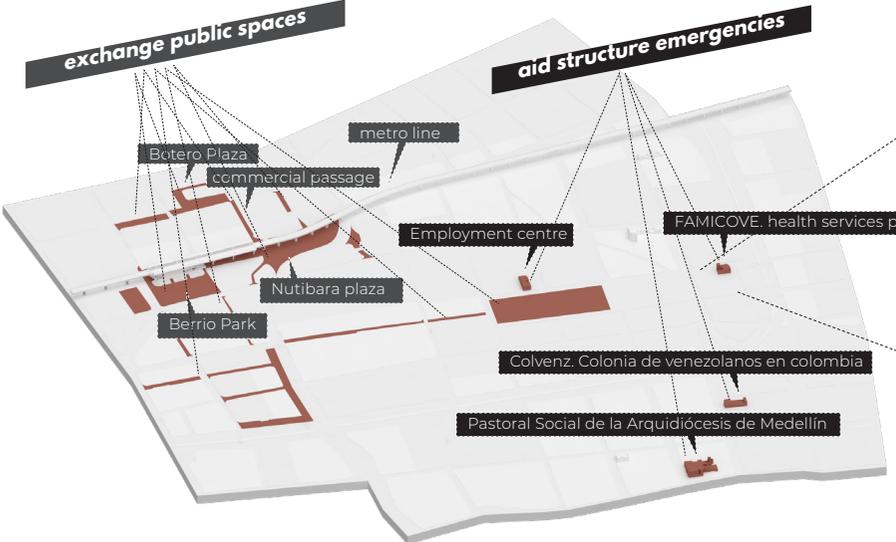
Equip the emergent aid devices with the right tools, based on their actual needs in order to increase the coverage and relieve the burden on state institutions with low budgets.



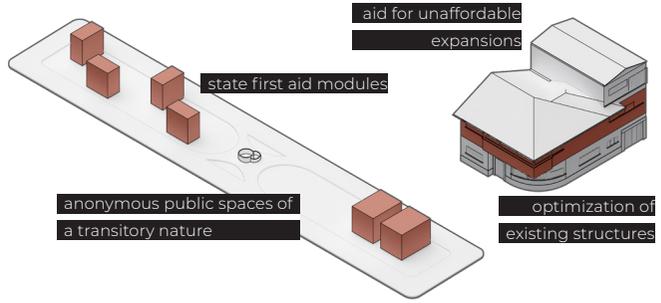
LINK

for coexistence

Connect other related element of the networks and the central clusters with the emergent aid devices in order to complement and externalize partial functions.



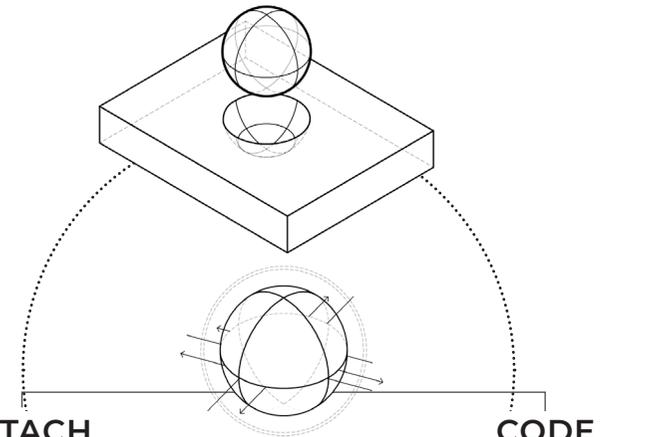
To foster the integration the strategy aims to strengthen initiatives such as Famicove on the health cluster to optimize its functioning from the inside and extend its use to a wider public with the mobile care units, supported partially by the strongest entities on the health hub such as hospitals and universities research centers.



PROGRAM

delinking devices

Configure spatial devices able to represent foreign traditions. Involving in its management and construction migrant communities, which far from merging host and guest populations is able to stand apart and make possible the coexistence of difference.



