

Social Development, Crime Mitigation Factor in the Colombian Pacific

Desarrollo social, factor de mitigación de la criminalidad en el Pacífico colombiano

Desenvolvimento social, um fator de atenuação do crime na região do Pacífico colombiano

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Abstract:

Objective: The Colombian Pacific region is a zone of conflict between the illegal smuggling of drug trafficking and the coexistence of illegal armed groups. To date, the State has promoted in its security policy a development of military and police actions to address this phenomenon within its anti-drug policy agenda. However, the conditions of underdevelopment in the region are multipliers of the threat and the means to overcome it have not been effective. **Objective:** In this study it is proposed that actions aimed at promoting social development, without relying on prohibitionist or legalistic routes towards drugs that are assumed, will allow the inhabitants to decide between legality or illegality, as opportunities for regional integration will be created. In this way, it will be possible to move from military control to institutional control of the territory. **Method and methodology:** This descriptive and qualitative research are to be able to understand that the problems circulating in the peaceful region are not only an application of force to return security to the territory, but also the need for comprehensive solutions with a social factor that returns that fabric to national ownership for development. Conclusions and results: In this sense, it is possible to perceive that the lack of opportunities in a depressed social environment requires special attention from the government to base a change of culture of illegality as a measure of hope and social recovery.

Key words: Drug trafficking; Mitigation; Social development; Substitution; Strategy.

Resumen

Objetivo: La región Pacífico colombiano es una zona de conflicto entre el contrabando ilegal del narcotráfico y la convivencia de grupos armados al margen de la ley. Hasta la fecha el Estado ha promovido en su política de seguridad un desenvolvimiento de acciones militares y policiales para enfrentar este fenómeno dentro de su agenda una política antidroga. No obstante, las condiciones de subdesarrollo en la región son multiplicadores de la amenaza y los medios para conseguir la superación de esta no han sido efectivos. **Objetivo:** En este estudio se plantea que las acciones tendientes a promover el desarrollo social, sin contar con las vías prohibicionistas o legalistas hacia las drogas que se asuman, permitirá a los habitantes decidir entre la legalidad o ilegalidad, por cuanto se generarán oportunidades de integración regional. De tal forma, se podrá pasar del control militar al control institucional del territorio. **Método y metodología:** Esta investigación de tipo descriptiva y cualitativa es poder llegar a comprender que los problemas que circulan en la región pacífica no solo se trata de una aplicación de la fuerza para devolver la seguridad al territorio, sino también de la necesidad de una integralidad de soluciones con factor social que devuelva ese tejido a la pertenencia nacional con miras al desarrollo. **Conclusiones**

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y resultados: En tal sentido, se logra percibir que la falta de oportunidades en un entorno social deprimido requiere de atención especial del gobierno para fundamentar un cambio de cultura de la ilegalidad como medida de esperanza y recuperación social.

Palabras Clave: Maternaje; Discapacidad; Repercusiones.

Resumo

Objetivo: A região do Pacífico colombiano é uma área de conflito entre o contrabando de drogas ilegais e a coexistência de grupos armados ilegais. Até o momento, a política de segurança do Estado promoveu o desenvolvimento de ações militares e policiais para enfrentar esse fenômeno como parte de sua agenda de política antidrogas. Entretanto, as condições de subdesenvolvimento da região são multiplicadoras da ameaça e os meios para superá-la não têm sido eficazes. **Objetivo:** Este estudo propõe que as ações para promover o desenvolvimento social, sem depender de abordagens proibicionistas ou legalistas em relação às drogas, permitirão que os habitantes decidam entre a legalidade e a ilegalidade, pois isso gerará oportunidades para a integração regional. Dessa forma, será possível passar do controle militar para o controle institucional do território. **Método e metodologia:** Esta pesquisa descritiva e qualitativa visa a compreender que os problemas que circulam na região do Pacífico não se referem apenas à aplicação da força para devolver a segurança ao território, mas também à necessidade de soluções abrangentes com um fator social que devolva o tecido ao pertencimento nacional com vistas ao desenvolvimento. **Conclusões e resultados:** Nesse sentido, é possível perceber que a falta de oportunidades em um ambiente social deprimido requer atenção especial do governo para apoiar uma mudança na cultura da ilegalidade como medida de esperança e recuperação social.

Palavras-chave: Maternidade; Deficiência; Repercussões.

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Introduction

According to information reported in the last census, the Colombian Pacific has 16.79% of the country's population according to the last census (DANE, 2018a). This region is home to 18.0% of the Afro-descendant population and 7.57% of the indigenous population, dispersed in the rural areas of the different municipalities in the area. This accounting of people shows that almost 600,000 are located in regions with no connection to urban and rural development centers, thus being in conditions of misery. The lack of opportunities to get ahead opens the way for criminality in some cases to be the object of regional survival despite the existence of agriculture, livestock, mining, tourism, fishing and port activities, and the reason for this is that illicit crops for cocaine hydrochloride production have proliferated, which are managed by criminal enterprises.

This research is mixed, being descriptive with qualitative and quantitative analysis, where it reflexively shows the possibilities of improvement of the region on the way to a social and sustainable development. The present research is mixed, as it is descriptive with qualitative and quantitative analysis, where it reflexively shows the possibilities of improvement in the region on the way to social and sustainable development, postulating that in this way the interest that may exist in the communities to opt for the labor supply of criminality can be mitigated and at the same time, reduce poverty in the face of a legal labor supply, product of the incorporation of the coastal municipalities to the center of administrative and political power, over geography and the centralist geopolitical vision.

The tour offers the reader a first-hand view through different studies by institutions, organizations and individuals, who have made known the real situation that exists there and then accept the possibility of including social development as a determining factor in the mitigation of drug trafficking within the anti-drug policy. The starting point is to understand that the dynamics of communication from the region to the national command center is done by means of two highways that carry and bring development; they introduce

The only existing artery to Cali and then to the rest of the western and central region via the roads to Pasto, Medellín and Bogotá. The other existing artery, which is considered the main road, but has complicated and dissimilar sections to generate the interconnection, is the road from San Andres de Tumaco to Pasto. Since the twentieth century, these have been the only roads that communicate the region with all regions of the country.

The geopolitics of the Pacific do not favor the region to achieve the importance it has as a region with a high productive potential. The area is separated from the capital by the mountain ranges, which serve as a Berlin Wall that only collapses during electoral periods. This administrative and geographic division shows that the litho- ral region is the most affected, the indicators of unsatisfied basic needs and human development are below the average for the country and the capital, in addition to deficiencies in health, education and infrastructure, so that criminality can easily unite the inhabitants to form an armed group, a criminal structure or a drug trafficking organization for the simple fact of lack of opportunities and desire to meet their needs (Ara- gón, 2010; Tumaco Mayor's Office, 2018).

