PATRONATO NACIONAL DE LA INFANCIA SANTA CRUZ LOCAL OFFICE TELEPHONE 2680 04 53 FAX 2680 34 52 DIAGONAL DIRECTION FROM THE BUS TERMINAL TO THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

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Local protection subsystem Cantón

Carrillo

Diagnosis of the situation of the rights
of minors

Santa Cruz local office

Prepared by the Board for the

Protection of Children and Adolescents

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I- Justification

In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly signed the Convention on the Rights of the

Child (CRC), which constitutes the framework for recognizing and respecting the rights of

children and adolescents. In 1990, the Costa Rican State ratified the CRC. It assumes the

CRC as a non-delegable responsibility with the children and adolescents of the country and

before the international community, with respect to the observance, promotion and

guarantee of the rights of children and adolescents.

In Costa Rica there is a before and after the Convention on the Rights of the Child and it

marks the emergence of a new paradigm for the exercise of the rights of children and

adolescents. The milestone of comprehensive protection where the child and adolescent is a

subject of rights and respect for them must be guaranteed by the State. The State, the family

and society as a whole guarantee respect for the rights approach.

The rights of children and adolescents in Costa Rica are protected by the Code of Children

and Adolescents, which refers to the fundamental rights related to survival, integral

development and participation, considering minors as persons exercising social citizenship,

with rights and responsibilities, according to their age and maturity.

The Code of Childhood and Adolescence creates the NATIONAL SYSTEM OF

INTEGRAL PROTECTION and establishes it in Chapter I called: Conformation of the

system. It establishes PANI as the governing institution for the rights of children and

adolescents. The National System of Integral Protection is created to promote the

protection, prevent and attend the problems and risks and defend the rights of the children

and adolescents of the country.

The local expression of this System is the Local Subsystem of Protection, which seeks to

make possible the protection and integral development of children and adolescents, where

the collaboration and articulation of all the actors is necessary to create the conditions and

national budgets that each community will convert into responses to local needs.

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through the CHILD PROTECTION BOARDS, which faces the challenge of articulating all these energies and bringing them to the local level, having as a fundamental premise the work of promoting, channeling and recommending the formulation of projects to support the rights of minors, in order to use the Fund for Childhood and Adolescence.

The boards lead the management of the cantonal protection plans and this protection management begins with a Diagnosis that allows to know the situation of the community, from the point of view of those who live and work in it, with this information a Cantonal Plan is defined, where the most urgent actions are prioritized or that are the basis of other actions that will help them build a resilient and sustainable path towards Integral Protection.

To this end, the Child Protection Board of Canton Carrillo, with the support of the Local Subsystem of Protection and the Local Office of Santa Cruz, is updating the diagnosis of children's rights in the canton to serve as a basis for the cantonal plan for the year 2021 and to allow monitoring and tracking of the progressive progress and evaluation of the process before, during and after its implementation.

II- Research objectives

General Objective

Elaborate through popular consultation and institutions, inputs that allow the members of the boards and subsystems to update information on the violated rights in the canton of study, allowing the construction of a work plan to ensure respect for the rights of children and adolescents.

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Specific objectives

- Seek information on the sociodemographic conditions of the canton studied.
- Obtain information on the different social aspects, including children and adolescents as protagonists, taking into account their points of view, their analysis and proposals for action.
- Identify existing resources in the canton, both public and private, that could be articulated to meet the needs and rights of minors.
- Generate lines of action to strengthen educational processes in families, based on the contribution of JPNA and SSLP.

III- Methodological aspects

The purpose of the research is to study a certain object, in order to build a hypothesistheory that allows explaining the different processes that lead to it, using stages with the required information.

In order to meet the objectives proposed in the research, we chose to use the survey, participant and non-participant observation, documentary research and the field diary as tools.

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IV- Updated diagnosis on the situation of children's rights

Canton of Carrillo, Guanacaste



V- General characteristics of the canton

1.1 History and political division política

This canton has its origins in the 18th century, when a group of ladino mestizos settled in the area.

in the middle basin of the Tempisque River, in a forest of trees known as Siete Cueros, the place now occupied by the city of Filadelfia. Since 1794, Sardinal is mentioned as one of the oldest towns in the canton, as from the visit made at the end of that year by Brother Antonio Muñoz in a collection of alms in several towns in the region of Guanacaste.

