

Mapeo de sistemas locales de protección y diagnóstico de sus necesidades y capacidades



Costa Rica, 2018

Proyecto
**HACIA UNA SOCIEDAD UNIDA
CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS
Y EL TRÁFICO ILÍCITO DE MIGRANTES**

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- UNHCR:** UN Refugee Agency.
- ADI:** Integral Development Associations.
- ATAP:** Technical assistants of primary care.
- CAID:** Comprehensive Drug Care Centers.
- CCSS:** Costa Rican Social Security Fund.
- CCCI:** Cantonal Council for Institutional Coordination.
- CEN-CENAI:** Centers for Education and Nutrition and Children's Centers for Integral Attention.
- CENDEROS:** Center for Migrant Social Rights.
- CLAIS** : Local committees for immediate attention and follow-up in situations of high risk of femicide.
- CNNA:** Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (National Council for Children and Adolescents).
- CEAAM:** Specialized Center for comprehensive care and shelter for women and their children.
- CONADECO:** National Confederation of Development Associations.
- CONATT:** National coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- CONAPDIS:** National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education.
- CPJ:** Council of the Young Person.
- CTI:** CONATT's Institutional Technical Committees.
- DGME:** General Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs. **DGTP:** General Directorate of Transit.
- DINADECO:** National Directorate of Community Development Associations.
- DIS:** Directorate of Intelligence and National Security.
- EBAIS:** Basic Teams of Integral Health Care. **ERI:** Immediate Response Team.
- CSEC:** Commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- FACTRA:** Deputy Prosecutor's Office against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. **FONATT:** National Fund against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. **IAFA:** Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency.
- IBCR:** International Bureau for Children's Rights. **IBINA:** Index of Child and Adolescent Well-Being. **ICT:** Costa Rican Tourism Institute.
- SDI:** Social Development Index.
- IGM:** Municipal Management Index.
- INFOPECSA:** Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- IGM:** Municipal Management Index.



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IMAS:	Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social.
INA:	National Learning Institute.
INAMU:	National Women's Institute.
INEC:	National Institute of Statistics and Census.
IOE:	Index of Educational Opportunities.
LPVCM:	Law for the Penalization of Violence against Women.
LP:	Poverty Line.
MEP:	Ministry of Public Education.
MGP:	Ministry of Government, Police and Public Security.
MIDEPLAN:	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy.
MIVAH:	Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements.
MJP:	Ministry of Justice and Peace.
MS:	Ministry of Health.
MSP:	Ministry of Public Security.
MTSS:	Ministry of Labor and Social Security.
NNA:	Children and adolescents.
OAPVD:	Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims of Crime.
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
OFIM:	Municipal Offices for Women.
OIJ:	Judicial Investigation Organism.
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization.
CSO:	Civil society organizations.
PANI:	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia.
PISAV:	Integral Platform for Victim Services.
PME:	Minor Person.
PLANOVI:	National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women.
PNNA:	National Policy for Children and Adolescents.
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program.
AOP:	Annual Operating Plan.
PPM:	Professional Migration Police.
RREE:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
SSLP:	Local subsystems for the protection of children and adolescents.
TPTIM:	Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
UNED:	Universidad Estatal a Distancia.
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund.
UNITRAT:	Unit for Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.
VIF:	Local networks of care and prevention of violence against women and domestic violence.



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1. Introduction

1.1 PANIAMOR Foundation

The Paniamor Foundation is a Costa Rican non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan, technical and preventive organization, with more than 30 years of experience working in defense of the rights of children and adolescents.

The Foundation's action is based on the principle that any nation that aspires to ensure the exercise of the right to sustainable development must first and foremost guarantee the fulfillment of the rights and ensure the satisfaction of the needs and well-being of minors.

The Paniamor Foundation is recognized as a strategic actor that contributes to the innovation of policies and programs that have an impact on the quality of life and the effective fulfillment of the rights of children and adolescents.

Its **vision** is a Costa Rica in which children and adolescents build lives full of light and value, free of violence and discrimination, and its **mission** is to promote the incorporation of the culture of the rights of children and adolescents in the political and social action of the nation.

The Paniamor Foundation works to **transform** scenarios that limit the country's development, in which manifestations ranging from domestic violence to institutional violence, from educational exclusion to sexual-commercial exploitation, from the lack of real opportunities for personal growth and social progress to discrimination have been legitimized and covered up.

As part of its commitment to promote social inclusion, it develops actions to catalyze the participation of new generations as agents for transforming conditions that limit their personal development, that of their reference groups and that of their community. To this end, it contributes to create a citizen childhood with critical, creative and autonomous thinking; build guidelines for an effective management of personal, social, natural and economic resources from early childhood; encourage families to build positive ways of accompanying children in their growth, and promote a technological culture in children and adolescents as a means to grow personally and progress socially.

Regarding the prevention of violence, the Foundation promotes capacities in families, communities and institutions to confront abuse and violence that affect the quality of life and the fulfillment of the rights of children and adolescents. In this regard, it develops projects aimed at preventing the punishment of children and adolescents.

Paniamor

*...a different and powerful
way of dealing with
violence and
social exclusion*

Dedicated to preventing and responding to **violence** and overcoming **social exclusion**, two country challenges that affect the lives of thousands of children and adolescents in Costa Rica today.



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The purpose of the project is to protect children and adolescents from any exploitation associated with travel and tourism and to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, among others.

Within this framework, it is implementing the project "Towards a Central American civil society strengthened against violence and organized in the fight against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants," in partnership with Save the Children and within the framework of the European Union's cooperation program.

1.2 The project "Towards a Central American civil society strengthened against violence and organized in the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants".

According to the UNICEF report "Migrant and Refugee Children. Protecting children in transit from violence, abuse and exploitation" (2017), in the Latin American and Caribbean region there are about 6.3 million migrant or refugee children and adolescents, of which about 62% are or have been victims of human trafficking and other forms of exploitation during their migratory route.

There are multiple factors that motivate children and adolescents and their families to migrate, including violence in their environment, persecution due to personal conditions such as gender, nationality, religious or political practice, poverty and lack of economic opportunities, and family reunification, among others. A large number of people who choose to migrate do so in an unsafe manner, that is, by following channels that circumvent migration controls or by resorting to smugglers or traffickers who pretend to be people who provide assistance in crossing borders. In this way, they end up being victims of exploitation for various purposes, abuse and aggression.

With regard to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (TIPIM), it has been identified that although all countries in the region have a legal framework for the care, protection and restitution of rights that victims should receive, there is a lack of knowledge of these by local protection systems. Likewise, there is a need to improve inter-institutional coordination and civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to provide adequate attention and follow-up to cases.

To help overcome these difficulties and weaknesses, the Save the Children Foundation submitted a regional intervention proposal to the European Union to advance "Towards a Central American civil society strengthened against violence and organized in the fight against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants". This proposal was approved and is being implemented in five Central American countries and the Dominican Republic. In all countries it is executed by Save the Children, with the exception of Costa Rica, where the executing agency is the PANIAMOR Foundation.

The **overall objective** is to contribute to improving the comprehensive protection and defense of the rights of children, adolescents, young people and women at risk or victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

Actions to achieve this objective are regional, national and local in scope. In terms of regional scope, efforts are coordinated with regional structures such as the Regional Conference on Migration and the Latin American Observatory ObservaLatrata. To the extent possible and in



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While the dynamics and priorities of each country determine their suitability, interventions are developed in a homogeneous and parallel manner in various countries. At the national level, the coordination and establishment of alliances with public institutional programs and actions is of primary importance, where the link with the Coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (CONATT), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the National Directorate of Community Development Associations (DINADECO) and the National Confederation of Development Associations (CONADECO) stand out. The scope of the national level, therefore, is mostly political in nature, establishing agreements and synergies to develop both national and local actions. Regarding local actions, community interventions will be developed with civil society organizations and local networks of adolescents, youth, women and with local formal and informal protection systems.

The **main areas of intervention** are as follows:

- **Prevention:** Improve the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrant children, adolescents and young people through the promotion of a culture of peace, the prevention of gender-based violence and the promotion of economic opportunities.
- **Protection and care:** strengthening local systems for the protection of children, adolescents, young people and women, and local networks for the care and prevention of violence against women.
- **Advocacy:** contribute to the follow-up and improvement of existing regional guidelines and protocols by strengthening regional and inter-institutional coordination.

The **intervention areas** in Costa Rica were selected in a joint workshop with key institutions involved in the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. It was agreed to implement the project's actions in a coordinated manner in high-risk municipalities for minors and young people, who are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking for the purpose of sexual and/or labor exploitation and smuggling of migrants, which are highly prevalent in the country.



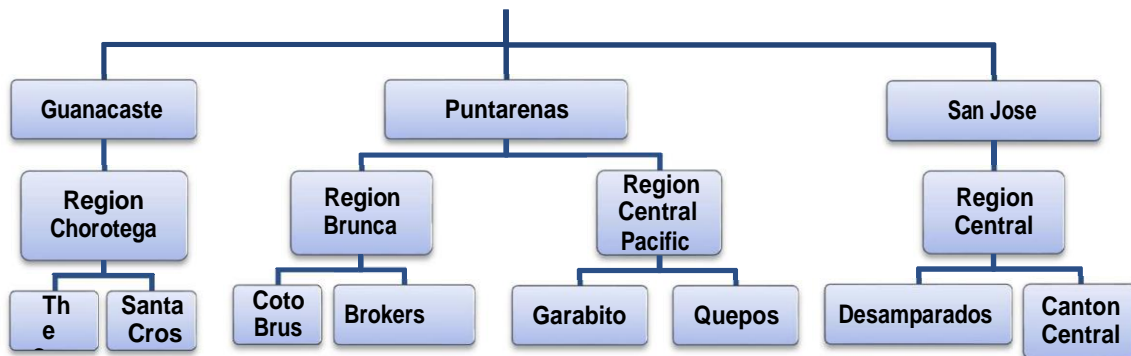
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The selected provinces and cantons are Puntarenas, whose cantons, Corredores and Coto Brus, are prioritized because they are located on the southern border, and Garabito and Quepos, located on tourist coasts. In the province of Guanacaste, Santa Cruz was selected for its tourist influence and La Cruz, a canton located on the northern border of the country. In the province of San José, the canton of Central and Desamparados, both characterized by being urban conglomerates and where highly vulnerable populations are concentrated.

Figure 1: Provinces, regions and cantons of Project intervention



The selected cantons belong to different types of socioeconomic regions designated by the government according to political, social and economic criteria and to improve planning and inter-institutional coordination, as well as actions for equitable development.

The **target groups and final beneficiaries** in these cantons are civil society organizations and/or networks, public institutions with local action and children, adolescents and young people. In addition, the project works with key partners such as municipalities, national and regional coalitions and United Nations agencies.



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2. Frame of reference

2.1 General context of the country

Costa Rica is characterized by its political and economic stability, and "is in many ways a success story in terms of development."¹ It has implemented a growth strategy of openness to foreign investment and gradual trade liberalization, achieving sustained economic growth in recent years.² In addition to stability, foreign investment is attracted by the high levels of education and technical training of the population and the incentives provided by free trade zones.

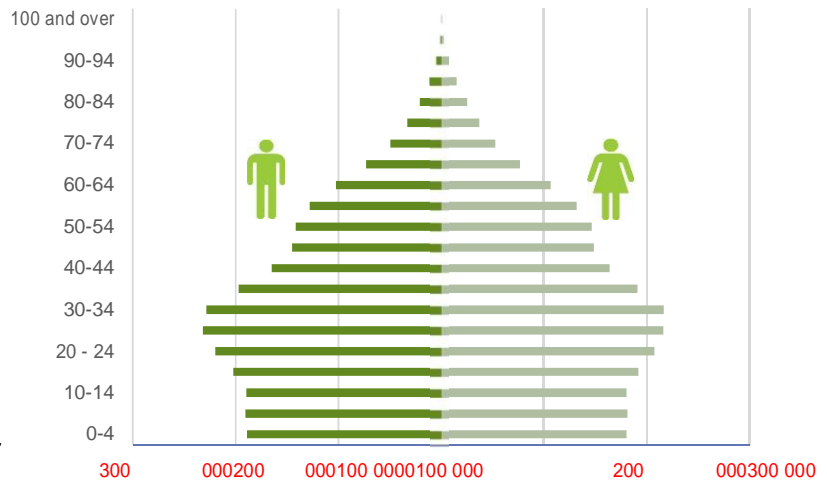
However, the World Bank also indicates that in the country "two challenges to development stand out: the declining fiscal situation and persistent inequality. These challenges affect the basic pillars of the Costa Rican development model: inclusion, growth and sustainability."³ In 2018, the aforementioned pillars (inclusion, growth and sustainability) have been threatened by the country's context, which experienced a series of effects as a result of external and internal phenomena that negatively affected the economic, social and political spheres,

mainly. Some of these were the increase in hydrocarbons, trade differences between China and the United States, which led to tensions in international financial markets, and the political and economic situation in Nicaragua, which affected trade with the rest of Central America. And, at the domestic level, the national elections that lasted until April and a strike against the fiscal reform that began in September and ended in December.⁴

In addition, the country closed the year with figures that show an increase of

unemployment, increased poverty, an unsustainable fiscal deficit and a significant economic slowdown.