This indicates that, if a legalistic or normalization of drugs that cause dependency in the country is taken, the illegal wage pyramid will be affected and in the absence of opportunities for education, health and infrastructure or stable and dignified employment, it is a trigger that can swell the ranks of illegality. On the other hand, if the prohibition continues without having invested in the region to increase social development, crime will remain because there are no opportunities.

Following the post-conflict accords signed with the world's oldest guerrilla group, the Colombian government projected solutions to the drug problem with alternative crop substitution projects and drug control plans.

The infrastructure projects, which have not been entirely efficient in comparison to those carried out in other countries such as Ecuador or Peru, where coca leaf growers are now traders of cocoa and fishery products. It is a multisectoral strategy that will allow the entry of the Armed Forces as a promoter of security and stability, the entry of the governance of the national center of power to the municipalities of the Colombian Pacific where it will be recognized and legitimate for its management that helped the population to meet their needs through different projects and, it will be a change of the existing counterculture of drug trafficking through a healthy and educated population with principles and values. All this will not only be a risk factor for criminality due to an increase in social awareness, it will be the real transition from military control of the territory to the institutional control required by the National Development Plan.

Social development, a factor in mitigating crime in the Colombian Pacific region

The legalization, normalization or decriminalization of drugs as an object to achieve a reduction, not mitigation, of the profits from the laundering of proceeds from illegal transactions are insufficient in the face of conditions that the country cannot sustain (Garzón, 2015). On the other hand, if the prohibitionist function is reinforced and a component is added that is a multiplying element for both legalization and direct prosecution of drugs, such as development pathways, it generates opportunities for the population to make decisions between legality and illegality. On the one hand, there would be a re-composition of the social fabric which, if a legalistic doctrine were accepted, would provide a support to supplant the illegal economy and, on the other hand, a robust law and efficient means would serve as a deterrent to the option of capture, since the citizen would have a legal option in the face of criminal opportunity.

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In this order of ideas, understanding the Colombian Pacific as a region in which the development

The region consists of two highways leading from Cali to Buenaventura and from Cali to Tumaco, leaving the rest of the region in river communication, it is necessary to reduce misery and poverty in the face of the existing backwardness, to achieve in this way a real mitigation to the illegal recruitment of drug workers and organized armed groups, As Villamizar (2020) says, insecurity modifies people's living conditions due to the weakening of the State as a promoter of benefits for the population, and violence makes it more difficult to generate development due to the perception of risk. Within these needs or rather, the lack of means for progress in the Pacific region, it is evident that in public management (Head, 2008), it is essential to have better control methods to avoid deviations or corruption. In a study carried out by a group of professors from the Javeriana University of Cali in the process of verification for a magazine in Puerto Rico, it is useful to know the scope of underdevelopment in criminality, and thus delimit the area of analysis in this research, considering the Special Management Zone that corresponds to the municipality of Tumaco (Nariño), because after Buenaventura, it is the municipality with the greatest development of the coastline where the Colombian Navy exercises control of the control of the sea.

In 2011, due to the State's need to tangentially affect the drug problem, in view of the measure to restrict aerial spraying, forced and/or voluntary manual eradication was chosen in order to comply with the provisions of the National Policy for Territorial Consolidation (Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia and Minjusticia, 2014). It is from this date that illicit crops began to increase, there were 63,762 cultivated hectares and despite the eradication of illicit crops, there was a significant increase in the number of hectares under cultivation. 34,170 hectares, there was a 34% replanting, where 2200 cocaine paste/base laboratories and 200 cocaine hydrochloride laboratories were added, according to the Integrated Illicit Crop Monitoring System of the date (UNODC, 2012).

For the year 2018, it was possible to observe a growth of

exponentially reaching 169,000 hectares, this meant an increase of 65% (UNODC, 2019), leading to a policy change through the so-called "Ruta Futuro: Comprehensive Policy to Confront the Drug Problem 2018-2022" which consists of reducing the consumption of psychoactive substances, internal and external trafficking, dismantling criminal structures and achieving an effect against the laundering of assets and all economies that emerge from the illegality product of drugs. And it is in the Colombian Pacific, specifically in the region of Nariño where the municipality of Tumaco is located, being considered one of the ten municipalities with the highest concentration of illicit crops, together with El Charco and Barbacoas in the departmental area and Tibú, Norte de Santander; Puerto Asís, Putumayo; El Tambo, Cauca; Sinaloa, Cauca; Sinaloa, Sinaloa; Puerto Asís, Putumayo; El Tambo, Cauca; Sinaloa, Cauca; and El Tambo, Cauca; El Tambo, Cauca; Sardinata, Norte de Santander; El Tarra, Norte de Santander; Orito, Putumayo and Tarazá, Antioquia; in addition to what is described here, the municipalities with the highest concentration of crops in the department of Nariño are equivalent to 17% of the municipalities in Colombia that contribute 44% of the coca crops in the country (UNODC, 2019).

Leaving aside the relationship with illicit crops, in order to understand the dynamics of social development in the region as a driver of crop change, it is necessary to understand the behavior in other aspects. Sanchez and Caballero (2019), after a study, show that Nariño in relation to the Human Development Index (HDI), has had a lower performance due to: "low per capita income, difficulty in access to health and education" (p. 9), whose average is below the national average and if the educational process is taken as a starting point, it also occupies the last places and belongs to the group of 11% of the country that lacks high standards.

For the United Nations, it measures the HDI based on life expectancy at birth, schooling and gross income per capita. For the case of Tumaco, based on the analysis of the health situation conducted by the Municipal Health Secretariat (Alcaldía de Tumaco, 2018), in relation to the maternal and non-infant mortality rates in the study period from 2005 to 2017, its

indicators are below the average compared to the department, for example, for the case of maternal mortality trend corresponds to 165.95 deaths per hundred thousand inhabitants compared to 140.42 in the department; on infant mortality the department has 12.36 deaths per hundred thousand inhabitants compared to 17.29 in the municipality; Of interest, the highest rates are in the indigenous communities that for 2016 died 27 newborns per 1000 children in contrast to the black, mulatto, Afro-Colombian or Afro-descendant ethnicities with 9.13, indicators of interest for a total population according to the census conducted in 2018 of 212.692 inhabitants, thus noting that 80.19% are Afro-descendants for 174,194 inhabitants and only 4.59% are indigenous for 9,762 inhabitants (DANE, 2018a), with this to say that despite having access to the health system because the Sisbén statistics indicate that it incorporates 27,188 people in the rural area, greater access to the service and more information of the same is required to try to persuade the cultural reasons that may exist.