In 1839, the residents of the neighborhoods of Sietecueros and El Sardinal, requested the Braulio Carrillo Colina, then Head of State, to separate from the town.

Santa Cruz and incorporated to the city of Guanacaste (today Liberia), in civil matters.

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and ecclesiastical, which is accepted by Decree 5 of February 23, 1839.

The canton of Carrillo was created on June 16, 1877 by Executive Decree. 22,

designating the town of Siete Cueros as its capital.

was called Filadelfia. The name of the canton is a tribute to the former head of state

Braulio Carrillo Colina (1835-1837 and 1838-1842).

The historical-geographical process in Guanacaste favored the development of

cities in the interior of the Nicoya Peninsula, while the coastal areas began to

develop at an accelerated pace in the years after 1970.

The canton of Carrillo is located 248 kilometers from San José, was created on June 16,

1877, by decree No. 22, was designated head of the canton to the town of Sietecueros,

which henceforth was called Philadelphia. It currently has four districts: Filadelfia (Canton

Head), Palmira, Sardinal and Belén, its territory is 577.54 square kilometers and its

population is 37,122 inhabitants. Its main tourist attractions are the Gulf of Papagayo, Playa

Hermosa and Panama (Chorotega), Playas del Coco, Ocotal, Guacamaya, among others,

you can fish and dive. In Coco there are several restaurants and hotels; in the other beaches

there are hotels and resorts such as Los Corales, Condovac La Costa, Ocotal, Hotel Riu,

Hotel Palace, Hotel Gran Papagayo, etc.

Another attraction is the Tempisque River that crosses the canton and passes through the

town of Filadelfia, 100 meters from the municipal building, where you can practice water

sports such as fishing, swimming and sailing, until reaching the Gulf of Nicoya, crossing

the most impressive vegetation and observing the various species of flora and fauna found

around. But the most attractive thing that this territory offers is to be the center of

archaeological research where they have found a variety of pieces dating back thousands of

years; for this reason it is known as the National Archaeological Canton.

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District	Header	Total of inhabitants	Villages
01	Philadelphi a	7.953	Cinco Esquinas Ballena, Corralillo, Guinea, Jocote, Ojoche
	Palmira	5.416	Angeles, Community, Pasaje Tempisque (part), San Rafael
	Sardinal	14.912	Artola, Cacique, Coco, Guacamaya, Huaquitas, Libertad, Matapalo, Nancital, Nuevo Colón, Obandito, Ocotal, Pilas, Playa Hermosa, Playones, San Blas, Santa Rita, Zapotal, San Blas, Santa Rita and Zapotal.
	Belen	8.841	Alto San Antonio, Cachimbo, Castilla de Oro, Coyolito, Gallina, Juanilama, Loma Bonita, Llano, Ojochal, Palestina, Palmas, Paraíso, Penca, Planes, Poroporo, Río Cañas Nuevo, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, and Santo Sunday.

1.2 Main açanomic activities of the Canton of Carrillo de Cavillo

The main economic activities carried out in the canton of Carrillo are the following:

** Tourism (hotels, tour operators, ecotourism) ** Agriculture (sugar cane, rice, melon and others)



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** Trade in general.

1.3 Public Infrastructure of the Canton of Carrillale

According to the physical inventory of the public infrastructure of the canton of Carrillo conducted by the municipality, the following information was compiled:

1.4 Demographic gráfico: environment:

According to data from the last national census conducted in 2011, the canton of Carrillo is composed of 37,122 inhabitants divided into 18,524 women and 18,598 men, it is a canton with a high percentage of young people and adults since the average age of its inhabitants is 30 years, the population from 0 to 14 years represents 26.7%, those in the range of 15 to 64 years represent 66.3% and older adults (people aged 65 years and older) represent 7% of the total population. Its population density is 64.3 inhabitants per kilometer.

