

Normative Framework of Sexual Violence against Men in the Framework of the Armed Conflict and Effective Participation in the Different Instances Established by Law

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Abstract—The national internal armed conflict that Colombia lived for decades, took place in different regions of the country, with the civilian population being the victim of acts of violence of confrontations between groups outside the law, dark forces and military forces.

The disputes of the different actors that propitiated the conflict intensified the situations of Colombians, particularly in the countryside, where the scourges that already existed increased in an abysmal way. Such is the case of sexual violence, which on the occasion of the internal armed conflict became one of the most forceful weapons of war to attack the civilian population and had particularities in the achievement of it, compared to other forms of violence exercised.

This document suggests a normative framework for sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict, in which, when seeking recognition of the occurrence of sexual violence in male victims, it is noted that recognition is indirect, being able to speak even of a real recognition that does not exist.

Understanding that the concept has been conceived from the recognition of women with a differential approach to gender, for which, it became relevant and timely from this work the visibility of the processes that lead to men not belonging to LGBT social sectors and being victims of sexual violence, enjoy effective participation in the processes that guarantee their rights, who are also segregated from the participation spaces by other victims.

After carrying out the approach that gave rise to the process, the need was reaffirmed from the investigation, to validate the mechanisms that in the country these people have considered as victims and that have been attended from the approach by differential approach, necessary to propitiate conditions that give rise to the integral system of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition.

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Keywords—Sexual violence, male victims, participation, representation, normativity, re-victimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a scourge of Colombian daily life, however, in the period of internal armed conflict, sexual violence intensified (Merteens, 2014), becoming in any case a weapon of war present within the repertoire of different groups armed (Wood, 2009). Sexual violence was legitimized so much in that period, that far from being used by a single actor in the armed conflict, as would be the case of illegal groups, it was massively used by paramilitary groups and even members of the security forces (CNMH, 2017).

Based on the aforementioned, it would seem that sexual violence is a necessary element in the occurrence of the armed conflict, especially if one takes into account that in most of the communities in conflict, the occurrence has been clearly demonstrated around the world. Constant sexual violence, not only against women, children and adolescents, but against men of all ages (Díaz, 2012). However, Elizabeth J. Wood, 2014, affirms that sexual violence can be avoided in war, among other reasons, because one can always choose the repertoire of war that will be used.

The purpose of this document is to make a list of the laws that are relevant to the issue of sexual violence, especially regarding the victimizing act in the context of the national internal armed conflict. The purpose of the panning is to establish the normative framework of sexual violence against men in a timely manner. Likewise, a note will be made of the effective participation of men who are victims of sexual violence in the different instances of participation established by law.

To achieve the purpose described, this article will have the following structure: Initially, a specific detail will be made of each of the laws that have some kind of repercussion as regards the normative framework of sexual violence that occurred in men; Following will be a more open and practical mention of what has to do with the effective participation and

representation of men victims of sexual violence in the different instances created by law; continuing with a coherent process, the methodology that was used to address the present topic will be indicated; then the elements that stand out from the relation of laws made will be determined; finally, conclusions and recommendations relevant to the case will be made.

II. BACKGROUND

The internal armed conflict in Colombia, left victims that over the years were characterized by what was called victimizing facts, that is, a recognition was made from the affectations that each of the victims had for the different groups armed and contexts in which it was propitiated. One of the victimizing facts recognized by the Colombian state are those related to "crimes against freedom and sexual integrity", which refer to the affectations that have occurred in the sexual sphere of the person or sexual violence.

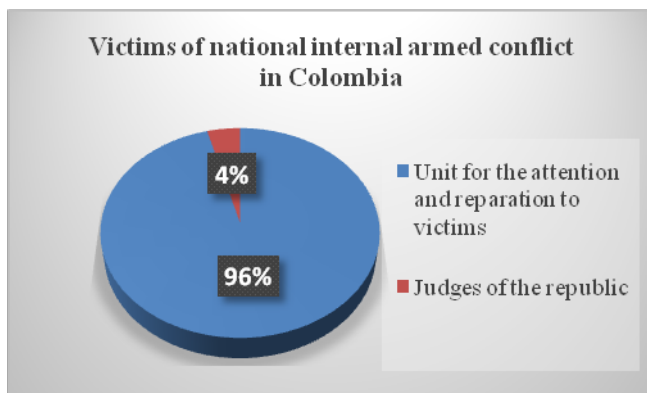


Fig.1. Victims of the National Internal Armed Conflict in Colombia, recognized by the Administrative Unit for the Reparation and Attention of Victims and by Judges of the Republic of Colombia.

