

Impact Of The Comprehensive Plan For Coexistence And Citizen Security Of Fusagasugá Valid From 2020 To 2023

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Summary

This analysis investigates how the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence (PISCC) has influenced Fusagasugá, Cundinamarca, between 2020 and 2023. Fusagasugá, which is known as the capital of the Province of Sumapaz, faces constant challenges related to public security, as a result of common and organized crimes, violence between young people, gangs and other elements that impact social coexistence. The research examines the effectiveness of the strategies carried out by local authorities and the National Police, as well as residents' perceptions of safety, their involvement and cooperation between institutions.

A mixed method was used that combines quantitative information (through surveys and crime statistics) and qualitative information (including interviews and participatory observation), allowing for a complete evaluation of the plan. The findings reveal limited progress in crime prevention and control, although difficulties are still faced in reducing problems such as theft and domestic violence. Additionally, it was identified that the community has a low level of knowledge and appropriation of the PISCC, which limits its effectiveness and acceptance.

The analysis suggests measures to enhance citizen participation, improve security facilities, and include differentiated approaches, such as mental health care. These results contribute to the development of more effective and lasting public policies, focused on improving the quality of life and collective security in the region.

Keywords: Citizen Security, Coexistence, Comprehensive Plan, Perception of Security, Fusagasugá, Violence, Community Participation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Citizen security is a fundamental element for the balanced development of communities and the protection of the essential rights of their members. In Colombia, public policies focused on security and coexistence have become important in the face of the growing incidence of criminal acts that threaten the integrity, freedom, and well-being of the population (Congress of the Republic, 1991). In this context, the municipality of Fusagasugá, located in the department of Cundinamarca and known as the capital of the Province of Sumapaz, has particularly faced situations of insecurity that harm the social fabric and the development of the territory.

Between 2020 and 2023, Fusagasugá carried out the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence (PISCC), with the purpose of addressing the challenges caused by common crime, organized crime, youth violence, gangs, and other behaviors that affect coexistence (Fusagasugá Mayor's Office, 2020). Despite the efforts made by institutions, these phenomena have continued and have caused feelings of insecurity, especially in vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents and women, which highlights the urgency of systematically evaluating the impact of the policies implemented.

The PISCC aims to coordinate actions between local authorities, the National Police, the community and other entities, promoting an inter-institutional strategy based on prevention and restoration. According to Law 1801 of 2016, these plans must focus on crime prevention, conflict mediation, protection of vulnerable populations, and strengthening of the criminal justice system (Congress of the Republic of Colombia, 2016). However, the effectiveness of these measures depends to a large extent on their correct execution, the degree of ownership by the community and the monitoring of the results.

Fusagasugá has experienced a series of social and demographic changes that have an impact on its security situation. According to DANE estimates (2024), the municipality has an approximate population of 170,450 people, with a balanced distribution between men and women. This demographic dynamic, together with its proximity to Bogotá and its role as a commercial and tourist center, has intensified the pressure on institutional resources and has given rise to new forms of urban conflicts.

One of the main challenges detected is the persistence of high-profile crimes, such as robbery, domestic violence, drug trafficking and personal injury. According to reports from the Observatory of Security and Coexistence of Cundinamarca (2023), these crimes represent more than 70% of the criminal behaviors registered in the area. As a result, it is essential to investigate in depth what has been the real impact of the PISCC in reducing these problems and whether the strategies implemented have managed to transform the perception of safety of residents.

The involvement of citizens is an essential component for the success of comprehensive security plans. Multiple studies have indicated that co-responsibility between government and society reinforces the legitimacy of institutions and fosters a culture of respect for the law (Villa-Mar et al., 2020). However, in Fusagasugá, only 44.9% of respondents said they were aware of PISCC, and less than 15% were involved in activities related to its implementation. This reveals a notable disconnect between the technical development of the plan and its appropriation by the community.

Likewise, mental health has gained importance as a key element in studies on safety and coexistence. According to the Public Policy on Mental Health for Cundinamarca 2019-2029, there is a general lack of psychosocial skills to manage conflicts, which is directly linked to cases of interpersonal violence and homicides (Government of Cundinamarca, 2019). This area has been little attended to by the PISCC, despite its relevance in crime prevention.

Faced with this panorama, the present research is formulated around the question: What impact did the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence have in Fusagasugá between 2020 and 2023? This question guides a complete analysis that includes the evaluation of the results of the plan, the perception of security of citizens and the level of participation and ownership by the community. Through a mixed approach, it seeks to provide a deep understanding of the true scope of the actions carried out.

The results obtained from this study will make it possible to identify achievements, challenges and areas for improvement in the implementation of the PISCC, providing valuable information for the development of future public strategies in the field of citizen security. In addition, they will facilitate the strengthening of collaboration between institutions, the creation of safe environments and the strengthening of active and co-responsible citizenship.

Importantly, the findings of this evaluation are not only relevant at the local level, but also offer lessons applicable to other municipalities in Colombia facing similar situations. Security and citizen coexistence should not be seen as an exclusive responsibility of the State, but require a collaborative and local approach, which respects the social, cultural and economic diversity of each community.

To summarize, this introduction establishes the general context, locates the problem, highlights the importance of the study, and raises the research question. Throughout the article, the results of the empirical analysis will be presented and lines of action aimed at improving security and coexistence in Fusagasugá will be suggested, based on clear evidence and the opinion of its own citizens.

1.1 Justification

Security and coexistence are fundamental for the harmonious and peaceful development of social relations in communities. However, despite the State's efforts to maintain security and coexistence, crime continues to be a problem. Therefore, it is crucial to know the strategies that confront and counter different types of crimes.

In this context, the municipality of Fusagasugá implemented the security and citizen coexistence plan for the 2020-2023 four-year period. It is necessary to analyze its impact and evaluate the different criminal acts committed in the municipality, considering aspects such as the knowledge of the plan by the inhabitants, time of permanence, capacity of uniformed officers to attend to police motives, and classification of crimes such as theft, homicides, domestic violence, among others.

