

SECURITY AND RISK IN COLOMBIA

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Abstract:

The Republic of Colombia is a newly opening and very interesting destination with a strong aspect of security. Colombia is generally unknown as tourist destination. The reason was the long-standing conflict inside the country where vast territories were dominated by the neo-communist guerrilla (FARC). In 2016, a ceasefire agreement was signed with the country government within a peace process, thus opening the way for the settlement of the lives of citizens in different areas. From this point of view is necessary to interested in security and risk in Colombia from the tourism point of view because the decision which destination to visit and which to avoid on the contrary is subject to a wide range of variables and the choice of a tourist destination is increasingly under scrutiny of its security situation and economic availability. The main aim of the article is to describe the real security and risk situation in contemporary Colombia. The article is a part of international research project “The Barriers in the Tourism Development in Colombia due to Perception of Regional Security Insufficiency”. The results of the research will be socialized to different organisms of national, departmental and municipal character to be used as input in the reflection of public policies.

Introduction

Jaime (2017) specifies that little by little Colombia becomes one of the most relevant South American tourist destinations thanks to its natural beauty: cultural variety, beaches, landscapes, music, hospitality and other factors that travellers emphasise.

In fact, it is a strategic country within the hemisphere due to its geographical position; it has had access to the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean allowing the world to interconnect, having the closeness to Central America and the United States through the Panama Canal.

It is relevant to recognise the important aspects of the country, such as the Happy Planet Index, highlights Colombia as the second happiest country in the world. Conditional reference for travellers who see specific scenarios of its people and environment in this country.

However, to consolidate itself as a better option, there is still a way to go, especially when news from the Colombian media centres on an apology to drug trafficking, crime and violence, generating an imaginary in foreigners even worse than it really is.

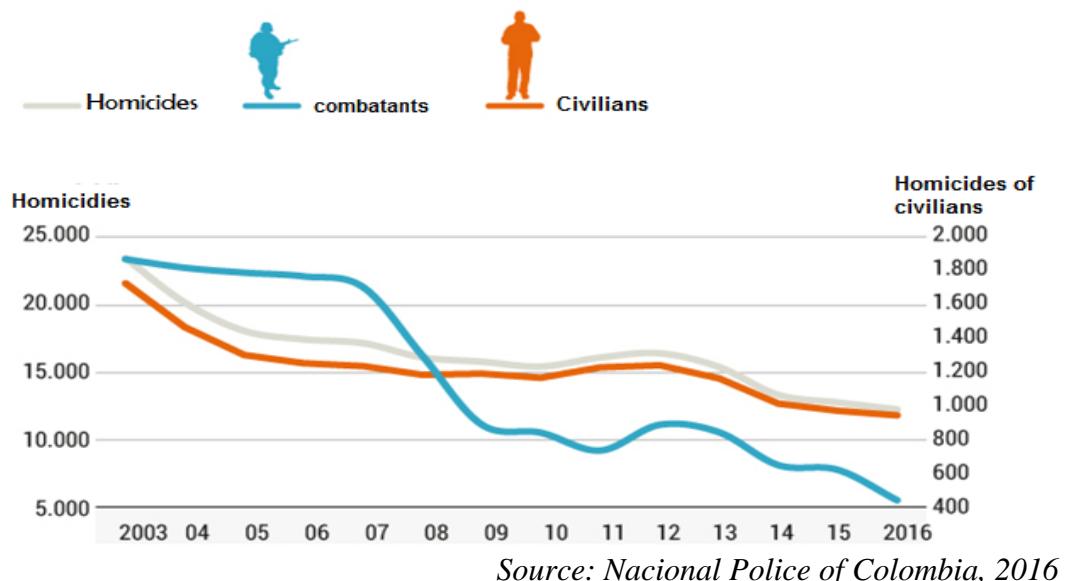
Carreón and García (2015). The obsessive disclosure of violent events, without context, only with the desire to perform and seek an audience, does not favour objective information and generates a wrong perception of society. Not for that reason, the reality ceases to be worrisome, there are risks that the tourist considers when making decisions and that turn out to be a challenge to be overcome by the country.

The most relevant ones are highlighted below:

1. Homicide

The report on the evaluation of homicidal violence in Colombia by the National Police (2018) notes that the number of deaths associated with the armed confrontation went from 1,710 combatants in 2007 to 440 in 2016. Contributing to the reduction of the national homicide rate. In this aspect, the peace process with the FARC has been decisive

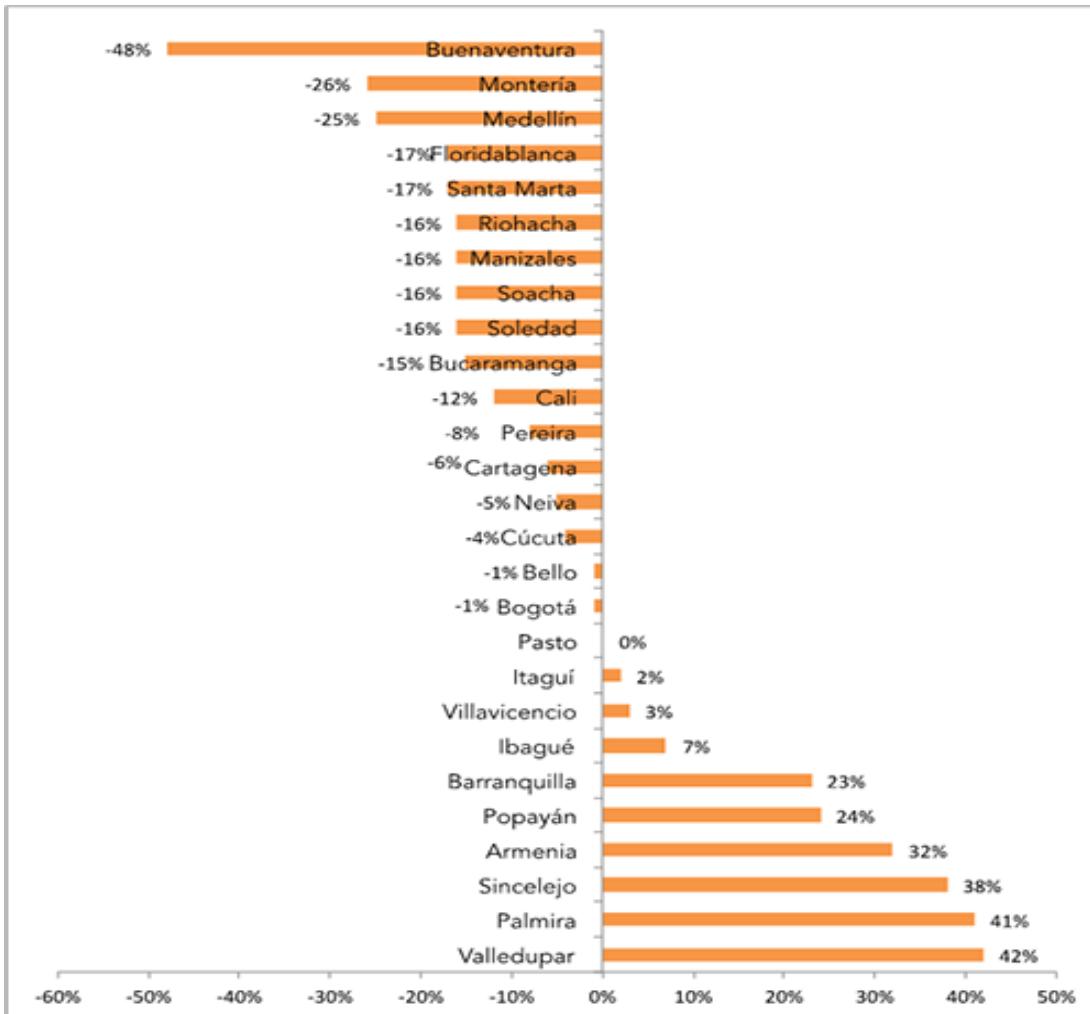
Figure 1: Combatants Homicides vs Civilians



Regarding Colombian cities, from a historical perspective, there are notable decreases in this item. Cali went from a rate of 100 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 to 53.8 in 2016; Medellín went from 152 to 21.6 in the same period and Bogotá from 35.9 to 16. However, in the list of cities that concentrate the largest population, there is still a substantial number that exceeds 20 homicides per 100,000. In this group are Barranquilla (31.9), Cúcuta (40.2), Cartagena (23.8), Pereira (30.7), Villavicencio (27.5) and Montería (21.9). To have a reference, you can take the capitals in Latin America: Quito has a rate of 4.12, Lima of 6, Mexico City of 10.7 and São Paulo of 5.5.

The downward trend in Colombian cities, in general, has been coming for several years, the following graph makes the results by the city clearer.

Figure 2: Percentage change in the homicide rate of the main cities of Colombia between 2014 and 2016



Source: Police and Dane. Processed by the FIP, 2017.

