

The Social - Solidarity Economy and Endogenous Development: An alternative to fight against Multidimensional Poverty in the Municipality of Repelón Atlántico Colombia.

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Abstract

The objective of this article is to establish whether the Social Economy and Endogenous Development are an alternative to reduce the deprivations associated with multidimensional poverty in the municipality of Repelón Atlántico. For this purpose, data from DANE, DNP (Kit Territorial) on multidimensional poverty, education, health, housing, basic sanitation and economy among other variables were used. It was concluded that effectively with the structuring of social economy initiatives and taking advantage of the potential of the territory, the deprivations of multidimensional poverty in the municipality can be overcome, taking into account the results presented in different experiences in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Keywords: multidimensional poverty, social economy, endogenous development, ancestral knowledge, health, education.

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Introduction

Multidimensional poverty is a problem of great relevance in Colombia, according to the National Administrative Department of Statistics hereinafter DANE (2023) 12.1% of the population is facing this problem, which was aggravated by the COVID 19 pandemic. At the territorial level, the problem is stronger, in some municipalities, especially in the municipality of Repelón Atlántico, where 54% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, that is, with educational and health deficiencies, inadequate housing and lack of access to employment, among other conditions measured by this indicator.

According to Sen (2000), poverty can be understood in a broad sense as the deprivation of basic skills and not only the lack of income. In Colombia, DANE is in charge of carrying out this measurement, based on the methodology of Alkire and Foster (2011).

Multinational poverty undoubtedly affects different dimensions of people's lives such as economic, social, environmental, cultural and political; it has a broad influence on health, education, access to basic services and living conditions in general, depriving the individual of many dimensions as Sen (2000) puts it. Studying alternatives to overcome multidimensional poverty in the municipality of Repelón is of great importance since this is a problem that must be solved, not only using traditional tools to fight poverty, but also using alternative tools, which can in the short, medium and long term give results in improving the quality of life of the population of the municipality.

The social economy then becomes an alternative that can, through the promotion of associativity and cooperation, help solve many of the problems or conditions of multidimensional poverty in the municipality, since it is understood as a form of economy based on respect for human dignity, the promotion of social justice and the strengthening of communities. based on solidarity practices (Martínez, 2009) this is an economy that in some way develops the poorest communities in society. Providing the impoverished population of the municipality of Repelón with land, machinery and inputs for the sustainable production of their own goods and services for subsistence through associative and cooperation organizations, are an alternative to improve many of the deprivations they currently face; Evidence shows that these initiatives have yielded results in overcoming multidimensional poverty in other territories and .(Deux, 2009)(Resico, 2010)

Another alternative is endogenous development, which has become an option to promote the development of territories, although neoclassical economic theory states that the way to correct the diminishing yield of the factors of production is through the instruction of exogenous variables such as technological progress to the production function, Solow (1956) and Swan (1956).

Romer (1984), Lucas (1988) and Róbelo (1991) consider that the economy could grow even in the long term, due to the investments of capital goods and human capital that lead to the diffusion of innovations among companies in their growth, effectively these positions are the ones that have deepened the vision of growth and development currently in many territorial entities. However, it is essential to use alternatives such as development from within or endogenous, which does not ignore the accumulation of capital and technological progress in development. Vásquez (2007) states that for true development to take place, priority must be given to the capacities of the local community to use the existing development potential in the territory and respond to the challenges posed at a given historical moment, which leads to the belief that when the community is involved in the design and promotion of its development, It is possible to reach a solution to the problems of deprivation of skills.

Literature review

When analyzing the literature on the effect of inactive social and solidarity economy companies in the fight against poverty, it has been found that in Argentina , according to Abramovich and Vásquez (2007), the development of social and solidarity economy enterprises has allowed immediate improvements (although with gradual growth) in the living conditions of workers. and they have an impact on the institutionalized system of labor relations and provide workers with a new tool for pressure and negotiation. In the same vein, Coba and Díaz (2014) found that associative enterprises have allowed associated women in the province of Tungurahua to significantly improve their incomes 2.12 times above the average income in Ecuador, which has a direct effect on improving the material living conditions of the associated population.

In Spain, according to Martínez et al. (2019) Social and solidarity economy movements are a driver of the social innovation process, which allows the communities involved to solve needs and improve living conditions, through the modification of social relations. In Brazil, Moraes and Bacic (2017), after analyzing the program to promote the social and solidarity economy called "Territories of Citizenship", in which 1,500 municipalities in 120 territories throughout Brazil participate, conclude that these have contributed to closing the subsistence gap, reducing unemployment and the income deficit of associated communities living in marginalized rural and urban areas. which is essential for the improvement of the living conditions of the population.

Along the same lines, in Colombia Paz, Pinto and Araujo (2023) state that the solidarity economy contributes to the economic and sustainability indicators of the Wuayúu communities, in the special tourist and cultural district of Riohacha, allowing profitable businesses that add value to family groups, through the development of practices aimed at consolidating solidarity thinking, critical, creative and entrepreneurial.

López (2013) describes solidarity economy organizations as those that are mainly disseminated through cooperatives, worker-owned companies and are characterized by concentrating in the same group of people the ownership of the organization, the workforce, but also by having an autonomous, democratic management, with deep-rooted principles of solidarity, justice and cooperation.