Parks and	14 parks					
recreational						
areas						
Soccer tables	25 Courts					
Gyms	1 Gymnasium					
Roundels	3 Roundels					
Community or multipurpose rooms	13 Rooms					
Cantonal road network	443 Kilometers					

square and 62.3% of its population is urban.



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			Estructura de la población										
Distrito	Población total	Densidad de población	Población femenina	Población masculina	Porcentaje de población de 0 a 14 años	Porcentaje de población de 15 a 64 años	Porcentaje de población de 65 años y más	media de	Porcentaje de población urbana				
Carrillo	37 122	64.3	18 524	18 598	26.7	66.3	7.0	30	62.3				
Filadelfia	7 953	63.6	3 965	3 988	25.0	67.4	7.6	31	63.6				
Palmira	5 416	145.7	2 791	2 625	27.8	65.9	6.3	30	83.3				
Sardinal	14 912	62.0	7 338	7 574	26.8	66.6	6.6	30	58.2				
Belén	8 841	50.5	4 430	4 411	27.5	65.1	7.4	30	55.3				

INEC-Census 2011.

1.5 Socio-culturalcultural: environment:

One of the advantages that the canton of Carrillo has is its small political composition, since it is formed by four districts: Belén, Filadelfia, Palmira and Sardinal. This structure has allowed the development of a vision of equitable human development among its districts, which means that the inhabitants of the different districts have similar conditions and seek to promote development and different opportunities for growth in an equitable manner.

All of the neighborhoods in the canton of Carrillo have at least one bank, schools, a school, a health center or Ebais, parks, soccer and basketball courts, gas stations, paved main and secondary roads, churches, etc.

It is extremely important to highlight the above because they are tangible elements that support the level of development of the neighborhoods of Carrillo and are necessary to promote the human development of a canton.

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people committed to the development of their villages.

One of the special characteristics of the canton of Carrillo is its dynamic and active organization of groups, currently there are 16 development associations, 14 Asadas, a Cantonal Sports, Culture and Recreation Committee and a Sub Committee per district, 10 road committees, 3 Boards of Directors of Auxiliary Committees of the Costa Rican Red Cross, a Chamber of sugar cane producers, a Chamber of fishermen, four folkloric dance groups, a cooperative of women recyclers among others, all made up of active groups of

The canton of Carrillo defines itself as a protector of resources, lover of its natural and cultural wealth, as reflected in the Vision and Mission of the "Local Human Development Plan of the Canton of Carrillo 2010-2020", which was developed 100% by its inhabitants through participatory processes with the technical support and accompaniment of UNDP-FOMUDE and MIDEPLAN in 2009.

VI- Situation of rights in the Canton Cantón

3.1 Right to education ación:

The **right to education** is a fundamental **right** of all human beings that enables them to acquire knowledge and thus achieve a full social life. This right is vital for the economic, social and cultural development of all societies.

Article 56 of the Childhood and Adolescence Code establishes that minors shall have the right to receive an education geared to the development of their potential. The preparation offered shall be aimed at the full exercise of citizenship and shall inculcate respect for human rights, cultural values and care for the natural environment, within a framework of peace and solidarity. On the other hand, Article 57 establishes that the Ministry of Public Education will guarantee the permanence of minors in the educational system and will provide them with the necessary support to achieve it.

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With respect to education as a social right, it can be considered that our population of

children and adolescents has satisfactory access to the educational system, and that Costa

Rica has satisfactory educational levels at the basic levels. Preschool education is

advancing towards universalization.

In this regard, UNESCO considers that the right to education should include compulsory,

free and universal primary education, because it is a fundamental stage in eliminating

inequalities and discrimination and improving the quality of life of human beings.

This spirit is present in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which

stipulates education as a fundamental human right. Specifically, this right reappears in the

Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), in the Convention on the Rights of the Child

(1989) and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

In the specific case of Costa Rica, as a member country, it assumes the agreements and

declarations issued. In addition, it contemplates them in the internal jurisprudence of the

Nation. Thus, the right to education appears in the Political Constitution, Title VII, articles

76 to 89, dedicated to education and culture. It is relevant to highlight Article 77, which

establishes an organization of public education that correlates preschool with university;

Article 78, which emphasizes that general education, from preschool to diversified

education, must be free and compulsory, as well as the obligation of the State to financially

support higher education students who lack these resources; and Article 83, which mentions

adult education to combat illiteracy and the opening of opportunities for those who do not

have them.

