



Mechanisms of action for the promotion of the fundamental rights of the 'homeless people' in Montería-Córdoba, Colombia

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Abstract


The multi-causal phenomenon 'homeless people' materializes in a social reality that encompasses, after their unusual way of life, complex problems, which increases every day in the dynamics of the world's cities. In this context, within the Colombian legal framework, the aim is to establish guidelines that guarantee better living conditions for this population through Law 1641 of 2013, and public policies that stand out in each Department. However, its comparison with the lived reality, realizes that its applicability is deficient and there are important gaps to cover. This interpretive study, using a qualitative approach and hermeneutic method, aimed to generate mechanisms for promoting the fundamental rights of homeless people in Montería, Córdoba. The proposal arises from the collection of data from primary sources in the content analysis of legal documents to define this social phenomenon and the interpretation of dialogue with key informants that confront them with the respective social reality. Indeed, the result allowed the development of a construction process where action mechanisms were formulated according to the resulting categories in hermeneutic units as guidelines generated in search of optimal solutions to provide socio-legal and economic support for homeless people. In conclusion, the result is presented as a contribution to government entities to be taken into account in the development of future public policies on homeless people.

Keywords: Homeless people; Action mechanisms; Fundamental rights; Law enforcement; Social policy.

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Mecanismos de acción para el fomento de los derechos fundamentales de los 'habitantes de la calle' en Montería-Córdoba, Colombia

Resumen

El fenómeno multicausal habitantes de la calle se materializa en una realidad social que abarca, tras su inusual modo de vivir, complejas problemáticas y se incrementa cada día en la dinámica de las ciudades del mundo. En este contexto, dentro del marco legal colombiano, se persigue fijar lineamientos que garanticen mejores condiciones de vida para esta población a través de la Ley 1641/2013, y de políticas públicas que se destacan en cada Departamento, sin embargo, su comparación con la realidad vivida da cuenta de que su aplicabilidad es deficiente y existen importantes brechas que cubrir. Este estudio interpretativo, bajo enfoque cualitativo, y método hermenéutico, tuvo el objetivo de generar mecanismos de acción para el fomento de los derechos fundamentales de los habitantes de la calle en Montería, Córdoba. La propuesta surge de la recolección de datos desde fuentes primarias en el análisis de contenidos de los documentos legales para definir este fenómeno social y la interpretación del diálogo con informantes clave que los confrontan con la realidad social respectiva. Efectivamente, el resultado permitió desarrollar un proceso de construcción donde se formularon mecanismos de acción según las categorías resultantes en unidades hermenéuticas como orientaciones generadas en búsqueda de soluciones óptimas que permitan brindar el apoyo sociojurídico y económico para las personas habitantes de la calle. Como conclusión, se plantea el resultado como un aporte a los entes gubernamentales para ser tomado en cuenta en la elaboración de futuras políticas públicas sobre habitantes de la calle.

Palabras clave: Habitantes de la calle; Mecanismos de acción; Derechos fundamentales; Aplicación de la ley; Política social.

Summary: 1. Introduction, 2. Methodology, 3. Findings, 3.1 Conceptual syntheses of the social phenomenon of street dwellers. A socio-legal interpretation, 3.2 Implement laws and public policies on the social reality of homelessness. Confronting opinions, 3.3 Action mechanisms for promoting fundamental rights in the social phenomenon' street dwellers' in Montería-Córdoba. A visionary proposal, 4. Conclusions, 5. Bibliographic references.

1. Introduction

The study and analysis of laws, legal precepts, and public policies are generally developed to assess actions undertaken by government entities as public powers in charge of addressing, mitigating, or solving specific sociopolitical and economic problems in their territory. According to the Agencia Estatal de Evaluación de las Políticas Públicas y la Calidad de los Servicios (2010), such entities "need to understand the complex, diffuse and contradictory problems their policies try to solve. This issue requires a comprehensive logic in the face of the atomized and decontextualized analyses of traditional administrative controls" (p. 5). In this situation, the importance and need for respective academic research is necessary, which serves as a valid contribution to the evaluation of regulations; from other points of view, contributing with differentiated information for the competent public organizations within the framework of social Law and for the design or improvement of public policies.