Security and citizen coexistence are fundamental pillars in Colombia, and preserving it is a great challenge for territorial entities, the community, the National Police and other entities. Therefore, this project seeks to evaluate the impact of the comprehensive security and coexistence plan in Fusagasugá, comparing the crimes presented during the 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 periods, to generate institutional strategies that reestablish the harmonious and peaceful coexistence that today's society demands.

The municipality of Fusagasugá faces a serious problem of citizen insecurity, characterized by high levels of common and organized crime, youth violence, domestic violence, personal injuries, threats, thefts and scams, which negatively affects coexistence and development in the region, so it is imperative to address these challenges through the evaluation of the comprehensive security and coexistence plan implemented between 2021 and 2023. strengthen coordination between entities involved, increase resources and promote citizen participation in the prevention of crime and violence.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General objective

To analyze and evaluate the impact of the comprehensive security and coexistence plan in the Municipality of Fusagasugá-Cundinamarca during the years 2020-2023.

2.2 Specific objectives

- 1) To investigate the level of knowledge and acceptance by the community about the application of the comprehensive plan for security and coexistence 2020-2023 in the Municipality of Fusagasugá-Cundinamarca.
- 2) To evaluate the content of the comprehensive plan for security and coexistence 2020-2023 in the Municipality of Fusagasugá-Cundinamarca and its results.
- 3) Define a course of action to contribute to the progress of the PISCC

3. METHODOLOGY

The research presented here was carried out using a mixed methodological approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative methods. The objective was to fully examine the effect of the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence (PISCC) launched in the city of Fusagasugá between 2020 and 2023. This methodology facilitated the collection of both objective data, through statistics, and subjective data, encompassing the perceptions and experiences of the social actors involved.

The research format chosen was exploratory-descriptive. This method was chosen due to the need to obtain a general and systematic perspective on the phenomenon of citizen security in the area, evaluating not only the behavior of crime indicators, but also how the community has appropriated the plan, its advantages and disadvantages (Hernández-Sampieri, Fernández, & Baptista, 2014).

In the quantitative part, a structured questionnaire was created and applied to a representative sample of adults who have resided in the municipality for at least the last four years. The survey contained both closed and open questions, organized into sections related to the perception of security, knowledge of the PISCC, experiences of victimization and analysis of the strategies of the institutions. The questionnaire was validated by experts in the field and administered through the Google Forms platform, which facilitated its dissemination in both urban and rural areas of the municipality.

The sample size was calculated statistically with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. Based on the urban population calculated at 149,299 inhabitants (DANE, 2024), an initial sample size of 108 people was established. However, in order to achieve greater representativeness and improve the reliability of the results, the

questionnaire was applied to a total of 385 people. This expansion made it possible to cover the diversity in terms of territory, gender, age, educational level and socioeconomic status of the population of Fusagasugá.

Regarding the qualitative component, semi-structured interviews were conducted with significant community members, government officials, security authorities, and community leaders. These interviews facilitated a deeper understanding of the social dynamics related to security, citizen perceptions of institutional performance, and the contextual factors that impact the effectiveness of the plan.

Data analysis was carried out with a mixed sequential design. First, quantitative data were examined using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, and cross-referencing of variables), which allowed identifying patterns of victimization, levels of knowledge about the plan, perceptions of insecurity, and evaluations of institutional strategies. Then, the qualitative findings were integrated through a content analysis, in order to interpret the narratives of the actors involved and relate them to the statistical results.

An analysis of documents was carried out that included management reports of the municipalities, development plans, public policies and current regulations in the field of security and coexistence. The purpose of this was to contextualize and corroborate the data collected in the fieldwork. This triangulation methodology benefited the internal validity of the study and facilitated the creation of informed conclusions about how the PISCC has influenced Fusagasugá.

It is essential to highlight that the study incorporated essential ethical principles during the fieldwork, such as obtaining informed consent, guaranteeing confidentiality and ensuring the voluntary participation of individuals. Likewise, it sought to fairly include different social groups, encompassing vulnerable communities such as women, young people and the elderly, whose experiences are crucial to understanding the phenomenon in question.

The anticipated results of the study included the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the PISCC, the level of community ownership, the effectiveness of tactics aimed at preventing and controlling crime, as well as the general perception of safety among residents. It was also hoped to offer elements that contribute to the creation of more effective and sustainable public policies, focused on developing safe, participatory spaces that respect human rights.

In summary, the implementation of a mixed and rigorous methodological approach facilitated a comprehensive approach to the phenomenon, encompassing both the objective perspective of the crimes and the subjective perspective of citizens' perceptions, thus providing a solid basis for a critical analysis of the impact of the security and coexistence plan in the municipality of Fusagasugá.

| INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION ON THE IMPACT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SECURITY AND CITIZEN COEXISTENCE |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demographics |
| Gender_____ |
| Age_____ |
| Stratum_____ |
| Level Educativo_____ |
| <p>1. Which of the following criminal behaviors has been the most frequent in Fusagasugá during the last 4 years (2020-2023)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Theft - <input type="radio"/> Domestic violence - <input type="radio"/> Drug use and trafficking - <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify): _____ |

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>2. Which groups of people face the greatest risk of being victims of crime in the municipality of Fusagasugá?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Older adults. - <input type="radio"/> Children and adolescents. - <input type="radio"/> People from other regions. - <input type="radio"/> Local residents of the municipality. |
| <p>3. Have you been a victim of any crime in Fusagasugá during the last 4 years (2020-2023)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No |
| <p>4. If you answered "yes" to the question above, what was the type of crime you were a victim of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Theft - <input type="radio"/> Theft - <input type="radio"/> Domestic violence - <input type="radio"/> Drug use and trafficking - <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify): _____ - <input type="radio"/> All |
| <p>5. Within the municipality in terms of security, how do you feel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> a) More insecure - <input type="radio"/> b) Safer - <input type="radio"/> c) Feeling the same |
| <p>6. Do you feel that crime in Fusagasugá has increased or decreased during the last 4 years (2020-2023)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Magnification - <input type="radio"/> Decrease - <input type="radio"/> No change |
| <p>7. What do you think is the most effective measure to reduce crime in Fusagasugá?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Increase police presence - <input type="radio"/> Implement prevention programs - <input type="radio"/> Improve education and training - <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify): _____ |
| <p>8. Do you know how to contact your neighborhood Patrol in an emergency?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No |
| <p>9. Have you been a victim of gender-based violence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No |
| <p>10. Do you think that the protection of children and adolescents is a priority in Fusagasugá?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No - <input type="radio"/> I'm not sure |
| <p>11. Do you know where to seek help in cases of gender violence in Fusagasugá?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No |
| <p>12. Do you think that violence against women is a problem in Fusagasugá?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <input type="radio"/> Yes - <input type="radio"/> No - <input type="radio"/> I'm not sure |