Figure 1: Costa Rica population pyramid by age groups age - 2018



Source: Own elaboration based on INEC data.

¹ World Bank. *Costa Rica: overview*. <http://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/costarica/overview#1> Accessed July 12, 2018.

² Ditto

³ World Bank. *Costa Rica: overview*. <http://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/costarica/overview#1> Accessed July 12, 2018.

⁴ Central Bank of Costa Rica. 2018. *The Costa Rican economy in 2018*. Summary as of December 28, 2018. San José.



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Open **unemployment** in the first quarter of 2019 was 11.3%, slightly lower than in the fourth quarter of 2018, when it was 12%.⁵ The unemployment rate in urban and rural areas was 11.5% and 10.5%, respectively. The figures for the fourth quarter were discouraging for women with respect to men. As can be seen in Table 1, women experienced higher unemployment, 14.2%, and only 43.1% are employed, figures that exceed the national average. Underemployment (working less than 40 hours) in women was 12.5% while for men it was 6.1%. On the other hand, the general pressure rate (people looking to change jobs and the unemployed) reached 21.9% for women, while for men it was 17.8% of the labor force.

In relation to **poverty**, in 2017, the country decreased poverty for the second consecutive year⁶. It went from a level of households in poverty (Poverty Line, LP) of 20.5% to 20% between 2016 and 2017. In relation to extreme poverty it dropped from 6.3% to 5.7%, which is statistically significant. However, for 2018, extreme poverty again stood at 6.3%, with an increase of 0.6 percentage points over the previous year, representing poverty 21.1% of the population, with a variation of 1.1 higher than 2017.⁷

There was a **slowdown in the economy** that changed the government's projected growth outlook, which was projected at 3.2%, but closed the year at 2.7%.⁸

As for the **fiscal deficit**, the trend has been to increase. It went from 5.3 to 6.2 between 2016 and 2017, and it was estimated that by 2018 it would reach 7.2%. However, despite the adverse context, 2018 closed at 6% of GDP. The Government attributes the reversal of the trajectory to "...expenditure containment, the fight against tax evasion and efficiency promoted by the Administration, as well as the approval of the Law for the Strengthening of Public Finances."⁹

According to the analysis of the 2018 State of the Nation, "the economic slowdown intensified the structural disconnection between production and employment, which in turn has reinforced the barriers to address poverty and the deterioration of social coexistence"¹⁰. This scenario sets alarm bells ringing for 2019, with respect to the welfare of the population and the deepening of inequality and areas of social exclusion.

The country's main **economic activities** are tourism (commerce, hotels and restaurants and others), high-tech industrial manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, tourism leads all of them and, in 2016 "...generated...much more than revenues from external sales of coffee, bananas, business services and medical products."¹¹ According to the Global Competitiveness Report, Costa Rica is ranked 47th out of 137 nations, having moved up seven places from the previous year, indicating improved sustainable economic growth, better productivity and income levels.

⁵ INEC. 2019. *Continuous Employment Survey to the fourth quarter of 2018*. San José.

⁶ INEC. 2017. *National Household Survey, 2017*. San José.

⁷ INEC. 2018. *National Household Survey, 2018*. San José.

⁸ Central Bank of Costa Rica. 2018. *The Costa Rican economy in 2018*. Summary as of December 28, 2018. San José.

⁹ Presidency of the Republic. *Deficit 2018 down 1.2% of GDP relative to projected*. <https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2019/01/deficit-2018-deficit-down-12-of-gdp-in-relation-to-projected/>. Accessed January 21, 2019.

¹⁰ State of the Nation Program on Sustainable Human Development. *State of the Nation Report 2018*. PEN-CONARE. San José. P. 31

¹¹ State of the Nation Program on Sustainable Human Development. *State of the Nation Report 2017*. PEN-CONARE. San José. P. 132



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This report ranks the country second in the region, surpassed by Chile and followed by Panama, Mexico and Colombia. The aspects that are analyzed and for which it is awarded this rating are based on the indicators of health, education, availability of mobile internet, openness to attract investment, technology transfer, business sophistication and innovation. ¹² It is considered that the advances in investment and technology are linked to the liberalization of the economy and the approval of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States, which brought openness in telecommunications.

Table 1: Indices and indicators

Total projected population (1)	5 003 402	Men - 2,523,770 - Women - 2,480,330
Population from 0 to 17 years old (1)	1 341 919	Men - 700 734 - Women - 654 321
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <i>per capita</i> growth (3)		2,7%
Human Development Index, HDI (5)		0.794 - (63 - High)
Gender Inequality Index, GII GDI (5)		0,300 (64)
Standard of living (% of satisfied according to perception) (5)		79%
Crude mortality rate (2)		4,70
Crude birth rate (2)		13,91 %
Life expectancy (years) (5)	80 years	Men 77.7 - Women 82.4
Infant mortality rate (< 1 year) (per 1,000 live births) (2)		7,92
Work Indicators		
Net participation rate (3)	62,4%	Men 74.4% - Women 50.3% - Men 74.4% - Women 50.3% - Men 74.4% - Women 50.3%
Occupancy rate (3)	55,4%	Men 67.5% - Women 43.1%.
Unemployment rate (3)	11,3%	Males 9.3% - Women 14.2% Women 14.2% Males 9.3% Women 14.2% Women 14.2% Males 9.3% Women 14.2% Women 14.2% Males
General pressure rate	19,4%	Males 17.8% - Females 21.9% - Males 17.8% - Females 21.9% - Males 17.8% - Females 21.9%
Employed population with underemployment (3)	8,6%	Males 6.1% - Women 12.5% Women 12.5% Males 6.1% Males 6.1% Males
Employed with informal employment (3)	46,1%	Men 43.8% - Women 50% - Men 43.8% - Women 50% - Men 43.8% - Women 50% - Men 43.8% - Women 50%
Young people neither studying nor working (5)	20,1%	-
Child labor (5)	5,3%	-
Woman		
Total fertility rate (2)	1,67	
Maternal mortality rate (2)	2,33	
Births by mother's age group (2)		< 15 - 0,4% 15-19 years old - 14.3%. > 20 - 85,2
Birth of adolescent mothers by type of father (2)		Undeclared parent - 14.6% Parents not known - 47.0% In improper union - 19.2% In improper union - 19.2% In improper union - 19.2% In improper union - 19.2% In improper union No improper union - 18.8%.



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Education	
Literacy rate (5)	97,4
Expected years of schooling (5)	15,4
Average years of schooling (5)	8,8
Survival rate to the last grade of general lower secondary education (5)	67%
Quality of education (% satisfied according to perception) (5)	81%
Health	
Use of basic potable water services (4)	100 %
Use of basic sanitation services (4)	97 %
Quality of medical care (% satisfied according to perception) (5)	63%

¹²World Economic Forum.2017. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018*. Geneva



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Human Security	
Feeling of security (% with "yes" answer) (5)	Men 53% - Women 62% - Men 53% - Women 62
Homicide rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (5)	11.9

Sources: (1) INEC. *Demographic statistics. 2011 – 2050. National projections. Population by calendar years, according to sex and special age groups*. San José.
 (2) INEC. 2018. *Panorama demográfico 2017*. San José
 (3) INEC. 2019. *Continuous Employment Survey (ECE), I Quarter 2019*. San José.
 (4) UNICEF. *State of the World's Children 2017: Children in a digital world*, December 2017.
 (5) UNDP. *Human development indices and indicators. Statistical update 2018*. New York.

Costa Rica stands out for its policies and progress in **environmental issues and biodiversity conservation**. Since the 1990s, deforestation has been reduced by applying policies and laws and reducing areas dedicated to cattle ranching¹³ and a quarter of the country's territory is a protected reserve. It is a world leader in sustainable tourism¹⁴ and has its Green Brand. As of 2014, the country used primarily renewable energies 98.53% (in percentages: water 74.77, geothermal 11.92, air 11.08, biomass 0.73 and sun 0.03). The goal is to achieve zero percent emissions by 2085. ¹⁵ 99.4% of the population enjoys electricity from water resources. ¹⁶

Another aspect facing the country is the **crisis of the social security system, which** is in open conflict and is part of the national debate. It depends in large part on the government's strategy and management capacity to resolve pension financing in a sustainable manner and improve the institutional response to the increase of an aging population that will demand more services every day, but which also means that it will have to prepare for a decrease in its productive force and, therefore, in income.

Costa Rica has high **health** indices, which come in large part from the country's allocation of GDP to human development. For example, for 2018, the government allocated 12.9 of GDP (48.3 percent of the national budget) for social spending, favoring social protection, meaning providing support to those who are disadvantaged, access to education, health, recreational and sports services, housing, and other community services. ¹⁷ This accumulation of selective investment policies and social commitment, which has been maintained for decades, has generated a solid system of social benefits that has led to a decrease in infant mortality and birth rate, increased life expectancy at birth, and decreased the average number of children born per woman, being 1.67 in 2017¹⁸, a figure below replacement level (2.1 children per woman). These figures place Costa Rica among the countries with the lowest fertility in Latin America and the second lowest in all of the Americas. ¹⁹

¹³ State of the Nation Program on Sustainable Human Development. *Informe Estado de la Nación 2017*. PEN-CONARE. San José. P. 200

¹⁴ Presidency of the Republic of Costa Rica. 2016. *Costa Rica consolidates its positioning as a leader in sustainability during the fifth UNWTO World Summit*. Retrieved from: <https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2016/11/costa-rica-consolida-su-posicionamiento-como-lider-en-sostenibilidad-durante-la-quinta-cumbre-mundial-de-la-omt/> (Accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁵ Presidency of the Republic of Costa Rica. *Country refines its path to carbon neutrality with new Country Program*. Retrieved from: <https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2017/09/pais-afina-su-camino-a-la-carbono-neutralidad-con-nuevo-programa-pais/> (Accessed January 17, 2019).

¹⁶ State of the Nation Program on Sustainable Human Development. *State of the Nation Report 2018*. PEN-CONARE. San José.

¹⁷ Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic. 2018. *Public budgets 2018. Situation and perspectives*. San José.

¹⁸ The Nation. 2018. *Births in Costa Rica are reduced to less than 70 000 per year*. Retrieved from: <https://www.nacion.com/el-pais/salud/nacimientos-en-costa-rica-se-reducen-a-menos-de-70000-por-año-7THD5YRFDHZDGTMXHCJJJC2LL3CU/story/> (Accessed July 12, 2018)

¹⁹ *Idem*



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In terms of **education**, according to the OECD20 study, the strengths of the Costa Rican education system, points out that it has significantly increased preschool education, mandatory from the age of 4.3 years. It went from 60.5% in 2013 to 84.5% in 2018. This responds to the fact that the country took on the challenge of investing in early education knowing that this will contribute to improve performance and growth at different school levels. Thus, an inter-institutionally articulated strategy was implemented, aimed at reducing the limiting factors for accessing preschool education.

On the other hand, the universalization of primary education has been achieved and retention levels in secondary education have improved significantly. Diversified education has been declared compulsory and almost half of young people between 25-34 years of age have reached that level in 2014. The Educational Opportunity Index, IOE, which measures equity in terms of the achievement of completing an educational level, have increased since 2010. In that year the probability of completing sixth grade was 76% and by 2015 it jumped to 78.6%. For high school achieving to conclude the eleventh year went from 45% in 2010 to 49.3% in 2015. Reaching the ninth year went in the same period from 49.2% to 56.1%.²¹ The figures are low and constitute an obstacle for young people to continue studying. Focusing on areas where there is low educational achievement and poor communities can contribute to improving the enrollment rate in higher education, which although it has doubled since 2000, the gap continues in poor sectors where only one in ten students manages to reach university.

The magnitude of **violence against women, adolescents and girls**, as well as the transgression of respect and protection of their human rights is another of the situations faced by the country. Although it has been criminalized since 2007 through the Law for the Criminalization of Violence against Women (LPVCM), figures show that the period 2010-2017 384,112 protection measures were filed for such situation, mainly against men. Most of the cases filed before the Prosecutor's Offices correspond to the type of sexual crime of offenses to dignity, emotional violence, threats against a woman, mistreatment, failure to comply with protection measures²² and others. The defenselessness of women persists as much as gender stereotypes and social mandates, which in turn contribute to the impunity of the perpetrators.

Data from the Observatory of Gender Violence against Women of the Judiciary indicate that, on average, two femicides occur per month and 132 requests for protection measures are filed daily, with the majority being women requesting protection against men. The figures are increasing and by June 2, 2017, according to the Inter-Institutional Sub-Commission for the Registry of Femicide, there were 16 women victims of femicide, which is equivalent to 3 women per month. By the same date, the Public Force had known 44,000 events of violence against women.²³

²⁰ OECD. 2017. *Education in Costa Rica. Highlights, 2017*. San José.

²¹ State of the Nation Program. 2017. *Sixth state of education report. PEN*. San José. Pags.