The police found that there are 18 capital cities where the homicide has been reduced; list headed by Bogotá with 135 fewer deaths.

In 213 municipalities, there were no reported violent deaths. The departments of Boyacá with 93 municipalities and Santander with 54, stand out as leaders since they do not present homicides.

The following chart highlights the trends of this scourge at the national level

Table 1: Variations of homicides in Colombian cities between 2016 and 2017

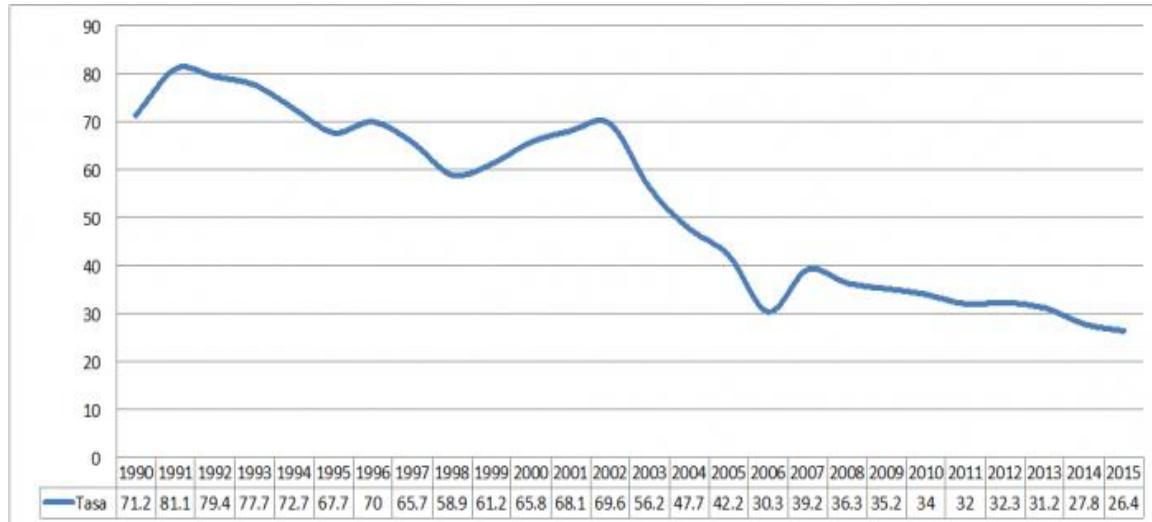
CITY	Inhabitants	Year 2016	Year 2017	Increment (%)
Bogotá	8 164 178	1151	1016	-12
Cali	2 408 653	1188	1090	-8
Barranquilla	1 228 510	355	319	-10
Montería	357 746	89	59	-34
Villavicencio	492 709	122	98	-20
Quibdó	109 012	102	81	-21
Armenia	293 181	98	80	-18
Pereira	403 787	137	120	-12
Ibagué	538 486	89	77	-13
Pasto	381 629	59	57	-20
Cartagena	995 205	226	215	-5
Leticia	42 280	16	5	-69
Bucaramanga	522 382	88	78	-11
Riohacha	269 267	60	50	-17
Cúcuta	646 468	237	229	-3
Manizales	372 593	69	65	-6
Popayán	254 966	51	50	-2
Sincelejo	269 267	48	47	-2
TOTAL	17750319	12032	10871	-10

Source: Own construction based on data from the National police of Colombia, 2016

However, Colombia moves away from countries with rates that are above 50 per 100,000, such as El Salvador, Venezuela and Honduras, and is closer to Guatemala and Brazil, which have indexes around 27 per 100,000. It is no longer the dramatic case of the region, but it lacks a lot to have a one-digit rate that brings it closer to its southern neighbours. IDEASPAZ (2017).

If one looks at the trend since 1990, the result of the decrease in homicides in Colombia is even more satisfactory.

Figure 3: Homicide rate per one hundred thousand inhabitants between 1990 and 2015



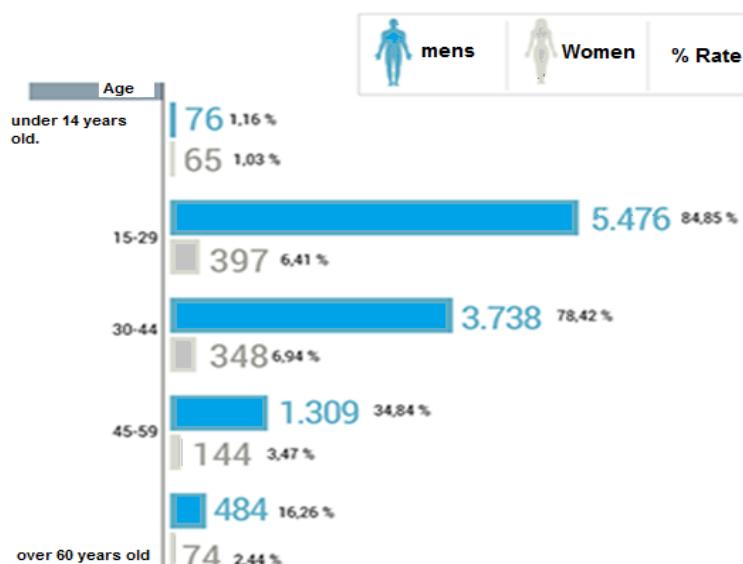
Source: National Police and DANE. Prepared by the FIP (2017)

Violence is specifically concentrated in Latin American cities. According to the Homicide Observatory of the Igarapé Institute, of the 150 cities with the highest rates in the world, 13 are in Colombia. Cali, Palmira and Cúcuta top the list, with rates that exceed 40 per 100,000 inhabitants, twice the national average.

In violence by gender, the figures show for 2016 84.85% of women of young men between 15 and 29 years old and 6.94% of women in the same age range.

Next, the graph that accounts for this.

Figure 4: Homicide by Gender and Age in 2016



Source: FIP 2017

The prosecution highlights that, of 10,555 homicides reported, 2,589 have been clarified, with a reduction of 24.53% of impunity.

Finally, homicide rates and cases of collective homicides account for a significant decrease that the country must continue capitalising in order to mitigate risk and scourge so important for the pursuit of harmony and the best image of the country.

Table 2: Homicide rate per 100 thousand inhabitants

Type of crime	2008	2017
Homicides -%	36.3	24.8
Homicides of non-uniformed civilians -%	33.4	24
Collectivehomicides - No cases	2009/ 29	13

Source: FIP 2017

Méndez (2014), ensures that with a reduction of 10 % and a rate of 23 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants, the country can close the year with the rate in 19 cases, historical figures in the reduction of this scourge.

2. Thefts and kidnappings

According to the observatory of the crime of the DIJIN, the National Police in general thefts went from 99,647 cases in 2008 to 127,118 in 2017 (27.6% increase).

2.1. Vehicle and motorcycles

Theft is a crime that generates a very strong impact on the perception of security. In general, it can be said that automobile theft is constant in the country, in particular, in large cities, while, given the high demand for motorcycles in recent years, theft has also increased in this type of vehicle.

The thefts of vehicles (including motor vehicles and motorcycles) went from 21,550 to 37,543 between 2009 and 2017. Only automotive for 2009 were 8,404 thefts, while for 2017 there were 8,678, while motorcycle theft went from 13,146 to 28,865 in the same years.

2.2. Residences, commerce and people

The common theft that includes theft to residences, commerce and people presented a dramatic increase from 94,288 to 279,452 between 2009 and 2017, where the theft to people represents 70% of these events.

2.3. Financial institutions and others

The theft to financial entities went from 89 to 143 between the same years. Terrestrial piracy decreased in the same years from 603 cases to 315. Extortions, on the other hand, have increased from 1,373 cases to 5,532. SIEDCO (2018).

2.4. Kidnappings

The number of kidnappings is one of the crimes that is decreasing; it seems that the recent peace agreements, achieved with the FARC guerrillas, have generated that impact in this item, as well as the persecution strategies that the police authorities are carrying out.

In 2011, there were 305 kidnappings, while for 2017 there were 195, for the run of 2018 29.

While in 2009 there were 160 extortive kidnappings, for 2017 there were 110, and the length of 2018 is 12.

The simple kidnapping happened between 2009 and 2017 from 53 to 85.

The rescues that have occurred in the face of kidnappings account for 48 people freed from crime.

Below is a summary table of kidnappings and theft.

Table 3: Kidnapping and theft

Type of crime	2011	2017
Kidnapping	305	195
Extortion kidnapping	2009/160	110
Theft of vehicles (including motor vehicles and motorcycles)	2009/21.550	37.543
Motorcycles	2009/13.146	28.865
Theft of financial entities	2009/89	143

Source: FIP 2017

In general, there are two contrasts, the kidnapping has decreased, but the thefts have increased. The peace accords have impacted on crimes inherent to their functioning dynamics, but common crime has increased.