| |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>13. How would you rate the level of safety in your neighborhood?</p> <p>- 1 2 3 4 5</p> |
| <p>14. How would you rate the response of the police to events that occurred in the neighborhood?</p> <p>- a) Very good - b) Good - c) Regular - d) Bad - e) Very bad</p> |
| <p>15. What do you think is the main factor influencing the safety of public space in Fusagasugá?</p> <p>- a) Adequate lighting - (b) Police surveillance - c) Citizen participation - d) Infrastructure maintenance</p> |
| <p>16. What action do you think is most effective to improve coexistence in the public space of Fusagasugá?</p> <p>- a) Greater presence of security cameras - b) Citizen education campaigns - c) Creation of recreational spaces</p> |
| <p>17. How do you think the community can contribute to eradicating domestic violence?</p> <p>- (a) Promoting open dialogue on the subject - (b) Providing emotional and psychological support to victims - (c) Organizing workshops on psychosocial skills - d) Denouncing any type of violence</p> |
| <p>18. How do you feel in the city in terms of security in the municipality of Fusagasugá?</p> <p>- a) More insecure - b) Safer - c) Feeling the same</p> |
| <p>19. Do you know the 2020-2023 citizen security and coexistence plan of the Municipality of Fusagasugá?</p> <p>- o Yes - o No</p> |

Table 1. Collection Instrument

3.1 Population and sample

Fusagasugá, located in Cundinamarca, Colombia, is a municipality noted both for its population and for its regional importance. According to DANE projections, in 2024 Fusagasugá has 170,450 inhabitants: 88,775 women (52.1%) and 81,675 men (47.9%). The inhabitants of Fusagasugá represent 4.8% of the total population of Cundinamarca in 2024. Fusagasugá is the third most populous municipality in the department of Cundinamarca.



Figure 1. Number of inhabitants according to their biological sex. The size of the population is the staff of the municipality of Fusagasugá- Cundinamarca, preferably people whose ages are equal to or greater than 20 years. In original Spanish language



Figure 2. Taken from the Rural and Urban Crime Observatory. In original Spanish language

The total population is 149,299 people in the urban area, from which a sample of 108 people was selected with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. This means that there is a 95% chance that the results will be accurate and can vary by 5% in either direction.

The sample size was calculated using the formula $n = (Z^2 * p * (1-p)) / E^2$, where $Z = 1.96$, $p = 0.5$ and $E = 0.05$. The result was $n \approx 108$.

Although the total population is large, the sample is representative due to the law of large numbers and the desired accuracy. Limitations include the possibility that the sample may not be fully representative and that results may vary depending on external factors. This analytical procedure accurately determines the size of the population sample necessary for the application of the questionnaire, which was designed, evaluated and validated by Dr. Ricardo J. Aragón Gómez, research advisor of the Sumapaz Province Police School, this result allows estimating that the survey will be administered to 385 residents who have lived in Fusagasugá during the last four years.



Figure 3. Taken from the Rural and Urban Crime Observatory. In original Spanish language

Finally, the results acquired will be considered in order to undertake relevant actions that contribute to the strengthening of the Comprehensive Plan for Citizen Security and Coexistence, which will facilitate informed decision-making that will promote the development of public policies in the future.

3.2 Research Design

The design of a research is understood as the procedure to collect the information, interpret the data and perform the analysis with the information collected, from the above the research design is carried out with an exploratory

approach since the research aims to obtain an overview of the impact that PISCC has generated in the municipality of Fusagasugá.

3.3 Technique

The technique to analyze the social reality of the municipality of Fusagasugá in the face of citizen security will be established through the implementation of an instrument and to guarantee its validity, a previously validated questionnaire is structured, where priority and essential information is collected for the development of the research, fieldwork that will be supported by the digital tool Microsoft (GOOGLE) Forms through mobile devices. using questionnaires with closed and open questions, given the accessibility offered by the technological application for the direct collection of data from the population of interest.

3.4 Data analysis and interpretation

For the analysis and interpretation of the data collected, a sequential design is used, which proposed by Hernández-Sampieri, and Mendoza, (2018), maintains that it conducts a quantitative survey and makes a parallel between groups of the sample. Based on open and closed questions, the differences are determined, and a linkage analysis is established, relating models of grounded theories for the collection of information.

4. RESULTS

At this point, the specific objectives of the project will be related to the questions that best fit and respond to their needs. The reason for doing this is to be able to have greater clarity about the intentionality of the research, which prioritizes the study not only of the knowledge of the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence, but also to be able to inquire about how citizens experience the presence of theft, discrimination and domestic violence, that is, how insecurity is expressed in Fusagasugá and what strategies the authorities of public order and the mayor's office seek to implement in the face of this scourge.

In order to give an answer as close as possible to the reality of the municipality of Fusagasugá taking into account the information obtained, the three specific objectives of the project will be analyzed below, in order to be able not only to answer them but also because this allows to account for a thorough analysis and paying attention to every detail, to later generate recommendations that allow to beat the shortcomings found after the analysis of the project.

4.1 Tabulation

Below is a detailed description of the results of the demographic data obtained after applying the instrument on the impact of the PISCC belonging to the citizens of Fusagasugá.