²² Observatory on gender violence against women and access to justice. *Law on the criminalization of violence against women (LPVCM)*. Retrieved from: <https://observatoriodegenero.poder-judicial.go.cr/soy-especialista-y-busco/estadisticas/ley-de-penalizacion-de-la-violencia-contra-la-mujer/> (Accessed July 15, 2018).

²³ CIEM. "Con PLANNOVI, INAMU reformula prevención de violencia contra la mujer". Retrieved from: <http://oimp.ciem.ucr.ac.cr/node/211> (Accessed on 07.02.2019)



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Despite international and national regulations and the progress made by the State and non-governmental organizations to make violence against women visible, prevent and penalize it, violence against women has reached extreme limits. **Femicides** occur in an average of two or more per month and girls and adolescents are among the victims. For example, in the last three years, 42 femicides and 35 extended femicides were committed and, of these, nine people are minors.

Table 2: Femicide and expanded femicide 2016-2018 ²⁴				
	2016	2017	2018	Total
Femicide	11	14 (1 WEP)	17 (1 PME)	42
Expanded Femicide	15 (3 WEPS)	12 (2 WEPS)	7 (2 WEPS)	34
Total	26	26	24	76

In view of the increase in sexual crimes against women and girls, the Government of the Republic issued a decree declaring the fight against violence against women to be of national interest and a guideline addressed to the institutions²⁵ which establishes a Plan of prioritized actions to be executed by different governmental entities. These actions include the expansion and strengthening of the culture of peace, from the Ministry of Justice and Peace and the Ministry of Education; "...the creation of new Integral Attention and Shelter Centers for women and their children (CEAAM), expansion of Local Committees for immediate attention and follow-up in situations of high risk of femicide (Clais) and the creation of new Social Defenders in vulnerable zones. "²⁶ Several zones were selected as priorities, including two in which the project is being implemented, the Southern Zone and the Central Pacific.

Human trafficking

The country has made progress in various scenarios to combat the **crime of human trafficking**. It has a guiding and coordinating entity called the *National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, CONATT*. Robust legislation has been developed, *Law 9095 against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and the creation of the National Coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons*, which mandates and provides the resources required for its implementation through the *National Fund against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, FONATT*. In addition, there is a specialized prosecutor's office and judicial and migration police for the prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

²⁴ Gender Observatory of the Judiciary. *Femicides*. <https://observatoriodegenero.poder-judicial.go.cr/soy-especialista-y-busco/estadisticas/femicidio/> Accessed January 9, 2019.

²⁵ *La Gaceta* N° 177 of 26.09.2018. Decree No. 41240-MP-MCM To declare of priority interest the intervention, care and prevention of the violence against women and Guideline 018-mp-mcp Directed to the entire public sector on the current need to prioritize actions for intervention, attention and prevention of violence against women. San José.

²⁶ Government of the Republic announces common front to stop violence against women. <http://www.planovicr.org/noticias/gobierno-de-la->



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republica-anuncia-frente-comun-para-detener-violencia-contra-las-mujeres Accessed Jan. 30, 2019



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In Costa Rica, the main purposes of human trafficking are sexual and labor exploitation and despite the efforts made, the elements that favor the vulnerability of people to be victims persist, but the increase of this scourge also penetrates into various forms of exploitation. The factors are multiple and are in the socio-economic and cultural order. Among these are tolerance of practices such as domestic violence, especially against women and improper relationships; the exclusionary and expelling educational system with limited opportunities for technical studies; limited sources of employment; the increase of work in the informal family economy and poverty.

The panorama is complex because the factors mentioned above favor the space for the criminal networks to easily capture young people and adolescents, who will later be subjected and exploited victims from whom they obtain juicy profits. Fear of reprisals by the perpetrators of human trafficking restricts reporting.

Some of the most relevant factors that persist in the country and that favor conditions for people to become victims of human trafficking are the following:

Characteristics of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation:

- Female minors and adults
- With low levels of schooling
- In poverty and with precarious employment or unemployed women
- With a history of physical or sexual violence Marital status generally single (although the partner may be the exploiter)
- In some cases, addictions may occur
- Legal status (in the case of foreign victims)

Table 3: Causes of trafficking in persons

Socio-Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Unemployment • Limited opportunities for entrepreneurship • Limited opportunities for technical study • National and local policies or programs for adolescents and youth are not sufficient. • Households with mothers heads of household
Criminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption and impunity • Growth in organized crime and in the demand for "services" and labor by traffickers • Legal limitations • Weak technical, training or equipment conditions on the part of the authorities to prosecute crime. • Smuggling of migrants
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural patterns (e.g., improper relationships, domestic violence) • Discrimination and gender violence • Tolerance towards the crime of trafficking in persons • Low level of education • Fear of reporting or lack of knowledge of the crime • Anonymity in social networks



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The socioeconomic situation of the country reinforces indirect or structural violence, and encourages the most vulnerable people to be trapped in human trafficking. This is a form of direct violence, not always recognized as such, however "... it *constitutes a violation of human rights and should not be seen only as a moral problem, migration or criminality* ²⁷, or blaming and ignoring the physical, emotional and sexual harassment and threats to which the victims are subjected. In the case of women, they are forced and subjected to violations of their sexual and reproductive rights, often forcing them to undergo abortions or forced pregnancies.

This type of violence is expressed in the dissatisfaction of basic human needs, such as food and decent housing for families. The deprivations experienced limit opportunities for academic or technical training and lead to unemployment and underemployment. In many cases, women heads of household receive lower salaries than men, with the aggravating factor of having to support children and/or other family members.

Convictions for this crime continue to be low in relation to the increase in actions by organized networks, sometimes favored by impunity.

²⁷ INAMU. 2015. *Second state of women's rights in Costa Rica*. San José.



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2.2 Legal framework on human trafficking and migrant smuggling

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime considered the "slavery of the 21st century" because it violates the dignity and freedom of the victims, preventing them from exercising their rights and subjecting them to cruel and degrading treatment, which has implications for the victim's life and for society as a whole. Victims of human trafficking are used as objects to be bought and sold and subjected to exploitation for profit by traffickers, particularly transnational organized crime.

In 2000, the Protocol was signed
The *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress
and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
especially Women and Children as
part of the United Nations*

*Convention against
Transnational Organized
Crime and a
complementary part
of the United Nations*

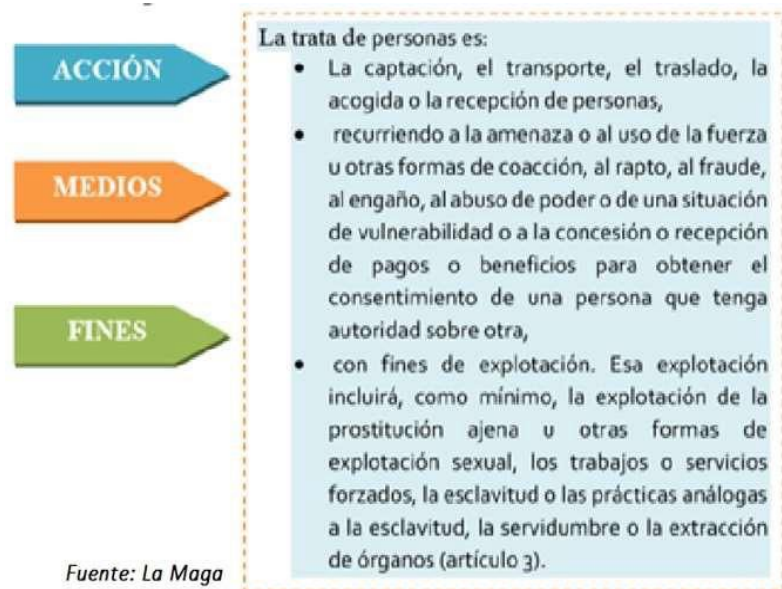
*Convention against Transnational
Organized Crime*, whose
purpose is to establish a
coordinated
international response
and provide countries
with legislation that will enable
them to effectively combat
organized crime and also
to adjust national
legislation. The Protocol defines
trafficking as

It establishes a universal definition to repress and punish the crime of trafficking in persons as an organized crime and is the most important international legal reference in this area, establishing itself as a framework law for States to develop national legislation.

Costa Rica ratified the Protocol in 2002, through Law No. 8302, thereby acquiring the commitment to combat human trafficking. The fulfillment of this obligation took shape in 2005, with the creation of the *National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons*, CONATT (Executive Decree No. 34199).

In 2013, **Law No. 9095**, *Law Against Trafficking in Persons and the creation of the National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons*, was approved. It is important to note that in Costa Rica, human trafficking was already criminalized in Article 172 of the Penal Code -since 1970- as "Trafficking in women" and referred only to girls and women. In 1999, this article was amended by Law No. 7899, *Law*

Figure 2: Definition of trafficking in persons according to the Protocol of Palermo





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against the commercial sexual exploitation of minors, and the name was changed to "Stolen Children"



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persons, while extending it to persons of both sexes. Subsequently, in 2009 with the approval of Law No. 8720, "Law for the protection of victims, witnesses and other parties involved in criminal proceedings, reforms and additions to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Code", some articles of the Criminal Code were reformed and aspects such as internal human trafficking were included and prison sentences were increased.

In 2018, another reform is made to Article 172 of the Penal Code in which the inclusion of new forms of recruitment, such as the use of technologies or any other means and other forms of exploitation such as pregnancy and forced abortion, stands out. Article 172 states the following:

*"Shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of **six to ten years** whoever.*

***(Means)** through the use of technology or any other means, resorting to threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, abuse of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having authority over another, promotes, facilitates, favors or executes,*

***(Action)** the recruitment, transfer, transportation, harboring, concealment, retention, delivery or receipt of one or more persons within or outside the country, for the purpose of*

***(Purposes)** to subject them to forced labor or services and other forms of labor exploitation, servitude, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servile or forced marriage, irregular adoption, forced begging, forced pregnancy and forced abortion and the performance of any form of sexual exploitation."*

Note: the brackets are not from the original, they have been incorporated to facilitate the explanation of the process in which the crime of trafficking in persons is carried out.

In June 2018, a reform proposal was submitted to the Legislative Assembly, received under File 20.874, *Reform of Article 5 of Law 9095, Law against the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (CONATT), of October 26, 2012, and its reforms*. This amendment is intended to amend the omission of the final sentence of the last paragraph of Article 5 of Law 9095. Said final paragraph should read: "Trafficking in persons shall also be understood as the promotion, facilitation, favoring or execution of the recruitment, transfer, transportation, lodging, hiding, retention, delivery or reception of one or more persons inside or outside the country, for the illicit extraction or illicit transplant of organs, tissue, cells or human fluids."²⁸ It is important to add the underlined text, since, as indicated in the justification of the project, the omitted phrase constitutes part of the technical support required for the execution of legal processes in process.

²⁸ The omission to be corrected is underlined.



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Smuggling of migrants

With regard to the smuggling of migrants, the *Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*, defines it as the procurement, in order to obtain a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which that person is not a national or permanent resident. Its purpose is to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, promote cooperation among signatory states and protect the rights of migrants.

In Costa Rica, smuggling of migrants is a crime and is typified (provided for) in the Penal Code, Law No. 4573 of May 4, 1970 and in the General Law on Migration and Foreigners, Law No. 8764 of August 19, 2009. Article 249 of Law No. 8764 establishes that: "*A prison sentence of four to eight years shall be imposed on anyone who leads or transports to*

persons, for their entry into or exit from the country, through places authorized or not authorized by the competent immigration authorities, evading the established immigration controls or using legal, false or altered data or documents, or not carrying any documentation at all. The same penalty shall be imposed on whoever, in any way, promotes, promises or facilitates the obtaining of such false or altered documents, and whoever, with the purpose of promoting the illicit traffic of migrants, harbors, hides or conceals foreign persons who illegally enter or remain in the country."

In addition, in the case of minors, when the life or health of the migrants is endangered, when it is an organized group or when the person committing the crime is an official of an institution, these are considered aggravating circumstances and the penalty will be six to ten years imprisonment.

Article 249 bis of the same law also punishes any person who uses or profits from an establishment or place for the commission of the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, whether he/she is the owner, lessor, possessor or administrator of the property.

Acts related to obtaining false documents or altering them or obtaining legitimate documents to illegally cross borders are punishable. The act of concealing financial transactions used to promote these crimes and the illicit trafficking of Costa Rican persons to other countries is also punished. Finally, some conducts are established that aggravate the crime, that is, that are punished with higher penalties due to the seriousness of the actions.

Article 175 bis of the Penal Code punishes persons who lend their facilities (house, office, apartment, business, among others) to facilitate the commission of the crime of smuggling of migrants. For example, a person who owns a house on a farm to whom the "coyote" pays a sum of money to hide migrants during the day.

Characteristics of the migration phenomenon in Costa Rica:

- Mixed migration flows
- Economic migrants
- Extracontinental migrants
- Vulnerable people why?
- Migratory groups that include accompanied and unaccompanied minors, considered at very high risk in the country.



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The Penal Code, Article 369 bis, also punishes the sale and distribution of public documents such as a passport. Unlike the aforementioned article 249 bis -which punishes whoever promotes, facilitates or promises to obtain legal documents, among others-, in this case it punishes whoever "sells" or "distributes" such documents, for example, a false or legitimate passport. The penalty is higher if the person who does so is a public official.

