

**Copal (2017). Peace in the territory. Intercultural dialogue and social justice. Bogotá: Universidad Nacional de Colombia.**

Analyze the history of agrarian reforms in Colombia and the consolidation of Law 160 of 1994, which created the Peasant Reserve Zones, ZRC (PRZ), as a form of land management, which is both the result and field of management of new ways of mobilization.

It develops issues around indigenous and peasant movements, Peasant Reserve Areas, ZRC (PRA), in the midst of armed conflict and the search for a peaceful solution, the case of Catatumbo and the disagreement over the right to recognition of territorial rights and local integration in urban areas from the normative analysis.

The relevance of intercultural conflicts over territory in the reconstruction of a stable and lasting peace, as well as in overcoming the causes and effects of Colombia's internal armed conflict. The argument was studied in the light of two foundations: on the one hand, the relations between peasants and indigenous people with the territory, reconstructing the trajectory of some of their movements and organizations with emphasis on those that advocate for the Peasant Reserve Zones. On the other hand, the dogmatic legal analysis of the right to local integration as a lasting solution for the afrodescendant population settled in urban spaces.

The colonial structures inherited from the past survived and were consolidated thanks to the work of the elites in favor of the disappearance of local communities and their disappearance from local projects. This is evidenced by the history of the agrarian reforms carried out throughout the 20th century, which did not attack the redistribution of land, due to the colonial legacy that privileged the latifundia. Instead, these reforms promoted the expansion of the agricultural frontier and the concentration of rural property, allowing redistribution as a way of containing a social explosion of indigenous and peasant peoples.

The peasant movement in defense of the ZRC has gone through several periods of struggle, ranging from the regulation of the zones, through Decree 1777 of 1996; to the formalization of the process when the ZRC was constituted; avoiding their dismantling in the face of the stigmatization and repression that occurred under the Uribe government, where all processes were halted and, finally, the rearticulation of the peasant organization and the national projection, starting with the Santos government, through the construction of the National Association of Peasant Reserve Areas, Anzorc.