According to figure 1, the total number of people that according to the National Information Registry, which is the formal system that the Colombian state has enabled for the monitoring and characterization of the victims of the national internal armed conflict, were victims in Colombia due to the scourge of the war 8'794,542 people information retrieved with cut-off date: December 1, 2018; Of which, 8,427,910, equivalent to 96% were recognized by the Unit for the Attention and Integral Reparation of the Victims and 366,632 people, equivalent to 4%, were recognized by judges of the Republic of Colombia before the denial of recognition by part of the Victims Unit.

According to the same Registry of the Unit for the Reparation and Attention of the Victims, 27,121 people, of those recognized by the Administrative Unit for the Reparation and Attention of the Victims, are victims of crimes against the freedom and sexual integrity, and of the recognized ones by judicial decision, 1,368 people are victims of said crime; for a total of 28,489 victims because of the victimizing act of Crimes against Freedom and Sexual Integrity; thus, figure 2

shows how 95% of the victims of the victimizing event in question, were recognized by the Victims Unit and the remaining 5% by judges of the Republic of Colombia, before the initial denial of recognition by the of the Victims Unit.

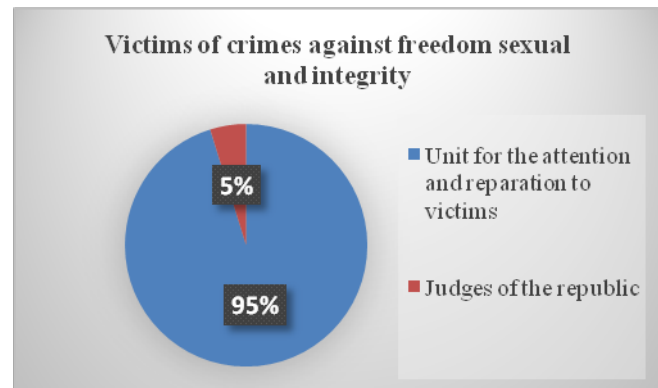


Fig. 2. Victims of Crime against freedom and sexual integrity, in the National Internal Armed Conflict, recognized by the Administrative Unit for the Reparation and Attention to the Victims in Colombia and recognized by Judges of the Republic of Colombia.

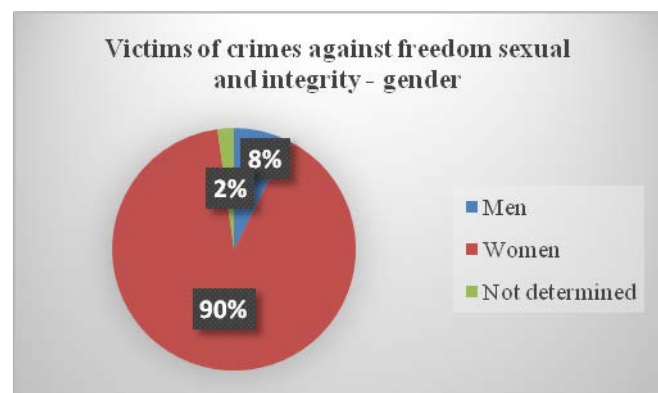


Fig.3. Victims of Violence of Crimes against freedom and sexual integrity, discriminated by gender, according to the report of the Unit for the Reparation and Attention of the Victims of the National Internal Armed Conflict in Colombia.

Figure 3 represents the characterization of victims of violence against freedom and sexual integrity, from a gender perspective. The registry records that of the 28,489 people who are victims of crimes against freedom and sexual integrity, 2,130 victims are men, and 622 people do not report on the identification of their gender, possibly they understand the shame that they have for the declaration of the facts. It should also be mentioned that there is a proper number for the people belonging to the LGBT community who were victims of the same scourge; reason why we can intuit that people who are grouped in the genre of men are those who have constructed in a hegemonic way from the principles of cisgender and heteronormative postulates their gender construct.