López adds that organizations that operate based on these principles are based on values shared by all their members, who participate equitably, actively, freely in management and decision-making. In this way, employers-workers are involved and committed to the productive and organizational reality and natural mechanisms for the transmission of information and knowledge are generated within a remarkable framework of job security and stability. At the same time, the salary differences of its members tend to be fairer and less differential.

Obviously, the social and solidarity economy has shown positive results in the material improvements of the living conditions of the communities that host initiatives in this line, however, it is appropriate to be clear that for the development of people, it is necessary that the State, the private sector and capital create environmental conditions so that development can take place. this taking into account that for Garofoli (1995) development must be endogenous, that is, it must take place based on the potentialities of the territory, the economic system must be transformed based on the valuation of social learning and ancestral knowledge to face external challenges.

In the previous context, Boisier (2004) considers that development is done by people in their individuality and sociability, for this reason endogenous development, given the context of a territory and its environment, generates in human beings conditions to empower themselves and become true human persons. Evidently, endogenous development puts the territory and the capacities of its inhabitants in constant relationship to generate development.

The idea of endogenous development described is aligned with what Rice (1997) proposes, who argues that "human development is an interdisciplinary process that encompasses four dimensions that are interdependent and integrative with each other: cognitive, physical, emotional, socio-affective, and social development" (p. 2). Evidently, for Rice, people are active subjects of their own development, because they learn from their interactions in the territory; in this order, Kail and Cavanaugh (2011) state that experience and social interaction influence the behavior of individuals, relevant characteristics to enhance the endogenous development of communities in their territory.

Placing the human being based on his potentialities, as a determining actor for the endogenous development of the territories is of vital relevance, because he puts the satisfaction of human needs as the engine of development and not as an end, in this sense Elizalde (2003) considers the human being as "a unique individual and social actor who interrelates with other beings in a context of coexistence, learning with others and from others to limit themselves, in order to achieve greater degrees of both personal and collective freedom" (p.15), in line with the above, Vergara (2004) states that

"An endogenous development approach forces us, then, to focus the analysis on local conditions and on the internal social processes that are at the base of the process of regional economic accumulation. Among them are those related to local culture and power relations, which probably affect the very interaction between the forces of development and therefore determine the factor of "efficiency" of the accumulation process" (p.41).

Likewise, according to Tapia P (2008), endogenous development means "growing from within". Therefore, endogenous development is based on the management of one's own resources, strategies and initiatives, as well as on the application of peasant knowledge and wisdom in the development process. Along the same lines, Mejía, Quintero, and Mejía (2022) establish that endogenous development is an alternative to solve the problems of multidimensional poverty in the municipality of San Sebastián Madalena, Colombia, if the material and cultural potential of the territory is used effectively.

In the context of the previous positions described, the potentialities of the territory, popular knowledge, in the spiritual and cultural dimensions, among others, can contribute to the development of communities from within and can be a response to the challenges of the multidimensional poverty prevailing in the territory of Repelón today, in that order of this document given an answer to the following research problem.

Research Problem

Is the social economy and Endogenous Development an alternative to fight against the problems of Multidimensional poverty in the Municipality of Repelón Atlántico?

Methodology

This research was carried out with a **quantitative** descriptive approach. A descriptive research, according to Hernández et al., (2011) "seeks to specify properties, characteristics and important features of any phenomenon that is analyzed and describes trends of a group or population" (p. 80), in this sense this research aims to describe the role of the social economy and endogenous development, in the reduction of multidimensional poverty in the municipality of Repelón Atlántico through the analysis of variables such as: education, health, housing, basic sanitation and the economy.

Characterization of the Municipality of Repelón

Repelón is a municipality geographically located in the southwestern region of the department of Atlántico, bordered to the north by Luruaco, to the south by the department of Bolívar, the municipalities of Soplaviento and San Estanislao, to the east by Sabanalarga and Manatí, to the west by Villanueva and Clemencia in the department of Bolívar (Municipal Mayor's Office of Repelón, 2022).

According to the Municipal Mayor's Office of Repelón (2022), the main economic activities of the municipality are based on the agricultural production of cotton, tomato, corn, sorghum, traditional cassava, technified cassava, millet, plantain and guava. Livestock farming involves cattle, horses, pigs, goats, sheep; and artisanal fishing where herring, red and silver tilapia, bocachico, corvina, nicuro and other species are caught.

According to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, 2022), the municipality has a population of 28,945 inhabitants, in an area of 363 km² and a population density of 79.74 inhabitants/km². According to the categorization of the territorial entities established in Law 617 of 2000; the municipality of Repelón is placed in the sixth category by the National Planning Department (DNP), which corresponds to municipalities with a population equal to or less than ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants and with current annual income of free destination not exceeding fifteen thousand

(15,000) legal minimum monthly wages. Municipalities that, according to their population, must be classified in a category, but whose annual current income differs from that indicated in the law, will be classified in the category corresponding to the annual current income of free destination, as evidenced in DANE data, the population of Repelón is greater than 10,000 inhabitants. which indicates that it is located in the sixth category is due to the generation of own resources of free destination lower than those established by law.