To continue composing the knowledge about the HDI in Tumaco, moving to the level of schooling, an essential component to modify the culture of society and thus project the spirit of improvement with a view towards legality, the Development Bank of Latin America and the Instituto de Ciencia Política Hernán Echavarría Olozaga (ICP, 2018), identifies the municipality as a challenge, since the illiteracy rate is 11%, being higher in rural areas for 16%; in addition to this, 43.5% barely achieve basic primary education and only reach a higher education level of 4.7%, where 18% do not study; to get an idea, the illiteracy rate in the country is 5.24% (Mineducación, 2018). The report appreciates that the reasons for this to occur is because: "This problem is related to the inexistence of adequate infrastructure to ensure access to educational centers. The young population does not find conditions to guarantee their transition to higher education" (p. 46). Therefore, it cannot be expected to have adequate institutional control of the territory as dictated by the National Plan of Action.

nal de Desarrollo (President of the Republic, 2018). Young people are at risk in this scenario, they do not have educational guarantees and job opportunities at the end of high school, it is expected that they will become part of the unemployed list totaling around 25,000 people, who, if they do not get legal or informal employment, may be taken by illegal armed groups and drug trafficking as a livelihood.

Turning to the municipality's income, Tumaco has high operating expenses, deterioration of current savings and investment, whose fiscal performance is 23.1 negative points within the 2014-2015 period (DNP, 2015a). This despite the fact that it has an untapped potential for commercial development due to its port, which is the second most important in the Pacific region, it also has problems with waste management, being able to produce 88 kilos of garbage per inhabitant, deforestation problems due to the drug problem, losing in 2017 and 2018 a total of 7,881 usable hectares and, in addition, a very high threat to the effects of climate change. Leaving these statistical parameters that characterize the area, its commercial activity is the exchange with Ecuador, all this to say that in the period from 2014 to 2018, the department had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of 7.5 million current pesos in comparison to the 17.7 million pesos of the country, whose legal economic activity is focused on agriculture, mining and manufacturing (Parra, Higuera and Rodriguez, 2019). With this, it should be made clear that the region has the capacity to produce, but it is not evolving.

Therefore, the development of the region must be sought in order to mitigate violence and drug trafficking. The World Bank (2014) determined this after an evaluation of 2,000 people in Mexico:

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First, it is important for governments to consolidate the achievements of the last decade in terms of reducing poverty, inequality and unemployment. To this end, it is essential to continue promoting economic growth and the implementation of social policies to assist the poor.

the most vulnerable households. In this regard, it is necessary to keep young people in the labor market and reduce dropout rates in secondary education in some countries to prevent adolescents from running the risk of becoming involved in criminal activities. It is also useful to learn from the experience of developed countries (...)

The United Nations Human Development Program determined that the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is linked to the HDI, since it uses microdata to measure household deprivation in relation to health, education and standard of living, but differs in the sense that it does not measure inequality in general, but through a survey it determines whether a single household is poor or not; its studies lead to understanding these factors through 1.5 billion people surveyed in 101 countries, that is, 29% of the world's population (UNDP, 2020). 500 million people surveyed in 101 countries, or 29% of the world's population (UNDP, 2020). In Tumaco, based on the 2018 census of 2018 (DANE, 2019), it was possible to measure the level of multidimensional poverty, which had a weighted of 53.7 percentage points, if for Colombia it was 19.1; it indicates that the municipality is highly poor; its indicators were:

Tabla 1.
Comparación IPM entre Bogotá D.C. y Tumaco.

Privaciones por variable	Total Tumaco	Total Bogotá
Analfabetismo	19,5	2,8
Bajo logro educativo	61,7	26,2
Barreras a servicios para cuidado de la primera infancia	3,9	1,8
Barreras de acceso a servicios de salud	4,1	4,3
Tasa de dependencia	43,9	18,9
Hacinamiento crítico	8,6	5,6
Inadecuada eliminación de excretas	73,1	0,7
Inasistencia escolar	6,3	1,9
Material inadecuado de paredes exteriores	25,4	0,3
Material inadecuado de pisos	3,0	0,3
Rezago escolar	23,1	11,5
Sin acceso a fuente de agua mejorada	58,3	0,5
Sin aseguramiento en salud	19,5	18,7
Trabajo infantil	2,5	0,5
Trabajo informal	91,6	60,1

Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos del Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 2018.

In this order of ideas and in order to visualize the level of development, the municipality of Tumaco in comparison to the capital of the country is underdeveloped, since Bogota has 3,485.3% more population. Taking only illiteracy, access barriers to health services and informal work, the odious differences allow us to understand the reason why San Andres de Tumaco still remains with drug trafficking as an illegal way to improve the living conditions of their families. Previously it was mentioned that the municipality was a producer of tons of garbage and if we add the inadequate excreta disposal, it is really submerged in a toxic environment. Possibly it would have been understandable if the values were the opposite, since it is of greater care and complication to satisfy the needs of more than seven million inhabitants.

Entering the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) as can be seen in Table 2, taking the statistics of the 2018 Census (DANE, 2018b), it can be evidenced that, compared to the capital of the country, San Andres de Tumaco is a focus of instability for governance in the face of the increase in basic needs that have not been met.

Tabla 2.
Necesidades básicas insatisfechas entre Tumaco y Bogotá D.C.

Indicador	Tumaco	Bogotá D.C.
Personas en NBI (%)	27,52	3,36
Personas en miseria	6,26	0,24
Componente vivienda	3,12	0,36
Componente servicios	17,02	0,10
Componente hacinamiento	4,44	1,35
Componente inasistencia	3,21	1,01
Componente dependencia económica	7,91	0,79

Fuente: Elaboración propia con estadísticas del DANE, 2018a.

In terms of poverty, considering the population of each municipality, Bogota would have 14,826 inhabitants in contrast to Tumaco, which would have 13,314; a difference of 1,511 people implies that all the country's development is focused on the main cities. Once again, it is reiterated, in contrast with Tumaco, which would have 13,314 inhabitants.

In such high levels of need, it is easy for the drug traffickers to approach vulnerable regions and offer the fate that is divided between capture or safe delivery of drugs in Central America in exchange for money to re-solve their economic situation.