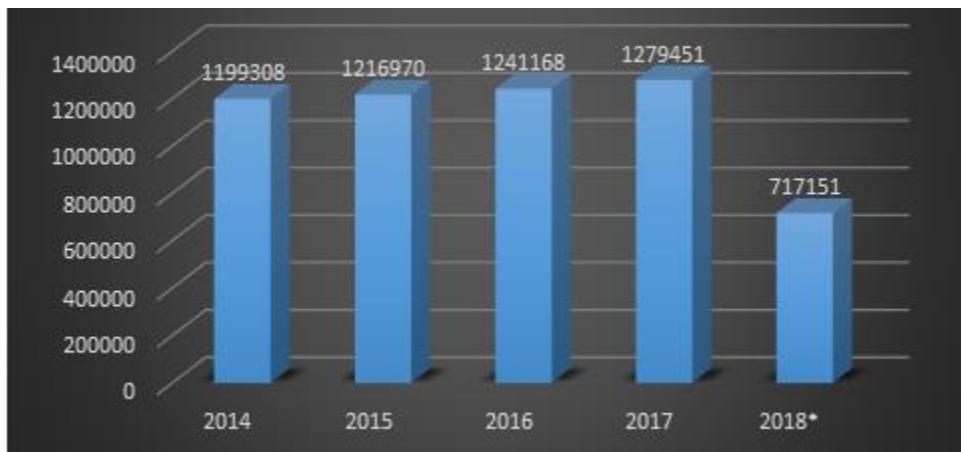
It is interesting to observe in contrast the data that arise from the statistics that the prosecution provides in this same direction.

The statistics presented below are fed by the complaints made against the prosecution and slightly differ from those presented through the police national observatory, however, give

an important reference when it comes to an understanding the dynamics of crime in Colombia.

The trend of complaints, where citizens are more committed to making crimes visible, is on the rise. As indicated in the graph below, complaints have increased between 2014 and 2017 in 80143, which represents an increase of 6.6%.

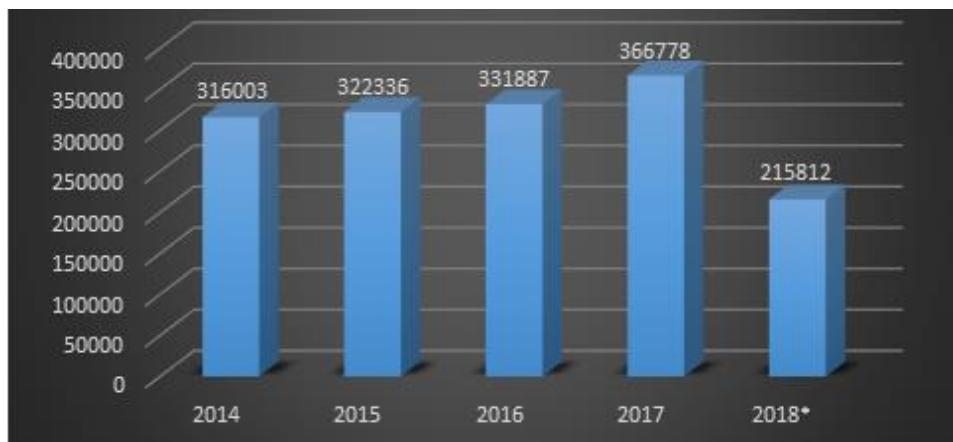
Figure 5: Offenses Denounced Before the Prosecutor's Office in Colombia



* Data as of August 2018.

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

Figure 6: Crimes Denounced Before the Prosecutor's Office in Bogotá and Cundinamarca

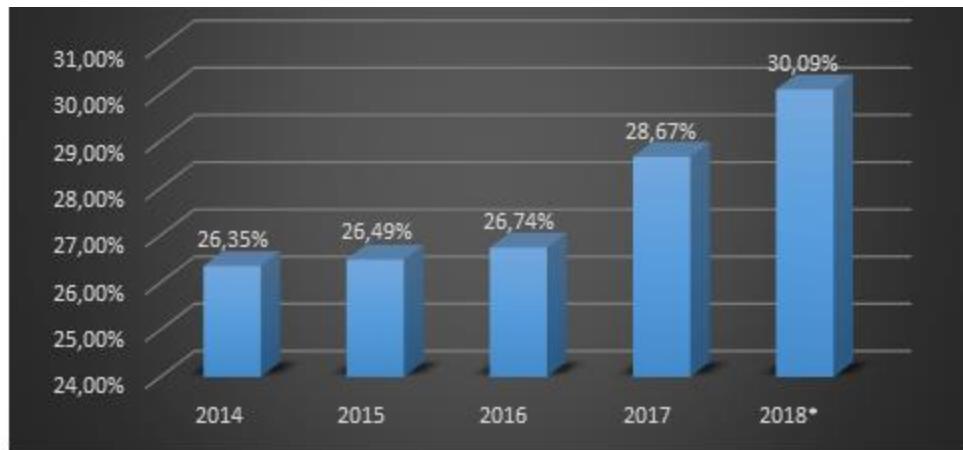


* Data as of August 2018.

Source: Fiscalía, 2018.

In Bogota and Cundinamarca, there is a higher tendency in the culture of denunciation than, nationally, with an increase of 16% in the same referenced years

Figure 7: Percentage Offenses in Bogotá and Cundinamarca against the total of crimes throughout the country



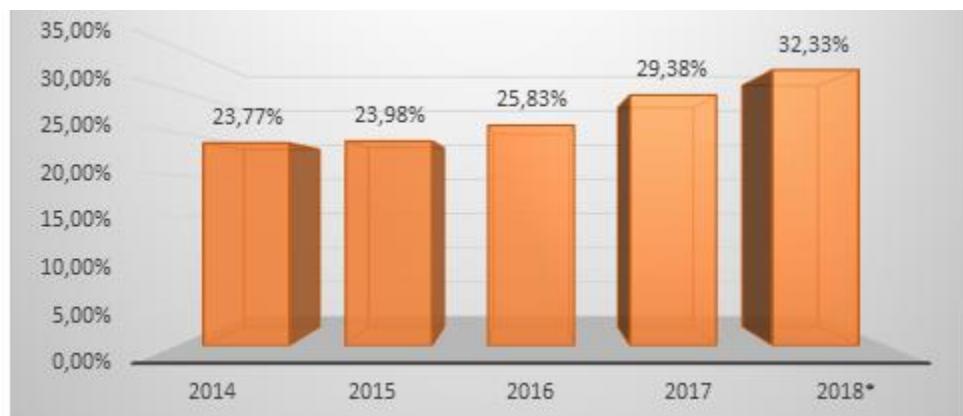
* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018.

As can be seen in the graph, the Bogotá region represents a significant portion of the complaints at the national level, and its increase is very noticeable.

On the other hand, and according to what has been mentioned, thefts are on the rise and their representation against crimes at the national level ratifies it. This behaviour is denoted in the graph.

Figure 8: Percentage Thefts on total of reported crimes at the National level



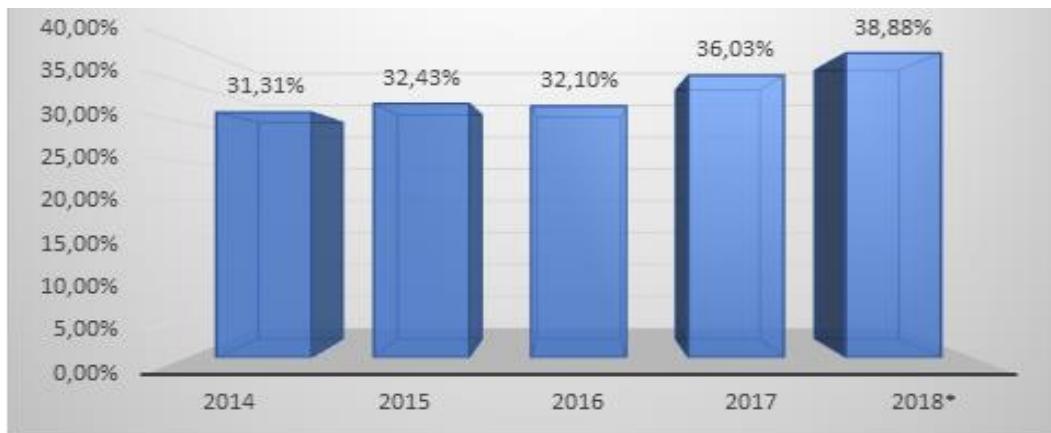
* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

Even more notorious, the robberies in the Bogotá Cundinamarca area are notorious for the participation of crimes at the national level.

As will be seen later, the participation of large cities in crime issues is very evident.