According to DANE (2022), 67.5% of the municipality's population lives in urban areas and 32.5% lives in rural areas. At the demographic level, men represent 50% of the population and women 50%, while the total ethnic population is 83.01%, which is divided into indigenous population with 0.15%, black, mulatto or Afro-Colombian with 82.80%, raizal with 0.04% and palenquero with 0.02%.

Diagnostics

Multidimensional poverty

According to DANE (2018), multidimensional poverty:

The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) in Colombia is made up of five dimensions: educational conditions of the household, conditions of children and youth, health, work and housing conditions, and access to public household services; In turn, these 5 dimensions involve 15 indicators. It is measured through the adaptation of the Alkire and Foster methodology for Colombia, transferred to DANE during 2012. In this methodology, households that are deprived in at least 33.3% of the indicators are considered to be in a situation of poverty. (p. 1)

The municipality of Repelón has a critical multidimensional poverty and widens when compared to the department and the country. In the municipality, multidimensional poverty is 54.6%, with 55.2% in urban areas and 53.3% in rural areas. For the department of Atlántico, multidimensional poverty is 33.4% with a prevalence of 47.0% in rural areas and 27.3% in urban areas, in Colombia multidimensional poverty is 18.1%, with the rural zuna being the most affected with 37.1% and the urban area with 12.5% (DANE, 2022). Based on these indicators, the existing gaps between the municipality, the department and the nation are evident.

This situation is aggravated to the extent that the variables with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in the Municipality present more than 2 figures in their data, such as illiteracy with a total rate of 24.6%, critical overcrowding with 21.%, inadequate excreta disposal with 67.3%, inadequate material of the floors with 10.4%, school lag with 24.5% and lack of health insurance with 18.6%, as shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Multidimensional poverty indicators in the municipality of Repelón.

Deprivations by variable	REPELÓN		
	Total	Headboard	Populated centers and dispersed rural areas
Illiteracy	24,6	22,8	28,5

Low educational attainment	66,0	62,8	73,1
Barriers to Early Care Services	3,0	2,7	3,6
Barriers to access to health services	8,3	9,8	5,1
Dependency ratio	49,0	48,9	49,2
Critical overcrowding	21,9	25,8	13,3
Inadequate excreta disposal	67,3	87,3	23,7
School non-attendance	5,7	6,1	4,8
Inadequate material of exterior walls	0,7	0,3	1,6
Improper flooring material	10,4	8,9	13,8
School lag	24,5	24,1	25,2
No access to improved water source	13	4,4	32
No health insurance	18,6	17,7	20,5
Child labour	0,9	0,9	0,9
Informal work	90,9	90,4	92,1

Source: National Population and Housing Census (2018).

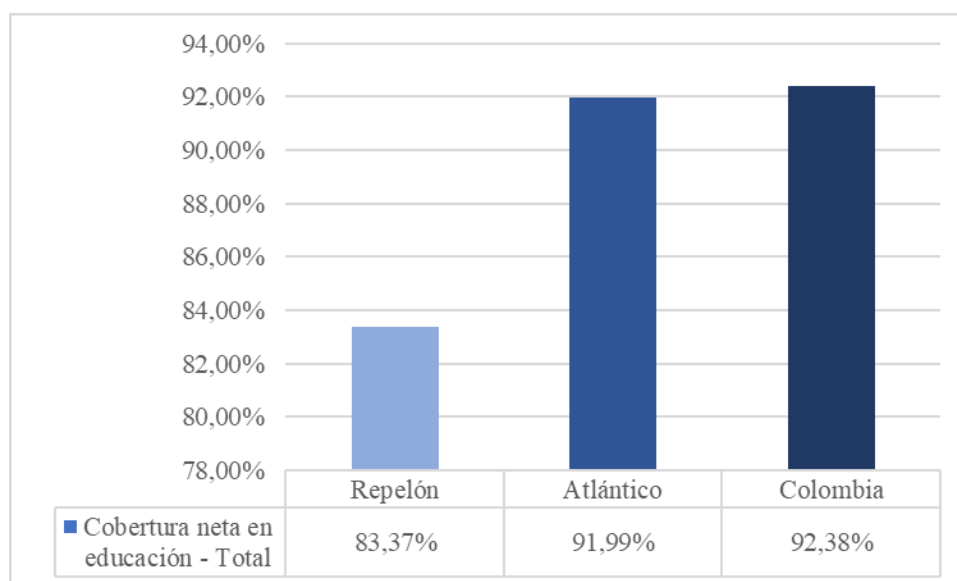
Table 1 shows how informal work is one of the indicators that has the greatest impact on the multidimensional poverty that the municipality of Repelón experiences, 90.9% of the population does not have a formal job, which leads the population to perform work that allows them to survive without guarantees of access to social benefits. This same population has a low educational attainment of 66%, this factor hinders access to higher education that would allow the improvement in the income levels of families. Another worrying indicator is the high level of economic dependence on a single family member with a rate of 49.0%.

Diagnosis in education

Academic training is undoubtedly one of the main variables of social transition that communities have today, enjoying it is a heritage that in Colombia the constitutional framework considers a right, in that sense in this section a diagnosis of the most representative variables of this dimension is addressed, net coverage, gross coverage and low educational attainment.