Moving to the department of Nariño and closer to the jurisdiction of the Colombian Navy where the Marine Infantry Brigade No. 4 projects its operations of military presence in and out of the municipality of San Andres de Tumaco and also the operational area of the Guard Station of that municipality. 4 projects its area military presence operations inside and outside the municipality of San Andres de Tumaco and also the operational area of the Guard Station of that municipality, within the fulfillment of their functions must pass through the municipalities of El Charco, La Tola, Mosquera, Olaya Herrera, Francisco Pizarro and San Andres de Tumaco, to get an idea of what these municipalities represent within the jurisdiction that the military structure has in relation to the situation of NBI, a comparison will be made with Bogota. This exercise will allow us to understand the operational environment to which the Public Forces are subjected, and no matter how many security conditions they can offer, in the absence of development, crime will not be overcome. Nevertheless, the military can be the State's gateway to social inclusion. In this order of ideas, the NBI of the municipalities named are:

Table 3 indicates that there is no municipality in the coastal region of the department of Nariño that has

Tabla 3.
Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas en municipios costeros de Nariño y Bogotá.

Indicador	Tumaco	El Charco	La Tola	Mosquera	Olaya Herrera	Fra. Pizarro	Prom. Mcpi	Bogotá D.C.
Personas en NBI (%)	27,52	57,83	82,3	78,95	77,11	49,73	57,84	3,36
Personas en miseria	6,26	14,29	19,27	8,17	15,80	8,71	12,08	0,24
Componente vivienda	3,12	5,05	5,49	1,73	3,49	0,87	3,29	0,36
Componente servicios	17,02	46,09	78,25	76,12	68,93	41,25	54,61	0,10
Componente hacinamiento	4,44	6,28	4,79	1,21	5,72	1,6	4	1,35
Componente inasistencia	3,21	5,52	3,40	2,56	5,38	3,43	3,91	1,01
Componente dependencia económica	7,91	12,45	13,6	6,51	12,83	13,03	11,05	0,79

Fuente: Elaboración propia con las estadísticas del Censo, 2018a.

The municipality of San Andres de Tumaco is the second most important port in the Pacific, but in terms of housing conditions, the municipality of Francisco Pizarro is better than the capital of the country in any indicator. However, considering that San Andres de Tumaco is the second most important port in the Pacific, the conditions of the municipality of Francisco Pizarro in terms of housing are better despite being isolated by roads and having only the rivers and the sea for development, however, it could be assumed that this is the influence of illegal economies, as determined by the Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia (ODC, 2016):

Shipping points in the Pacific: much of the cocaine produced in the Pacific zone of the department, in the municipalities between Francisco Pizarro and Santa Bárbara, in the north of the zone, is shipped in speedboats directly to the Pacific. (p. 17).

It is also allowed to add, that in 2007 the crops had a higher value, where the cultivated area of the rural area of the municipality of Francisco Pizarro expanded (ODC, 2016).

So far, it has been possible to perceive that the sample of municipalities covering the Pacific, with the exception of Buenaventura because it is the largest seaport on the Pacific, the natural condition has been a perception of abandonment in terms of meeting the needs of the population, possibly due to the lack of communication with the government command center in Bogota, this is due to the lack of geographic awareness. To explain this, Aragón (2010) uses Bahamón's definitions when he mentions that the mountain ranges represent an obstacle to development, an anatomy of the country that functions as a wall that prevents looking at the ocean as an integral part of the country's evolution, he says:

These geographic characteristics of Colombia create a limitation for the State, forging as a main consequence a non-integration and hindrance to national development. We will only reach integration through land routes. Likewise, the

The lack of integration has led to the guerrillas taking possession and establishing their own power in those areas of the territory where there is no control by the State (p. 15).

Therefore, the Pacific requires a connection not only with the interior but also between regions beyond the transit of rivers, in order to achieve infrastructure development that is attractive to industry and, above all, to improve mobility for the safety of the population:

The country has not been able to understand the urgency of communication routes that connect the entire territory, in order to integrate the heartland and the hinterland, since this implies land control. Without such a task, the loss of spatial dominance will increase. Greater land mobility, expansion and land grabbing are needed (p. 16).

Governance and governability, the former as an art and the latter as a method of execution for (González, 2009), require integration and interconnection between the centers of local power with the departmental and national ones, thus bringing development paths closer and reducing intervention time. Looking at the road infrastructure projects offered by the Ministry of Transportation's web portal (2020), it can be seen that out of 86 projects for the country, the department of Nariño has four of them, two of which are aimed at rehabilitating the Pasto airport, completing the road that connects Tumaco and Pasto with Ecuador in Tulcán and San Lorenzo, and improving the road from Rumichaca to Pasto; in relation to their fulfillment, the Pasto airport is 87% complete and the Rumichaca road is 50% complete. As an additional fact, among the country's strategic projects, none of those in the Pacific region of Nariño were found to be included. Although the project related to the highway to Ecuador positively affects the municipality of Tumaco, it is located in La Espriella on the Mataje River, far from the jurisdiction of the Colombian Navy.

Colombia and the municipal productive center. Accessing the Public Procurement Electronic System portal (secop i, 2020), the municipality of Tumaco was allocated a total of 5,232,424,202,605 in road infrastructure; during the current administration, only nine projects have been tendered for land, buildings, structures and roads, of which six have been executed, one has been discarded, another has been liquidated and finally one has been terminated due to abnormalities after being tendered, contracts totaling only \$10,516,420,949, 0.2% of the total allocated, a value that would be lower due to the discarding and termination of contracts.

The Pacific region of Nariño, specifically the municipality of Tumaco, has served as an example to characterize the area. It was possible to demonstrate that the Human Development Index, the Multidimensional Poverty Index and Unsatisfied Basic Needs highlight the shortcomings that place the region as one of the most needy in the country. On the other hand, geopolitics affects governance in the face of a geography that makes the State centralist and harms the development of the coastal community of Colombia's western ocean, where the lack of integration deepens in the absence of highways that connect them to opportunities. These parameters help to increase inequality and promote delinquency and criminality as a means of livelihood in the absence of legal sources of income.

Among the alternatives for reducing the gaps between development and government, there must be a multisectoral policy, so that if the prohibitionist approach is adopted, there will be opportunities for the affected and vulnerable populations.

In Peru, the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (Devida, 2016) with support from the United Nations, has intervened in regions with substitution crops through cocoa, information that is not new in Colombia as a process, as it has been seen in previous governments. The difference in this case is the multisectoral modality seeking a comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, but it affects the production of cocoa, which is not new in Colombia as a process, as it has been seen in previous governments.