Figure 9: Percentage Thefts in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, on the total number of thefts reported at the National level

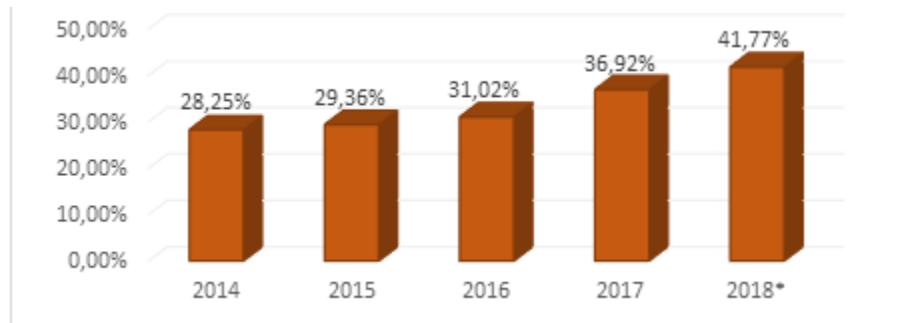


* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

In almost the same proportion, the thefts in the Bogotá Cundinamarca region are growing in the face of the other crimes denounced in the prosecution.

Figure 10: Percentage Thefts on total of crimes reported in Bogotá and Cundinamarca.



* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

3. Trafficking in persons and sexual crimes

Sexual crimes have increased by 300%, with the exception that in recent years more complaints have been filed on the subject, that can change the reality of the figures, however, remains an alert indicator.

Regarding human trafficking, from the statistics of the prosecution arising from the complaints of citizens, trafficking in persons is slightly increasing, it is necessary to specify

how much this statistic is influenced by the massive displacement of Venezuelans to the Colombian territory, because of the internal conflict that the neighbouring country has.

It is important to note that within these statistics are sexual exploitation, trafficking of minors and pimping.

Figure 10: Percentage of people about total reported crimes at the national level

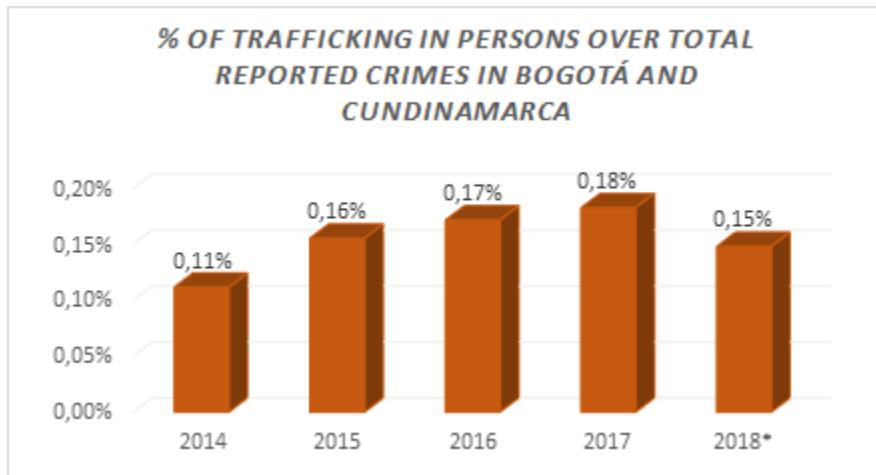


* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

In fact, Bogotá, a city that gathers more than 8 million people, did not present a substantial increase in its participation in this crime.

Figure 11: Percentage of Trafficking in Persons over the total number of crimes reported in Bogotá and Cundinamarca

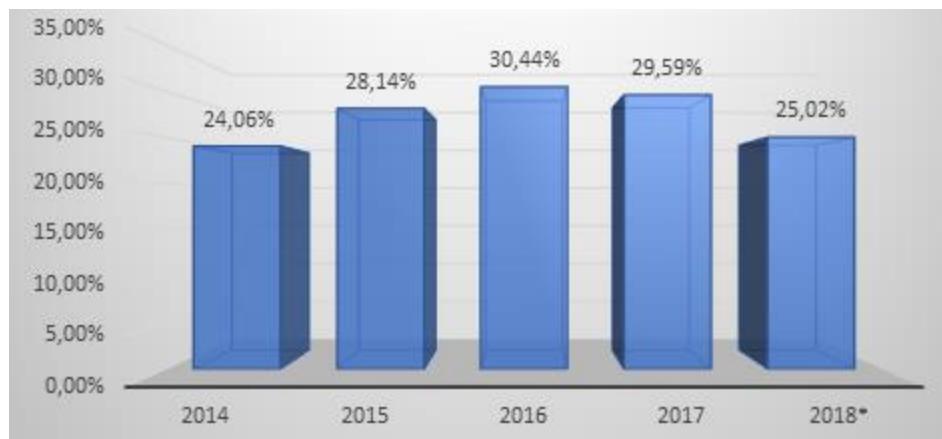


* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

Finally, the Bogotá Cundinamarca region presents a slight decrease in this scourge seen against national trends.

Figure 12: Percentage of People Trafficking in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, on the total of Trafficking in persons reported at the National level



* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

4. Crimes against the environment

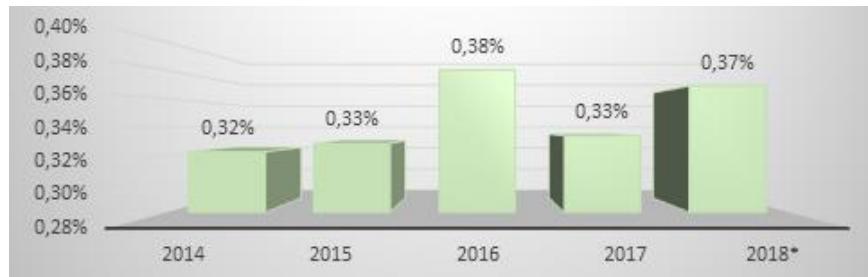
The care of the environment is another strategy that all countries must have for the maintenance of their environment. In Colombia, because it is a country rich in biodiversity, it is even more necessary to develop actions to protect the environment.

Concerning crimes, in this aspect are those of illegal hunting and fishing, the illicit exploitation of natural resources and the damage to them. In that sense, the registers went from 5,050 cases to 4,367.

Counting on the statistics of the prosecutor's office, this trend is validated, in particular for 2017, they returned to cases that reach the average against crimes at the country level.

The participation of this crime against the dynamics of the total of crimes is 0.33%.

Figure 13: Percentage Offenses against the environment over total crimes reported at the National level

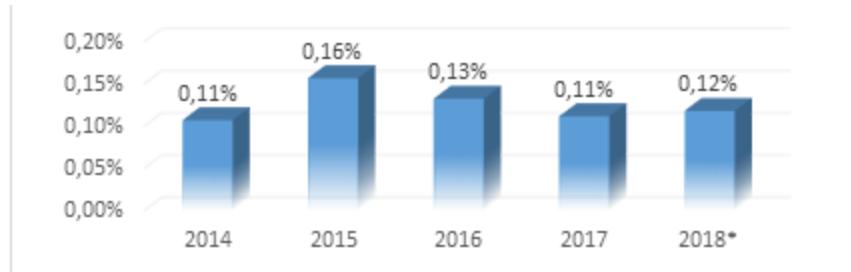


* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

However, the percentage of crimes in the Bogotá Cundinamarca zone around the deterioration of natural resources, hunting and illegal fishing comes down. The role played by the Regional Autonomous Corporations is giving results, especially because of the joint work they do with the authorities.

Figure 14: Percentage Offenses against the environment over total crimes reported in Bogotá and Cundinamarca

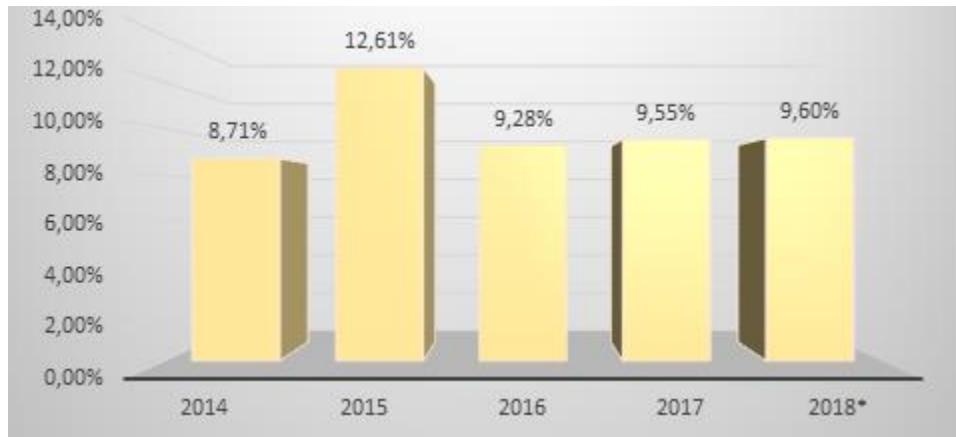


* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

This effort is also visible in the decrease in 2017 compared to the participation of the area in this type of crime in 2015.