In this context, it is necessary to consider problems based on social realities different from the traditional canons of life, represented by the population group of homeless 'street dwellers' (HP), which require specialized studies that allow the understanding of social phenomena whose dynamics are debated on the one hand, between vulnerability, discrimination, extreme poverty, indigence; and on the other hand, dangers, disruptive behavior, crime, mental illness, drug addiction and the like. All of this, combined with the need to know and understand the true causes why these subjects find themselves homeless, understanding that they are human beings who have had rights violated due to multiple factors, which require attention to and protection of their fundamental rights.

Studying this social phenomenon constitutes a challenge for the Social Sciences, especially given the intention to cover the different categories that makeup aspects related to the principle of human dignity, from public administration and political sciences. In this regard, the National Constitution of Colombia specifically contemplates the defense of fundamental rights such as the free development of personality, decent housing, health, and family, among others, which in any case are urgent for the Homeless (Bustamante-Durán & Mejías-Garcés, 2019).

The proliferation of homeless street dwellers, both in large cities and in intermediate cities, is a social phenomenon that is evident every day and with greater emphasis. Such is the case of the city of Montería, the capital of the Department of Córdoba, whose problem is confirmed by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE, 2021) in a recent census, which states that 138 street inhabitants, distributed in 91 .3% men and 8.7% women have been censused and are increasing. Of these figures, 93% do not belong to any ethnic group, 4.4% are Afro-descendant, and 2.6% are indigenous. In addition, it is highlighted that the age group with the highest percentage is between 35 and 39 years old. The possible causes that led these populations to live in such conditions were identified as 34.2% due to consumption of psychoactive substances, 21.9% due to family conflicts or difficulties, 14.9% due to personal tastes,

9.6% other reasons, 7% economic difficulties and 6.1% due to lack of work/unemployment, among others.

Likewise, of all Homeless censused, DANE (2021) obtained 114 direct interviews, of which it was determined that 54.4% belong to the same Montería municipality, 43% to other municipalities in the country, and 2.6% are from another country, thereby ruling out the migration factor in this city as a cause of the increase of people experiencing homelessness. Likewise, with the direct observation technique used, information related to the physical condition of this population was collected, from which it can be inferred that the deplorable appearance in which they are found is probably due to drug consumption, poor nutrition, and suffering from mental illnesses, among other disorders.

Regarding the legal framework that aims to control and improve this situation, the Colombian government has Law 1641/2013, Decree 1285/2022 and its technical annex, and specifically in Montería, Agreement 074/2017, as the only initiative of social policy for the homeless street dwellers. However, in social reality, the weakness of its implementation is palpable, as is the rest of the regulations.

In this regard, Bustamante-Durán and Mejías-Garcés (2019) point out that "...this problem seems to have no solution, since the institutional vacuum is evident due to the lack of mechanisms that solve the increase in homeless people, given that (they). ... are violated and forgotten by the State" (p. 3).

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By this, a primary investigation is developed to analyze the social phenomenon of people without housing in Montería, from which the present study summarizes the content analysis of legal documents socio-legally defining this social phenomenon. Secondly, the interpretation of dialogues with key informants who confront the applicability of the legal framework with the respective social reality is summarized, which gives way to the general objective of this article, which is to propose mechanisms of action for the promotion of the fundamental rights of the homeless people in Montería, Córdoba, as a final product that allows it to be considered as ideas conducive to providing optimal solutions for the treatment of this problem.

2. Methodology

To determine the philosophical orientation of the research, we start with the representation of the reality of the object of study, the theoretical approach, and the design according to the type of research, all from the perspective of social Law.

It is developed through the qualitative approach, an interpretive study, with a hermeneutic method.



It is identified as an interpretive study, taking into account that in it, the conception of scientific knowledge deals with the complexity of reality under the subject-object interaction of knowledge, which is why Gómez-Mendoza *et al.* (2010) state in this regard that "what is real is subject to interpretations, which can be understood by giving it a meaning generated by the encounter in its context between the researcher and the object of the research" (p. 69). The results derived from it in a dynamic and diverse reality allow the elaboration of an ideographic description of the phenomenon studied in depth, that is, in such a way that the object studied is individualized by the perceptions of subjectivity, understood in the legal theory as moral criteria and principles.