The company is positively affecting the populations with productive projects, neighborhood road infrastructure, formalization and titling of rural lands and reforestation where families are the axis of development to expand the licit agricultural frontier and thus reduce coca cultivation areas; it should be noted that they observe the need to improve their roads as part of the strategy. Devida (2016) approaches it as follows:

It is aimed at improving economic, political, social and environmental conditions in areas of illicit drug trafficking, in order to disengage the population from coca cultivation and promote the development of an illicit productive economy. To this end, from a human development approach, it seeks to influence the potential of rural families and improve their living conditions (p. 9).

In the Colombian case, prior to the signing of the peace agreements and projecting the solution to the drug issue, a program for the substitution of illicit crops was generated by trying to carry out actions within the framework of social investment, including the construction of roads (tertiary network) and the provision of different public services in order to reduce the indexes of unsatisfied basic needs; The advantage of accepting the substitution proposal is that it will be based on a collective trust agreement and, if not, it will lead to forced eradication. The advantage of accepting the voluntary substitution proposal is the possession of land after five years of demonstration of a legal productive economy; maintaining the presence of the security forces to maintain the capacity to interdict the crime as a measure both to deter criminals and to provide security to the inhabitants; strengthening investigation and prosecution as tools for the efficient application of justice, identification of drug trafficking networks and thus avoid the participation of minors in illegal activities; it has a component of prevention and attention to consumption for social coexistence and mental health; finally, institutional reforms that link private enterprise and non-governmental organizations throughout the country; it has a component of prevention and attention to consumption for social coexistence and mental health; and finally, institutional reforms that link private enterprise and non-governmental organizations throughout the country.

follow-up process (Presidency of Colombia, 2015).

In January 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020) made a management report that measures the progress of the program, in which 99,097 families were linked, of which 23,986 belong to the departments of Cauca, Nariño and Valle de Cauca. 986 belong to the departments of Cauca, Nariño and Valle del Cauca, with a higher incidence in Nariño, being the second department with more beneficiaries, due to the fact that illegal economic activity has permeated the culture and tradition of the people who live in the region; however, the report states that 13,351 families in the nation did not have access to the program. However, the report reports that 13,351 families in the nation did not complete their registration process and therefore would not be beneficiaries of the program; however, the achievement was the eradication of 35,996 hectares, of which 0.4% are still being replanted. The substitution system provided new knowledge to coca leaf collectors through activities such as maintenance of tertiary roads, schools and bridges, construction of social housing, maintenance of fences, libraries and community spaces, as well as cleaning and maintenance of school gardens and health posts; all of this in an attempt to generate a new adaptation. With regard to productive projects, they seek:

The intervention of productive projects seeks to strengthen a local and regional economic base in the short, medium and long term, offering stable and sustainable sources of income through the implementation of agricultural, livestock, forestry, processing and/or service alternatives, identified based on the analysis of the agro-ecological conditions of the territory, its potential and competitiveness in the face of market dynamics, as well as the characteristics of the population (p. 44).

Compared to the results for Colombia, in Peru it led to the cultivation of 64,685 hectares of cocoa, benefiting 58,909 people, as well as coffee crops with 17,459 hectares, benefiting 12,337 people, in each case almost one hectare.

t area per person used for licit crops, which, after the state's impulse, were co-marketed by the farmers themselves. On the other hand, in relation to infrastructure, the Peruvian government's report does not link its progress, but it does list the budget allocated for this purpose (Devida, 2017).

In the case of Colombia, the program is being developed and would appear to be multisectoral, like the one mentioned by Peru, but it is evident that road infrastructure, as a proposal for improving national integration, continues to stagnate. Likewise, the situation of illicit crops, although it has shown improvement, the expected results do not present a near vision of a real mitigation of drug trafficking, since illicit crops continue to be at high levels.

Once the municipal and national integration is achieved, the roads will lead to the development of enterprises that can modify the needs of the population, at the same time, it will allow the access of the institutionality and with it, the social progress by pushing education to modify the counterculture of drug trafficking through an edifying education. The lack of education in the municipality of Tumaco, as well as in the other municipalities of the Nariño coastal area and, therefore, in the Colombian Pacific, has been related to the deficiency in education.

In this way, it is postulated that education contributes to modify people's behavior in favor of institutionality. For Wilches (2014), education is an aspect that has multiple approaches that affect the adequate contribution of teaching to confront narcoculture and corruption, also confronting the media and its influence on youth with programs that tend to promote criminality, generate a lack of institutional commitment to the unstable labor situation and inadequate salaries for teachers who are in vulnerable areas; despite this, Wilches (2014) makes an adequate assessment of the effects of drug trafficking and the need to insist in

education, because they have replaced legality, damaging the unity and institutional control of the territory to gain ground, where it will have to face the challenges represented in some areas with machismo, in others the waste and opulence and in others the breach of the law, so that the youth begin a long journey towards the duty to be, comments that says them based on reports of observation of Quiñones (2011):

Different authors coincide in considering the "narco-world" as an essentially male-dominated system, where the social "order" artificially established on the basis of the assumption of male superiority is reproduced in a caricatured form. Therefore, it is common in the world of drug trafficking to construct gender relations based on a set of actions and behaviors that discriminate and marginalize women because of their sex (p. 214).

As can be seen, the State must take on challenges, if necessary at a slow pace, in order to provide inclusive education that offers opportunities for higher education with less overcrowding, but in the first instance, to increase the level of literacy in order to generate cultural options as opposed to the opportunities of the criminal world. In this sense, it is a reinforcement, which together with what Jacinto said in Wilches (2014), of a multisectoral strategy in the municipalities that require attention:

The school must adopt strategies that take it beyond being a simple scenario for the transmission of knowledge and position it as a space where alternatives that encourage reflection can be found. Otherwise, these stories will remain a profitable topic for the media and a narrative in which young people will be represented as the population that most accesses representations always on the edge, openly illegal, but legitimate, at the moment of being interviewed as a risky and valid life option if one wants to survive in a world dominated by the exchange of goods. (p. 227).

Therefore, the State's management of the cultural transformation of vulnerable populations that are being subjected to the conflict of interests between the legal and illegal through development, also brings with it opportunities through the people themselves. As an example, we have seen the case of Peru, where substitution helped people involved in illicit activities to have a licit production through cocoa and coffee crops. In parenthesis, it is clear that cocaine hydrochloride in value is many times the value of a kilo of coca leaf, therefore, crop substitution programs focus their maximum efficiency on the comparison, as in the case of Peru, with cocoa crops, so that growers obtain a profitable offer in exchange for the comparison per kilo of coca leaf against a legal product. It is here that the community becomes the promoter and trader of their projects, something that does not happen with drug trafficking, where the growers are exploited.