Another important document that guarantees the right to education in our country is the

Fundamental Law of Education, whose purposes establish in Article 1 that "Every

inhabitant of the Republic has the right to education and the State has the obligation to

provide it in the broadest and most adequate form". Likewise, Article 6, when referring to

the Educational System, states that

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The first is organized according to the following article (article 7) in 4 cycles: preschool, elementary, middle and high school.

In terms of education, the canton of Carrillo has excellent coverage, currently the canton has 29 schools serving 4,996 students, 4 colleges with 2,504 students and 3 CINDEAS with a total enrollment of 876 students for a total student population of 8,376 students. According to the results of the 2011 National Census, 83.6% of the population between 5 and 15 years of age attends or receives basic education and 18% of people 17 years of age and older have higher education of which 81% are graduates.

	Educación General Básica	Educació	1 Superior	
Cantón/Distrito	Porcentaje de población de 5 a 15 años que asiste a educación general básica	Porcentaje de población de 17 años y más con educación superior	Porcentaje de población de 17 años y más con educación superior y título	
Carrillo	83.6	18.0	81.0	
Filadelfia	86.0	20.8	78.3	
Palmira	86.7	15.6	79.6	
1 anna				
Sardinal	81.6	19.3	82.5	

INEC-Census 2011.

The actions that have been implemented in education have been giving satisfactory results as shown by the statistics presented above, this has reduced the illiteracy rate, which in 2011 stood at 2.2% of the population, concentrated in older adults. These data show an acceptable level of education in the inhabitants of the Carrillo canton, which means opportunities for growth and development in future generations.

The canton maintains a stable number of educational centers, the Colegio de Belén is an academic school, and continues to contribute to the accessibility of a sector of young people who want professions other than technical.

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Number of educational centers According to type in the catchment area

Educational Institution	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Preschool						
Schools		28				28
Technical day schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day schools academic						
Night schools						
Special education	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Institute of Learning	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

Source: City Hall, Ministry of Public Education. In Asís de Carrillo

Educational institutions in the Carrillo health area

Name	District	Town	Zone
Coyolito	Belen	Coyolito	Rural
The Guinea	Philadelp hi a	The Guinea	Urban



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Santa Cruz	Sardinal	Liquidation of Daniel	Rural
		Oduber	
Obandito	Sardinal	Obandito	Rural
La Villita	Belen	La Villita	Rural
Altos del Roble	Sardinal	El Roble	Rural
Hermosa Beach	Sardinal	Hermosa Beach	Rural
Cacique	Sardinal	Panama Beach	Rural
Palestine	Belen	Palestine	Rural
New Columbus	Sardinal	New Columbus	Rural
Los Jocotes	Philadelp hi a	Los Jocotes	Urban
Castilla de Oro	Belen	Castilla de Oro	Rural
Philadelphia	Philadelp hi a	Philadelphia	Urban
Santo Domingo	Belen	Santo Domingo	Rural
Bernardo Gutierrez	Sardinal	Sardinal	Rural
El Coco	Sardinal	El Coco	Rural
Belen	Belen	Belen	Rural
Pacifica Garcia Fernandez	Palmira	Community	Rural
Santa Rita	Sardinal	Santa Rita	Rural
Cañas River	Belen	Cañas River	Rural
	Palmira		Rural
Tempisque Pass		The plans	
The plans	Belen	The plans	Rural
La Libertad	Sardinal	La Libertad	Rural
Omar Dengo	Belen	Santa Ana	Rural
Guerrero			
Palmira	Palmira	Palmira	Rural
Ignacio Gutierrez	Sardinal	San Blas	Rural



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Corralillos	Philadelp hi a	Corralillos	Urban
Artola	Sardinal	Artola	Rural

Source: Secretaría de Educación Pública, Ayuntamiento. In Asís de Carrillo

71% of the Canton's schools are rural. Accessibility to the educational system is adequate. The schools are mostly technical, so most of the young people travel to Santa Cruz and Liberia to study academic careers. Only the high school in Belen is academic. English language instruction is scarce and young people are not motivated to study English, which limits access to jobs in the area, as most are tourists who need to master the language.