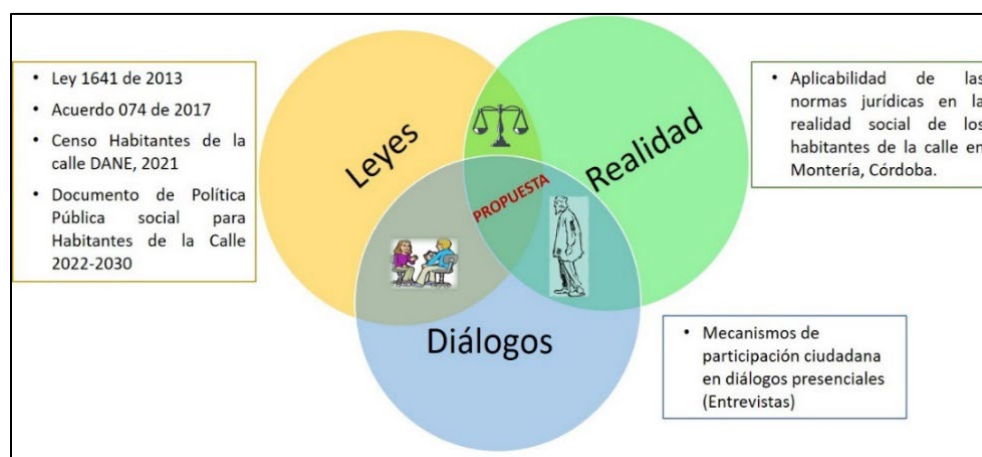
Starting from a qualitative approach, we proceed with the hermeneutic method, through which the meaning of the problem situation is captured by specifying a complete interpretation of the communicative process of the key informants within the particular aspects of the context to which they belong. In this way, the design is based on collecting data from primary sources in the content analysis of legal documents to define this social phenomenon and the interpretation of the dialogue with collaborators who confront the respective social reality.

Key informants were formed, which correspond to officials of the Mayor's Office of Montería, directly related to the regulations for the vulnerable population, street dwellers, representatives of legally constituted NGOs dedicated to helping people experiencing homelessness, the Montería city council, and Homeless rescued, and actively working.

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In this sense, the procedure is developed in three spheres, as seen in figure 1, where the first is about the laws and legal regulations, the second refers to the confrontation of reality, and both are related to dialogue, whose interpretation proposes an analysis of the actions of public powers regarding the problems of the homeless people.

Figure 1. Spheres involved in the contextual hermeneutic method.



Source: self-generated.

The fundamental rights in the homeless social phenomenon in Montería-Córdoba are proposed as systematic guidelines related to the fundamental rights analyzed. They are structured with and based on the opinions of the same critical informants during the interview. In this sense, action mechanisms are identified to restore the human dignity of the HP, for its rehabilitation, to promote access to the fundamental right to decent housing and social inclusion, and for the preparation towards the sustainable productivity of the HP.

3. Findings

3.1 Conceptual synthesis of the social phenomenon of street dwellers. A sociolegal interpretation

The challenge of conceptualizing street dwellers as a social phenomenon implies considering their complexity of life and the dynamics of their social reality, together with the structural and individual factors that have led them to remain in that *modus vivendi*. In this sense, the study starts by recognizing the postulates of Marx (1867), which define a *social phenomenon* as a consequence of the power relations that develop in society, linked to the incompatibilities that occur in its internal structure.

6 From this context, the primary research uses the theoretical foundation that links the meaning of social phenomenon with that of street inhabitants, as a vulnerable population that does not have an adequate place to live, deprived of essential services, full of insecurities (United Nations Organization [UN], 2014) and that according to socio-legal regulations, they are considered a problematic situation in cities, due to their behavior and inappropriate use of public spaces.

This last referenced characteristic is corroborated by the implications of this social situation, according to Calderón-Vallejo *et al.* (2020), who consider the generation of conflicts in terms of citizen security since their particular *modus vivendi* configures them into a social group lacking identity, where the most prominent characteristic is disruptive and self-destructive social behavior; and where, of course, citizen coexistence is mostly decadent, presenting criminal behavior, with thefts, physical attacks, intimidation, instilling fear and aversion in the communities.