With regard to integration into the commercial community and guarantors of entrepreneurship, there was a similar situation in Panama. In that country, a project was carried out in the Curundú neighborhood, a neighborhood in poverty, but they benefited from social housing and at the same time generated employment through the construction of their own homes; thus generating empowerment in the population and seeking an adequate standard of living, thus fostering social development and seeking effectiveness in public policies, as expressed by Pérez (2016):

Curundú is a comprehensive, transformative and sustainable urban and social development project for the anti-gua residential and logistics area in the Curundú neighborhood of Panama City. The neighborhood, traditionally industrial, with high rates of poverty, insecurity, crime and violence, has undergone a social transformation thanks to government and private efforts, contributing to sustainable development and peace-building in the territory and being a model and example that can be replicated in the country (p. 30).

In the spirit that it is not an empty data as it can be

be any project of social interest, the government of Panama (2019) says with respect to GDP, that the infrastructure investment produces social development and economic growth, highlighting the years 2011 and 2013 where the project was designed, which positively affected the reduction of unemployment:

The years of its greatest expansion (from 2011 to 2013) coincided with major investments in public infrastructure such as Line 1 of the Metro, Second and Third Phase of the Coastal Beltway, expansion of the Panama Canal, Third Electricity Transmission Line, housing projects such as the Curundú Urban Renewal, and commercial and residential construction by the private sector (p. 50).

The unemployment rate continued to fall until 2012, standing at 4.1%, a rate equivalent to full employment in the economy (...) The number of unemployed fell from 101,103 in 2009 to 68,268 people in 2012, 32,835 less unemployed. This panorama is the result of an average annual economic growth rate of 8.9% (...) and a strong increase in physical capital promoted by the expansion of public investment (Metro Line 1, Coastal Beltway II and III, Road Network Plan and housing projects, such as the Urban Renewal of Curundú).

In this way, involving the vulnerable population in the development of their region as a means of empowerment is a positive influence towards the protection of their interests and mitigation of drug trafficking through entrepreneurship and lower-risk employment opportunities. In this order of ideas, Colombia in its coastal Pacific zone can develop projects to mitigate drug trafficking; in terms of geography, Ecuador has a Pacific region with similar characteristics and it is here where activities were arranged with the Ministry of Environment and Water, Conservation International Ecuador, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS), to promote alternatives that contribute to the mitigation of drug trafficking.

This strategy is based on the conservation of mangroves where the Colombian Pacific is rich and allows for responsible fishing activities. This strategy is based on the conservation of mangroves where the Colombian Pacific is rich and allows responsible fishing activities. Colombia, for its part, with two oceans, has a guild in each region, an integrated coastal management that seeks to involve the population in the exploitation of marine resources, while at the same time preserving the environment, and transversal axes for gender equity and productive activities (Ministry of Environment and Water, 2020). In addition to the transversal axes, it is based on generating maritime transportation for passengers, creation of canteens and restaurants with seafood products, tourism development and oyster farming.

It makes one think that Colombia could enrich productive projects in the Pacific region, for which proposals arise as the Marine Corridor of the Eastern Tropical Pacific (CMAR) where the Malpelo and Gorgo- na Islands are included as areas of interest, additionally involving Costa Rica, Panama and Ecuador (PNN Colombia, 2017); here it is sought:

An effective instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity - in particular marine and coastal biodiversity elements - of the Eastern Tropical Pacific region, which involves the Cocos, Galapagos, Malpelo, Coiba and Gorgo- na islands, as well as the space between them (p. 103).

Likewise, these actions require intervention in three working groups dedicated to tourism, biodiversity and fishing, highlighting in the last working group the development of a project to improve the living conditions of local communities; however, the results of such management, beyond the norms and regulations, are not evident. Therefore, the idea will be to involve the communities within the development itself, but facilitating the ways for this to be done in an integral manner, linking all the factors of progress or social development that have been mentioned. Possibly this link can be made.

through education and training of communities in fishing activities to improve this indicator and thus promote the industry to counteract the need to join illegal armed groups or drug trafficking activities by having a stable job. Fishing is mentioned as a development factor and an opportunity for improvement given Colombia's figures, as it has been ranked 81st in fish under capture and 72nd in aquaculture among 229 countries verified by FAO, which represents a low level of fishing despite having 10% of the known species on the planet contributing a GDP of 0.17 in 2012 seeking through plans to reach 4.5% (AUNAP, 2014; AUNAP, 2018).

But this region cannot only be thought of as an area for fishing because it has a lot of fish and tourism because of its coastline, especially when there is no decisive state intervention or aggressive private enterprise intervention; the area has an attractive mining potential and high geographic biodiversity that can mean development in scientific research for the search, among others, of medical solutions. Noting that the department of Nariño as a mining region, it can be said that there are about 200 mining titles, 58% corresponds to construction materials and the remaining to precious metals such as gold, producing 6.43% of that extractive activity in the country (DNP, 2015b). This means that, if private enterprise with the capacity to export can be linked, it will also be a promoter of employment that mitigates the participation of the population in drug trafficking. In addition, if the State participates with infrastructure, it will also be a promoter of direct employment for this purpose and indirectly when trade reaches the region without fear of organized armed groups.

Based on the work recorded at the Superior War College by Serrano (2020), if the proposed strategies are followed: strengthening the penal system for drug trafficking crimes, thus increasing the risk of belonging to a drug transport group; and, increasing naval power by increasing the efficiency of capture, amelioration and destruction of narcotics; and, increasing the number of drug traffickers, thus increasing the risk of being a member of a drug transport group, and, increasing naval power by increasing the efficiency of capture, amelioration and destruction.

In addition to state efforts to increase social development, this would have a real impact on crime, since development provides opportunities and increases the options for deciding how to deal with crime.

In the event of social and sustainable development, given the diversity of resources available in the region, contributing significantly to the mitigation of drug trafficking, the geopolitical concept would also change. López (2012) states that in the first instance there will be communication with the Heartland of Colombia, as the roads close communication spaces, the population will have opportunities for development and a real integration with the country, noting that the heartland is the city of Bogotá as the political and administrative capital; This means that its main link is the power where politics, economics, ideology and the direction towards military power flow, where the balance of these powers is sought and therefore, the integration of the Pacific region through development routes, will multiply governability. If Bogotá is the Heartland, the Hinterland would be all the coastal municipalities of the Pacific region, which serve as a reserve and source of growth and development according to López (2012) and this is why rehabilitation and state interest are fundamental to move to institutional control. According to López (2012), who relied on the 19th century geopolitical author Karl Haus-Hofer, the departments of Chocó and Nariño border each other; therefore, the connection with the center of power of the country is fundamental to increase border ties and decrease the clash that may exist between national interests of countries and improve diplomatic relations.