The dropout rate in 2009 was 4.2 and remains slightly lower than two years ago. It was not possible to obtain data for more recent years.

Percentage of school dropouts. Carrillo, 2007-2012

YEAR	Percentage of school dropouts
2007	4,2
2008	4,4
2009	4,2
2010	Unknown
2011	Unknown
2012	Unknown

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In this sense, the Costa Rican State guarantees coverage in education, which can be seen in

the fact that the Local Office does not register any complaint related to this violated right.

3.2 Right to healthalud

"Comprehensive health constitutes the third axis of the National Policy for Children and

Adolescents, in which national policies are reaffirmed within the framework of the social

production of health and its determinants, related to minors. In this aspect, the

particularities of growth, development, ethnic, cultural, migratory and environmental

conditions are considered."

The aspiration of the policy is for comprehensive health services for the underage

population to be inclusive, timely, effective and efficient, with an adequate balance

between promotion, prevention and care.

It is a fundamental right inherent to the human being that must be protected by the State.

The State must guarantee equitable access to actions for the promotion, prevention and cure

of health, taking into account its different determinants. This right also implies the

obligation of the State to guarantee continuous and uninterrupted access to the basic

services necessary to protect people's health, which must be provided in an efficient and

effective manner.

In the case of Costa Rica, the Constitutional Chamber has repeatedly interpreted that the

right to health derives from numeral 21 of the Political Constitution, which establishes that

human life is inviolable, and from this perspective, health as a human right constitutes a

legal right of the first order. For this reason, an institutional platform has been built that

integrates actors from different areas, which together make up the Health Sector of our

country. The Ministry of Health is the governing body.

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Comment No. 14 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides a general commentary on the right to health, stating that "the right to health should not be understood as a right to be healthy", but rather "the right to health should be understood as a right to the enjoyment of the full range of facilities, goods, services and conditions necessary to attain the highest attainable standard of health". For Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the "right to health does not mean the right to enjoy good health, nor does it mean that governments of poor countries have to provide expensive health services to those who do not have the necessary resources. It means that governments and public authorities must put in place policies and action plans to ensure that all people have access to health care in the shortest possible time. Achieving this is the challenge facing both the human rights community and public health professionals."

Costa Rica currently has the highest life expectancy in Latin America. The Childhood and Adolescence Code stipulates that "all minors must benefit from direct and free medical assistance from the State".

Infant mortality is an important indicator in the quality of health, for this reason the mortality rates in the canton of Carrillo are analyzed. In 2012, the behavior of infant mortality was oscillating; with many efforts and the implementation of strategies for early recruitment and compliance with standards of care for pregnant women. A high percentage of the causes of infant mortality (about 80%) are non-preventable, related to congenital malformations. The district of Sardinal has the lowest rate, unlike Palmira. Guanacaste is the province with the highest increase between 2011 and 2012, going from 8.74 in 2011 to 9.91 per thousand births in 2012. The sex ratio maintains the same behavior as in the past; that is, a higher infant mortality rate at the national level in boys (9.03 per thousand), than in girls (7.97 per thousand); a pattern that is reversed in the provinces of Heredia and Puntarenas.

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Infant and birth mortality rate period 2009-2012 Carrillo Health Area

		2009			2010			2011			2012				
PROVINCE, CANTON AND									FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 2009-2012						
DISTRICT	NA C.	DE	TA RI	NA	DE F.	TA RI	NA C.	DE	TA	NA	DE	TA	NA C.	DE	TA
Costa Rica						8,9			8,35			8,6			8,6
Guanacaste	6196		6,62	5700		9,65	5947		8,74	6125			17843	148	8,29
Carrillo	744		8,06	658		10,64	745		9,40	662		9.0	2809		9,3
Philadelphia		1	6,6			13,2	186		10,7		1	7.7	490	5	10,2
Palmira			21,		1	13,9		0	0,0	92	1	10,9	254		11,8
Sardinal			6,3	284	1	3,5	335		11,9				935		7,49
Belen		1	5,5			20,0		1	7,3			10,5	468	5	10,7

Source: CCSS. Health Area. Health Area Networks. Ministry of Health. Department of Statistics. Cantonal health indicators. National Institute of Statistics and Census. Central American Population Center.