According to Costa Rican legislation, some people are obliged to report these crimes, such is the case of public officials and those who are part of CONATT. In this regard, Law No. 9095, provides in Article 71 that it is a duty to report. "Public officials shall be obliged to report, before the specialized police bodies or before the Public Prosecutor's Office, any situation that constitutes reasonable suspicion of human trafficking or smuggling of migrants. The members and representatives of the institutions and organizations that make up the National Coalition have the same obligation".

This crime is often confused with human trafficking. For this reason, it is important to be clear about the difference between one and the other:

Table 4: Difference between trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	
Trafficking in persons	Smuggling of migrants
Human trafficking is a crime committed against people, violating their integrity, their freedom and their lives.	The smuggling of migrants is a crime committed against the sovereignty of a State, it is an attack against national security.
The trafficked person may have crossed borders on a regular basis. The crossing is not necessarily irregular.	Smuggling of migrants always involves irregular border crossing.
The purpose of trafficking is to exploit the victim or trafficked person.	In the smuggling of migrants, the person is not always exploited, because when the person crosses the border, the deal with the smuggler ends. However, along the way, a person may become a victim of trafficking or other crimes.
Human trafficking can be internal (within the same country) or cross-border (the victim is moved from one country to another).	In the smuggling of migrants, there is always border crossing.
The transfer is not always risky but the physical and psychological impact has important dimensions.	The transfer is usually carried out under conditions of risk to health, physical integrity and life.

In addition to national legislation, there are international legal instruments that are binding for the country, and that constitute a relevant part of creating national legislation, but also for the coordination required with other countries to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Some of the relevant instruments are the following:



Table 5: International legal references related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

<p>Specific instruments on organized crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>United Nations Convention against Corruption Transnational Organized Crime</i>, Resolution 55/25 of the General Assembly, of November 15, 2005, of 2000. • <i>Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons of people, especially women and children, who complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</i>, General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 December 2005, in which November 2000. • <i>Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Landlocked and Transnational Corporations land, sea and air, which complements the Convention on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</i>, UN General Assembly Resolution 55/25, Resolution 55/25. General Assembly of November 15, 2000. 	<p>Specific human rights instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i>, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 2006, in which it December 1984, UNTC, vol. 1465, No. 24841. • <i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, UNTC, vol. 999, No. 14668. • <i>International Covenant on Economic Rights, Social and Cultural Rights</i>, adopted by resolution 2200 A (XXI) of the General Assembly, of 16 November December 1966, UNTC, vol. 993, No. 14531. • <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>, proclaimed by United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III). General Assembly of December 10, 1948.
<p>Specific instruments on migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</i>, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990. Not ratified • <i>Convention concerning Migration in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers</i>, 1975 (Convention No. 143), International Labour Organization, UNTC, vol. 1120, no. 17426. 	<p>Specific instruments on labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor</i>, 1999 (Convention No. 182), International Labor Organization, UNTC, vol. 2133, No. 37245. • <i>Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention</i>, 1973 (Convention No. 138), International Labour Organization, UNTC, vol. 1015, No. 14862. • <i>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention</i>, 1957 (Convention No. 105), International Labour Organization, UNTC, vol. 320, No. 4648.
<p>Specific instrument for women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of discrimination against women</i>, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, UNTC, vol. 1249, No. 20378. 	<p>Principles and Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Principles and guidelines on human rights and trafficking in human beings: recommendations</i>; Report submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



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for Human Rights (2002) (E / 2002/68 /

Add.1)

Specific instruments for children	General Assembly Resolutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child Rights of the Child relating to the participation of children in armed conflict (Annex I) and to the sale of children in armed conflict (Annex I) and to the sale of children in armed of children, child prostitution and the use of children in the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening and promotion of effective measures and international donor cooperation and organ transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of extracting, trafficking in persons for the purpose of</i>



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- children in pornography (Annex II)*. Resolution organs and trafficking in human organs, General Assembly A/RES/54/263 of 25 December 2018 A/RES/73/590, of 17 December 2018
May 2000, UNTC, vol. 2171, No. 27531
Americas, UNTC, vol. 2171, No. 27531
- *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, adopted trafficking in persons, A/RES/72/195, 19 December by General Assembly resolution 44/25, of 2017.
November 20, 1989, UNTC, vol. 1577, No. 27531. *Modalities, format and meeting organization high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the*
 - *Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, 1999 (Convention No. 182), *Persons*, A/RES/71/287, of 4 May 2017.
International Labour Organization, UNTC, vol. 37245 and *Policy Statement on the Implementation of the 2133 No. 37245 and Recommendation concerning the United Nations Global Action for the Prohibition and Immediate Action to Eliminate the combating trafficking in persons*, A/RES/72/1, of 27 September 2017.
(Recommendation No. 190), Organization *Trafficking in Women and Girls*, A/RES/571/167 of 19 December 2016.
 - *Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to the United Nations Global Plan of Action for Employment, 1973 (Convention No. 138)*, United Nations Convention against *Trafficking in Persons*. International Labour Resolution, UNTC, vol. 1015, No. A/RES/64/93 of 30 July 2010. A/RES/64/93 of 30 July 2010.
14862.



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3. Institutional framework for addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling

3.1 National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons, CONATT

The Coalition is a collegiate body that began its work in 2010, and which orders the institutional response to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants with the creation of Law 9095. It works operationally through a Technical Secretariat and is in charge of the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners, through the section of Management of Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons.

CONATT's functions focus on "...promoting the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national, regional and local public policies for the prevention of smuggling and trafficking in persons, the care and protection of victims, and the prosecution and punishment of those responsible..."²⁹ of the crime.

It is made up of 21 institutions that are organized around four axes and technical commissions: attention to victims, prevention, justice and information, and analysis and investigation. The participation and integration of the institutions in the different axes is as follows:

1. The Costa Rican Social Security Fund, CCSS. Axes of care and prevention.
2. The National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education, CONAPDIS. Axes of attention and prevention.
3. The General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners, DGME. The DGME's areas of attention, prevention, justice, and information, analysis and research.
4. The General Directorate of Transit, DGTP. Axis of prevention.
5. Directorate of Intelligence and National Security, DIS. Information, analysis and investigation unit.
6. The Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA. Axes of attention and prevention.
7. The Costa Rican Tourism Institute, ICT. Prevention axis.
8. The Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS. Axes of attention and prevention.
9. The National Learning Institute, INA. Focuses of attention and prevention.
10. The National Women's Institute, INAMU. Axes of attention, prevention and justice.
11. The Ministry of Public Education, MEP. Prevention axis.
12. The Ministry of the Interior, Police and Public Security, MGP. Focus on attention, prevention and information, analysis and investigation.
13. The Ministry of Justice and Peace, MJP. Axis of prevention.

Figure 3: CONATT's organization



²⁹ Costa Rica. 2013. *Law 9095 against trafficking in persons and creation of the National Coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons*. San José.



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14. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. Areas of attention and information, analysis and research.
15. Ministry of Health, MS. Axes of care and prevention.
16. The Ministry of Labor and Social Security, MTSS. Axes of attention and prevention.
17. The National Child Welfare Agency, PANI. Axes of attention and prevention.
18. The Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims of Crime, OAPVD. Focus of attention.
19. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. (The Deputy Prosecutor's Office against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, FACTRA, is in charge of representation).
20. The Judicial Investigation Organism, OIJ. (The Unit against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, UNITRAT, is in charge of representation).
21. The Technical Secretariat of the National Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Axes of prevention and justice.

In addition to the institutions, non-governmental organizations and international agencies also participate, with voice but without vote, linked to or having projects or programs to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. CONATT is under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs, and the director of this entity is in charge of presiding over CONATT. The Directorate of Migration provides technical and administrative personnel to carry out the operational work, which is carried out through a Technical Secretariat. This is responsible for the technical, political and administrative coordination of CONATT as a whole, as well as the technical commissions.

The bodies that make up the Coalition are represented by the heads of the institutions or whoever they designate for this purpose. Each institution, according to the nature of its work, has specific mandates for the prevention, attention, prosecution or punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, as stipulated in the *Regulations to the Law against trafficking in persons and creation of the National Coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (CONATT)*.

National Fund against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, FONATT.

It is important to note that the legislation provided for financing to support actions against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. To this end, it created the National Fund against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, FONATT. This fund is supported through the collection of one dollar (US\$ 1.00) from the tax on leaving the country and specifically indicates that no more than 20% should be used for administrative expenses, and that the items to which the FONATT is dedicated are the following:

- Detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution of the crime of human trafficking
- Care, protection and reintegration of accredited human trafficking victims
- Combating the crime of smuggling of migrants

All public institutions and non-governmental organizations that are members of CONATT may submit projects to be financed by FONATT. They are submitted to CONATT, which is responsible for evaluating and following up on the projects when they are approved.



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3.2 National system for the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents³⁰

In 1998, inspired by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Code for Children and Adolescents came into force. This Code establishes a legal framework for the comprehensive protection of the rights of minors and determines the responsibilities of the State, civil society and the family. It also creates the mechanisms and structure to guarantee the best interests of minors in administrative and judicial proceedings.

One of the relevant contributions of the Code is the creation of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents. The System is responsible for creating and promoting public policies and executing programs for the attention, prevention and defense of the rights of children and adolescents. This function is exercised through its constituent bodies: the National Council for Children and Adolescents (CNNA), government institutions and civil society organizations (represented in the Council), the Child Protection Boards and the Committees for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents.

National policy for children and adolescents of Costa Rica³¹

Within the framework of the National Council for Children and Adolescents, the National Policy for Children and Adolescents (PNNA) was created in 2009 and will continue until 2021. It is part of the State policy, and its vision is that by 2021 Costa Rica has achieved the level required to ensure the full exercise of all rights of children and adolescents, in an environment of comprehensive protection, participation and effective development of children and adolescents living in the national territory.

The Policy recognizes the challenges related to violence, human trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors, and therefore establishes that children and adolescents in vulnerable conditions and victims must be attended to, protected and provided with special protection measures. It states that the institutions must generate the necessary mechanisms to guarantee an effective, efficient, immediate response and in accordance with the best interest of the violated minor.

In addition to the above, the Integral Protection axis establishes in point d. Protection of victims of smuggling of migrants and trafficking of minors, that the State must create a comprehensive care system that guarantees the recovery and social reintegration of minors who are victims of trafficking. It also indicates that it is necessary to disseminate and alert the institutions that guarantee rights and the population in general about the risks of trafficking in minors, with greater emphasis on those who act as guarantors of the rights of this population.

³⁰ Costa Rica. *Law 7184. Childhood and Adolescence Code*. 1998. San José.

³¹ Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia. 2009. *Política Nacional para la Niñez y la Adolescencia Costa Rica 2009-2021*. San José, Costa Rica.



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Agenda for Children and Adolescents³²

As part of the strengthening of the National Protection System, the National Council for Children and Adolescents formulated the "National Agenda for Children and Adolescents 2015-2021". This Agenda is the working path of the Council and aims to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of all minors. For this purpose, goals, indicators and actions are established, as well as the corresponding institutional responsibilities and competencies.

In the area of human trafficking, it is proposed to eradicate 60% of children in human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and to achieve a 50% increase in the number of reports of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Other relevant goals are to reduce by 20% the number of cases of violence and child abuse and to achieve 100% of cases of protection and assistance for the basic needs of indigenous, migrant and cross-border children.

Local subsystems for the protection of children and adolescents³³

The Council for Childhood and Adolescence in Agreement 01-02-09 creates the Local Subsystems of Protection (SSLP), being ratified the initiative in Executive Decree No. 35876-S in 2009. The Subsystems are led by the Child and Adolescent Protection Boards, attached to PANI, and have the mandate to position and articulate with institutions, social and community organizations, private enterprise, non-governmental organizations and municipalities to implement national policies aimed at promoting and protecting through concrete actions the rights of minors at the local level.

According to the latest PANI Management Report 2014-2018³⁴, there are 83 Protection Boards and 72 Local Protection Subsystems at the cantonal level. These have developed diagnoses and plans and implemented a total of 599 projects.

It is important to note that, with the exception of Quepos and Santa Cruz, in each of the cantons where the project is working there are Local Protection Subsystems.

National Children's Trust, PANI

Governing institution for children and adolescents, according to Article 55 of the Political Constitution of 1949. It also has legal basis in the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Its mission is to promote the integral development and rights of children and adolescents, strengthening families and mobilizing society. Its vision is to be the leading institution for the rights and development of children and adolescents and to articulate governmental institutions and civil organizations through effective and efficient strategic interventions that favor this population.

³² Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia. 2015. *National Agenda for Children and Adolescents. Meta y Compromisos 2015-2021*. San José.

³³ Executive Decree 35876-S. 2009. *Guidelines for the Social Sector and Fight against Poverty: implementation of the Local Subsystems for the Protection of Children and Adolescents in the eleven priority communities*. San José.

³⁴ PANI. 2018. *Informe de Gestión 2014-2018*. San José.



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PANI's legal basis is the Childhood and Adolescence Code, therefore, it is responsible for complying with its provisions. Together with the National Council for Children and Adolescents, PANI must lead the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents through the National Protection System and the regional and local systems.