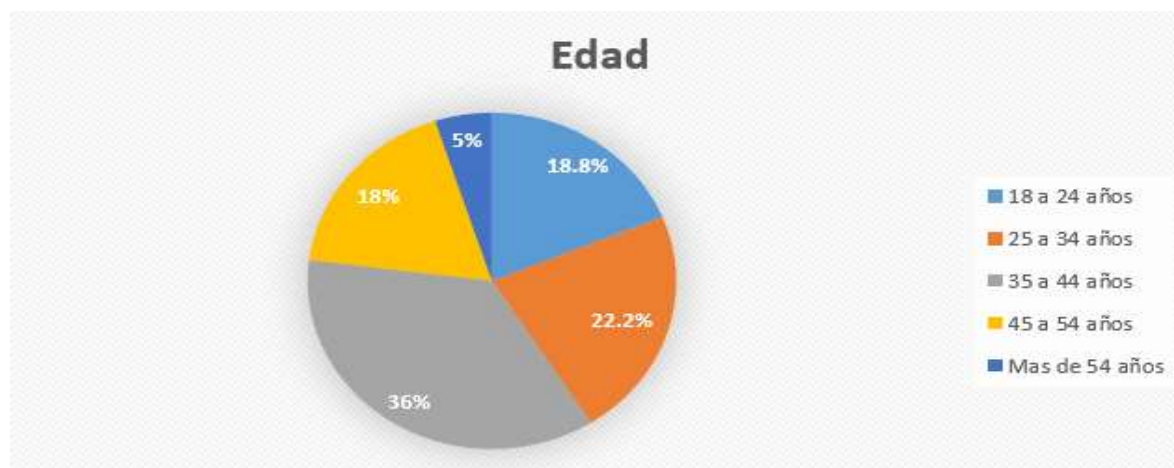


Figure 4. Age range in the application of the instrument. In original Spanish language

Note. As can be seen in the graph, 180 people are within the range from 35 to 44 years old, in the same way 111 of the people surveyed are between 25 and 35 years old, 94 people correspond to the age of 18 to 24 years, then 90 people of the surveyed population are between 45 and 54 years old and finally 25 people over 54 years old.

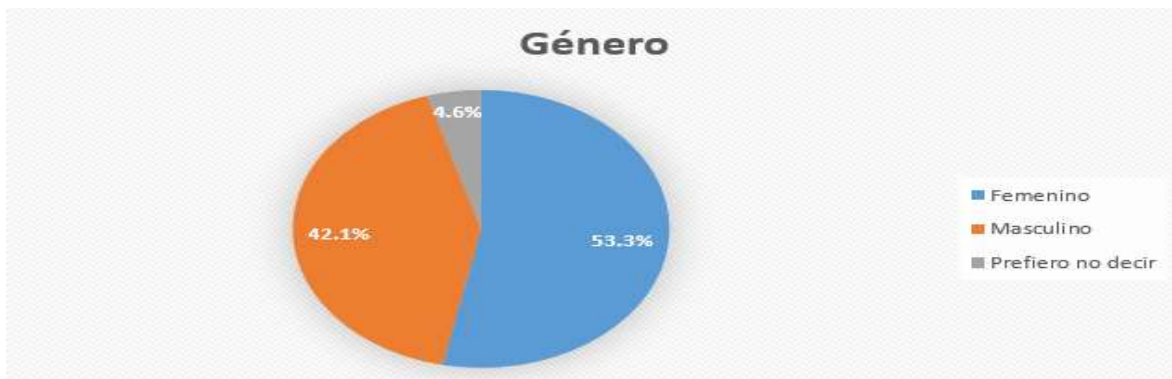


Figure 5. Citizens of Fusagasugá according to their gender. In original Spanish language

Note. The graph indicates 160 people belonging to stratum 4, 103 to stratum 2, 154 to stratum 3, 58 of those surveyed to stratum 1 and 25 to stratum 5.

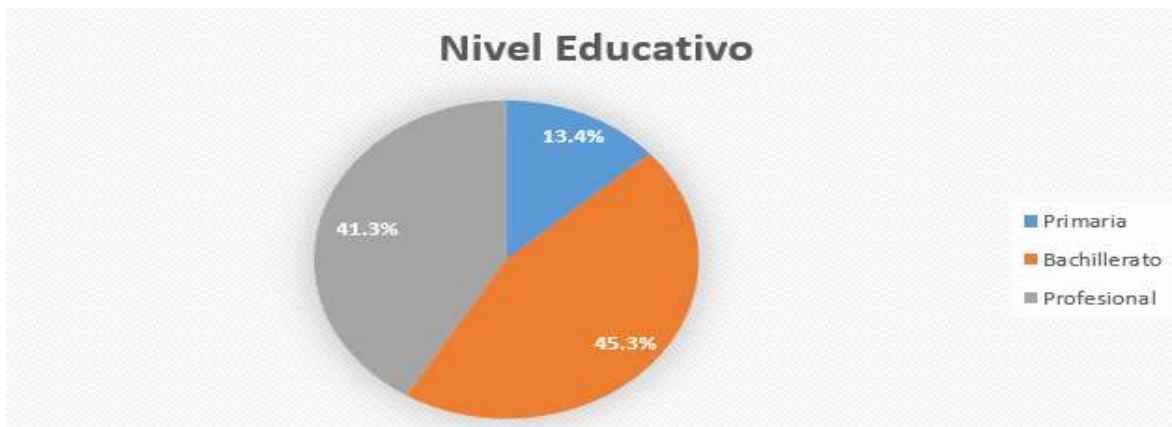


Figure 6. Educational level of citizens corresponding to the application of the instrument. In original Spanish language

Note. As reflected in the graph, 67 of the 500 people surveyed are at the basic primary education level; in the same way, 226 of the surveyed population are within the secondary level and 207 have a professional educational level.

4.2 Tabulation by specific objective

Objective. 1. To evaluate the content of the comprehensive security and coexistence plan 2020-2023 in the municipality of Fusagasugá-Cundinamarca and its results:

This objective focuses on the analysis and execution of the PISCC in operational terms and its results against crime. Thanks to the indicators used, the following was identified:

The plan includes strategies aimed at crime prevention, institutional strengthening, community intervention, security promotion, as well as the protection of vulnerable groups. However, the empirical results show that progress has been partial, for example:

First. It was possible to show that the most common criminal behavior was theft, with a percentage of 51.7%, followed by domestic violence with 33.1%, trafficking in psychoactive substances (SPA) with 20.4% and despite its small margin, gender-based violence occurs in a low percentage, expressed at 1.8%.