In the canton, the main causes of consultation continue to be health control and respiratory conditions, as shown in the following tables:

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Top five causes of outpatient visits By population groups, 20

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POPULATION GROUP	CAUSES FOR CONSULTATION
Under 10 years of age	Growth and development
	2. Eutrophy
	3. IVRS
	4. FAA
	5. Sanitary control
From 10 to less than 20 years old	Teenager
	2. Prenatal care
	3. Screening
	4. Health monitoring
	5. Planning
20 to 64 years old, male	1. HTA
	2. DM
	3. Health monitoring
	4. Back pain
	Dyslipidemia
From 20 years to 64 years female	1. HTA
	2. Planning
	3. Prenatal care
	4. DM
	5. Health monitoring



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65 years of age or older	1. HTA	
	2. DM	
	3. Screening	
	4. Health monitoring	
	5. Dyslipidemia	

Source CCSS. Health Area. Health Area Networks.

According to the population groups, it is observed that the related physical activities are an important factor in the diseases suffered. In the group of children under 10 years of age, upper respiratory tract infections are preponderant, considering that the population of this group is of school age and has very frequent contact. It is also observed that, in the adult age group, conic diseases occupy this place of importance.

Vaccination of children under 1 year of age, 2010 Cantón de carrillo

VACCINE TYPE	COVER
BCG	82%
DPT 1	89.4%
DPT 3	94.6%
VOP 1	88.8%
VOP 3	98.7%
VHB 1	77%
VHB 3	94.2%
HIB 1	89.5%
HIB 3	94.8%
Pneumococcus 1	92.5%
Pneumococcus 3	94.6%



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Source: Health Surveillance, Carrillo Health Management Area.

Considering the population density, the dispersion of the urban and rural population, as well as the floating population, the drastic and variable change in the epidemiological profile, plus the demand for care, are elements that indicate that ATAP's human resources are insufficient to provide prompt, continuous, timely care with warmth and quality.

Vaccination in children aged 1 year and 3 months 2010, Canton de Carrillo

Vaccine type	Coverage
SRP 1	86%
Chickenpox	86%

Source: Health Surveillance, Carrillo Health Management Area.

It is important to mention that a constant threat is the lack of biologics for both the basic and the complete vaccination schedule, since without sufficient human resources it is necessary to redouble efforts and visit homes up to three times to complete the vaccination schedules.

Vaccination in children 7 years old 2010, Canton de Carrillo

Vaccine type	Coverage
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SRP	113,6%

Source: Health Surveillance, Carrillo Health Management Area.

The ATAPs in the health area do not cover all the homes in the canton's localities, and cannot be substituted in any case due to the lack of this resource. All of the above has a direct impact on user care at the home level, since the comprehensive home visit, a substantive and fundamental activity of the ATAP, is currently carried out according to the demand of other activities of the epidemiological profile.

Vaccination in children 10
years old 2010, canton of
carrillo

VACCINE TYPE	COVER
DT -R	82.7%

Source: Health Surveillance, Carrillo Health Management Area.

There are sectors that do not have ATAP and of these, most of them have a number of houses assigned much higher than the number established by the norm, the motorcycles are very old models that constantly present failures, in addition to providing attention to emerging situations that currently arise throughout the year.

As can be seen, the right to health is protected by the canton's institutions, the coverage is ample and this is evidenced in the statistics of the complaints received by the OL, since in the last year no complaints of violation of this right have been identified.

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3.3 Right to protection ción

Despite Costa Rica's significant progress in working with children in situations of rights

vulnerability, there are still relevant challenges to be addressed. One of them is the

consolidation of the institutional reform process of PANI, an agency created in 1930 that,

by constitutional mandate in 1949, has the mission to ensure the special protection of

children and adolescents.