III. NORMATIVE DETAIL IN RELATION TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL INTERNAL CONFLICT

This section aims to make a punctual statement of each of the laws, decrees, resolutions, orders and **Conpes** "National Council for Economic and Social Policy" that give great interest to the subject that concerns this document. For this, mention will be made of the norm, the objective that is fulfilled with its enactment taken from the law itself in a textual manner and in most of them statements will be made related to the reason why it is important enough to be in the present Regulatory framework.

Law 360 of 1997. "By means of which some rules of title XI of Book II of Decree-Law 100 of 1980 (Penal Code), relating to crimes against sexual liberty and modesty, are modified, and article 417 is added of Decree 2700 of 1991 (Code of Criminal Procedure) and other dispositions are dictated." (Congress of the Republic, 1997).

In its articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 they inform of the modifications of title XI of book II of Decree-Law 100 of 1980, of the conditions and penalties with respect to sexual crimes established in articles 298, 299, 300, 303, 304 and 305 of the Penal Code. (Congress of the Republic, 1997).

Resolution 1820 of 2008 of the Security Council of the United Nations. It affirms in a very timid way the existence of sexual violence perpetuated against "civilians" in time of war, giving rise to the affirmation that within the noun "civilians" fit men, women, boys and girls. However, at no time does the word "man" appear in said document. (UN, 2008)

This is the first provision of international rank that recognizes, although it is subtly the occurrence of sexual violence in armed conflicts against the genders of the population, exceeds a specific gender or a specific age in which the event may occur.

Law 1257 of 2008. "By which standards of awareness, prevention and punishment of forms of violence and discrimination against women are enacted, the Penal Codes, of Criminal Procedure, Law 294 of 1996 are reformed and other dispositions are dictated." (Congress of the Republic, 2008)

The concepts of "violence against women" and "damage to women" are defined in articles 2 and 3 respectively. Without specifically mentioning sexual offenses, it states that these are part of the framework of violence against women, for that reason the relevance in its conceptualization and provisions of articles 8, 9, 13 and 19 regulated by Decree 4796 of 2011. (Congress of the Republic, 2008).

Auto 092 of 04-14-2008 Constitutional Court. "Adoption of measures for the protection of women victims of forced displacement due to the armed conflict." (Constitutional Court, 2008)

It specifies risks in the context of sexual crimes taking into account the conditions of victims of the armed conflict, for which the execution of prevention, sensitization, protection, humanitarian aid programs and information on the

consequences of the problem is ordered. (Constitutional Court, 2008).

Law 1448 of 2011. "By which measures of attention, assistance and integral reparation are dictated to the victims of the internal armed conflict and other dispositions are dictated." (Congress of the Republic, 2011)

In its article 3 It defines who is victim, in the subsequent articles he makes mention of the recognition like victim, the state recognition of each person at individual level as victim. It is very important that, based on this law, the Integral Attention and Reparation Unit for Victims is created and the effective participation of the victims. (Congress of the Republic, 2011).

With Law 1448 of 2011 (Congress of the Republic, 2011), sexual violence is recognized as one of the victimizing acts present in the national internal armed conflict; legitimizing in this way that, within the framework of the national internal armed conflict, sexual violence was one of the many weapons of war used, as well as displacement, homicide, recruitment, disappearance, torture, among others. **Decree 4796 of 2011.** "Whereby articles 8, 9, 13 and 19 of Law 1257 of 2008 are partially regulated and other provisions are issued."

Regarding this Decree it is relevant to state that Article 8 specifies the services to which the victims are entitled as free legal advice, obtaining clear and complete information of their legal process and the State's commitments to the guarantee of the right through the Public Defender. (President of the Republic, 2011).

With regard to Article 9, it publishes the measures that the Government will formulate and apply in terms of prevention and awareness-raising for strategies regarding violence against women, which it will implement for training programs for public employers in favor of the areas that this law provides against violence against women. (President of the Republic, 2011).