In this way, the interpretation of the concept from the socio-legal point of view is based on the study of the documents that account for the legal regulations of the social phenomenon 'street dwellers' in Montería, Córdoba, Colombia, among which are Law 1641/2013, Decree 1285/2022, Agreement 074/2017, Agreement 029 of 2008, and DANE Homeless Census (2021). These documents and other regulations were requested by right to request information on the one hand from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and on the other from the Mayor's Office and

the Municipal Council of Montería, as well as the web pages <https://vlex.com.co/> as a source dedicated to intelligent legal information worldwide and the web address <https://www.corteconstitucional.gov.co/> with information on the jurisprudence of the Colombian Constitutional Court.

Consequently, this article synthesizes the results on the terms found in the legal regulations on people experiencing homelessness, articulating each category as a type of population, characteristics, physical, mental, habitat, behavioral, economic, security, and coexistence condition, among others.

Considering these considerations, the homeless as a social phenomenon registered in the legal regulations of Colombia and especially Montería, in the Department of Córdoba, are defined as a group of people whose place of habitation is public spaces in cities. , stigmatized by an unusual way of coexistence, in the complexity of their life, with a lack of security for both themselves and their environment, which has consequences for the environment, the urban landscape, and the image of cities due to extreme poverty in which they develop.

Due to the disruption of traditional norms of behavior associated with crime, drug addiction, homelessness, mental illness, and violence, they become a vulnerable population, discriminated against, socially excluded, and generally without acceptance, recognition, and respect by the rest of society. However, they are human beings belonging to the nation, with fundamental rights to the recovery of their human dignity, comprehensive public assistance, exceptional protection, and equally, the right to be considered for their rehabilitation and productive reintegration into society through the design of public policies that integrate each category stated, as well as a variable of support networks, psychosocial support, and security that allow understanding and channeling the multiple factors that cause their condition.

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3.2 Implementation of laws and public policies on the social reality of homelessness. Confronting opinions

The contextualization of the problem situation and the interpretation of the dialogue with key informants who confront the legal regulations on the homeless with the respective social reality constitutes a challenge to reveal gaps and deficiencies in them, as well as the actual needs of this population.

Based on the objective of Law 1641/2013, which refers to "establishing the general guidelines for the formulation of social public policy for the homeless aimed at guaranteeing, promoting, protecting and restoring the rights of these people" (Art. 1) This article summarizes the final interpretation of the opinions of the collaborators regarding the actual application of these four actions, added to their purposes that lead to the comprehensive care of this population, their rehabilitation and social inclusion.



The first action is the Guarantee of rights, understood as the set of measures that ensure respect and recognition of the rights of the Homeless, which involves protection against discrimination and equal access to essential services such as housing, food, and medical care.

In this regard, the opinion of those interviewed agrees in considering that the guarantees of the rights of the street dwellers are an action of public policies that is weakly observed in reality since it is far from evidence of a guarantee of proper recovery, rehabilitation, protection and of health for these people who relapse again and again in situations such as the consumption of psychoactive substances because there is no appropriate follow-up.

... public policies are diverted and do not reach the HP, let us say to the individual himself that well-being that public policy should be seeking to make. (C. Villegas, personal communication, May 24, 2023)

I am 67 years old; I will turn July 21 and keep knocking on doors here and there... I spoke with the governor, and they gave me help, even for housing, and nothing. (A. Torres, personal communication, May 25, 2023)

Likewise, it is considered that the State has failed in this action because these policies need the necessary resources to guarantee such rights. Evidently, with economic resources for their implementation, this will achieve the proposed objective.

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The Guarantee of the fundamental right to live and be in decent housing, yes? Housing and employment programs... but how are these rights guaranteed to an HP? With resources, these are the ones that need to be included. (D. Acosta, personal communication, June 6, 2023)

The speech of the key informants agrees with the postulates of Astwood (2017), who raises the importance of respect for fundamental rights in a systemic way based on the self-determination of the person, enshrined in the Colombian Constitution of 1991, encompassing the principle of human dignity and the right to health, stating that "by guaranteeing this fundamental right, "the exercise of other rights is allowed..." (p. 107).

The following action is to promote rights, for which, in the interpretation of the dialogue of the opinion leaders, the idea is highlighted that the application of public policy for the Homeless must be promoted by the competent authorities, informing and educating about these, as well as clarifying at all times what their fundamental rights are, as well as their duties and the coexistence regulations that they must abide by, which is not being done in the context of the study.