Question 1. Which of the following criminal behaviors has been the most frequent in Fusagasugá during the last 4 years (2020-2023)?

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Theft | 51,7% | 251 |
| Inter-family violence | 33,1% | 165 |
| Drug trafficking | 20,4% | 102 |
| Gender-based violence | 1,8% | 9 |

Table 2. Percentage and frequency of most frequent criminal behaviour. In original Spanish language

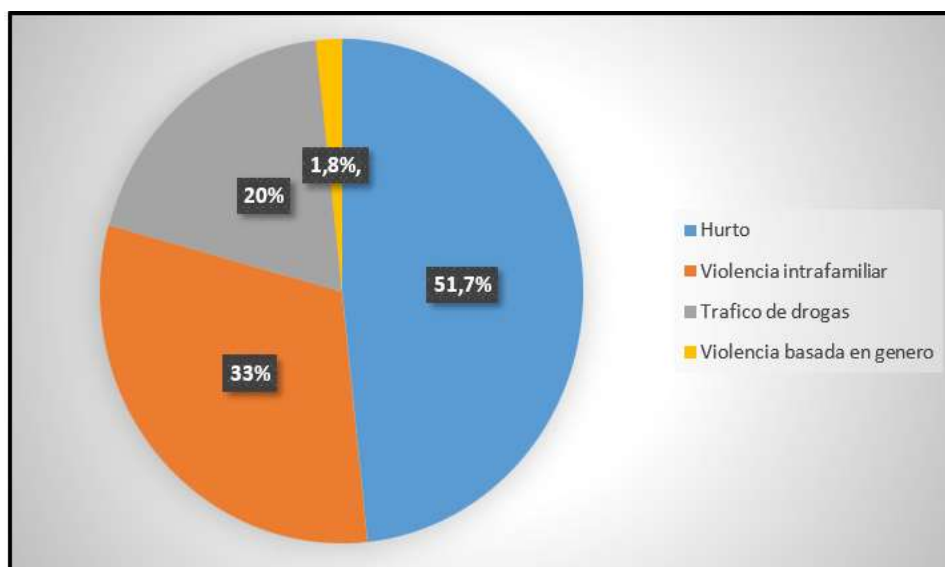


Figure 7. Percentage of criminal behaviour with respect to the chosen level

Second. The most affected population were children and adolescents, and it was necessary to focus efforts on attending to this population. As can be evidenced thanks to the following question and its result reflected in the attached table and illustration.

Question 2. Which groups of people face the greatest risk of being victims of crime in the municipality of Fusagasugá?

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| Seniors | 32,1% | 161 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Children and Adolescents | 36,1% | 180 |
| People from other regions | 11,6% | 58 |
| Local residents of the municipality | 20,2% | 101 |

Table 3. Percentage and frequency of people who have been victims of a crime. In original Spanish language

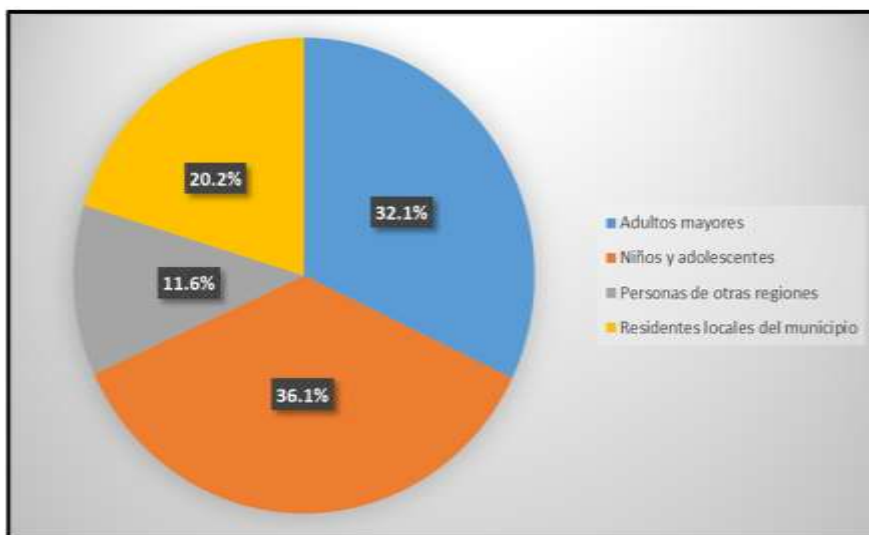


Figure 8. Percentage of people facing a higher risk of being victims of crime compared to the chosen level

From the above, we could infer that, in terms of the effectiveness of the measures, according to Figure 7 and Table 3, it is interpreted that only 27.7% of the respondents consider that the measures implemented by the PISCC have been effective in reducing crime, while the remaining 56.3% believe the opposite, arguing that the results have been insufficient or not very visible to the public. The following is a list of the question, table number 4 and illustration 8.

Question 7. What do you think is the most effective measure to reduce crime in Fusagasugá?