Figure 15: Percentage Crimes against the environment in Bogotá and Cundinamarca on the total of those reported at the National level.



* Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

5. Drug traffic

One of the most complex crimes in Colombia is drug trafficking, which causes stigmatisation that exists in many parts of the world.

In this direction, efforts have been made that have fluctuating results between effectiveness and little impact.

The seizures, for example, are particularly on the rise of coca shipments, marijuana and the inputs used for drug processing; while manual eradication under its effectiveness, as well as the seizure of heroin.

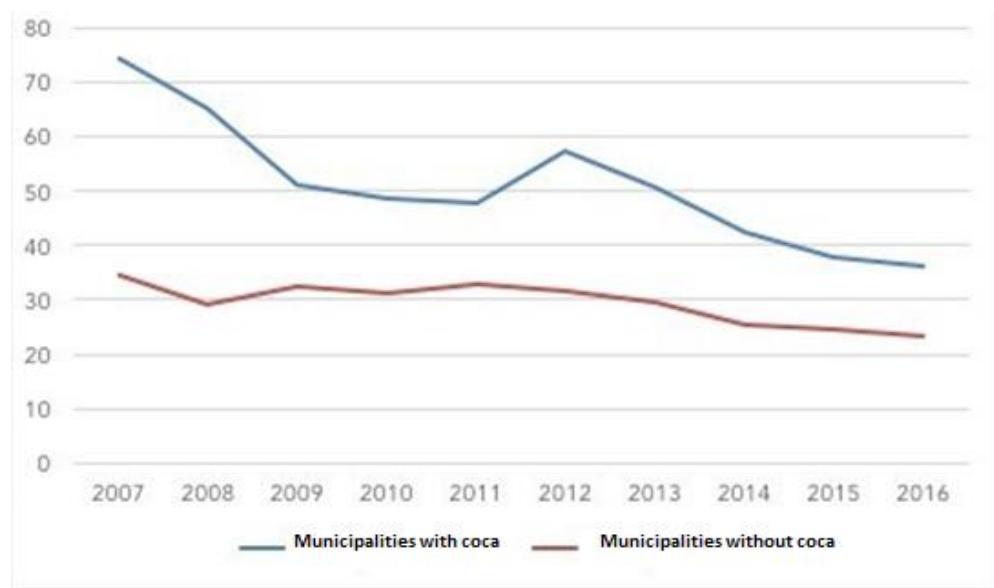
Table 4: Drug traffic

Type of drug	Year 2009	Year 2017
Coca - manual eradication (has)	60.557	52.001
Coca - seizure - t (ton)	203.1	435.4
Heroína – incautación - t	737	444
Marijuana - seizure - t	210.4	235.2
Immobilization of solid inputs - t	19.890	36.090
Confiscation of drug trafficking vessels - t	459	234

Source: FIP 2017

However, according to Ideapaz, it is striking that the lethal violence in the municipalities with coca crops has become less intense. That is, the increase in coca crops does not represent an increase in violent deaths, as you might think. In fact, the rate went from 74.6 per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2006 to one of 36.4 in 2016 (decrease of 51%) This trend could be explained by the peace process with the FARC.

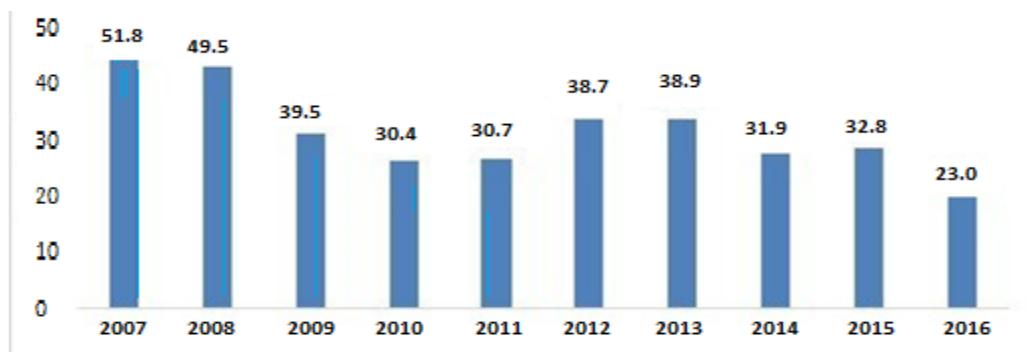
Figure 16: *Homicide rates per 100 000 inhabitants in municipalities with coca vc. Municipalities without coca*



Source: FIP 2017

In 2016, seven of the ten municipalities where the largest number of hectares of coca were concentrated, there was also a decrease in homicides; however, only two of those municipalities have lower rates of 50 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants

Figure 17: *Percentage of municipalities with coca that had a rate higher than 50 per 100 000 inhabitants*

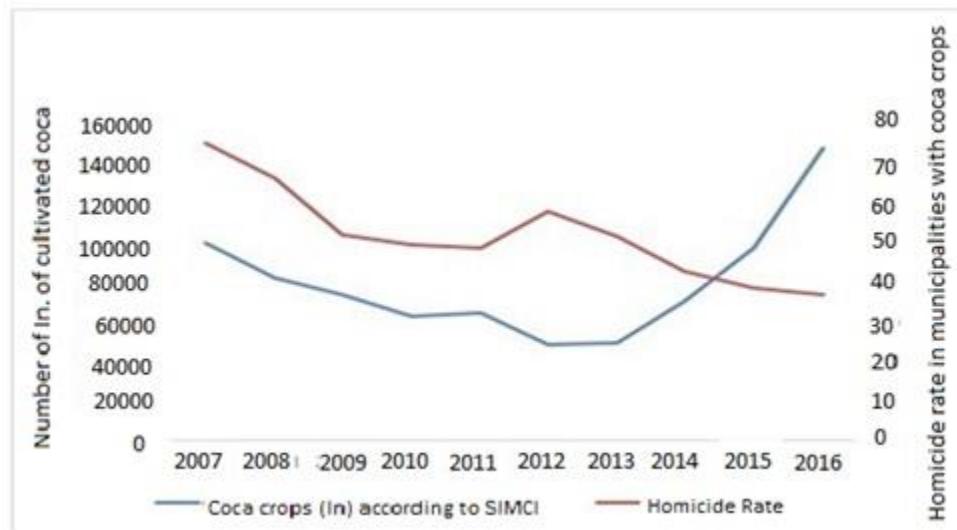


Source: FIP 2017

As shown in the previous figure since 2012, the homicide rate tends to decrease in the face of the increase in coca.

It is seen more clearly in the following graph.

Figure 18: Coca people vs. homicide rate in municipalities with coca crops

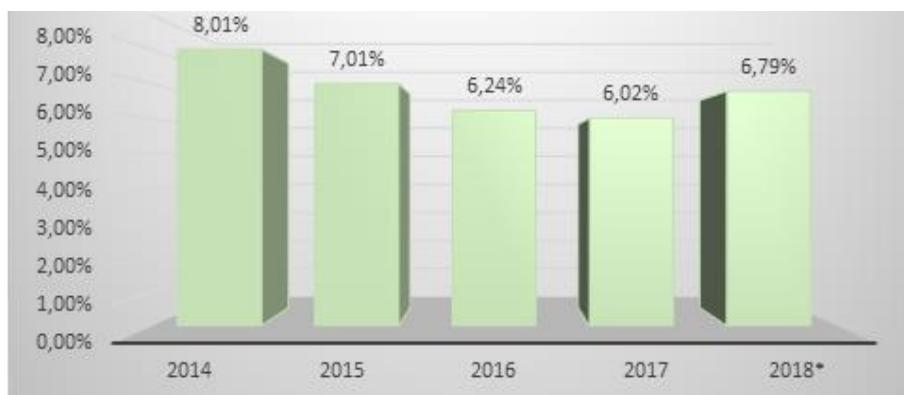


Source: FIP 2017

From the statistics of the prosecution, there are other important records when objectively analysing the scourge of drug trafficking.

The participation of this crime against the others at the national level comes with a slight decrease, observed in the following graph:

Figure 19: Percentage Traffic of narcotics over total reported crimes at the National level

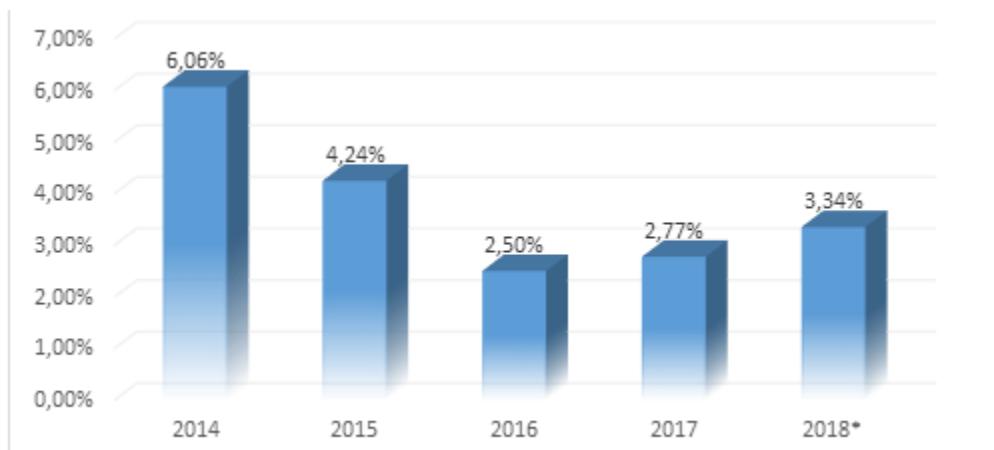


* Data as of August 2018.