Regarding Article 13, it is relevant because it talks about health guidelines, updating of protocols and guidelines for health institutions in response to cases of violence against women, activities and interventions in the Compulsory Health Plan (POS) promoting respect for the decisions taken in the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights. (President of the Republic, 2011)

Already in article 19 the conditions are presented in which the attention measures of the women victims of violence will be given within the Promoting Health Companies (EPS) or the Subsidized Regime Administrators as a guarantee of room and food, medical attention with special Priority in high risk status, psychological and psychiatric care, information on subsidies of both the subsidized and contributory regimes. (President of the Republic, 2011)

Decree 4799 of 2011. "By which Law 1257 of 2008 is regulated in matters related to the powers of the Family Commissariats, the General Prosecutor of the Nation, the Civil Courts and the Judges of Control of Guarantees, with regard to the procedure for the effectiveness of protection measures in favor of victims of gender violence and their guarantees." (President of the Republic, 2011).

Law 1652 of 2013. "Through which provisions are issued regarding the interview and testimony in criminal proceedings of children and adolescents victims of crimes against freedom, integrity and sexual training." (Congress of the Republic, 2013).

In its article 1, it recognizes as a probative material any forensic interview carried out on children and / or adolescents victims of crimes defined in article 206A of the Code of Criminal Procedure and referenced in this Law. (Congress of the Republic, 2013).

Conpes 161 of 2013. This document of the National Council of Economic and Social Policy of Colombia presents the National Public Policy of Gender Equity in accordance with the guidelines of the National Development Plan 2010-2014 presented in 2012, guaranteeing a cultural transformation and enjoyment of the women's rights and their fight against violence, estimating an action plan for the period 2013-2016. (Conpes, 2013)

Conpes 3784 of 2013. "Public policy guidelines for the prevention of risks, the protection and guarantee of the rights of women victims of the armed conflict." (Conpes, 2013)

"This document puts before the National Council of Economic and Social Policy, CONPES, the guidelines of public policy for the prevention of risks, protection and guarantee of the rights of women victims of the armed conflict." (Conpes, 2013).

Law 1719 of 2014. "By which some articles of Laws 599 of 2000, 906 of 2004 are modified and measures are adopted to guarantee access to justice for victims of sexual violence, especially sexual violence during the conflict armed, and other provisions are dictated." (Congress of the Republic, 2014)

Article 1 guarantees the right of children, adolescents and women to access justice for sexual violence, especially which associated with the internal armed conflict. (Congress of the Republic, 2014).

Starting from here and in the extension of chapter II, all the criminal types are mentioned, emphasizing them on the occasion and the development of the armed conflict. Subsequently, Article 13 establishes the rights and guarantees for victims of sexual violence in connection with the relevant articulation of the Criminal Code described therein. (Congress of the Republic, 2014)

The reason for the promulgation of this norm refers to sexual violence without gender, however, when it begins its process of disaggregation through the articles, it can be denoted that it conceives sexual violence in the case of children and adolescents and women victims of the scourge.

Decree 1480 of 2014. "By which May 25 is declared as the National Day for the Dignity of Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Framework of the Internal Armed Conflict." (President of the Republic of Colombia, 2014)

Auto 009 of 2015. "By means of which the second and third order of order 092 of 2008 is followed up, regarding the transfer of cases of sexual violence to the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, and the creation and implementation of a program for the prevention of gender impact through the Prevention of Extraordinary Gender Risks within the framework of the Armed Conflict and the Program for the Prevention of Sexual Violence against Displaced Women and Comprehensive Care for their Victims, within the framework of follow-up to the Sentence T-025 of 2004." (Constitutional Court, 2015)

The framework or main resolution of the present order is "TO FIND OUT the continuity of the facts and risks constituting sexual violence against women in the framework of the armed conflict and forced displacement, which represent an alarming factual situation that seriously damages Human Rights and the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law." (Constitutional Court, 2015)

Resolution 69/293 From which "June 19 is established as the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflicts" (UN, 2015). In this way, Sexual Violence is defined in these resolutions as a matter without gender, a decision that is inclusive, but that, in any case, does not recognize the differences in terms of consequences in each population group in a particular way. (UN, 2015)

Resolution 70/262. In which he expresses his permanent concern about national conflicts around the world, as well as his consideration of the careful way of repairing what must exist in each of those conflicts. Reparation that based on what is established in the resolution by appointment does not depend solely on the national State, but on all citizens who are part of it. (UN, 2016)

Normative relation of the participation of men victims of sexual violence in the different instances created for their participation

Regarding the participation of the victims, Resolution 0388 of 2013 establishes in its article 26 the composition of the Municipal and District Victims' Table, in which, for the topic that occupies the present article, it defines the numeral 3 that will be "two (2) the quotas for representatives of organizations of victims of sexual violence, of which at least one will have to be a woman." Underlined by text outside.