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Increasing police presence | 56.3% | 282 |
| Implement prevention programs | 27.7% | 138 |
| Improve education and training | 16% | 80 |

Table 4. Percentage and frequency of effective measures to reduce crime. In original Spanish language

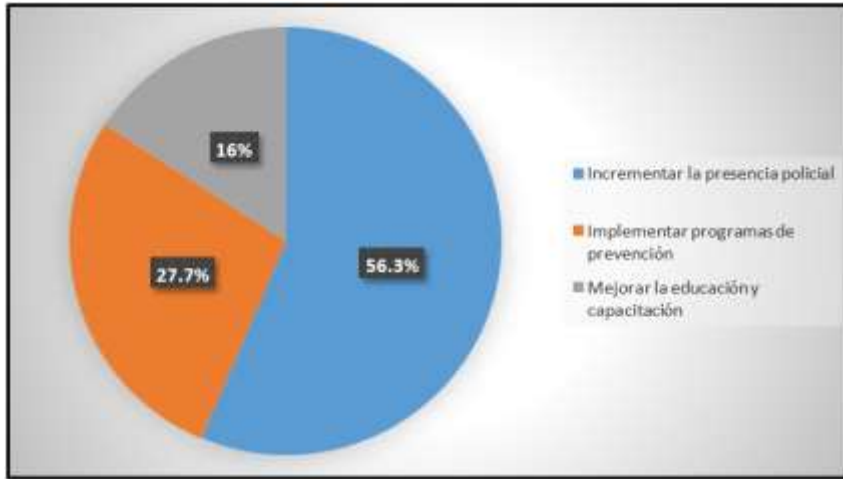


Figure 9. Percentage of effective measures to reduce crime within the municipality with respect to the effective range

On the other hand, in terms of perception of security, Figure 9 and Table 5 could indicate that at least 55.5% of citizens perceive that security in the municipality has remained the same or has worsened during the period of validity of the plan, reinforcing the degree of dissatisfaction seen at the beginning. This answers question 5. Within the municipality in terms of security, how do you feel?

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| More insecure | 55.5% | 278 |
| Safer | 32.9% | 164 |
| No change | 11.6% | 58 |

Table 5. Percentage and frequency in terms of security within the municipality. In original Spanish language

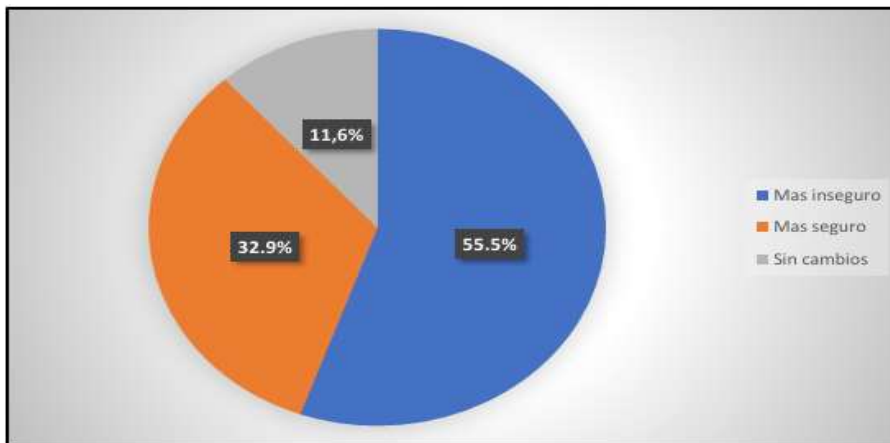


Figure 10. Percentage of security within the municipality

The incidence of crime is persistent, the statistics in Figure 6 (mentioned in a previous point) and the eleventh (11), show that crimes such as theft and domestic violence are still constant in the community, which suggests that the impact of the PISCC has been ineffective in reducing these scourges. These illustrations answer the following questions:

Question 4. What was the type of crime you were a victim of?

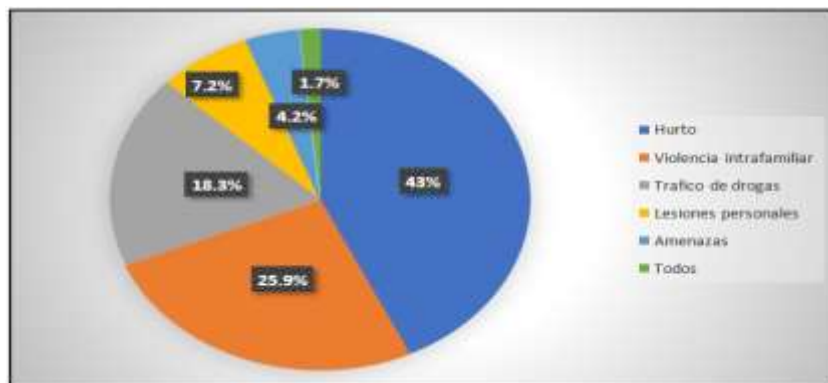


Figure 11. Percentage corresponding to the type of crime that the citizen was a victim with respect to the chosen level. In original Spanish language

The PISCC focuses on strengthening peaceful coexistence and preventing high-impact crimes such as: domestic violence (especially affecting women and minors), personal injuries and homicides in fights (linked in part to the deterioration of mental health), thefts and scams that affect the perception of security in citizens. For this reason, the plan includes mitigation actions such as:

Educational programs (e.g., "Open your eyes") that addressed domestic violence, sexual abuse, consumption of psychoactive substances, and child labor; preventive patrols, technological modernization and training of officials in regulations of the National Code of Security and Coexistence. However, the results show a gap between institutional execution and sustainable results over time:

- Theft from people continues to be the most recurrent crime, with more than 51% of the complaints.
- Domestic violence persists worryingly, pointing to structural and social weaknesses that are not fully addressed by the PISCC.
- Mental health, according to the National Policy of 2019-2029, continues to be an omitted or weakly worked factor in operational plans, despite being key to preventing conflicts and aggressions.

In conclusion, the content of the PISCC is comprehensive and is designed to respond effectively and efficiently to the needs of the municipality of Fusagasugá, but in practice the results show a significant gap between planning and actual effectiveness, evidenced by the persistence of certain types of crimes and the low or no perception of improvement in security issues perceived by citizens.

The progress obtained has been mixed, because although progress was made that contributes to the strengthening of municipal institutions in terms of security, protection, prevention and promotion, there are still structural weaknesses that reduce their impact, which could be due to the low severity of sanctions and non-compliance with the current regulatory framework.

Objective. 2 – To investigate the level of knowledge and acceptance by the community about the application of the comprehensive plan for security and coexistence 2020-2023 in the Municipality of Fusagasugá-Cundinamarca

Regarding the particular interest of the second specific objective, it can be seen that Figure 26 and Table 20 show that only 44.9% of the respondents claim to know the plan and its components, while 55.1% are unaware of its existence or details, additionally, only 15% of the citizens surveyed report having participated in activities or

campaigns proposed by the PISCC. which shows a low social appropriation. The following is a list of the question, table number 6 and illustration 12.