DETACH

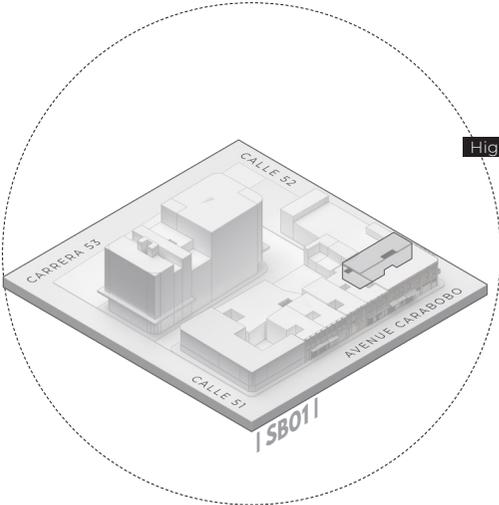
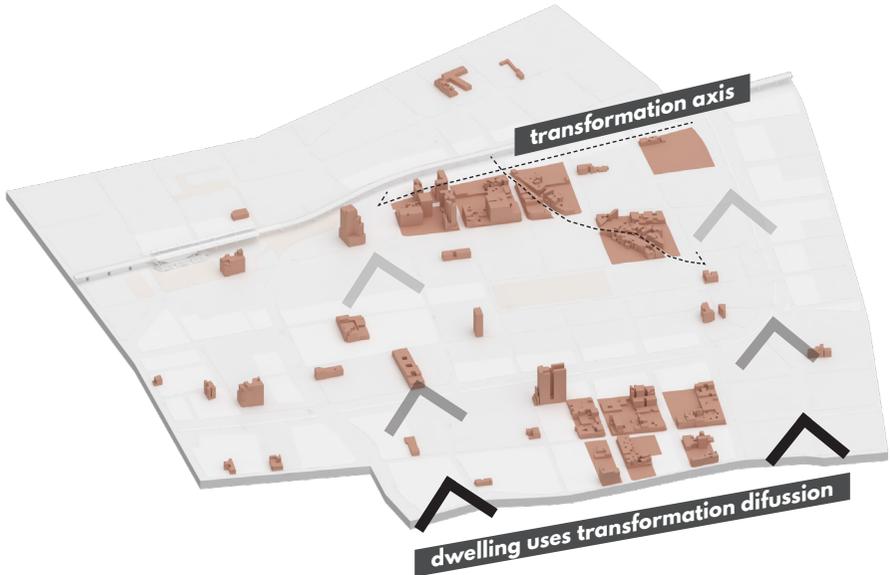
spaces for foreign cultural expression

Generate spaces specifically for migrant diasporic communities regardless the cultural and traditional background they are embedded in, with a limited degree of permeability which allow them to ground in its context but without turning into it.

CODE

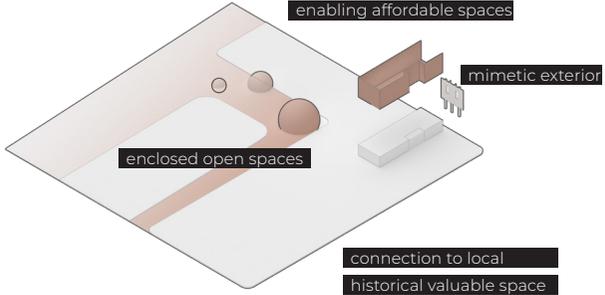
difference in coexistence

Program centre urban fabric to coordinate within its already diverse system a new set of spatial forms of appropriations which are based on a foreign nationality.



diffuse residential boundary

To foster the process of migrants' rooting in the city is necessary to provide spaces equipped within built structures providing shelter and endow specific areas on public spaces to enhance visibility. Both should be located in affluent areas in contact with the surrounding environment in order to benefit from a good accessibility and involve part of the locals communities in these space construction. It is important to highlight that the dynamics that takes place in interior and semipublic spaces should develop autonomously without external bindings.



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