The heartland, hinterland and borders need stable communication by air, river, rail, road and telecommunications; as mentioned above, there are only two highways and several river arteries, and there is a need to generate communication channels between municipalities by land as well, where the

The roadways become investment possibilities for private industry and improve government-population interaction, so that the mountain range does not represent a separation (López, 2012):

The priorities in the design of the Colombian road system have been, and in many parts continue to be, highly affected by non-technical issues. The reasons are clear: on the one hand, a centralist structure to the extreme; on the other, two aspects: first, the absence of a geopolitical awareness of the country's needs; second, a political class that has always put its personal interests before the interests of the nation. Priority was given to the former over the latter when designing the roads. The road had to pass not where the technical specifications demanded it, but through those towns that made up the electorate of the politician of the day, or through those lands that belonged to the same person and/or his family (p. 84).

It is reiterated that roads are the option to link the State with the whole territory and in this way its armed forces will be more effective so that they can exercise executive, legislative and judicial power throughout the territory. This brings closer to the concept of contemporary geopolitics, which links elements in relation to power, Ferro and Castaño (2016) when pronouncing Yves Lacoste say:

The term "geopolitics", nowadays used in many different ways, refers in practice to everything related to rivalries for power or influence over certain territories and their populations: rivalries between political powers of all kinds - not only between states, but also between political movements or armed groups, and even more so between states and their populations.

or less clandestine - and, rivalries for the control of or the domination of territories of greater or lesser extension. Geopolitical reasoning helps to better understand the causes of this or that conflict, within a country or between states, but also to project those that may occur, thus the consequences of those struggles in more distant countries or less distant and sometimes also in other areas parts of the world (p. 117).

This means that the relationship between geopolitics and power, especially at the regional or local level, should seek to reduce the existing problems in the Pacific region in order to increase its coordination capacity and needs in the national strategic sphere, taking into account that, for example, the department of Nariño will be the connection with Ecuadorian diplomacy, will increase the internal GDP through productive products and fishing that can be technified and industrialized; in addition to generating development with land routes that bring the region closer to production and the national center of power.

Therefore, the problem of drug trafficking as a multiplier and a phenomenon that sustains illegal armed groups will be confronted by the power of the State, but not in a reactive manner through the exercise of its Military and Police Forces, but as a multiplier and regional integrating factor of social development, which will mitigate the illegal effects through education, health, housing and employment generation, among others, through the possibilities that arise from the infrastructure with direct jobs for construction. The mitigation of drug trafficking needs to link in its proposal the social factor of development, otherwise, the problem will be redundant if it does not generate options to choose between criminality or legal ways.

Theoretical framework

Background

The main findings of the documentary review gave a broad vision of the influence of poverty in the increase of criminal acts and the importance of social development to mitigate the high crime rate in the area under study.

The first of the research references is the research by Villamizar (2020), with his article "La reforma agraria: la paz con las farc, un compromiso aplazado de nuevo", where the author makes reference to

influence of war (a product of drug trafficking and the desire for territorial control) and the increase in poverty in places where drug production and trafficking are intensifying in the country. The article concludes that the peace process has been of vital importance for the reduction of violence and poverty in the country, where the countryside ceases to be a scenario for the confrontation of armies and is transformed into an economic space that guarantees the country's agricultural and food autonomy, but peace has also brought into the public arena Colombia's main problem: the deficient distribution of land ownership, which is one of the major problems faced by the country's indigenous and peasant population.

For the authors Pineda and Rodriguez (2017), "Criminality in the city of Bogota: A look from the economic deprivation", which aimed to show the failures of the State in the design of public policies aimed at improving the quality of life of citizens. In this study, the authors made a comparison with the city of Los Angeles, which since 2003 has been consolidating a gang reduction program and has improved the social welfare of the city. This research concludes that, in the city of Bogota, it is essential to design a public policy program that integrates factors (social, economic and cultural) to improve poverty rates and reduce crime rates in the city.

The article by authors Galvis, Moyano and Alba (2017), entitled "The persistence of poverty and its associated factors" aims to analyze the poverty conditions of the Pacific Region, from a multidimensional perspective, the research showed that according to the multidimensional poverty index (MPI), the Pacific region has the highest poverty rates in the country, after the Caribbean and the Orinoquia-Amazon region. In other words, most of the territory of the Pacific Region is caught in a poverty trap, with high illiteracy rates and an increase in illegal activities as a means of escape from the poverty that overwhelms the region.

Another research backgrounder is the article "Re-

Garzón, (2015), which analyzes the influence of the drug policy implemented by the State on security and the reduction of violence in the territories. For the author, drug trafficking is not the only cause of the increase in illegality and violence; there is a set of structural and circumstantial variables that also influence the high homicide rates and the presence of criminal organizations. The article ends with four main conclusions on the subject: first, there is no single relationship between drugs, violence and crime. Second, despite the perception that insecurity is strongly linked to drugs, throughout the region there are markets that function with low levels of violence and crime. Third, when this relationship is strongly expressed, there is generally a weak institutional presence and juxtaposition with other criminal activities, and Fourth, state interventions through drastic and deliberate enforcement of drug laws can become a disruptive factor, creating the conditions for increased violence and crime.

Theoretical basis.

The theoretical bases are based on Human Development, it aims to achieve human freedoms, that is, the freedom to develop the full potential of every human life, not just that of a few or even of the majority, but of all lives in every corner of the planet (UNDP, 2017).

The theory of human development emerged in the 1990s and has its roots in the concern aroused by criticisms of the economic approach to development studies and in the search to integrate the social aspects of the population into the analysis. Its main representative, the author Amartya Sen, synthesizes the main ideas of his thinking in understanding and approaching development as a means to enhance the capabilities and freedoms of human beings (Sen, 2000).

In the theoretical conception proposed by Sen (2000), development is defined "as a process of expansion

of the real freedoms enjoyed by individuals", where "real freedom (...) is represented by the person's ability to achieve various alternative combinations of functionings" (p. 81), which allows people in the social, economic, cultural, political and environmental settings they find themselves in, to do things that are valuable to them and their families (Sen, 2000).