In 2017, PANI received 52,417 complaints³⁵ for violation of rights against children and adolescents, of which 80% were given attention due to budgetary constraints.

Fulfilling the right to a family also continues to be a pending challenge for the country, since there are 6,000 children without parental care or at risk of losing it, placed in various forms of protection offered by institutions.

3.4 National system for attention to and prevention of violence against women³⁶

The National System of Care and Prevention of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence was created by Law 8688 and constitutes a space for the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence.

It is an inter-institutional deliberation, agreement, coordination and evaluation body, to promote public policies that guarantee compliance with the mandates established by Conventions ratified by the Costa Rican State and the relevant legislation of the country, to provide people affected by violence against women and/or domestic violence with comprehensive care that will allow them to recover and build a new life project. It should be noted that among its objectives is to promote public policies to ensure compliance with Law 8590 to strengthen the fight against sexual exploitation of minors.

The System is under the responsibility of the National Women's Institute (INAMU) and is made up of the following agencies:

- The National Council for the Prevention of and Attention to Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
- The National Network of Local Networks of Care and Prevention of Domestic Violence.
- Ministries: Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Justice and Grace, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

Figure 4: Functioning of the national violence against women system





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³⁵ National Children's Trust, 2018. Informe de Gestión Administración Solís Rivera. San José

³⁶ Costa Rica, 2008. Law 8688 Creation of the National System for attention and prevention of violence against women and domestic violence. San José.



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Social Security, Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy.

- Decentralized State institutions: Costa Rican Social Security Fund; Mixed Institute for Social Assistance; National Learning Institute; National Children's Trust; National Council for the Elderly; National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education; Council for Young People.
- Universities: University of Costa Rica, National University of Costa Rica, Technological Institute of Costa Rica.
- In addition, the Judiciary, private non-governmental organizations and the Intrafamily Ombudsman's Office.

It is structured at two levels: sectoral/intersectoral, made up of the system's institutions and non-governmental organizations, and territorial, made up of local networks of institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society at the local level.

National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women 2017-2032³⁷

Within the framework of the National System for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women 2017-2032 (PLANOVI) was created, which is based on the principle of human rights and responds to a process of inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination. This policy is aimed at generating cultural transformations that foster a society where non-tolerance of violence against women is the guideline. Some of the most important aspects to be highlighted and on which this policy focuses are the following:³⁸

- Reducing impunity, preventing and protecting women victims of Femicide
- Generate a cultural change in the way of working with children and adolescents, towards non-violence and equality.
- Promoting non-violent and egalitarian masculinities
- Develop strategies to address media violence and the use of women's bodies in sexist advertising.
- Working with communities and integrating civil society as co-responsible for prevention
- To reduce the re-victimization of women in government services.
- Promote greater visibility, denunciation and repudiation of impunity for sexual violence, especially against girls and adolescents.
- Generate conditions so that women who experience violence can remain in social programs that promote their economic independence for a longer period of time.

³⁷ INAMU. 2017. *National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women 2017-2032*. San José.

³⁸ CIEM. "Con PLANOVI, INAMU reformulates prevention of violence against women". Retrieved from: <http://oimp.ciem.ucr.ac.cr/node/211> (Accessed 07.02.2019).



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In relation to human trafficking, the policy states in Axis five, referring to *Prevention, comprehensive care and non-revictimization in the face of sexual violence*, that the two most relevant purposes of human trafficking in relation to women are sexual and labor exploitation, and that this phenomenon has been made invisible as a form of violence, and the crime has been favored over the living conditions of the women that lead them to be recruited. It points out that since it is not perceived as a form of violence, it is often not adequately addressed. Thus, the strategic orientation of the axis indicates that the policy will intervene in all manifestations of sexual violence, such as "...trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation, giving priority to the care of women, girls and adolescents affected and the punishment of offenders."³⁹ And it establishes the strategic action aimed at improving "...the access of affected women to timely detection services, specialized care and follow-up of the various forms of sexual violence, including sexual exploitation and trafficking for this purpose, with special emphasis on girls and adolescents."⁴⁰

Local networks for care and prevention of violence against women and domestic violence

At the territorial level, the system is made up of local networks in which the same institutions of the national level, organizations and non-governmental organizations and representatives of civil society may participate. Article 3 of the Law against Domestic Violence establishes among the functions of the System "To promote the creation and consolidation of inter-institutional and community networks for the promotion of local and sectoral policies for the prevention, attention, sanction and eradication of violence against women and domestic violence "⁴¹.

The actions carried out by the networks "... allow for greater proximity to the particular and differentiated needs of both the population directly affected and the population in general in terms of the social and cultural changes required for the eradication of violence "⁴² The local networks receive technical assistance from INAMU's Violence Area, as well as operational support and there are currently 77 local networks operating in the country and all the cantons in which the Project works have a local violence prevention and care network.

³⁹ INAMU. 2017. *National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women 2017-2032*. San José Pg.134

⁴⁰ Ibid. P. 136

⁴¹ Costa Rica. 2008. Law 8688 *National system for attention and prevention of domestic violence and violence against women*. San José.

⁴² PLANOS. <http://planovicr.org/sobre-planovi> (Accessed February 4, 2018).



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4. Institutional regulations and procedures for the care and protection of victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling

The care and protection of victims of human trafficking is under the direction of CONATT, the national agency responsible for this purpose, whose conceptual and procedural references are the public policy on the subject, international conventions, laws, regulations, protocols and other instruments such as the care model, which guide inter-institutional coordination to care for victims and survivors of human trafficking.

One of the purposes of Law 9095 is "To define a specific and complementary framework of protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons and their dependents" (Art.1 Purposes, Subparagraph c)). This indicates that its scope of application goes beyond the punishment and prosecution of the crime and takes on a human face to deal with the people directly affected and exploited, particularly children and adolescents. Article 36 of the Law indicates that attention and protection must be given to the victims, nationals or foreigners, even when there is no complaint, and Article 37 of the Law establishes integral, inalienable and indivisible rights for the victims, which are the following:

Rights of victims of human trafficking

- a) Protection of their physical and emotional integrity.
- b) Receive appropriate, accessible and safe housing, as well as coverage of their basic needs for food, clothing and hygiene.
- c) As part of the recovery process, have access to free comprehensive care services.
- d) Receive clear and understandable information about their rights, their legal and immigration status, in a language, medium or language they understand and in accordance with their age, degree of maturity or disability status.
- e) Legal and psychological assistance.
- f) To have a period of three months, with legal and psychological assistance, to reflect and decide on their participation in the criminal process.
- g) To provide an interview or statement under special protection conditions.
- h) Protection of your identity and privacy.
- i) Migratory protection including the right to remain in the country, in accordance with current immigration legislation, and to receive the documentation that proves such circumstance, being exempted from any fee, tax or tax burden, for obtaining them.
- j) Exoneration of charges for the issuance of immigration documents.
- k) Repatriation, resettlement or return to their place of residence is voluntary.
- l) In case of resettlement, facilitate information and access for their transfer to a third country. In addition, minors will be reintegrated into their families or communities, as appropriate in accordance with their best interests.



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4.1 Administrative Headquarters: Immediate Response Team (ERI)

In order to guarantee attention and protection to victims and survivors of human trafficking, Law 9095 raises the ERI to legal status, which had been operating since 2009 under Decree 35144. This is constituted as an institutional collegiate body whose function is to receive and respond to situations of human trafficking, accredit the victims of this crime and execute immediate intervention, protection and security actions.

The ERI is made up of the following institutions: General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners, Public Force, National Women's Institute, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, National Children's Trust, Judicial Investigation Agency (Unit against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (UNITRAT) and Public Prosecutor's Office: (Specialized Prosecutor's Office against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (FACTRA), the Office for Attention and Protection of Victims and Witnesses of the crime and the Technical Secretariat of CONATT, the coordinating entity and which follows up on the processes of accreditation and attention to victims.

The work of the members of the ERI is regulated by the *Protocol of Actions of the Immediate Response Team (2015)* and the *Model of Comprehensive Care for Survivors who are Victims of Human Trafficking (2015)*.

The ERI Action Protocol

Establishes the procedures for the identification, accreditation, immediate intervention and follow-up of victims of human trafficking. When a situation of human trafficking is suspected, the Secretary convenes the agencies that make up the ERI and, through a Reasoned Technical Assessment, decides whether the person qualifies as a victim of human trafficking. Once the accreditation is established, the specific primary and secondary care measures are determined and the ERI activates the platform of services for the care, protection and reintegration of the victim. These services are provided free of charge to accredited victims, whether nationals or foreigners.

ERI functions

Receive and respond to all possible situations of human trafficking.

Execute the immediate intervention actions required to ensure the care, protection and safety of persons suspected of being trafficked. *Identify*, through a specialized technical assessment process, situations of human trafficking brought to the attention of the ERI and ensure that victims have access to primary care measures.

To prove, by means of a reasoned technical resolution, the condition of victim of human trafficking, in order to have access to the comprehensive services platform.

Coordinate immediate and unrestricted access to the identification and documentation process of alleged victims.

Coordinate immigration protection measures for non-national victims.

Any other necessary to ensure the protection and safety of the surviving victims. Art. 24 - Law 9095



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Model of Comprehensive Care for Survivors who are Victims of Human Trafficking

It establishes the rules and procedures to ensure that the comprehensive care process is carried out in a respectful framework and protection of victims. It is important to note that the process of accreditation of the victim of trafficking in persons is different from the judicial process, so it is carried out even if the victim is not in a position to go to court.

Once the Immediate Response Team accredits a person as a victim of human trafficking, the institutional platform for comprehensive care is activated. This care is based on the characteristics or profile of the victim and, in accordance with the individual comprehensive care plan established for their care, the case is referred to the respective specialized institutions for their care and protection.

In the case of minors, PANI is responsible for primary and secondary care, as well as victim follow-up.

The Comprehensive Care Model contemplates nine axes that can be implemented simultaneously; however, priority actions to guarantee the health, life and integrity of the victim must always be considered first.

Victims of human trafficking accredited by the ERI

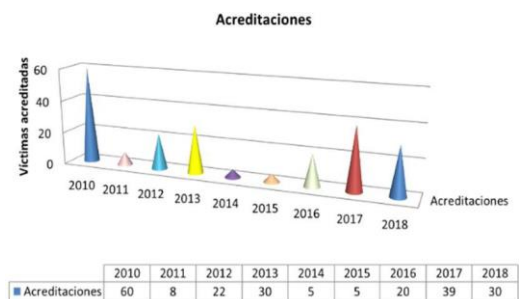
According to data provided by the ERI Technical Secretariat, during the period 2010-2018, 225 people have been accredited, of which 54 are minors and 171 are adults, and the majority have been women, 135 and 90 men.

In terms of nationality, 65 nationals and 160 foreigners have been accredited. The latter came from 19 different countries, mostly Nicaragua (57), followed by Vietnam (21), Indonesia (20), the Dominican Republic (20), the Dominican Republic (20), and the United States (20).

Figure 5: Axes of the comprehensive care process for victims of human trafficking



Figure 2: Victims of human trafficking accredited by the ERI 2010 - 2018





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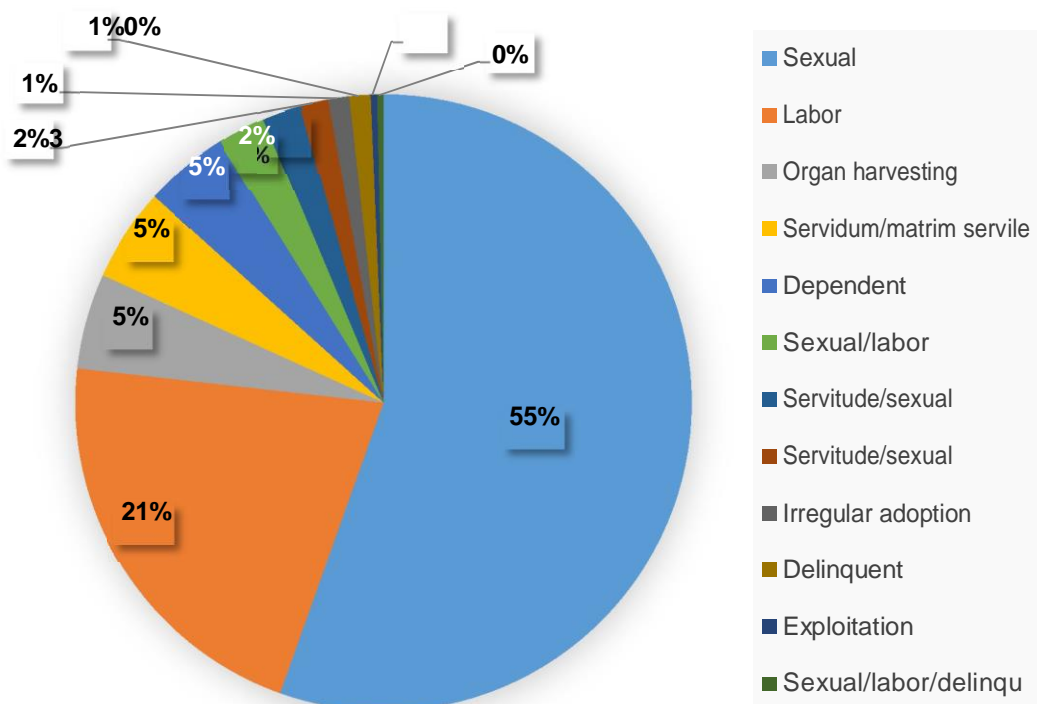


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(13), Colombia (10) and El Salvador (9). The rest of the countries accumulate figures between 1 and 5 victims.