Suddenly, they start a process, but I would say it has gone off on a tangent. Because there is also a particular case when one person arrives and attacks another or kills. This person is given a treatment, which, no, it should not be; ... I would say no because this person should only be released once he or she receives appropriate treatment. He returns, does it, and feels

empowered to do it again because 'no, they left me free because I am crazy.' Many of them say it is not that if I do something, nothing happens because I am an insane person, and it is not true because everyone has their rights and duties, and we must promote both one and the other. (A Solano, personal communication, May 29, 2023)

They thus agree with Bustamante-Durán and Mejías-Garcés (2019), especially in suggesting the promotion first and then the creation of public policies related to regulatory issues regarding the problem of HP. It is worth highlighting the emphasis placed on the importance of these policies being clearly expressed in such a way that they can be applied efficiently when understood in their essence.

On the other hand, regarding the action of protecting rights, these are legal measures to safeguard the rights of the homeless people and prevent violence and abuse, involving, among other aspects, the creation of shelters and safe havens that provide protection, support, and comprehensive care for this population. From this perspective, it is possible to interpret, from the dialogue of key informants, the need to carry out these measures, especially in the case of shelters as a means of protection from different areas, as well as protection in other more complex aspects such as the supply of psychoactive substances.

... the intervention strategy must consider at least three lines of action, right? That is a scheme that allows for a comprehensive evaluation. When we talk about integral, we talk about the biomedical problems, the cognitive commitments, if there are any, of all the psychosocial determinants, and the sum of biomedical issues that also exist, whether or not there is a disorder, mental or consumer disorder. (L. Novo, personal communication, May 24, 2023)

This action is explained by Peláez-Grisales (2020) by locating the fundamental right to special protection of the Homeless in a jurisprudential line where it is ruled that the State must assume the primary and direct responsibility for satisfying their minimum guarantees of a decent life given that the homeless people cannot achieve it on their own. However, the normative confrontation with the immediate social reality allows us to conclude that there is evidence of a lack of protection vis-à-vis the responsibility of the State and municipal authorities, determining flaws in the practices that allow the Homeless to live a good quality of life, rather than just proposing guidelines to improve their quality of life.

The action to restore rights involves providing rehabilitation services, psychosocial support, and monitoring to promote their recovery, labor reintegration, and autonomy. It is strictly related to the purposes of the same object of Law 1641/2013 on Comprehensive Care, rehabilitation, and social inclusion. In this regard, Landazabal-Patiño and Parra-Castaño (2018) refer that this action and the derived purposes must pursue, in other aspects, the shelter, dignity, and Guarantee of everything included in the rights of these people.

Consequently, it is interpreted from the interviews that Montería does not have spaces to carry out the action of restoring the rights of the homeless people, which is why they agree in pointing out that not only do laws need to be designed and adopted, but also normative and regulatory frameworks; In addition to this, a budget, resources, and financing are needed that effectively allow the viability of public policies.

...if there is no economic source to provide a solution and restore those violated rights, to try to give a solution to that, it is a law that is very beautiful, it is very nice, very sensitive, very humane, but it is underfunded, it is a law that practically when confronted by the reality of the municipalities they do not have any budget for it, and then it becomes an Agreement and an ordinance, and it dies. (D. Acosta, personal communication, June 6, 2023)

While in the fulfillment of the purposes from this last action, it is evident that in the social reality of the HP, there is a gap in attention presented in public policy for people experiencing homelessness, identified as the lack of continuity in the programs in the sequence of planned systems and strategies whose challenge is to achieve awareness, rehabilitation, resocialization and training for sustainable productivity; Therefore, the essential approach of action mechanisms is needed to provide socio-legal and economic support to future designs of public policies for the homeless it that give way to optimal solutions in the mitigation of this social phenomenon.

This result differs from the study carried out by Correa-Arango and Zapata-Posada (2007), who observed in the city of Medellín, "the effort made by the public care system to encourage the search for processes of affiliation or resocialization or reduction of the harm of the street dweller" (p.197) for which the municipal administration developed intervention proposals trying to know with greater emphasis the actual needs of the homeless people in their living conditions.