Net coverage in education measures the number of students enrolled in the education system without counting students who are over-age (Ministry of National Education, 2020). For the municipality of Repelón, net coverage is lower than the national and departmental average, these percentages are shown in graph 1.

Figure 1. Net coverage in education - Total

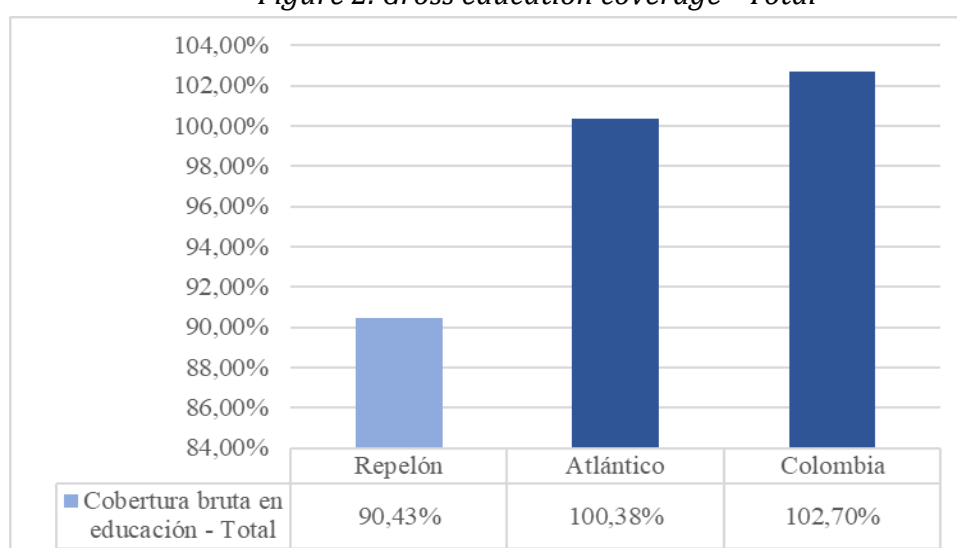


Source: Ministry of National Education (MEN, 2020). In original Spanish language

From graph 1, it is possible to state that in 2020 the net coverage in education for the municipality was 83.37%, while for the department the total coverage in education was 92.38% and 91.99% for Colombia.

The gross coverage rate measures the percentage ratio between the total number of students enrolled (regardless of their age) over the total population of theoretical age to attend the educational level, which in the case of secondary education corresponds to the range between 15 and 16 years old (MEN, 2020). For the municipality of Repelón, the gross coverage is lower than the national and departmental average, these percentages are shown in graph 2.

Figure 2. Gross education coverage - Total

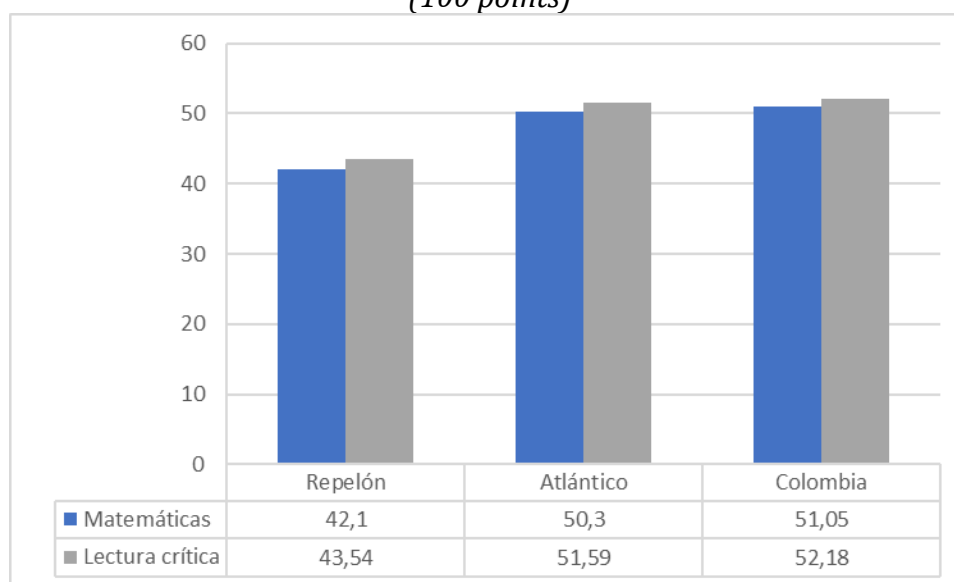


Source: Ministry of National Education (2020). In original Spanish language

From graph 2, it is possible to state that in 2020 the gross coverage in education for the municipality was 90.43%, while in the department it was 100.38% and 102.70% in Colombia. This shows that 9.57% of the population of study age is outside the education system.

However, the problem does not lie in coverage, nor in the dropout rate, but in quality, whose indices after the results of the Saber 11 Tests in mathematics and critical reading skills are lower than those of the Atlantic and national averages, as detailed in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Quality of education measured in the saber 11 tests - Mathematics (100 points)



Source: ICFES (2020). In original Spanish language

In graph 3, it can be seen that the quality measured by the saber 11 tests in the mathematics components is 42.10 points out of 100, being lower than the score obtained for the department and the nation, which were 50.30 points and 51.05 respectively.