Continuing with the issue of the participation of victims, Article 30 of the same Resolution establishes that in the Departmental Table of Victims, as stated in number 3, "two (2) representatives of sexual violence will be part of the table, of which At least one will have to be a woman." Underlined by text outside. It should be noted that according to Law 1448 of 2011 in its article 193 that indicates the creation of the Victims Participation Table, paragraph 1 refers verbatim that:

"It will be an essential requirement to be part of the Victims Participation Table at the departmental level, to belong to the Victims Participation Table at the corresponding municipal level, and to the Victims Participation Table at the national level, to belong to the table at the national level.

Corresponding departmental level. "Finally, with regard to the composition of the National Table of Effective Participation of Victims, article 34 of the same resolution, in

its numeral 3, will prescribe literally that will make part of the table "two (2) representatives of sexual violence, chosen among the departmental delegates of this victimizing fact, of which *at least one will have to be a woman*.

IV. EDUCATION AND REVENTION OF FORMS OF VIOLENCE

The prevention of violence is one of the tasks that primary and secondary education must assume, since it is intrinsically related to the resolution of conflicts, as it is a situation that involves the development of social attitudes and skills as referred to by Albite, 2017. Thus, it is considered that the prevention of violence should be permanently in the development of the academic activities of those who are in formation, as it is one of the most frequent scourges in the daily life of all societies, although in each one with different characteristics.

Understanding the above, Aron, 2010, proposed a program called "Education for Non-Violence" that would be applied in Chile, the program recognized that the concerns of teachers regarding their students was transformed over time, so that the program should include the participation of teachers and students, appreciating a commitment among all that will generate as proposed, considerable achievements, among them, awareness for the detection of child abuse, reduction of juvenile crime and knowledge to contribute to situations of violence. Likewise, it was intended that the learning acquired on the spot would serve to carry out research processes that would support the increasing decrease in violence in the different spaces.

For their part, Sampén-Díaz et al, 2017, designed a program called "Let's develop social competence to live in harmony with others" which sought to prevent school mistreatment, the program was based on personal and interpersonal competence and aimed at establish in the students of several schools in Peru critical positions against violence in its diverse forms of expression, thus, among the results obtained is the obtaining of empathic capacity in adolescents and the appearance of assertive attitudes; In addition, once the program ended, the adolescents began to respect the opinions of others even if they were contrary to their own, until they reached the use of interpersonal difficulties for their own growth.

Finally, Albite, 2017, proposes and executes the implementation of a project to prepare medical students of a Higher Education Institution of Cuba in the detection and prevention of abuse. Because the students who studied in that institution were of different origin, the violence was palpable for different reasons: race, sex, origin, religion and stratification; Students are observed violent behaviors of different types: verbal, physical and sexual. The implementation of the program allowed the young students to be aware of their violent behavior and seek a transformation, as well as encouraging young people to be aware of the violence in the different stages of life and their attitude towards it in scenarios where they already acted as professional.

As a constant in the three known programs and in spite of presenting themselves in different academic and geographical levels, they present three constants that allow a reflection for the topic that in the present article is touched: in first measure, the programs implemented although they have an apparent intention of prevention, they are motivated because in the scenarios in which violence occurs, it is visible; In a second measure, it is observed that there is a first intention to prevent violence against women that seems to be more present, especially in the university process referred to students of the medical program of a Higher Education Institution in Cuba. In the third and final measure, the three processes show the importance of including the family and society close to students in the dynamics of improvement, since failure to do so may not achieve the objectives set.

The processes referred to, remember the importance of preventing youth from the issue of violence, understanding that the term is built by different constructs that rooted, and generate violent societies such as those that are recognized from different visible spaces of interpersonal relationships.

V. METHODOLOGY

The present document arises from an investigation whose methods used were the bibliographic review and the interview. The bibliographical review was useful for the lifting of the normative framework that is expressed here, in addition to the recognition of the researches that interested in knowing the problem that is exposed here, have created new information.

The interview was relevant to the case of a man who, being a victim of sexual violence, has begun a process of participation and representation of other men victims of this type of violence.