In this regard, the study carried out by Romero-Plana (2023) is linked to critical interpretation in this aspect since it recognizes the need to "establish guidelines for the incorporation of people excluded from the formal workplace for various reasons" (p. 17). They are corroborating the importance of establishing strategic alliances between companies and support centers that allow social integration of the Homeless from the perspective of intervention models through social work.

3.3 Action mechanisms for promoting fundamental rights in the homeless social phenomenon in Montería-Córdoba. A visionary proposal

The study of the information collected in the research, through the theories, laws, norms, and public policies analyzed, the responses to the rights of information requests made to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Municipal Council and the Mayor's Office of Montería and, mainly, the interpretation of the dialogic discourse of each of the critical informants

allowed us to collect data and visions to formulate mechanisms of action for the promotion of fundamental rights in the social phenomenon of the homeless people (HP) in Montería.

As the theoretical foundation of the proposal or contribution of new knowledge, the theory of disorder or chaos is considered, represented by Balandier (2003), who defends that in every social reality, there are two profiles, one superficial and the other more internal. In the first, the formalities of the official structures are evident, and in the second, the actual social dynamics, which sometimes go beyond the control of the first. That is when mobilization towards change is needed since order emerges from every disorder and vice versa. Although the author states that the current social disorder is found in situations such as stock market crises, epidemic diseases, and even political regimes that produce uncertainty, the social phenomenon of the homeless and their perspectives on change would be included within this theory.

In this theory, Balandier (2003) proposes that social disorder shapes unstable societies, whose nature is deformed since the order of the whole is always vulnerable, generating uncertainty, fragmentation, and inequality. Therefore, new challenges arise in the social sciences to stabilize social organization, such as creating norms and tools that reduce chaos. The theorist says that "society is no longer what it was; Its movements, changes, and disorders impose another dialogue with the society to make it more intelligible" (p. 61).

The theory of disorder sets the tone for considering the formulation of action mechanisms to promote the fundamental rights of people experiencing homelessness since it postulates the importance of the role of political practices, highlighting the concept of precariousness in them, which is categorically linked to the deficit found in the analysis of the applicability of Law 1641/2013 and municipal public policies in Montería, on the social phenomenon under study.

In this sense, it is advisable to generate guidelines or action mechanisms that lead to the management and social care of this vulnerable population, whose habitation is complex and perplexing for traditional civil society, respecting, in any case, their fundamental rights through mobilization towards the evolution of the current disorder to the constitutional, legal, normative, protection and guardianship order corresponding to the actions and purposes of the object of the Law analyzed for street inhabitants.

Goal of the proposal

Promote the generation of articulated scenarios of a socio-legal, political, institutional, and community nature that allow compliance with the objective of Law 1641/2013 and public policy documents for the homeless in Montería, Córdoba, through action mechanisms to promote their fundamental rights.

Development of the proposal

Escobar-Melguizo (2023), in response to the right to request information no. 202342400137132 presented to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MSPS) on What activities/actions have been developed to formulate the National Plan for Comprehensive Care for the Homeless (PNAIPHP), and if 'it does not exist' the dates In some of the previous paragraphs, what activities/actions have been carried out by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MSPS), a response was obtained where it is stated:

As a continuation of the collection of inputs to advance the development of the Plan, between January and February 2022, a virtual form was prepared to collect information from territorial entities to establish the territorial offer that exists for the prevention of homelessness and attention to the homeless population. After sending the digital form to territorial entities, the information was organized. The results were presented at a national table that was held in October and which focused on the Implications of Decree 1285 of 2022 on the national panorama, the Policy Public Social for the Homeless - PPSPHP 2022 -2023, and the progress in the draft input of the PPSPHP Action Plan and the challenges. (p.2)

In 2023, the process of formulating the Action Plan will contemplate the participation of the levels of government and other actors at the national, departmental, district, and municipal levels since the issue of the homeless people has historically been in charge of the municipalities, who have the capacity and resources (some), which should be considered a strength for the formulation, in addition, the local territories are the ones that will be in charge of direct intervention with the population, which will be articulated with the new national developments that requires a joint construction of strategies, synergies and concurrence and subsidiarity of resources. (Ministerio de Salud y Protección social [MSPS], 2023, p. 3)

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These and other responses established in the document show that strategies, interactions, guidelines, and directives are still being formulated to achieve through the set of actors involved in the solution to the homeless social phenomenon; they face the challenges that it represents in the various aspects of which the phenomenon is made up.