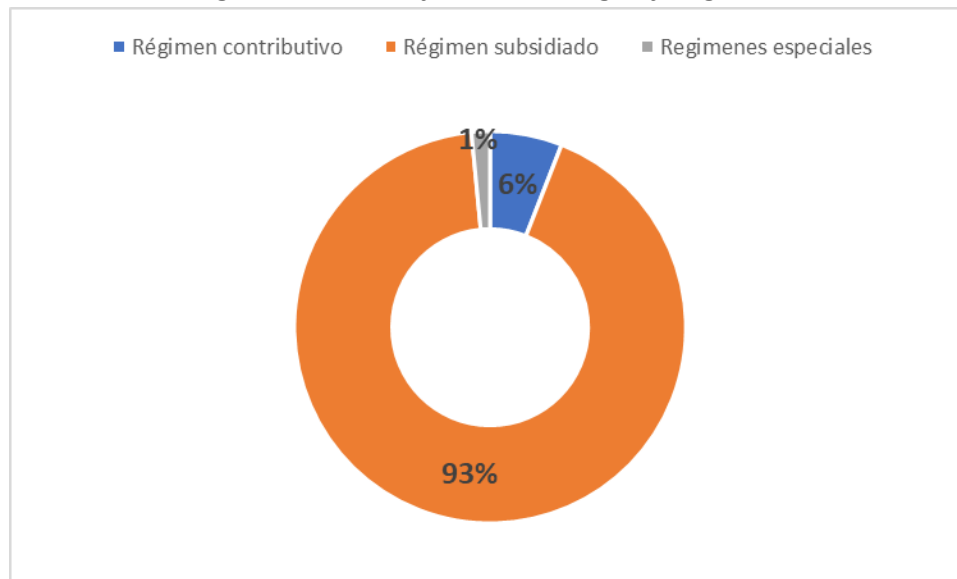
In critical reading, the score is also lower for the municipality in contrast to the department and the nation as evidenced in graph 3, this situation is worrying because according to Mejía, Quintero and Mejía (2021) the low educational achievements of students limit access to technical, technological and higher education programs, which in the end end end up defining the type of attachment to the labor market and consequently the type of income they will receive throughout their lives.

According to DANE (2020), 66% of the municipality's population has low educational attainment, for this reason this situation should be of vital importance to reduce the municipality's multidimensional poverty.

Health Coverage Diagnosis

Health is a state that allows people to enjoy many benefits, including greater access to education, the labor market, and a better quality of life. In the municipality of Repelón, according to data from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (2020), health coverage is concentrated in the subsidized regime, with 92.52%, this situation is understandable, due to the high level of the population in the informal labor market, who have not been able to improve their levels of qualification and engagement to formal employment that allows them to have access to health from the contributory regime. Only 5.95% of those affiliated to the health system belong to the contributory regime and 1.52% belong to a special regime, graph 4 shows the data on health insurance.

Figure 4. Health system coverage by regimen



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection (2020). In original Spanish language

According to the data in Figure 4, it is evident that the greatest health coverage is concentrated in the subsidized regime dependent on 100% of the nation. On the other hand, the mortality rate per thousand (1000) inhabitants, according to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is at 4.22 for the municipality, a low rate compared to that of the Atlantic that is at 5.03 and Colombia that is at 4.95. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate in children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births in the municipality is 16.8, while that of Atlántico is 14.4 and in Colombia 11.3, which indicates that there is an infant mortality rate of more than 2 points with respect to the department and 7 points compared to the nation (Ministry of Health and Social Protection, 2020).

Diagnosis of Coverage in housing and public services

Home Coverage

According to DANE, the quantitative housing deficit estimates the number of homes that society must build or add to the stock so that there is a one-to-one relationship between adequate housing and households that need housing. For the municipality of Repelón, the quantitative deficit is 10.5%, while the Atlántico and Colombia have a deficit of 6.9% and 9.8%, respectively (DANE, 2018).

In addition, the qualitative deficit refers to private homes that have deficiencies in the structure of the apartment, the availability of domestic public services or that require the provision of public services, improvement or expansion of the housing unit (DANE, 2009). The situation is quite serious for the municipality of Repelón with the qualitative housing deficit, since according to DANE (2018) the deficit was 84.4%, while in the same period for the department it was 30.9% and that of Colombia 26.8%, this is a deficit of 53.5 points with respect to the Atlantic and 57.6 points with respect to the nation. Lack of housing or having housing in inadequate conditions neurally limits the possibilities of the population to improve their quality of life, (Sepúlveda, 1986) and (Barranco et al., 2010).

Sewerage and drinking water coverage

The municipality of Repelón, according to the DANE Census (2018), has a sewerage coverage of 10.1% in households, for the department it is 85.5% and for the nation of 76.6%, which reveals a gap of about 75 percentage points with the Atlantic and more than 66 percentage points with respect to Colombia. Additionally, if we take into account that the inadequate disposal of excreta in the MPI of its inhabitants is 67.3%, the lack of coverage in this area can be evidenced. According to the Pan American Health Organization PAHO (2022), the inadequate disposal of excreta can generate diseases caused by poor health and hygiene conditions, because it provides breeding grounds for certain species of flies and mosquitoes that cause diseases, such as diarrhea, intestinal parasitosis, hepatitis, and typhoid fever, a situation that precariously affects the quality of life of the population, mainly children and the elderly.