Amartya Sen stated that in order to talk about the development of a society, it is necessary to analyze the lives of its members, and that economic success cannot be considered to exist without taking into account the lives of the individuals who make up the community. Development is therefore the development of the people in society (Sen, 2000).

For the author, each person, depending on his or her characteristics, origin and socioeconomic circumstances with which he or she lives, has the capacity to do certain things that he or she will value for different reasons. This valuation can be direct or indirect: the former is a function of those elements that imply that he or she will be able to enrich his or her life, i.e., that will allow him or her to have a better quality of life, such as being well nourished or healthy; the latter has to do with the possibility of contributing more and better to production. Thus, the human capability perspective is more comprehensive than the human capital theory, the latter being a more limited expression of human capability (Sen, 2000).

That is to say, for Sen (2000), capabilities are related to the fundamental freedoms that individuals possess, which allow them to achieve different lifestyles that enable them to satisfy the basic needs that grant them the possibility of living in dignity.

In other words, human development is conditioned by the economic, social, political, cultural and environmental environment of the territory where it takes place, which is why inter-institutional integration is necessary when designing public policies that guarantee the sustainability of the population in decent conditions.

One of the sectors that most limits development in the regions is the economic sector, which encompasses a series of

factors in the productive, social, political and environmental dimensions, which together generate a country's sustained growth (ECLAC, 2012).

In countries such as Colombia, where drug trafficking has become a latent problem that, although it generates employment, adds value and moves a large volume of money, this illegal economy directly affects development. It is not possible to have sustainable development based on illegality (UNDP, 2011).

The importance of terms such as governability and governance in Latin American countries is also highlighted. The author Camou (2001) defines governability as a state of dynamic equilibrium between the level of societal demands and the capacity of the political system (state/government) to respond to them in a legitimate and effective manner.

Governance refers to the decision-making process, the negotiation of priorities, the use of power, and the values expressed in the process itself (Launay, 2005).

At present, it is very common to see that in the territories more attention is paid to governance issues than to governance issues, i.e. the State is more concerned with how it is governed than with the processes and decision making that reflect an improvement in the development and citizen security of the regions.

OBJECTIVES

- Identify a strategy that can be applied by the public sector to mitigate crime and promote social development in the Colombian Pacific region.
- Describe the social evolution of the Colombian Pacific due to the phenomenon of instability factors that impede development.
- Examine the role of governance to mitigate risk factors and project a perspective of solution from the social sphere.

- Propose possible solutions to the problems of the Colombian Pacific region based on the support of the Armed Forces for the institutional consolidation of the territory.

METHODOLOGY

A qualitative, quantitative and descriptive scientific research was conducted; Part of this article included a research developed for the Escuela Superior de Guerra that sought a closer look at the perception of drug trafficking, here they used interviews with a community of inmates who have been captured for transporting narcotic substances by sea in the Colombian Pacific and this was contrasted with a survey of 251 members of the Colombian Navy distributed among 65 officers, 161 NCOs, 19 Marines, five members of the Navy of Colombia of civilian category and one officer in good standing, 161 non-commissioned officers, 19 Marines, five members of the Colombian Navy of civilian category and one Officer in good retirement who voluntarily in the period from April 1 to 4, 2020, whose confrontation yielded the study data to identify social development as a need to change the counterculture. Likewise, this study took into account reports from the United Nations, the Colombian government with its institutes, observatories and ministries and, in a clear and objective manner, different articles that allow finding the central theme such as contributions from the World Bank, geopolitical studies, criticism of drug trafficking and what concerns governance and governability, art and action to differentiate what should be and what can be done.

CONCLUSIONS

The Colombian Pacific coastal region is an opportunity to lead governance and reestablish the social fabric against criminality. Integrating the region with the national power will facilitate the ordinances required from the Executive for the population, since there will be a legitimate recognition of institutionality over crime, because it will be contributing to health, education, infrastructure, food, development and security.

To achieve this, local governors must make an effort to prioritize infrastructure projects, so that they have adequate locations to create health and education centers that can bring communities closer to the municipal territorial entities. Likewise, there must be a connection with the interior of the country and the regions among themselves, while deepening the development of river transport, with roads and bridges that make the region competitive and interesting.

The human development index and unsatisfied basic needs of the coastal municipalities have demonstrated the inefficiency of public policies. Health, education and infrastructure indicators have been low for decades in comparison with the country's capital, showing that centralism has deepened social development from the heartland to the hinterland. It is necessary for the population to feel that the national government is concerned about their development and, in this way, to reduce the space for criminality.

The counterculture generated by drug trafficking has distorted the correct meaning of honest work. Television programs that encourage illegal behavior among young people promote an awareness of illegality as a life option. The lack of education in the region and the existing unpoliticized education are factors that can distort reality, allowing youth to identify their belonging to illegal groups as a life project by increasing ignorance and ignoring the benefits of learning. As development enters the region, it will reduce the space for illegal activities, otherwise a region without opportunities will be a perpetuity of constant punishable acts and behaviors.

It is possible for private enterprise to promote development, which will generate new jobs and reduce forced recruitment. This income will improve the infrastructure and reduce unemployment rates, on the one hand, there are the direct jobs resulting from its linkage with the private sector, and on the other hand, there are the direct jobs resulting from its linkage with the private sector.

The region will also be able to create indirect jobs through different services such as courier services, transportation and construction, in addition to bringing the population closer to covering its public services. It will also be able to efficiently and sustainably explore and exploit the existing resources provided by the geography, making the region more competitive and of interest to world trade.

Private enterprise, together with the State, are providers of productive projects that the region needs so that coca leaf growers have a real opportunity for crop substitution and, with confidence, the population will be empowered to use their own land without fear of capture.

As social development promotes employment and safeguards food and health security, the inhabitants will loosen the ties that bind them to illicit crops and illegal culture. The recovery of the social fabric and the link between the difference between legal and illegal, as a result of a rigorous law and a naval presence that blocks the transit of narcotic substances, are risk factors that will be perceived in order for the people to make the right decisions in order to reach legal means of development and cover their needs. All of this summarizes that, regardless of the type of state actions to confront the threat of drug trafficking, be it legalization, normalization or prohibition of drugs, in the absence of social development, it will always be a fuel that will increase criminality.

A multisectoral intervention accompanied by the Armed Forces is necessary in this far-reaching process to shield investment in social development; this requires strengthening military capabilities that will allow the State to safely build roads, schools and hospitals to become the seed of what in the future can provide a sustainably exploited region contributing to the national economy and immersed in national interests.

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