Source: FIP 2017

On the other hand, the participation of this crime within the Bogotá Cundinamarca zone is on the rise, speculating about the role that consumption has today in particular in colleges and universities, but there are still no concrete figures to attribute this growth to consumption in those spaces.

Figure 20: Percentage of narcotics traffic on total reported crimes in Bogotá and Cundinamarca

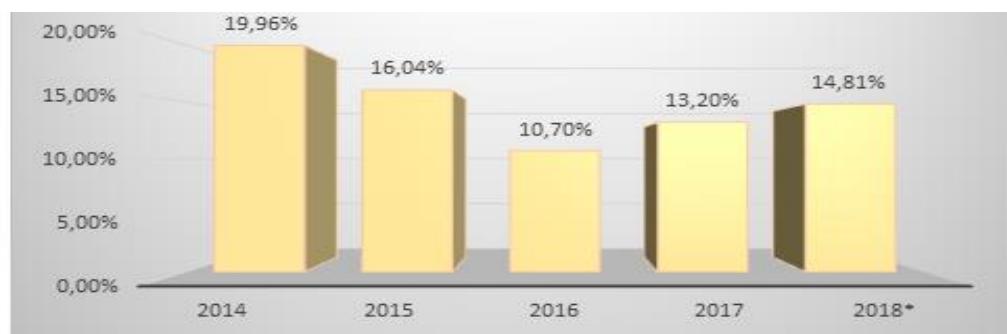


*Data as of August 2018

Source: Fiscalía, 2018

In the same way, the participation of the zone in relation to the national total has also increased, that is to say of all the crimes, drug trafficking is becoming an urgent problem to be addressed in Bogota and Cundinamarca, the presidency of the republic has launched a project to control the minimum dose of use and possession of drugs in order to reduce traffic in particular in academic settings.

Figure 21: Percentage of narcotics traffic in Bogotá and Cundinamarca on total narcotics traffic reported at the national level



* Data as of August 2018

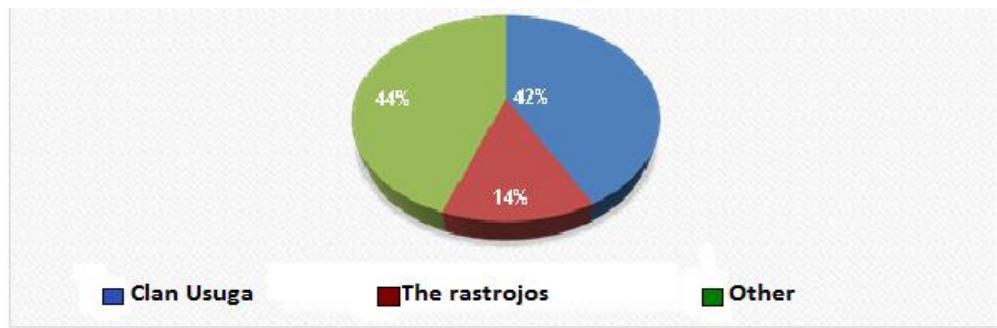
Source: Fiscalía, 2018

6. Organized crime from figures of the prosecution

The statistics described on drug trafficking are grounds for developing strategies that aim to eliminate this crime. In fact, the country's policies have been addressed, with the new and definitive agreement, signed on September 26, 2016

This agreement was aimed at impacting and dismantling the organisations and not simply to persecute its members. In the short term, the following results have been presented.

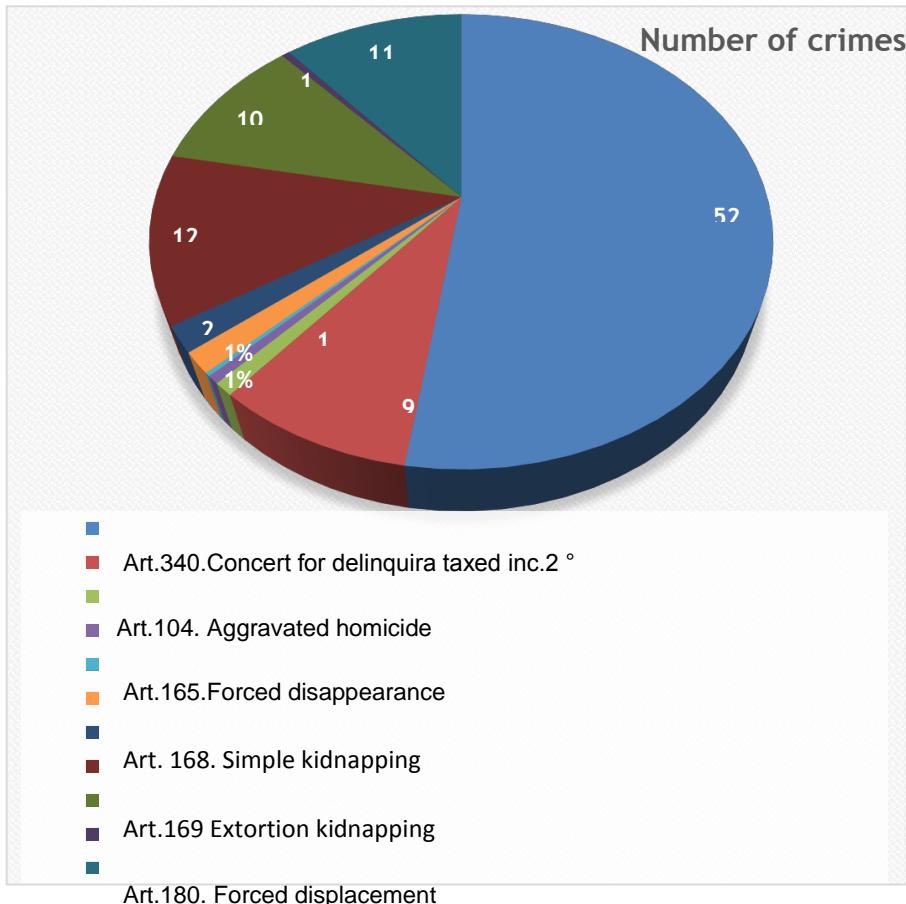
Figure 22: *Catching members of criminal organizations*



Source: Colombia Reports Data 2018

The Bacrim persist, they are bands that emerged after the capture of the most important characters of drug trafficking.

Figure 23: Crimes attributed to BACRIM members



Source: Colombia Reports Data 2018

Hence the important reaction in the short term that the Colombian authorities have.

7. Operational results of the public force

It is remarkable in the information, how the effort of action of the public force has been concentrated in the common delinquency since the armed members of the guerrilla of the FARC already surrendered in their great majority, what has generated the possibility of directing the strategy towards other factors of violence.

The following table gives an account of it:

Table 5: Operational results of the public force

Actions	2009	2017
Members of armed groups outside the law - neutralized	5.507	1.711
Individual demobilized	2.638	934
Captured	2.280	749
Dead in operations	589	39
Members of organized crime - neutralized	2.986	3.150
Captured	2.935	3.080
Dead	51	70
Acts of terrorism	489	123
Acts of terrorism against infrastructure (oil pipelines, energy towers, roads and bridges)	405 (year 2013)	67
Actions of armed groups	161	17
Members of the public force killed	468	83
Wounded	1.852	1.005
Victims of anti-personnel mines	771	56
Intervened Mines (Illegal Mining)	589 (year 2012)	3.058 Capture of 2,279 people

Source: Colombia Reports Data 2018

The results in the decrease of deaths of the public forces, as well as the drastic reduction in victims of antipersonnel mines, and terrorist acts in general, and in particular infrastructure, are very prominent.

8. Manifestations and Social Protest in Colombia

Colombia has a tradition of social protest in reference to the search for the implementation of the protection of human rights. In recent years, there has been an unprecedented increase in social protest in Colombia, led by peasants, workers, students and citizens who claim peace and support the process of negotiations with groups outside the law. Part of what is established in the Peace Agreement establishes that there must be guarantees for peaceful protest and mobilisation.

The protest has two dynamics that mainly take place in the opposition and resistance of different social actors against government policies. As a result of them, organisations were created, networks of social relations, and social fabric that consolidated the basis of peaceful protests and claims.