During the 2010-2018 period, the main purposes of human trafficking have been sexual and labor exploitation. However, as can be seen in Figure 3, sexual and labor exploitation tends to occur in competition with other purposes, such as servitude/sexual, sexual/labor, sexual/labor/criminal, irregular/sexual adoption.

Figure 3: ERI-accredited victims of human trafficking by purpose of exploitation Period 2010-2018.



Source: Own elaboration based on CONATT data.

Figure 4 below shows the behavior of accreditations by year. It is worth noting that in 2010 the statistics show more cases of labor exploitation, due to the fact that boats were found in Puntarenas with Asians in labor exploitation. In 2011 only victims of sexual exploitation were reported, and in 2013 an international network of illegal organ trafficking operating in the country was dismantled. It is important to note that in the last three years the victims accredited by the ERI have been exploited for different purposes by their traffickers.

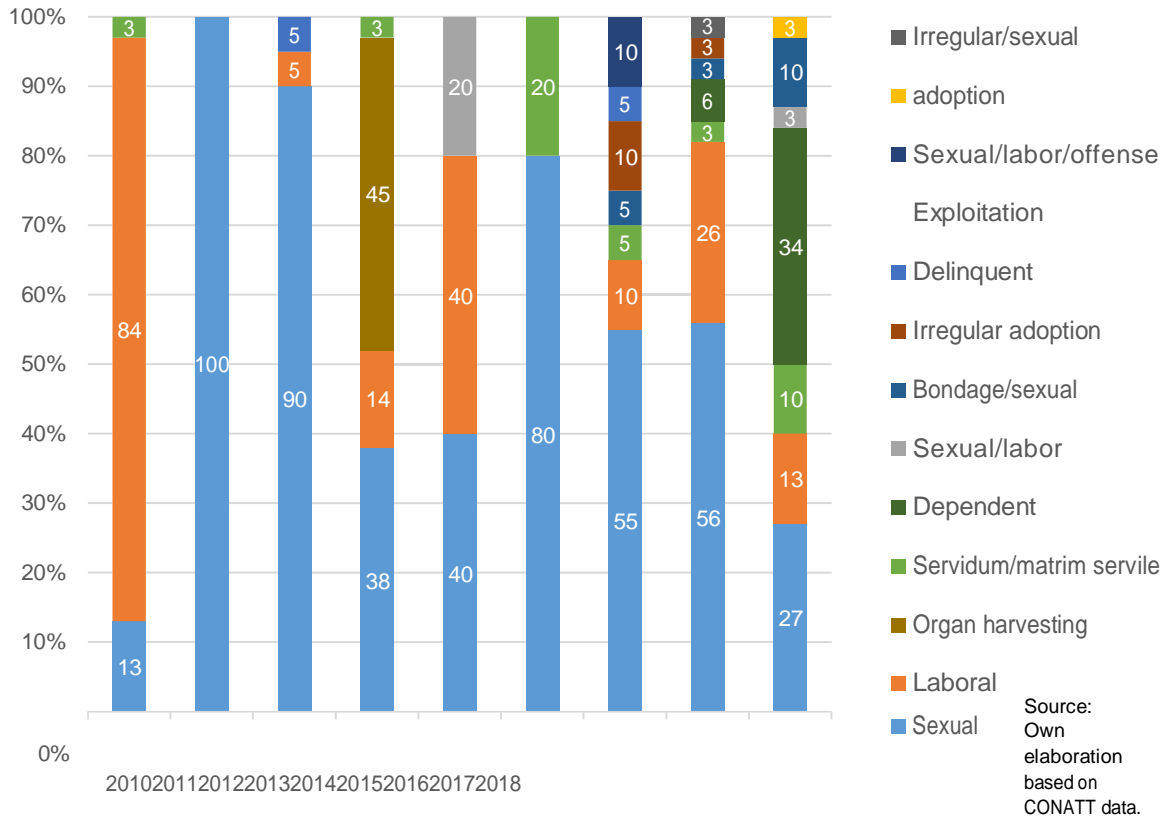


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Figure 4: Purposes of human trafficking according to ERI accreditation Period 2010 - 2018.



4.2 Judicial headquarters: Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims of Crime (OAPVD).

Notwithstanding the fact that the ERI operates at the administrative level, being specific for victims of human trafficking, they also have the Office of Attention and Protection of Victims of Crime of the Public Prosecutor's Office. This Office is responsible for providing care or protection services to persons, nationals or foreigners, who participate in criminal proceedings, whether they are victims or witnesses. But in addition, Law 872043 in its Art. 15 establishes the specific rules of protection and rights for the victims of the crime of human trafficking: to receive information about their rights in a language they understand and according to their age and maturity, they can remain in the country and that their name is not included in any registry. In Art. 71, paragraph c) indicates that victims of human trafficking can count on assistance to reduce revictimization in the criminal process, Art. 212, on special testimonies,





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indicates that victims have the right to have their statement given under special conditions as required, in private or by camera.

Cases handled by the OAPVD may be brought by the Judicial Police or Immigration Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Immediate Response Team, other institutions or non-governmental organizations. The person may also present him/herself at one of the offices, whether or not a complaint is filed, as it can be filed at a later date.

The initial contact with the victim is considered a crisis intervention, avoiding re-victimization, and the OAPVD professional attending the case assesses whether it is possible to conduct an interview or if special measures such as the use of the Gesell Chamber and tape recorders are needed.

For the year 2018, 59 victims of human trafficking were attended to in the different Regional Offices located throughout the country. In Table 6 the detail of attention to victims of human trafficking during 2018.

Table 6: Attention to victims of human trafficking in the OAPVD, 2018.

59 Victims served		Sex		Age (years)	Nationality	Purposes	Schooling
Served by the OAPVD Care Program	Served by OAPVD's Protection Program	Women	Men				
16	43	45	14	9: < of 18 36: 18-24 14: 31-55	31 Costa Ricans 14 Nicaraguans 5 Colombian 4 Venezuelan 3 Chinese 2 Dominicans	46 sexual exploitation 12 labor exploitation 1 No end is known	22 incomplete high school 12 high school complete 9 elementary school 6 incomplete elementary school 2 unfinished college 2 with professional career 6 no schooling known

The OAPVD has the Attention Program which provides legal advice, social work orientation and psychological therapies. It also has the Protection Program for when the victim is in a situation of risk to her life, physical integrity, freedom and safety,

In the case of children and adolescents, the OAPVD can attend if a risk is detected, otherwise it corresponds to the Department of Social Work and Psychology, always in coordination with PANI or with the person in charge of the minor.



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Legal instruments that support the care and protection of victims of human trafficking

The functions and responsibilities for the care and protection of victims of human trafficking, both at the administrative and judicial levels, are delimited in a series of instruments that constitute a relevant part of national legislation. Some of the relevant instruments are the following:

Table 7: Instruments for addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CONATT. Law No. 9095 of February 8, 2013. Law against trafficking in persons and creation of the national coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (2013). - CONATT Protocol of Actions of the Immediate Response Team. San José, Costa Rica. (2016) - CONATT Regulation to the Law against Trafficking in Persons and creation of the National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons. San José, Costa Rica. (2015) - CONATT. Modelo de atención integral para sobrevivientes-víctimas de trata de personas (2015). - CONATT: Action Protocols of each institution that makes up CONATT. As stipulated in the Regulations of Law 9095, Art. 23, g) - CONATT-IBCR. Operational procedures for the care of surviving victims of the crime of human trafficking. Established from the permanent technical commissions of CONATT. (2018) - DGME. Law No. 8764: General Law on Migration and Foreigners. (2009). Title XV Crime of smuggling of persons. Art. 249 Smuggling of migrants entering the country and 249 bis Smuggling of national migrants to another country. Art. 94 Special categories: Victim of trafficking. - DGME. Protocol of Action for Migration Officials in Relation to Minors in Situations of Vulnerability. (2009) - DGME. Internal Protocol for Repatriation of Child Victims of Trafficking (2011). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CONATT. National Policy against trafficking in persons 2029 - - National Policy for Children and Adolescents. Costa Rica 2009 - 2021 - National Agenda for Children and Adolescents 2015-2021 - National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women 2017-2032. - PANI. Protocolo institucional para la atención de personas menores de edad víctimas y sobrevivientes del delito de trata de personas. (2017) - Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Inter-institutional Commission (2014) Manual for inter-institutional attention to minors in exploitation: Sexual, Trafficking, Child Labor and Dangerous Adolescent Labor. San José Costa Rica. - Law No. 4573 Penal Code of Costa Rica. (Art.162 bis; 172; 175 bis; 189 bis; 192; 192bis; 362 bis; 377 bis) (1970) - Law No. 8720: Protection of Victims and Witnesses. (2009) Art. 15 - Law No. 8754. Law against organized crime. (Art. 16.- j, k) (2009) - Law No. 4573 of November 15, 1970. Penal Code of Costa Rica (Art.162 bis; 172; 175 bis; 189 bis; 192; 192bis; 362 bis; 377 bis). - Law No. 8754 of July 24, 2009. Law against organized crime. (Art. 16.- j, k) (2009)
<p>Instruments for joint regional work</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Plan 2017-2018 - Operational Plan 2018-2019 - Victim Repatriation Protocol (approved in 2017). - Strategy for Attention to Victims (approved in its adjusted version in 2017). - National and Regional Guidelines (2013) 	



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5. Procurement of justicia

Powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office

In 2013, the Office of the Deputy Prosecutor against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants was created as part of the Office of the Prosecutor for Organized Crime and is responsible for the prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons.

The Deputy Prosecutor's Office against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants has national jurisdiction; however, not all cases of such crimes are handled there. Many are investigated and prosecuted in the territorial or flagrante delicto prosecutor's offices. For this reason, it is important to develop training processes for prosecutors throughout the country on national and international regulations, protocols and others.

Among the functions of the Prosecutor's Office is to reduce revictimization during the criminal process, as well as to ensure compliance with the rights of victims and their dependents. To this effect, it must coordinate with the Office of Attention and Protection of Victims so that specialists in the matter accompany the victims in the process.

News or information about a possible case of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants that

The information received by the Prosecutor's Office may come from various sources such as the Confidential Information Center, 911, the OIJ's complaint service or directly to the Prosecutor's Office.

All incoming crime reports are verified and analyzed by conducting investigations, seeking complementary information and, as appropriate, proceeding with the operational planning of the investigation, supported by the judicial or immigration police.

In the period January-November 2018, 75 complaints were registered for human trafficking, being mostly entered to the Deputy Prosecutor's Office in San José. There were 36 complaints registered for smuggling of migrants, but in this case, most of them were in the national Prosecutor's Offices. Between the two crimes, a total of 19 people were sentenced and 33 people were charged. The following table shows the details of the criminal proceedings:

Functions of the Attorney General's Office

a. Create the necessary models, programs or protocols for the constant training of prosecutors at the national level on the issue of human trafficking.

b. Plan and conduct training courses for the Prosecutor's Office in relation to the regulations on trafficking in persons contained in national legislation.

c. To manage the human resources, facilities and equipment necessary for the Deputy Prosecutor's Office against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in order to adequately prosecute and punish the crime of trafficking in persons.

d. Coordinate with the OAPVD follow-up mechanisms to minimize revictimization in the criminal process. (Regulation of Law 9095)



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Table 8: Cases filed for trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants with FACTRA and national prosecutor's offices

Prosecutor's Offices	Crime	Cases Filed	Accused Causes	Accused persons	Opening of trial	Conviction	Persons sentences
FACTRA	Sexual exploitation	45	8	12	9	7	7
National	Trafficking in persons	17	2	2	0	0	0
FACTRA	Work or services forced	11	1	1	1	1	1
National	Forced labor or services	1	1	1	0	0	0
FACTRA	Irregular adoption	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		75	12	16	10	8	8
FACTRA	Smuggling of migrants	15	1	2	1	7	7
National	Smuggling of migrants	21	12	15	9	4	4
Total		36	13	17	10	11	11
Human trafficking and smuggling crime of migrants persons				19			

Source: Prepared on the basis of data compiled by the Office of the Deputy Prosecutor against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

Specialized police

The Public Prosecutor's Office has two specialized police forces that, under the functional direction of the Deputy Prosecutor's Office for Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, are empowered to prosecute and investigate the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. These are:

Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Unit of the OIJ (UNITRAT)

This Unit has been operating since 2010, is attached to the Section for Crimes against Physical Integrity, Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and has national jurisdiction. The Regulation of Law 9095, among its functions, assigns it to manage the training of personnel at the national level on how to investigate, the collection of evidence and intelligence tactics on trafficking in persons, for which it relies on the Training Unit of the OIJ, Directorate of Intelligence and National Security of the Judicial School of the Judiciary.