Elements that deserve to be highlighted regarding the normative relationship made in advance

From the careful reading of each of the laws related in the initial section, aimed at the establishment of a normative framework of sexual violence in the framework of the armed conflict, it can be affirmed that the international and national recognition of the occurrence of sexual violence against women, adolescents, boys and girls is forceful, reiterative and from the regulations, guarantor.

However, the case of men victims of the same crime and under the same conditions is done explicitly from international standards, but in the national regulations there is still no real recognition of the recurrent occurrence of the event. This absence of recognition is perceptible from the lack of a law that specifically includes the man who is a victim, in addition, from the absence of a rule that establishes the route of attention for those men who, being men, have had to suffer the horror of the war on their own bodies.

On the other hand, based on the regulations that guarantee the effective participation of victims today, it can be concluded that, if at least one representative will have to be a woman, the other may be a man; This being a situation that turns out to be the only inclusion or recognition that is made of man as a victim of sexual violence in Colombian law, an inclusion that, it should be noted, is not exhaustive, but is extracted from the general text. The problem that could arise (and actually

occurs) in the practice of the law is that if "at least one - of the representatives - must be a woman", there would be no problem with the two representatives being women.

Mr. Jesus Mario Corrales, victim of sexual violence, is currently the representative of the victimizing act of sexual violence in the Municipal Table of Victims of the municipality of Cartago (Valle del Cauca), he agreed to the composition of the Departmental Table of Victims of the department of Valle del Cauca and has participated in the request to be part of the National Victims Table. However, the previous thing, has been with women victims of the same fact that he represents that they do not allow his direct participation in the meetings that are realized in the department related to the sexual violence. In terms of their aspiration to be part of the National Victims Roundtable, women victims of the victimizing act have expressed their total disagreement with a man representing them at the Table. The argument of the women of the Departmental Board and the women candidates for the National Board is the same: the way the event occurred, their physical and psychological affections and the needs generated by the occurrence of the event do not coincide much.

From the obviousness of the participation that seeks to guarantee the victims, both women victims of sexual violence must be represented, as well as the men victims of the same event; In particular, the undersigned author considers that more seriously, men who are victims of sexual violence must be represented at all the tables in the country, for a compelling reason: since the law, the victimizing act of sexual violence has not yet been recognized, much less created a public policy for the satisfaction of the rights of male victims. This reason should be of interest to the National Congress of the Republic of Colombia, Constitutional Court of the Republic of Colombia, Unit for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation to Victims, Office of the Procurator and Attorney General of the Nation.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present issue is a topic that, since the regulations, the psychological violation and other elements have been scarcely investigated (Escárraga, 2014), however, it is necessary that an investigation be made from the different possible aspects of said victimization, since the level The satisfaction of guarantees is so minimal (based on recognition), that it creates a re victimization consistent in the doubt of the factual occurrence of the date. It is required that key parameters be established so that the rights and needs of the victim population of this victimizing fact are guaranteed.

As a concomitant element to the lack of recognition and establishment of a public policy that guarantees by all possible means the integral satisfaction of victims' rights, it is established that the professionals who perform some kind of care with this type of population are without the policy tools to do so, and what is worse, occasionally they seem to have the minimum human qualities to care for a population which by its type of victimization requires specific care and treatment.

In any case, if the participation of a man victim of sexual violence is not guaranteed as a representative of the

victimizing act of sexual violence in the different **Tablesⁱ** of Effective Participation of Victims from the quotas generated by the Victims Unit through Resolution No 0388 of 2013, it is healthy, fair, equitable, coherent and inclusive that a new quota be created in the different Tables that guarantees the effective representation of the people who, being men, were victims of sexual violence.

Nevertheless, whatever the representation of men victims of sexual violence in the different Tables is effectively guaranteed, it is necessary to recognize through the law of the Republic that in the context of the national internal armed conflict sexual violence **"did not discriminate gender"**ⁱⁱ leaving many men victims of this fact as can be seen from the statements of the victims.

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ⁱ This quotation was made by Mr. Jesús Mario Corrales before the Attorney General's Office, in order to make the law effective. The Entity gave a favorable opinion to the consultant, which states that it is the power of the Unit for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation for Victims to take the appropriate measures to ensure the effective participation and representation of men who are victims of sexual violence.

ⁱⁱ Words mentioned repeatedly in the speech of Mr. Jesus Mario Corrales.