As an autonomous institution of constitutional rank, it has powers and competencies to

dictate protection measures in administrative proceedings, a process with substantive and

procedural guarantees, in which minors participate, and their opinions are heard and taken

into account at the time of the decision.

PANI's local office in Santa Cruz verified in 2020 150 situations of rights violations

associated with parental negligence, physical punishment and sexual abuse that merited

institutional intervention to restore the rights of minors.

3.4 Right to leisure and culture a

The effective fulfillment of the right to culture, play and recreation of minors -

contemplated in the CRC - implies the active commitment of families, communities and the

State. This is a topic that has been little explored in relation to the approach to other rights

associated with the satisfaction of basic needs such as education and health, which is why,

for example, there is no robust system of indicators.

In accordance with the current regulatory framework, the Ministry of Culture and Youth

(MCJ) is responsible for the formulation and execution of cultural and recreational policies

at the national level. The Ministry enables and creates spaces and opportunities for the

population to have access to the cultural, artistic, sports and recreational offerings offered

by institutions,

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organizations and groups in the sector. The mission of the MCJ is to promote and preserve

cultural plurality and diversity, as well as to facilitate the participation of all social sectors

in the processes of cultural, artistic, sports and recreational development, regardless of

gender, ethnicity and geographic location.

Article 73 of the Childhood and Adolescence Code refers to cultural and recreational rights.

Minors shall have the right to play and participate in recreational, sports and cultural

activities that allow them to use their free time profitably and contribute to their integral

human development, with the only restrictions established by law.

In the Canton of Carrillo benefits from the Civic Center located in Santa Cruz that

maintains a cultural and recreational offer for minors where youth, art, culture, music, from

projects promoted by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Justice

and Grace.

On the other hand, the Sports Committee offers sports and recreational activities for young

people between the ages of 10 and 18. It also directs activities to the communities through

the sports subcommittees led by the community development associations.

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VII- Conclusions

According to its characterization, the canton of Carrillo has a high rate of problems associated with the consumption of psychoactive substances and domestic violence, risk situations that should be addressed for prevention in children and adolescents.

Although there is evidence of the existence of institutions, programs and projects aimed at the prevention, promotion and protection of the rights of SMEs, it is evident that efforts are still needed to publicize these activities that promote and inform about the different rights of SMEs, as well as to encourage the participation of the general population and SMEs in these activities by providing them with training.

- Despite the collective, community and institutional efforts made in favor of children and adolescents and the recognition and guarantee of their rights, it is still necessary to strengthen, diversify and expand institutional articulations, programs and projects to provide an effective and timely response to this vulnerable population, since there is still significant evidence of the prevalence of situations of rights violations that affect all groups of the underage population.
- Difficulty in access to connectivity and access to technology in different areas of the canton of Carrillo, which limits participation in the processes of dissemination of the duties and rights of minors.

VIII- Recommendations

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** Continue with the development of actions, programs and projects aimed at empowering, informing and sensitizing the general population and the EMP

on the rights and duties of minors in the canton of Carrillo.

Fromote spaces for the prevention of risk situations such as the consumption

of psychoactive substances/drugs and articulations with other institutions to

promote mental health spaces, oriented to the prevention of suicide and

domestic violence.

Strengthen inter-institutional articulations together with the canton's

community support, to develop strategies for the promotion, visualization

and enjoyment of the right to culture and recreation, as well as to promote

the inclusion and educational permanence of the PME.

Strengthening of the Local Subsystems of Protection and local networks to

coordinate with institutions, organizations and organized groups installed in

the community, in order to redouble efforts in the promotion and protection

of the rights of minors, as well as the sensitization and awareness of the

population of the canton of Carrillo on the co-responsibility in the protection

of the WEP.

Strengthening of the Participatory Councils, since they are spaces for dialogue and

debate, so that they can replicate the voice of the canton's EMPs, thus gaining in-

depth knowledge of their needs, according to the changing reality in which we

find ourselves, in order to provide them with a timely and effective response.

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