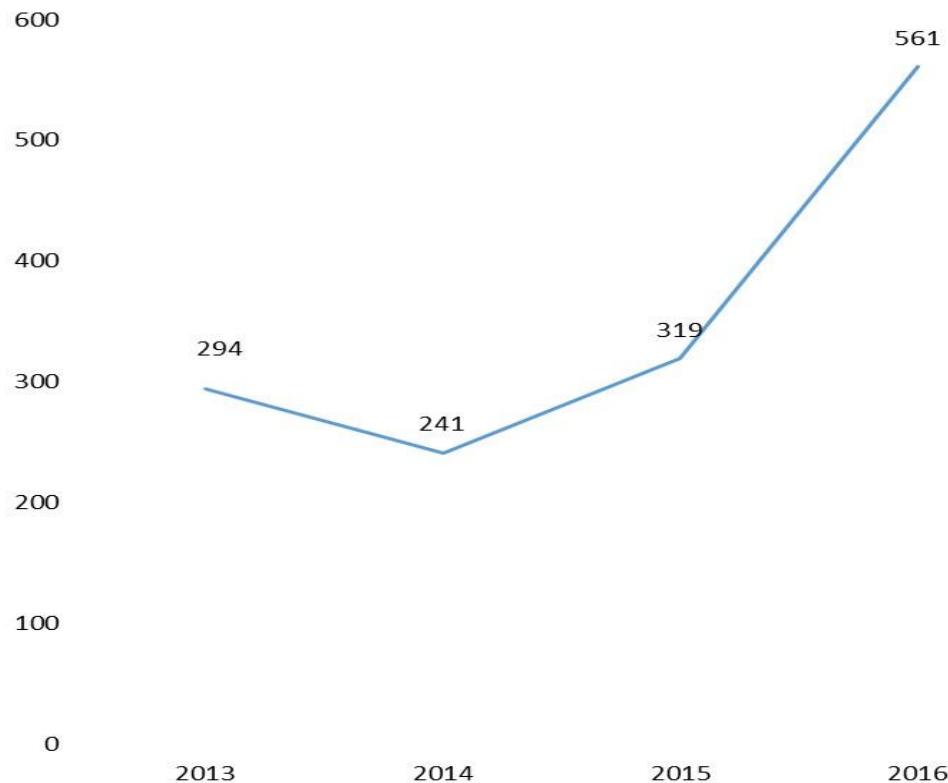
In a timeline, the social protests have marked benefits for the population in Colombia as it is:

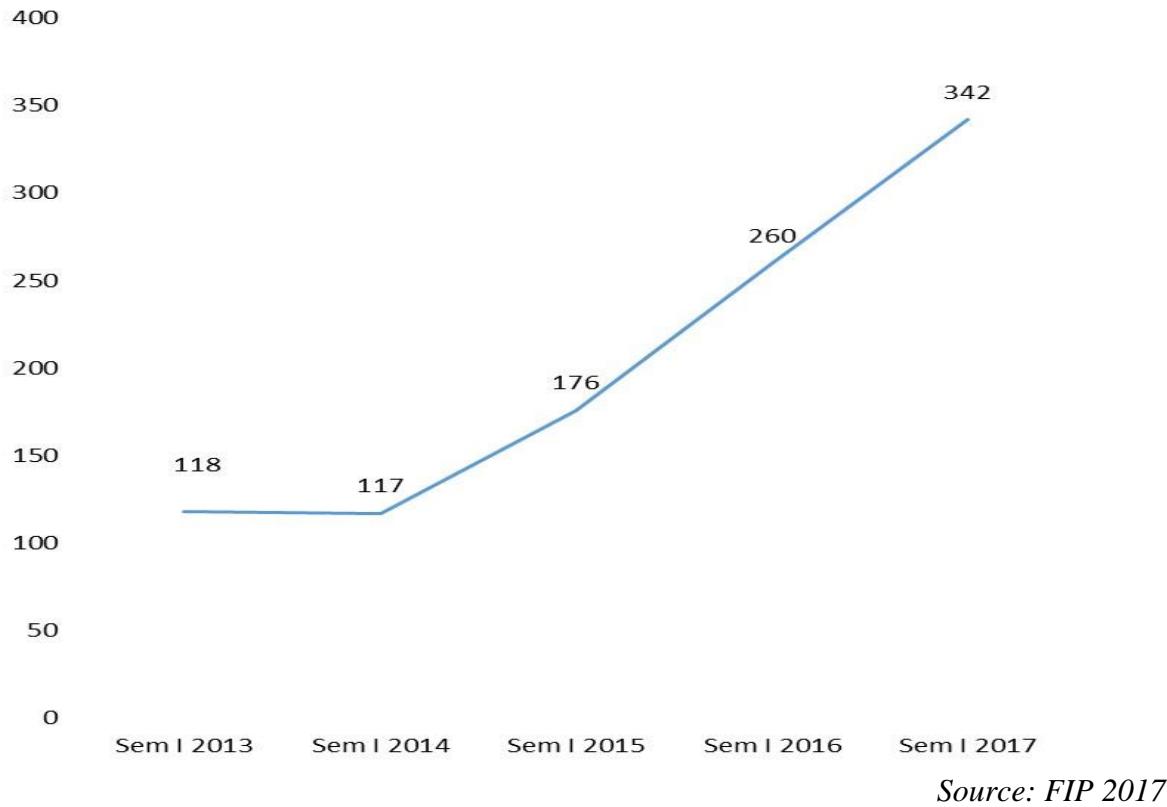
Educators: Since 2014 almost once a year, teachers stopped activities to demand three things: guarantees in teacher evaluation, salary levelling and improvement in the health system.

In the Pacific: 2017 was a critical year in which the inhabitants of the Pacific protested the state's insecurity and neglect. The first strike was made in May in Chocó because the population claimed, among other things, the recovery of the Quibdó-Pereira and Quibdó-Medellín roads. At the beginning of 2018, the Invías began working on roads that already have close to 500,000 million pesos allocated.

So far, the Ombudsman's Office has learned about 283 protests, 70 of which resulted in sit-ins and rallies, 69 in marches and demonstrations, 50 in blocks to mobility and 38 in situations of cessation of activities. (Ideas for Peace Foundation (FIP) (2017))

Figure 24: Mobilizations in Colombia, 2013-2016 and SEM I 2013 - SEM I 2017





The most mobilised actors in the last four years were **the communities, the peasants, the students, the workers and the transporters**, who participated in 73% of the registered mobilisations. The first semester of 2017 was highlighted by the growing participation of educators, which increased by 17 percentage points.

9. Disaster risk management

Risk management focuses on preparing the response to emergencies, post-disaster recovery and the execution of such response and recovery.

Now, according to the IDEAM, specifying the risks involved in climatic anomalies, particularly in the Andean region and given the drought, the increase in insolation and high temperatures cause fires of vegetation cover, becoming a determining factor in environmental transformation. Its effects extend to the air, soil, water, living beings, infrastructure and others.

The fires, at least in Colombia, have an anthropic origin and according to figures from the National Prevention Protocol, Control of forest fires and restoration of affected areas (PNPCIFRA) MAVDT, amounts to 95% of the total reported events.

For its part, the IDEAM provides inputs for inter-institutional management through the generation of establishing the zoning of a fire risk as a frame of reference.

On the other hand, in relation to the ATD (Early Warning of Deforestation) in the DANE report, IDEAM, Amazon Vision made in 2017, establishes that 12 of the 24 ATD nuclei are

located in the Amazon region, which doubled the deforested area to 2016, increasing by 74,073 ha. That is, 65.5% of deforestation occurred in this region. In only 7 municipalities in this region, almost half of the country's forest loss is concentrated (49.1%).

The Andean region is the second with the largest deforested area but decreased by 8,861 hectares, as well as that of the Pacific region, which decreased by 15,535 ha (it accounts for 6.1% of the total deforested area in 2017). A decrease is also detected in the Caribbean region (8,854 ha), which accounts for 7.1% of the total area. In contrast, the Orinoquía, which concentrated 4.5%, increased its deforestation by 555 ha. From elsewhere, the report states that 10% of the deforestation was presented in indigenous reserves.

Among the factors that accelerate deforestation are:

- Usurpation of wastelands of the nation, change of local rules of land use, investments to carry out logging and burning, including in PNN.
- Need for local inhabitants to improve connectivity between historically isolated population centres.
- The flexibility of notarial processes for the sale of land.
- Speculative interest in the land.
- Programs that work as perverse incentives.

Among the factors that decelerate deforestation are:

- Return of certain regions to the recent historical trend (2016 as an atypical year).
- The decrease in the effect of the child phenomenon (fire).
- Inter-institutional articulation at the regional level
- Control operations and conservation initiatives.
- Institutional presence (e.g. PNIS, ART, ADR)
- Strengthening legal regional productive chains (substitution).