In terms of aqueduct, coverage is 89.5%, while in the Atlantic it is 96.4% and in Colombia it is 86.4%, which shows a difference of 6.9 points with respect to the department and 3.1 points above compared to Colombia. This situation is critical because the lack of drinking water is associated with the cause of a wide variety of gastrointestinal and diarrheal diseases that affect children in greater proportion, which hinders their formative processes and increases the school lag that is also critical in the municipality (WHO, 2022).

Economy Diagnosis

According to DANE (2020), 80% of the economy of the municipality of Repelón Atlántico is concentrated in the tertiary sector, 14% in the primary sector and 5.24% in the secondary sector; This indicates the strong dependence of trade, mainly informal trade, on the few products generated in the primary and secondary sectors. The municipal economic production represents only 0.5% of the total production of the department of Atlántico.

This municipality, although it has a strong agricultural vocation, is not the predominant sector, perhaps due to the concentration of land and the low productivity of the Agricultural Production Units (APUs) and according to the Agricultural Census of DANE (2014) the municipality of Repelón the largest parts of the APUs are more than 100 hectares of land as can be seen in table 2. which leads to a significant concentration of this in the hands of a few people.

Table 2. Area of the Agricultural Production Units - UPA, according to extension (Hectares – Ha)

<i>Extension of APUs</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Colombia</i>
<i>Extension of APUs between 0 and 1 Ha</i>	58	1.473	334,6
<i>Extension of the APUs between 1 and 3 Ha</i>	621	6.073	950.484
<i>Extension of the APUs between 3 and 5 Ha</i>	1.077	7.201	875.323
<i>Extension of the APUs between 5 and 10 Ha</i>	2.332	15.698	1.801.716

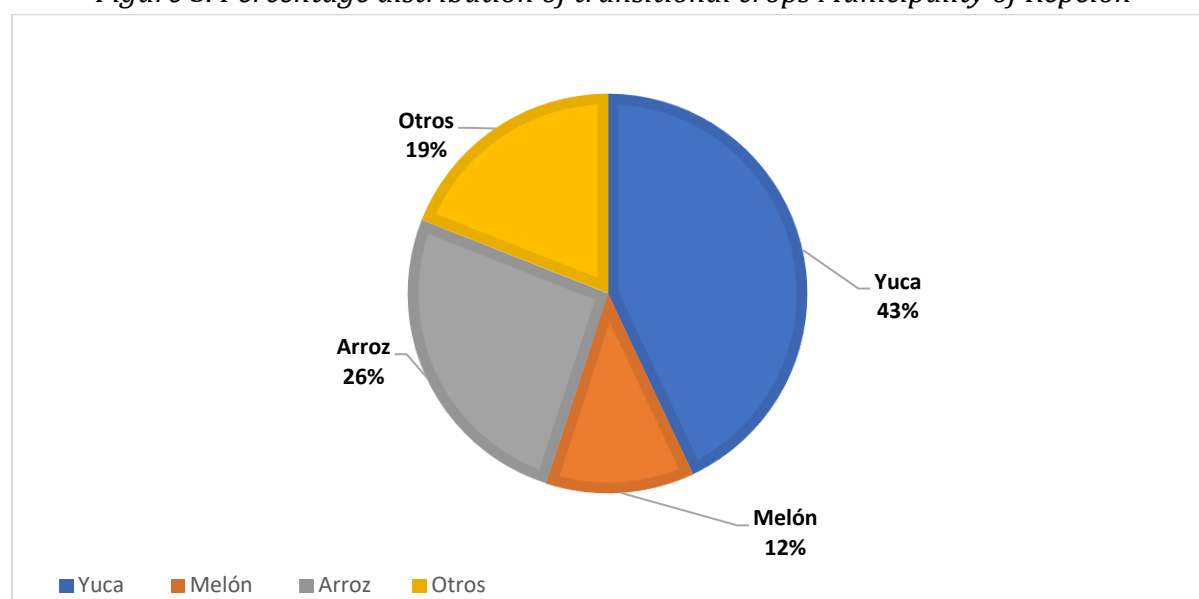
<i>Extension of the APUs between 10 and 15 Ha</i>	2.836	12.548	1.391.432
<i>Extension of the APUs between 15 and 20 Ha</i>	969	9.356	1.161.200
<i>Extension of the APUs between 20 and 50 Ha</i>	5.202	30.165	4.604.293
<i>Extension of the APUs between 50 and 100 Ha</i>	2.380	24.101	4.217.167
<i>Extension of APUs of more than 100 Ha</i>	6.235	154.940	93.657.104

Source: National Agricultural Census, DANE (2014)

Table 2 shows that there are only 58 APUs of between 0 and 1 hectare and indeed there are 6,235 APUs of more than 100 hectares of land, however, the primary sector only represents 14% of the aggregate production of the department, which shows the low productivity of the municipality's APUs.

The transitional crops exploited in these SFUs are mainly cassava with 43%, rice with 26% and melon with 12% as can be seen in Graph 5.