Question 19: Do you know the 2020-2023 citizen security and coexistence plan of the municipality of Fusagasugá?

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| Yes | 44.9% | 225 |
| No | 55.1% | 275 |

Table 6. Percentage and frequency of knowledge about the PISCC. In original Spanish language

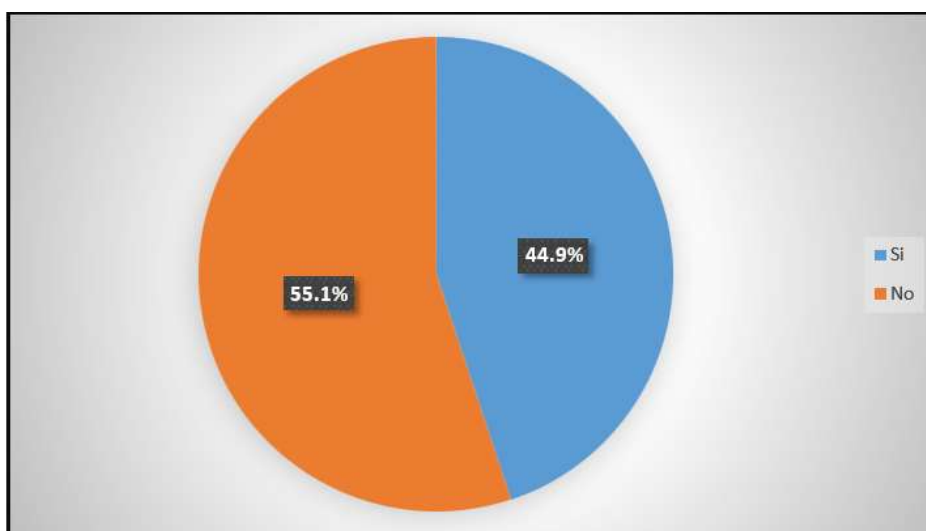


Figure 12. Percentage of knowledge about the PISCC

In general, it can be said that the knowledge and acceptance of the PISCC by the community is low, which limits its appropriation and effectiveness. The lack of information and low citizen participation make it difficult to consolidate a culture of co-responsibility in security and coexistence. This shows that, despite the efforts in implementation, the social legitimacy of the plan is limited, and a more effective dissemination strategy involving accessible and participatory channels is required.

Objective. 3 – Define a course of action that will contribute to the advancement of the PISCC

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Adequate lighting | 38% | 190 |
| Police surveillance | 49% | 245 |
| Citizen participation | 10% | 50 |
| Infrastructure maintenance | 3% | 15 |

Table 7. Percentage and frequency of the main factor influencing the safety of public space.

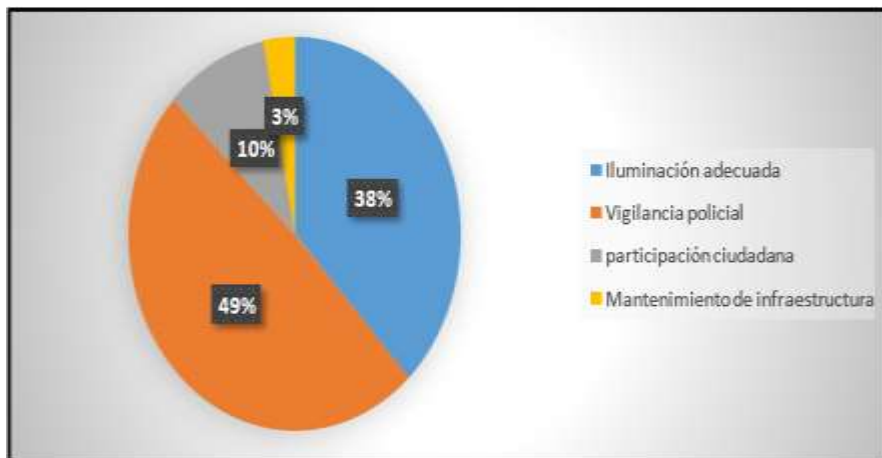


Figure 13. Percentage of the main factor influencing the safety of public space according to the chosen location. In original Spanish language

| Answer | Percentage | Frequency |
|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Increased presence of security cameras | 39% | 190 |
| Citizen education campaigns | 51% | 245 |
| Creation of recreational spaces | 10% | 50 |

Table 8. Frequency and percentage of effective actions to improve coexistence in public space

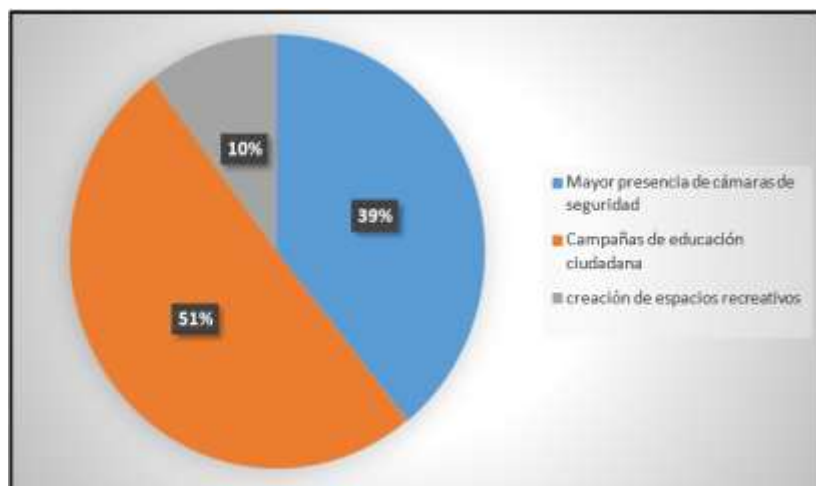


Figure 14. Frequency of effective actions to improve coexistence in public space with respect to the chosen level. In original Spanish language