During 2018, this Unit has implemented a proactive investigation strategy, prioritizing the search for the crime based on information that enters the Unit confidentially, rather than waiting for the crime to be reported.



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During 2018, this Unit recorded 54 reports of human trafficking, seven cases of migrant smuggling and 93 operations were carried out, which involved intelligence actions at the strategic and operational levels.

Table 9: Incoming complaints and number of operations of the OIJ's Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit
2018

Purpose of the	Number
Sexual Exploitation (28 San José, 2 Alajuela, 1 Jacó, 1 Fortuna, 1 Playas del Coco, Santa Cruz, 1 Puntarenas, 1 Quepos)	35
Labor exploitation (San José)	10
Labor and sexual exploitation (1 Liberia and 1 Desamparados)	2
Mendicity (1 San José and 1 Grecia)	2
Illicit organ harvesting (San José)	2
Irregular adoption (San José)	3
Total	54
Smuggling of migrants	7
Operations	93

Source: Prepared by the authors based on confidential data from the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit of the OIJ.

Professional Migration Police (PPM)

The Professional Migration Police is attached to the General Directorate of Migration and Alien Affairs, has national jurisdiction and is part of the specialized police force of the Public Force.

It is an auxiliary body of the Public Prosecutor's Office, particularly FACTRA, and as such is responsible for investigating the crimes of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, under the functional direction of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

On the other hand, it is responsible for "assisting and protecting the victims of the crime of trafficking in persons, as well as persons whose life or safety is or has been endangered as a result of having used migrant smuggling channels"⁴⁴, and informing the ERI and FACTRA.



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⁴⁴Regulation on the organization and service of the Professional Police for Migration and Foreigners Art. 9.



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During 2018, the Professional Migration Police recorded three cases of human trafficking and two cases involving both the crime of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. A total of 39 arrests were achieved between both crimes.

6. Mapping of local protection networks

A mapping of the local protection networks was carried out as follows:

<p>1) Survey and field visits</p>	<p>In each canton, a preliminary survey of the networks related to the project's theme was carried out.</p> <p>Once the networks were identified, contacts were established at the local level and 24 formal meetings were held with officials to inform them about the project and the objectives of the work, which was to carry out a diagnosis of needs and capacities with respect to the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.</p> <p>As a result of the meetings, an agreement was reached to hold local workshops with the networks to identify needs and capacities with respect to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the cantons.</p>
<p>2) Mapping Product</p>	<p>As a result of the mapping, it was identified that in the cantons there are basically two types of protection networks that are more directly linked and relevant to the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (SSLP) • Local networks for the care and prevention of violence against women and domestic violence (VIF) <p>Note: information on the work of both networks can be found in point 3.3 and 3.4. 3.4 respectively.</p>

7. Diagnosis of needs and capacities of local networks

The purpose of the diagnosis of the networks is to learn about their needs and capacities and to contribute to improving the institutional response in the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. In this sense, the scope of the assessment is limited to three basic aspects: The needs and capacities of the networks for the **prevention** of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the communities where they operate.

- The needs and capacities that networks have for the prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in the communities where they operate.
- The need for training on various topics related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and thus improve their competencies with a view to a strengthened institutional response to both issues and in terms of resources and tools to provide



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training to communities, whether adults or minors, members of their own institutions or others present at the local level.

- The needs and challenges, as well as strategies and resources available to the networks in their cantons to provide first level care and protection to victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The development of the diagnosis and training with networks was endorsed and coordinated with the Technical Secretariat of CONATT, and the workshops were carried out jointly with representatives of the latter. In this regard, the national entities responsible for children and adolescents, PANI, and for the fight against violence, INAMU, which in turn are part of CONATT, also endorsed the project and provided information on the work and contacts at the local level.

In response to the purpose of the diagnostic, workshops were planned with the SSLP and VIF networks. Following the dynamics of each canton, in some cases workshops were held with both networks and in others separate workshops were held. It is important to note that although the Project only requested the diagnosis, the process exceeded expectations since, in addition to identifying capacities and needs, the networks were trained on the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and local plans were developed to develop concrete actions to address the problem.

Workshops on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach

The workshops were entitled ***Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach*** and the purpose of the same was:

1. To provide training on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants to officials of institutions and members of the organizations that make up the local system for the protection of children and adolescents and the VIF networks.
2. Contribute to the improvement of the institutional response to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the local level, establishing actions to address the problem in their cantons or areas of action.

Specific objectives:

- Determine the needs and capacities of the Networks to strengthen their institutional response to the **prevention** of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Identify the needs of the Networks to receive **training** on various topics related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and identify the capacity to **provide training** to communities, whether adults or minors, members of their own institutions or others present at the local level.



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- The needs and challenges, as well as strategies and resources available to the Networks in their cantons to provide first instance **care and protection** to victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Establish proposals for action to strengthen the institutional response at the local level to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Methodology applied

The workshops lasted one day -in most cases- and were given by staff from CONATT's Technical Secretariat and the Paniamor Foundation's Project "Towards a united society against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants". The topics were developed through dialogued talks in which they shared and exchanged with the officials. Their views on situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and their doubts about how to handle them and where to report them were promoted and received, which were fully explained by the facilitating team.

Videos and dynamics were presented for a better understanding of the technical problems of the Word Café. For the elaboration of the work plans, an instrument was developed for this purpose (See Annex 1) and applied through the Word Café technique and/or work in groups and plenary sessions.

Issues addressed

The topics addressed in the workshops were as follows: (In Annex 2)

- National regulations and coordination mechanisms for the identification, care and protection of victims of human trafficking.
- Prevention of smuggling and protection and assistance to migrants.
- Human trafficking as a manifestation of gender-based violence.
- Improper relationships and their link to human trafficking.
- Collaboration among key actors at the local level to strengthen the institutional response to victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Other issues addressed

Some networks submitted specific requests, justified by their work and training needs.

Network for attention and prevention of violence of San José, Central Canton: the areas of coverage of the institutions that make up the Network serve migrants, so they requested support to learn more about the rights of migrants. The workshop with this network lasted two days and included the participation of UNHCR, an organization that gave a talk on the refugee status and rights of refugees, the organization CENDEROS provided information on the rights of the migrant population, and the Paniamor Foundation focused on labor migration from a gender perspective.

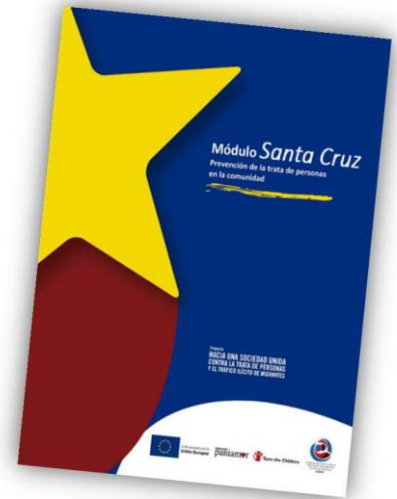


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Santa Cruz violence prevention and care network: their interest was focused on receiving training and then replicating the information with communities. In response to this request, a *module on prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants* was developed for people in the community, which was designed to be taught with a playful methodology and with minimal resources. This workshop lasted a day and a half. On the second day, a practice of some of the exercises included in the Module was carried out, as a way to practice the training of trainers. The topics addressed in the Module were the following:



1. What is human trafficking?
 - 1.1. Basic concepts
 - 1.2. Phases of human trafficking
 - 1.3. Purposes of trafficking in persons
 - 1.4. Myths and realities about trafficking in persons
2. Detection and Reporting
 - 2.1. How to act if a trafficked person is identified?
 - 2.2. Where and how to report suspected human trafficking?
3. Learning assessment activity
 - 3.1. How to protect myself from human trafficking and what actions can be implemented to prevent it from the community?
 - 3.2. Final learning check
 - 3.3. Community work plan to prevent human trafficking in your community

The Module was delivered in digital form to the coordination of the Network for distribution to the rest of the members.

Participants

The workshops were integrated by people who are part of the Violence Prevention and Care Networks (VIF) and the Subsystems for the Protection of Children and Adolescents. Some workshops were attended by members of the community or organizations that are also part of the Networks. The following table lists the participating institutions, as well as other entities:

Table 10: Institutions participating in the workshops on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and their institutional approach

Institutions	
1.	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS)
2.	Council of the Young Person, CPJ
3.	National Council for Persons with Disabilities, CONAPDIS
4.	Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners, DGME
5.	National Directorate of Communal Development, DINADECO
6.	Directorate of Intelligence and Security, DIS



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7. Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA
8. National Learning Institute, INA
9. National Women's Institute, INAMU
10. Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS
11. Ministry of Public Education, MEP
12. Ministry of Justice and Peace, MJP
13. Ministry of Public Security, MSP
14. Ministry of Health, MS
15. Municipalities: Coto Brus, Desamparados, Garabito, Quepos and San José.
16. Women's Office, OFIM: Santa Cruz and Coto Brus
17. National Children's Trust, PANI
18. Judiciary: OAPVT, DTSP, Prosecutor's Offices and Courts, PISAV-Pavas

Other organizations

- Coto Brus: Asociación de Desarrollo Río Marzo, Comité Tutelar Fila Pinar, Comunidad Encuentros, Peace Corps, Federación Unión de Asociaciones La Amistad, Unión Zonal Gutiérrez Braun
 - Corridors: Union Cantonal de Asociaciones de Desarrollo
 - Garabito: Asociación Josefina Ugalde Céspedes-AJUCE, Red Cross
 - Desamparados: Ciudadelas de Libertad, La Libertad Park
- San José: Asociación Centro San Martín, La Carpio - Uruca, Hijas de María Auxiliadora - Mata Redonda

Results obtained

- Participants in the workshops were informed and sensitized on the main aspects of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, such as: national regulations, coordination mechanisms for the identification, care and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, smuggling and protection and assistance to migrants, trafficking in persons as a manifestation of gender-based violence, the *la violencia de género, las* improper relationships and their *con la trata de personas,* reporting mechanisms.
- Provided printed material to participants as a complement to the topics covered: Law *contra el tráfico ilícito de migrantes y la trata de personas* and 9095 (CONATT), Regulations for the *Ley contra el tráfico ilícito de migrantes y la trata de personas* (CONATT), *¿Sabés de que trata la trata?* Key information for prevention (PANIAMOR), *Basic* information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (PANIAMOR).





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- Sensitized participants on the responsibility of officials to report suspected human trafficking and smuggling of migrants to the authorities, as well as improper relationships.
- Identified strengths and needs of the networks in terms of collaboration among actors and in relation to the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- Developed work plans on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, enabling the networks to strengthen the institutional response to prevent these crimes in their cantons.
- The networks have a better understanding of the challenges but also the tools to formulate and manage programs and projects that contribute to the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

A summary of the workshops is presented in the following table:

Table 11: Workshops, plans and participating institutions: VIF and SSLP Networks July-December 2018.

Province	Region	Canton	Workshops	Networks trained and plans developed		Institutions trained		Participants		
				VIFSSLP	Network	Institutions	Other participants	HMTTotal		
Guanacaste	Chorotega	La Cruz	1	1	0	5	0	2	6	8
		Santa Cruz	1	1	0	9	1	3	14	17
Puntarenas	Brunca	Coto Brus	1	1	1	6	4	6	12	18
		Brokers	1	1	1	7	0	4	14	18
			1 (EBAIS technicians and IMAS) ⁴⁵	-	-	2	0	11	9	20

⁴⁵ Note: This workshop is not part of the work with networks. It is a workshop held at the request of the Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social in Corredores and was provided as a collaboration between Paniamor and CONATT. The request was made because the health personnel are in direct contact with the communities and some of them visit the houses, which allows them to be vigilant of possible situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Therefore, they need to be sensitized and know how to report situations they identify to the corresponding authorities.

The participants are personnel from the Basic Teams of Integral Health Care (EBAIS). These personnel include: Primary Care Technical Assistants (ATAP), Nursing Assistants, Nurses and Doctors. In addition, social workers from the Puente al Desarrollo (Bridge to Development) program of the Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS) also participated.