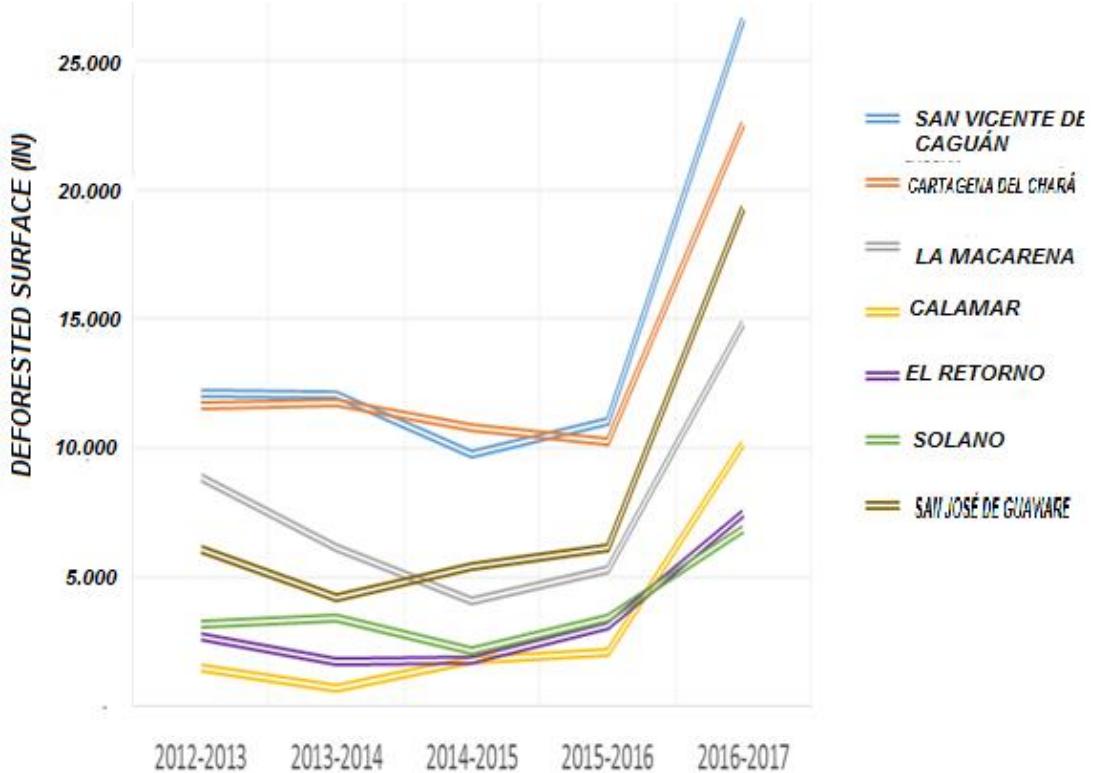
However, deforestation due to fires in 2016 was 72,416 ha, for 2017 136,633. 62% of this deforestation occurred in areas less than a kilometre away from where heat points were detected.

During 2017, 70% of the deforestation was concentrated in 8 main areas: praderization, crops for illicit use, transport infrastructure, mineral extraction (illegal), extensive livestock and wood extraction.

In summary, it can be pointed out that deforestation is concentrated (81%) in six departments.

However, the report by areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) states that deforestation in this system was 5% of the national total. In the jurisdiction of six Protected Areas, 88.9% of the deforestation of the Parks System is concentrated, accumulating 12,417 ha under these conditions for 2017.

Figure 25: Municipalities with greater deforestation in 2017



Source: Colombia Reports Data 2018

The trend of increased deforestation is evident in early warnings given in 2018.

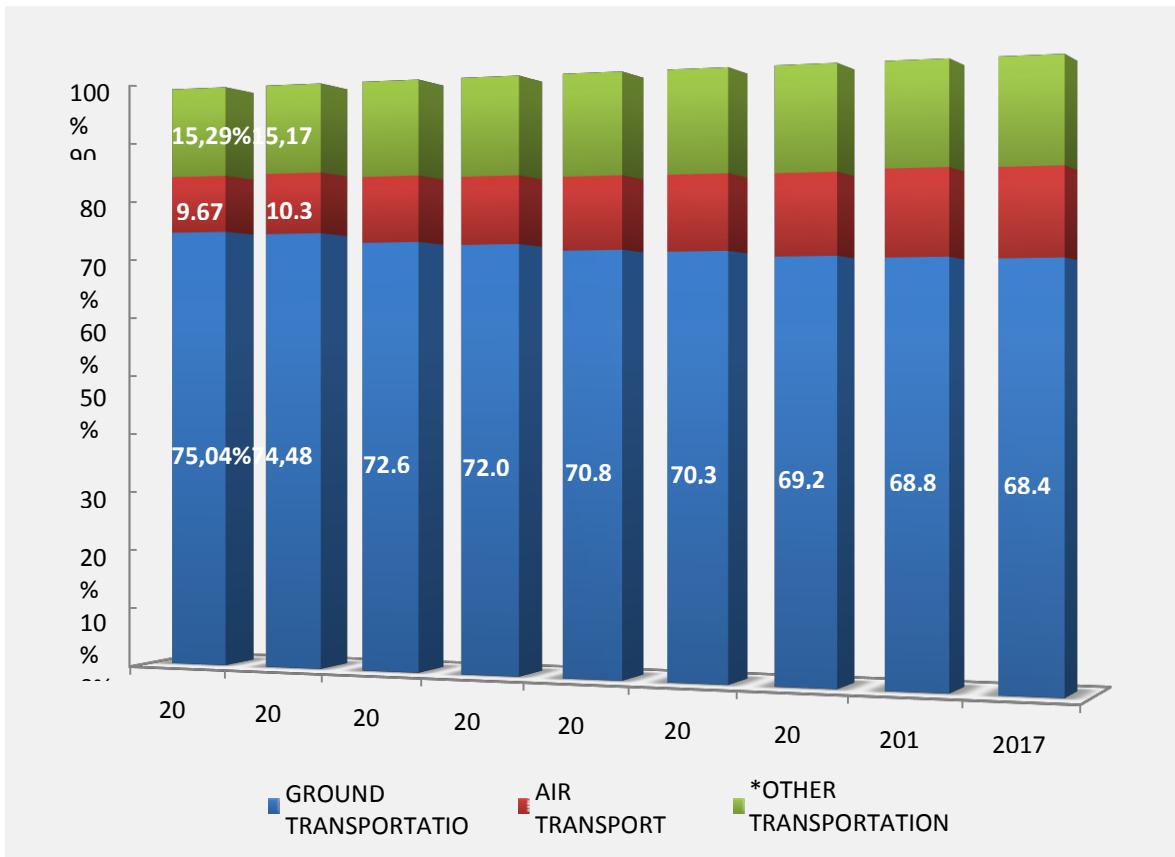
10. Mobility and transport

Mobility in Colombia is one of the main concerns for society in general. For this reason, we have been working on a plan of mobilisation and structure of roads, improving their specifications executing them with greater technical attention, giving a better response for the service to which they are destined.

It is pertinent to name paving by the asphalt system, which continues to work on it to join different isolated routes and be part of the unified system that meets the growing needs of the country.

Lewis (2016) states that "*Most of the initiatives are progressing according to their schedule, although some have presented delays, according to the concessionaires, are related to difficulties in obtaining environmental licenses, purchase of properties or agreements with the communities.*"

Figure 26: Mobility and transport in Colombia



Source: DANE, 2016

It is notorious how air transport is gaining ground in the mobility of Colombians, not in vain the airports of the largest cities are part of a plan to improve infrastructure that allows the dynamics of progress that is generated through these mechanisms.

The objective of Colombia is to achieve an evolution in road infrastructure that provides greater coverage and also allows the increase of productivity of different markets, making possible the transit of goods and improving the quality of life of Colombians living in our regions.

Conclusions

Changing the image of a country is not a short-term process, you can say many positive changes that are happening in Colombia, however, in reputations aspects, it is known that changing the bad image is a matter of time.

The efforts in terms of mitigating the risks have very good results; however, there is still much to be done.

The homicides, human trafficking and kidnappings have decreased significantly in Colombia, giving rise to other crimes such as theft, a situation that is already widely recognised and is being addressed by the authorities through strategies to strengthen the authorities.

Crimes against the environment have decreased, however, as regards deforestation; alarms continue to be detected, particularly in the Amazonian area.

The drug trafficking is another scourge that has been effectively combated; however, the criminal structures remain very strong, it is vital that the authorities consolidate the purpose of ending them with new impact exercises, a situation foreseeable by the decrease in crime. Other flagella that allow greater concentration in this crime.

The increase in theft is a phenomenon that must be addressed urgently. In this sense, it can be thought that the significant decrease in the majority of crimes related to armed groups gives the state the possibility of concentrating on the other phenomena that have arisen in particular in large cities.

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