In this sense, having the product of scientific research that serves as theoretical input for the establishment of action mechanisms to promote the fundamental rights of the homeless residents in Montería, Córdoba, can contribute to the situation as a methodological reference that generates a change in the framework of the sustained construction of the respective public policies.

Consequently, some guidelines are developed attached to public policies from the social reality point of view and the actual needs that the actors involved in the issue have expressed regarding the weaknesses evidenced through the analysis of the object of the Law and regulations to support the processes of alternative actions in the search for an effective and efficient applicability of the sociopolitical intentions of the Colombian State to deal with this social phenomenon.



Guidelines for action mechanisms within the framework of promoting the fundamental rights of street dwellers

Listed below is a series of guidelines that allow the promotion of the fundamental rights of street dwellers, following a systematic scheme that addresses these rights in the restoration of human dignity through aspects such as cleanliness, health, education, and protection; then rehabilitation in a complex but significant and necessary process for everything it involves: housing, social inclusion, and also training and preparation for productivity, also permeating the actions and purposes of the object of Law 1641/2013 and municipal regulations.

Mechanisms of action to restore the human dignity of the HP

Cleanliness

- The restoration of human dignity begins by feeling good about yourself. A person who sees their own clear, clean, and pleasant image positively impacts their self-concept and the motivation to move forward in a recovery that must be urgent in the case of people experiencing homelessness.
- The State must manage both the national, departmental, and municipal public institutions under its control, as well as other organizations committed to mitigating the social phenomenon of homelessness, as is the case of the Ministry of Health; consistent days of cleanliness and personal hygiene for this population. In addition to grooming, showers, hair and nail cuts, dental checks, and disinfection in general, they should also take and process blood samples to rule out specific pathologies.

Food and clothing

- Maintain permanent care centers and collection of food, clothing, and personal hygiene supplies where this vulnerable population can access spaces for personal hygiene, clothing allocation, and essential health services through quotas assigned according to specific criteria. Healthy and balanced diets contribute to the overall balance of health and the development of self-esteem.

Health

- Consider intervention strategies in lines of action or schemes that allow a comprehensive evaluation. That includes the biomedical problems of HP, the cognitive commitments, psychosocial determinants, as well as whether or not mental or

consumption disorders. By carrying out the evaluation in that context, you will better understand the type of intervention to follow.

- Once the type of intervention has been determined, it should be referred to other social support networks and other supports and supports in the institutions, whether governmental, family, community or even private foundations, where it could be channeled to better structure and define the interventions—lines of action for comprehensive care.
- Manage the organization of comprehensive health care centers where physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health can be considered. Comprehensive care centers that address holistic strategies, allopathic medicine, homeopathic medicine, psychotherapeutic follow-up, psychology specialists, psychiatry specialists, and alternative treatments.
- Consider health prevention and promotion in comprehensive health care programs sponsored in national interaction with international humanitarian support organizations to prevent and treat addictions, psychological support, and legal advice.
- Allow access to personal growth programs, with courses and workshops on self-motivation, self-esteem, resilience, essential breathing therapies, meditation, and conscious mind and body exercises.

Education

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- Manage educational policies that guarantee access to formal and non-formal education for children and adolescents who grow up in the HP environment, rethinking learning orientations from early childhood that help them understand the importance of achieving a quality of life for individual and collective growth and prosperity.
- Maintain literacy programs for HP adults and training and education in specific trades within comprehensive care centers.

Protection

- Consider awareness programs to reduce the processes of exclusion of HPs, creating a support network at the level of the educational system as a transversal axis of school work in schools, universities, and other educational institutions.
- Establishment of policies to prevent violence, abuse, and exploitation towards HP, linked to effective reporting and protection mechanisms.
- Design comprehensive protection systems for HP through reticular environments that include community leaders, humanitarian foundations, religious denominations, non-governmental organizations, and civil society in general, which redirect assistance actions towards an organized and systemic approach of care, support, and resocialization for those HPs that agree to accept aid comprehensively, going through

all the stations, phases or stages indicated in these guidelines for action mechanisms within the framework of the promotion of their fundamental rights.

