

among guerrillas,¹¹² with whom the UNDCP has a joint program in alternative development.¹¹³ The positive public perception of such programs add to their feasibility. The concrete effects of such policies, combined with their role in reducing to some extent the drug trade, place them solidly within the rubric of human security.

A **second option** is the promotion of NGOs in Colombia, especially in relation to the broad relation between narco-trafficking and human security. Because the state is weak and corrupted, the provision of aid to non-state avenues such as NGOs represents a feasible means to strengthen grass-roots public participation and social development.¹¹⁴ In the specific sense, support with a strong chance of success could be provided to NGOs which specialize in anti-consumption and youth rehabilitation. Other types of feasible aid could be provided for economic development. Alternative development could work well in Colombia, since it could mean supporting industries which are already highly successful - such as the export of coffee and flowers. This stands in contrast to the more problematic settings for alternative development in Peru and Bolivia, where competitive industries worthy of support are sometimes difficult to find in areas where narco-trafficking is economically prevalent. Once again, Colombia is a good candidate for the right kind of alternative development strategies which are aimed at bolstering already successful enterprises.

Other NGOs are deserving of support, especially those which deal with the secondary results of narco-trafficking in the forms of violence and conflict. The Peace Brigades, for example, is already receiving some support from Canada, and perhaps even more is justified. The group provides a high profile official escort to peace makers, human rights organizations and other NGOs, etc. - thereby reducing their risk of being attacked by guerrillas, kidnappers, and paramilitaries.¹¹⁵ Beyond them, extensive consideration should be afforded to the high-profile role of Canadian NGOs which launched a vigorous protest in 1999 of the massacre of 32 people in Barrancabermeja in May 16 and 17, 1998. Through an international legal tribunal, Canadian groups rightly demanded that the Colombian State be