Respondents emphasize the importance of strengthening the police presence, improving public lighting in the sector, increasing prevention campaigns, and promoting citizen education on issues of coexistence, as shown in illustrations 12 and 13. A possible alternative is to intensify the dissemination of the PSCC, the creation of channels dedicated to effective communication between the authorities and citizens, as well as the promotion of citizen participation in project planning and execution activities. This research highlights the need for greater inter-institutional coordination, in addition to empowering the community to take an active role in the prevention and reporting of crimes. The course of action defined by the project emphasizes the strengthening of communication, dissemination, participation and co-responsibility, as well as focusing and focusing actions on the main risk factors identified in and by the community.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of this study show that, despite the fact that the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence (PISCC) of Fusagasugá 2020–2023 has an adequate technical structure and suggests relevant strategies in terms of crime prevention, control and institutional strengthening, its effect on the ground has been limited by the shortcomings in its implementation. community ownership and sustainability of actions. Based on the analysis carried out, the following suggestions are offered:

Strengthening the social ownership of the PISCC

It is essential to create and carry out awareness and citizen education campaigns on the objectives, actions and scope of the PISCC. These initiatives must use accessible means adapted to the different groups of the population (such as social networks, local radio stations, community meetings), to encourage knowledge, ownership and co-responsibility of the community in the work of guaranteeing security.

Increase community participation in plan planning and evaluation

It is suggested to establish institutionalized spaces for dialogue and constant participation, such as local security tables, citizen forums, and monitoring committees, which allow social actors to influence the strategic decisions of the plan. This will strengthen the security model based on collaboration between the police, authorities and the community, and will contribute to giving legitimacy to state interventions.

Target intervention to priority populations and areas

The data collected show that children and adolescents are the group most affected by crime (36.1%). Therefore, it is necessary to prioritize the implementation of situational and psychosocial prevention programs aimed at these populations. Likewise, it is crucial to focus actions on the areas with the highest crime rates, strengthening surveillance, institutional presence and the supply of social services.

Integrating mental health as a cross-cutting axis in security strategies

It is proposed to include the mental health approach in the planning and execution of the PISCC, aligning with the Public Policy on Mental Health 2019–2029. This entails developing preventive interventions, awareness campaigns, psychosocial skills workshops and alliances with health institutions, recognizing the relationship between emotional health and interpersonal violence.

Improve security infrastructure and urban spaces

It is necessary to strengthen the video surveillance system, the technological endowment and the number of members of the National Police. In addition, it is necessary to intervene in public space following environmental safety criteria: improving lighting, road maintenance, signage and urban cleaning, aspects that, according to public perception, directly influence the feeling of security.

Review the plan's monitoring and evaluation system

It is essential to create a constant monitoring system that unites numerical indicators (crime rates, reported perceptions, institutional outreach) with qualitative assessments (interviews, focus groups, case analyses). This system should facilitate timely adjustments to tactics and provide information to the population in a clear and open manner.

Fostering collaborations between institutions and sectors

Coordination between local authorities, the National Police, educational institutions, health institutions, community organizations, and NGOs is essential to address the structural roots of insecurity. It is suggested to implement technical and financial collaboration agreements to develop comprehensive programs that address security from a multidimensional approach.

These recommendations aim to reduce the differences observed between the technical creation of the PISCC and its application at the territorial level, in order to consolidate more effective, participatory and sustainable public security policies. The realization of these actions will help not only to reduce crime, but also to strengthen the social fabric, the legitimacy of institutions and to build a culture of coexistence in Fusagasugá.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment of the Comprehensive Plan for Security and Citizen Coexistence (PISCC) of Fusagasugá, for the period 2020–2023, made it possible to detect a considerable discrepancy between strategic planning and its practical implementation. Although the plan has a logical technical formulation, based on principles of prevention, citizen inclusion and protection of rights, the results observed indicate a limited effectiveness in its implementation in the territory.

Among the most significant findings, the persistence of high-impact crimes, such as robbery of persons (51.7%) and domestic violence (33.1%), stands out, which maintain worrying figures despite the efforts made by the institutions. This criminal behavior, together with the general perception of insecurity expressed by more than 55% of respondents, shows that the strategies adopted are insufficient to generate a relevant change in the conditions of coexistence and security.

In addition, it was detected that the knowledge and ownership of the plan by the community are quite low. Only 44.9% of survey participants reported knowledge of the PISCC and less than 15% engaged in activities related to its implementation. This lack of connection between citizens and the institutional strategy undermines the social legitimacy of the plan and limits its capacity for transformation.

Another critical point is the scarce inclusion of mental health in the attention to the root causes of violence. The information collected and current regulations, such as the Cundinamarca Public Mental Health Policy 2019–2029, highlight the need to include psychosocial interventions as a central element in security policies. However, these areas were little addressed in the implementation of the PISCC.

The analysis also showed that the population group most impacted by crime are children and adolescents. This reality requires an urgent call to strengthen specific prevention strategies for this group, creating environments that protect their integral development and reduce their exposure to risks.

From the operational reading, progress was noted in infrastructure, technological surveillance, institutional mobility and pedagogical activities. However, these achievements were not reflected in a forceful way in the perception of citizens or in a sustained reduction in crime. This discrepancy reinforces the urgency of establishing continuous evaluation systems that combine objective indicators with qualitative information.

Evidence indicates that the success of the PISCC is based not only on administrative efficiency and police presence, but also on the shared responsibility of citizens, coordination between institutions, and the adaptability of policies to local crime dynamics. In this context, the model of the security trinomial (Police – Authorities – Community) is presented as a key strategy to strengthen the institutional and social fabric.

In summary, the Fusagasugá PISCC is a significant effort to establish a comprehensive public policy on security and coexistence. However, in order to achieve a lasting and relevant impact, it is essential to review its operating model based on concrete data, encourage the active participation of citizens, include mental health as an essential aspect, and improve the capacity to respond to the main risks.

Finally, this study provides important elements for informed decision-making in the context of local public administration, and suggests practical guidelines for future versions of the plan. Its possibility of being replicated in other analogous contexts offers an opportunity to continue progressing towards safer, more united and resilient communities.

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