Mechanisms of action for HP rehabilitation

Once the guidelines for action mechanisms towards restoring human dignity in HPs have been considered, such as cleanliness, food and clothing, health, education, and protection, rehabilitation for those HPs who decide to do so must be considered. Therefore, it is important first to carry out awareness-raising actions rather than coercion so that they adhere to the rehabilitation programs of their own volition.

- Use concepts from other disciplines of knowledge and the organization of ideas, such as business administration, to consider Benchmarking strategies through which public policies of other departments or municipalities in the country, as well as other countries, are analyzed to emulate the best practices in the case of HP rehabilitation.
- Establish inter-institutional alliances and coordination between government entities and civil society organizations to offer comprehensive and sustained care to the homeless people in rehabilitation.
- Consider the creation and maintenance of transition homes, where the HP ready for rehabilitation is received, as in a comprehensive health hospital care center for detoxification, adequate nutrition, and care for other diseases, which he is transferred to another temporary home where the rehabilitation process towards resocialization continues without neglecting the first stages.
- Coordinate psychological and psychiatric treatments in all HPs willing to rehabilitate through social reintegration policies, leading to opportunities for personal and professional improvement.

Mechanisms to promote access to the fundamental right to decent housing for the HP

- Reformulation of housing policies for HPs that have completed the previous stages of the social reintegration system that allow access to adequate housing.
- Promotion for the promotion of other social housing programs, proposed in consensus by the network of collaborating actors, as a decent housing solution for HPs.

Action mechanisms for social inclusion

- Design and implement monitoring and social support programs that allow for the continuous evaluation of the situation of the Homeless and provide them with the

necessary support to improve their quality of life in cultural, academic, sports, entrepreneurship, and learning activities.

- Implement prevention and community-targeted strategies to address the underlying causes of the homeless phenomenon and promote greater social awareness.
- Establish social reintegration strategies that facilitate the recovery and reconstruction of the identity and autonomy of the Homeless.
- Development of dissemination and awareness campaigns on the rights of the homeless people, promoting their social inclusion and the eradication of stigmas and prejudices.

Action mechanisms for preparation towards sustainable HP productivity

- Implement training and training programs that promote the acquisition of skills and knowledge to facilitate the social and labor reintegration of homeless people.
- Organize empowerment programs to promote self-management and the development of skills of rehabilitated HP for an autonomous and dignified life.
- Train HPs for productivity, promoting the development of productive projects that allow them socioeconomic stability and, at the same time, participation in the city's economic growth.

Finally, it is necessary to maintain control and monitoring mechanisms through which each public policy can be evaluated with each action undertaken and applied to know its effectiveness. However, these guidelines have only focused on considering the fundamental rights of the homeless people. But it is clear that there are more complex aspects in this social phenomenon, such as the drug distribution and supply chain among many of the HPs, as well as the complications that this means for the HP, for society, and the State; which merits other types of policies and forceful and inextricable management mechanisms referring to social justice, this time approached from the perspective of the rights of the homeless.

4. Conclusions

Significantly, the key informants gave opinions and suggestions of significant impact when consulted about the action mechanisms that they consider prudent to overcome the deficit of actions within the framework of the fundamental rights of this specific population in Montería, being emphatic in the systematization of criteria that range from the need to provide a roof where they can sleep, to the supply of food, hygiene products, education, training, and health; the latter as a transversal axis that must permeate every Plan and project based on the consideration of the physical and mental health of this population.

Each of the guidelines and suggestions generated in the research are intended to be projected as contributions to the design of future public policies for the homeless people of

Montería, which serve as a bridge between the requests of these people and other actors. Linked in some way to the problem and the public institutions of the city, and in this way, to seek optimal solutions that provide socio-legal and economic support so that people living on the street can reintegrate into social issues and fulfill their rights.

In conclusion, the need to articulate governmental institutions is considered, such as, for example, the ombudsman's office, which is aware of regulations that seek the application of public policy for the protection of homeless inhabitants, and the Ministry of Health and Protection in its collaboration of cleaning, hygiene and health days for the HP. It is necessary to accompany the public administration on this path to mitigate the social phenomenon of the 'street dwellers'. All the initiatives that seek to improve the living conditions of these citizens must be applicable, which is why we must work in networks with all. The actors committed to compliance with the guidelines projected by Law 1641/2013 so that the State, through public policy, guarantees compliance with its actions and purposes.

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