Figure 5. Percentage distribution of transitional crops Municipality of Repelón



Source: UPRA (2020). In original Spanish language

On the other hand, the permanent crops that are exploited in the UPAs of the municipality according to the Agricultural Census (2014) are bananas and mangoes; bananas have a production of 12 tons/ha in the municipality, while in the department the production of this is 14.93 tons/ha and at the national level of 10 tons/ha, which indicates that the production of the dish in tons per hectare when compared with the department is lower by 2 tons/ha and with the nation 2 tons/ha higher.

Mango is another of the permanent crops of the municipality according to the agricultural census of (2014), it has a better productivity than that of the department and the nation, 20 Tn/Ha are produced, while in the department the production is 14.67 Tn/Ha and in the nation 10.94 Tn/Ha.

Intervention Proposal

Once the space for characterization and diagnosis has been exhausted, we proceed to propose from the social and solidarity economy, endogenous development and the strategic guidelines proposed by the National Government from the Development Plans, some actions that allow overcoming multidimensional poverty in the municipality of Repelón Atlántico.

Proposal for educational intervention

Evidently, the main problem presented by the education sector in the municipality of Repelón Atlántico is that 66% of the population has low educational achievement, the results in standardized tests of mathematics and critical reading, are in both cases below the departmental and national average, a critical situation considering that the country already has the worst results in these topics at the international level.

In response to the above, it is proposed to create curricular strategies that address topics of interest to the educational community, in relation to data science, environment and agriculture, which can be an incentive for students from their dynamics to be interested in their academic training; In addition, it is necessary to improve the conditions of access, school transportation (alternatives must be offered to guarantee safe transportation from their place of residence to the school and vice versa) in the same way quality school feeding must be deepened (with products generated in the territory itself, by the community), in the same way it is necessary to improve the material conditions of educational institutions with architecture that reflects the identity cultural of the territory, the resources to finance these initiatives are: the general system of participation SGP, the General System of Royalties, co-financing from the Ministry of Education, private sector, solidarity sector, international cooperation and community participation.

A fundamental measure to improve low educational attainment in the municipality is to promote the training of teachers in specializations, master's degrees and doctorates, because for Tenorio (2011) having well-qualified teachers improves the chances of having better prepared students with good educational achievements; having qualified teachers generates greater probabilities that they transmit quality training through the use of new methods, didactics and updated content that improve the results in the SABER 11 tests in mathematics and critical reading. Funding for the training of teachers in the municipality can be financed through the General System of Royalties.

In order for education to have important effects on improving the material living conditions of the population, technical, technological and professional training must be encouraged, with emphasis on the challenges of rurality and the agricultural vocation of the territory, additionally, this training must take into account the knowledge (peasant, cultural and environmental) of the territory. These initiatives can be materialized through the structuring of agreements between the Municipal Secretary of Education and SENA, through double degree programs such as: articulation with the middle school and programs of access and expansion of coverage of the Universidad el Atlántico, under the strategy of the national government of free higher education.

Proposal for Health Intervention

In terms of health, the main problem in the municipality focuses on the infant mortality rate, which is higher than that of the department and the country, in order to reduce infant mortality in the municipality. good nutrition and childcare.

It is necessary to promote the nutrition of the pregnant mother either through municipal public health plans, monetary aid, in spaces or the promotion of zero hunger programs, which can be managed through urban agriculture or women's agriculture associations, which encourage the generation of the minimum food necessary to achieve adequate nutrition. Poor nutrition of mothers can cause premature births, in addition to the above, breastfeeding should be encouraged, monitoring and surveillance of the nutritional status of children under and over one year of age should be carried out, all these initiatives can be financed with resources from the General System of Participation SGP, and the General System of Royalties SGR.

It is important that the ancestral knowledge that midwives possess in rural areas is taken into account, so that they help in the care of mothers' births in rural areas of the municipality, the training of midwives in modern methods of childbirth should be promoted, this is an alternative that has the support of the WHO (2008). but which also allows saving the lives of the children and the mother, using the ancestral wisdom of the population and the territory.

Housing Intervention Proposal

Enjoying a home is perhaps the greatest desire of individuals and families. In the municipality of Repelón, there is a quantitative housing deficit of 10.5%, which indicates that these families or individuals do not have their own place to live, so they must resort to different alternatives, such as living in rented accommodations or in relatives' homes, this situation according to DANE (2022), has led to a critical overcrowding of 21.9%. and it is aggravated by the fact that 84.4% of the homes have a strong deficiency problem in the structure of the floor and in the availability of domestic public services.

To solve the problem described, direct and timely action by the municipal authorities is necessary, first updating the territorial planning scheme (EOT). Organizing the territory is essential for the assignment of urbanization areas where public and private housing projects can be developed, through the policies of Mi Casa Ya and Semillero de Propietarios promoted by the national government. Associative processes of self-construction should be encouraged in the municipality, where the communities, through the knowledge of their territories, the resources they possess and the technical assistance of the municipality, guide and build the new homes, all this can be financed with resources from the SGP, the national royalty fund and resources, the Ministries of Housing, City and Territory, Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department for Social Prosperity.

Proposal for Intervention in Aqueduct and Sewerage

According to the United Nations (2010), having access to drinking water and basic sanitation is a key issue to live a life in dignity and defend human rights. In the municipality of Repelón, 10.5% of the population does not have this service and 89.9%

does not have sewerage service, which is worrying given that it confronts them with multiple diseases that can make their quality of life precarious.

Access to drinking water and basic sanitation was recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 64/292 of 2010, as a basic human right and in Colombia the Master Plan for Water and Basic Sanitation Strategic Vision 2018 - 2030, which seeks to achieve the international commitments of the State in goal 6 Sustainable Development. which aims to "Guarantee the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", promotes the creation of projects aimed at improving the coverage of drinking water and basic sanitation in territorial entities, in this sense to improve access to drinking water and basic sanitation, it is necessary that the municipal administration and in coordination with the communities can create projects for the construction of networks or sewerage connections and green aqueducts, these projects can be financed with resources from the General System of Participations SGP, the General System of Royalties SGR, Tariffs and the General Budget of the Nation and in the case of green aqueducts they can be administered by community action boards or cooperatively as social and solidarity economy initiatives, This is important because communities are involved in a participatory process that can enhance the development of these initiatives since they feel they are active parts of them.

Proposal for Intervention in the Economy

In economic matters, it is necessary to exploit the agricultural vocation of the municipality, the democratization, tenure, legalization or titling of the land must be promoted, for this the updating of the Territorial Planning Scheme is fundamental, since it establishes the route line for municipal economic development from within.

The planning of the productive development of the municipality must go through the zoning of the productive chain, in agriculture, fishing, forestry and industrial development; in agricultural matters, we must think about a development of popular economy based on peasant economy associations, where communities concur to exploit in a sustainable way initiatives of their interest in fishing, intensive livestock, organic agriculture and agro-industry that supplies the Barranquilla and Caribbean markets, but that mainly allows communities to produce their own food. therefore, it is necessary to deepen the development of peasant orchards and gardens, which according to Acevedo et al., (2022) have proven to be efficient in meeting the food, medicinal, ornamental, agroecological and cultural needs of the communities. In addition, in this type of initiative, ancestral knowledge is decisive for their development and biodiversity conservation (Ortiz et al., 2022).

The forestry potential of the municipality must be taken advantage of through sustainable tourism, where farmers are the main actors, in the provision of services, for which training must be provided in the implementation of good environmental practices in the use of water, the protection of biodiversity of the territory as a source of income in the short and long term.

It is essential that, from the municipality through the public-private partnership and academia, the construction of infrastructure is prioritized to add value to production and strengthen the marketing chain, reducing intermediation, which will benefit the

population, will have direct effects on informality, income generation and unemployment.

The productive transformation of the municipality is essential for the best use of permanent and transitory crops, for example, if you go from marketing mango in fruit to mango in ice cream, jams, juices or pulp, it is possible to generate employment, improve income and greater participation in the market through the diversification of the product. which is of vital importance not to lose value, to fight against the imperfections of the markets that may affect production, to involve the population in these processes is fundamental since for Vásquez (2007) when communities are taken into account, by their own initiatives they can generate solutions to their problems, this is the basis of endogenous development and the solidarity economy that can help solve the problems of multidimensional poverty of the municipality.

The proposed initiatives may acquire financing with international cooperation resources, the Investment Sheet of the National Land Adaptation Fund (FONAT), through the Rural Development Agency (ADR), the General System of Royalties SGR, agricultural and rural credit, associative and agricultural integration credit, financing to departments, districts and municipalities, Special Lines of Credit (LEC), Agricultural Insurance Incentive (ISA) and the Agricultural Guarantee Fund (FAG).

Conclusions

Focusing the development of the Municipality of Repelón Atlántico on the social economy and endogenous development is a viable alternative that can efficiently reduce the multidimensional poverty rates of the municipality.

Prioritizing the initiatives of associative economies for the exploitation of the agricultural vocation of the municipality is a path that will undoubtedly contribute to solving the problems it presents, in economic matters, generation of employment, reduction of informality, similar to what was observed in Argentina according to Deux (2009) and Charão & Oliveira (2016).

Recognizing peasant knowledge ancestral knowledge in health are important steps that can help reduce access to health, but which, in addition, is accepted and recognized by the WHO, involving the knowledge of midwives in the care of births in rural and remote areas, are of significant importance that lead to a strengthening of the health system from ancestral and peasant knowledge.

Bringing education closer to peasant interests and knowledge is a way that can encourage the participation of the city in training processes and reduce the illiteracy rates and low educational attainment of the population, as a mechanism to improve the material living conditions of the population (Vargas, Cruz, & Ahumada, 2019) and (Ahumada et al., 2019)

Undoubtedly, thinking about cooperation and partnership to forge development from within the municipality is an important roadline that must be explored without fear, since it has been proven that they boost the development of the territories. When communities participate in the planning of their territories, development is lasting, since they feel that they are taken into account, that it is development from within, as Tapia (2008) puts it.

The potentialities of the Municipalities are multiple, they must be taken advantage of to have a balanced development that improves the quality of life of the population, using natural resources in a sustainable way within the framework of environmental protection, understanding that development is local, human and endogenous according to Boiser (2005).

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