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	Central Pacific	Garabito	1	1	1	6	2	2	11	13
		Quepos	1	1	0	6	0	14	9	23
San Jose	Central	Desamparados	1	1	0	6	2	0	14	14
		Central Canton	3	1	4	12	5	9	38	47
Total			11	87		184614		40	127	178
				15		32				

⁴⁶ The figure corresponds to the total number of institutions that participated, which were repeated in the workshops because they are the entities that make up



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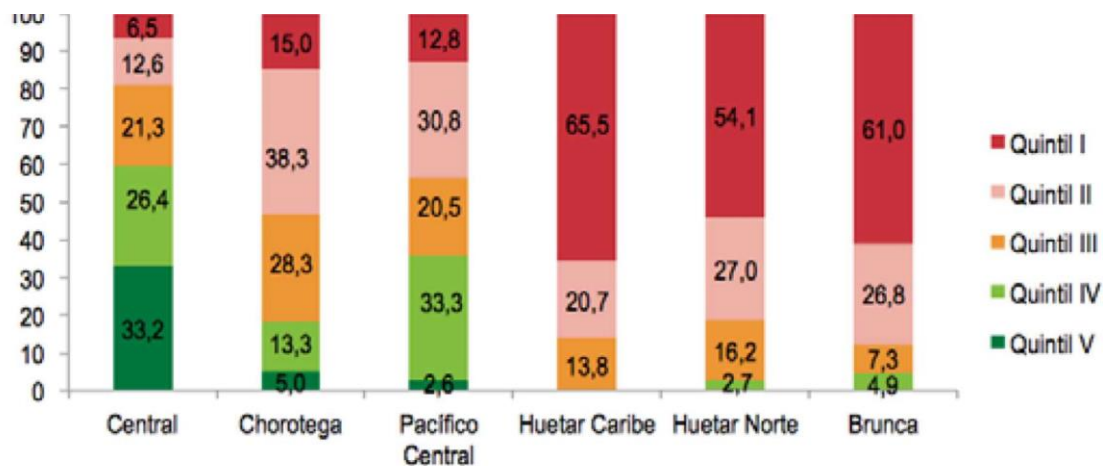
7.1 General information on the regional context in which the cantons are located

To understand the social context of the cantons where the Project is being developed, it is important to refer to the Social Development Index (IDS)⁴⁷. This is a measurement carried out by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MIDEPLAN) that classifies districts and cantons according to their level of social development. It is based on the principle that all individuals and groups in any geographic area of the country have the right to integral human development and, therefore, should have the same opportunities. In this sense, the IDS provides elements to guide priorities that contribute to reduce gaps and channel resources to groups and regions according to requirements. It analyzes the economic, educational, health, social participation and security dimensions.

Thus, it is pertinent to review how the regions in which the cantons assigned for the project are located are classified, since it allows us to know their social development. The graph shows all the regions of the country according to MIDEPLAN. Of these, the project is developing actions in four: Central, Chorotega, Central Pacific and Brunca.

The Central Region has an average of 70.0 in the IDS, contains more than half of the country's population and stands out for having the best conditions since most of its districts are located in the IV and V Quintile and the least amount in the I Quintile. The most populated cantons, San José and Desamparados, are located in this region.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of districts by quintiles according to region IDS 2017.



Fuente: MIDEPLAN con datos de las instituciones 2017.

⁴⁷ MIDEPLAN. 2017. *Social development index 2017*. San José.



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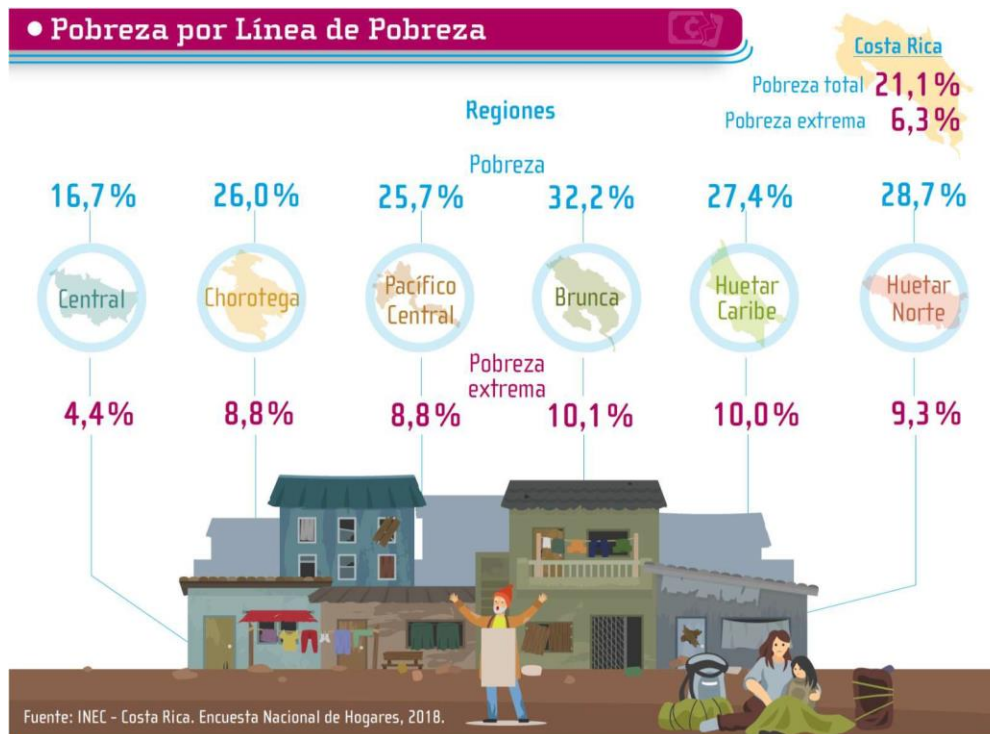
In contrast, the Brunca Region has an average of 49.0 in the IDS and presents the highest percentage in poverty (32.2%) and extreme poverty (10.1%) and 61.1% of the population is located in the I Quintile. The border cantons of the south of the country, Coto Brus and Corredores.

The Central Pacific Region is located in an average of 61.0 in the IDS and concentrates the population in the IV, III and II Quintile, being the one with the lowest variation. This region includes the tourist-oriented cantons of Garabito and Quepos.

The Chorotega Region has an average SDI of 59.0, concentrated in the III and II quintile. Santa Cruz, mainly for tourism, and La Cruz, a canton located on the northern border.

This information is complemented by INEC data on poverty incidence. They also show that the Brunca Region is at a greater disadvantage than the rest of the regions, and has the highest poverty rates of 32.2% and extreme poverty of 10.1% in the country. In similar positions are the Chorotega and Central Pacific Regions. The Central Region has the lowest extreme poverty rates, being half the average of the Chorotega and Central Pacific Regions. The following figure shows the exact percentages.

Figure 6: Incidence of poverty by LP by planning region 2018.





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For its part, the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR), has established an evaluation of municipalities called Municipal Management Index (IGM), which examines 61 indicators on: Institutional development and management; Planning, citizen participation and accountability, Environmental development management; Economic services management and Social services management. This index provides inputs for deciding the direction and actions aimed at satisfying cantonal needs.

The average rating achieved by the municipalities for 2017 was 60.56 out of 100 points. Eighteen municipalities exceeded 70 points, including San José and Desamparados with 80.91 and 72.23 respectively. San José is evaluated with 100 points in the area of Parks and ornamental works and Desamparados experienced an outstanding performance in Environmental Development Management with respect to the previous period.

At the extreme, there are 15 municipalities with less than 50 points, including La Cruz and Corredores with 47.29 and 46.84 points in that order, being northern and southern border cantons, respectively. These municipalities show lags "...in internal control, parks and ornamental works service provision, accountability, planning, human resources and information technologies."⁴⁹

Between 50 and 70 points are Quepos 61.73, Santa Cruz 53.85, Coto Brus, 52.58 and Garabito, 52.05. A common challenge that these municipalities have is the improvement of the cleaning of roads and public places. In addition, they highlight as a challenge the internal control, parks and ornamental works. The Municipality of Garabito has a better evaluation in Attention to services and social works.

⁴⁸ Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic. (2018) *Municipal Management Index. Results for the period 2017*. San José.



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⁴⁹Ibid. Pg.17



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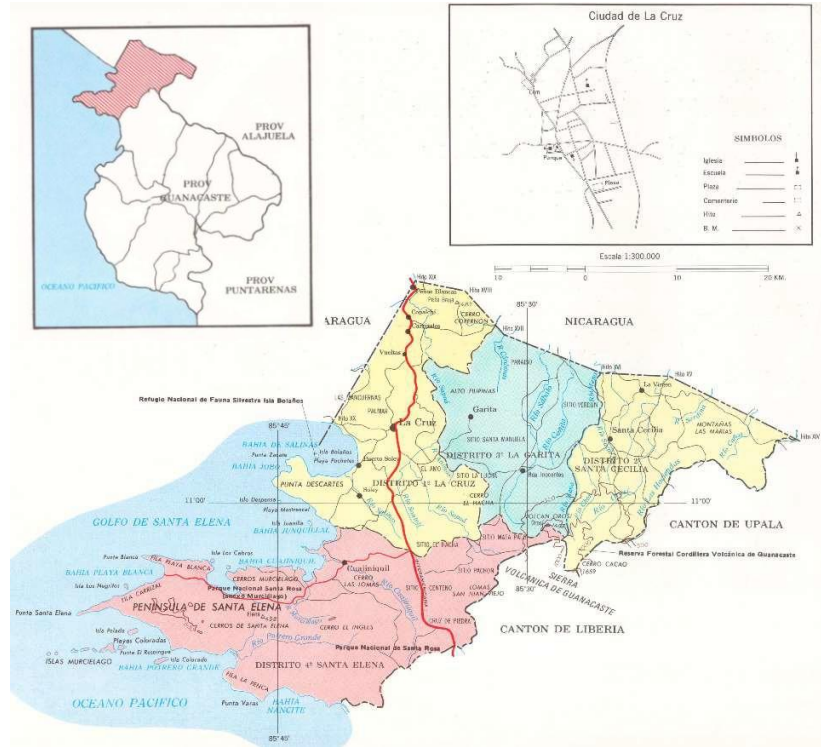
7.2 Diagnosis of networks by canton

La Cruz

The canton belongs to the province of Guanacaste and is located in the Chorotega Region. It is located in the north of the country and in its territory is Peñas Blancas, the main border with Nicaragua.

The economic structure is rural and the population is dedicated to fishing, planting and harvesting beans, rice, tiquizque and corn, depending on the season. However, a large part of the population is unemployed and works in "... whatever, so they themselves qualify them as "chamberos" to the extent that they "work" in whatever and wherever they can for their family's subsistence"⁵⁰.

The presence of the border favors the development of a local market and a source of jobs, as well as La Cruz Centro mainly in commerce and services.



La Cruz	
Area	1383.9 km ² .
Population	26 097 H 13 001 - M 13 096
Districts and District Child and Adolescent Well-Being Index, IBINA (0 -17) [IBINA, 2013]	1. La Cruz (headwaters) - 42,01 2. St. Cecilia - 24,46 3. La Garita - 23,10 4. St. Helena - 32,49
Cantonal Human Development Index, IDS	30,41
Municipal Management Index	46.84

On the other hand, as a border zone, "coyotaje" and cross-border human trafficking, as well as product smuggling and drug trafficking, have developed as forms of survival.

Much of its territory corresponds to protected areas so it is classified as an ecotourism canton. Most of the communities are located in the Border Corridor National Wildlife Refuge.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements. 2102. *Cultural and socio-spatial diagnosis of the communities located in the border corridor canton of La Cruz, Guanacaste.* Page 31



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Diagnosis of local networks in La Cruz

La Cruz local network for attention and prevention of violence against women (Red VIF - La Cruz)

Coordinator: Zaylin Bonilla Morales, Psychologist

Institution it represents: Women's Office, OFIM - Municipality of La Cruz

Office Phone: 2679-9054 / 2679-7992 / 2659-9225

E-mail: zaylin.gs@gmail.com / zaylin.bonilla@munilacruz.go.cr

Institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of nine entities, which were invited to the *workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* held in La Cruz. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the entities that participated:

Institutions that make up the VIF Network of the Central Canton of La Cruz	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach Total number of participants: 8 - H:2 - M:6
Center for Education and Nutrition - CEN	Did not participate
National Learning Institute	Did not participate
National Women's Institute - Liberia Regional	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Education: > Santa Cecilia School > Liceo Santa Cecilia	Santa Cecilia School Did not participate: Santa Cecilia High School
Ministry of Public Security	Security Forces - Northern Command
Ministry of Health - La Cruz	Ministry of Health - La Cruz
Municipality of La Cruz > Women's Office	Did not participate
National Children's Trust, PANI - Liberia	National Children's Board, PANI - Liberia
	Directorate of Intelligence and Security, DIS
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paniamor Foundation • Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)

Challenges and strengths in addressing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in La Cruz

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the canton of La Cruz identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Network to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.



Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capacities of the VIF Network to face the challenges and needs identified.
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the canton and particularly in Santa Cecilia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Inform the population about trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. ➢ Strengthening community interaction to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling ➢ Creation of employment and economic opportunities • Application of the gender approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of networks against violence and children, to support situations of risk of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • We have received training on issues related to human trafficking. • Reaching the most remote communities • It is possible to integrate community stakeholders in the prevention of human trafficking.
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training is required for operational (field) officials: ATAPS, labor inspectors, MAG and INFOPECA personnel, and others. • There is a need to disseminate information and train the general population on reporting to the OIJ Unit, the Prosecutor's Office against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and CONATT. • Improve strategies for convening activities on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants • That there be institutional commitments to combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of networks for children and adolescents and against violence • Human resources trained in human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Development associations sensitized to the issues of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Local broadcasters
Attention and protection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and institutional coordination to address cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Knowledge of protocols that exist in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of articulation among CONATT member institutions



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Action and institutional response plan to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants of the VIF Network of La Cruz.

In relation to prevention

- Map the situation of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the canton, including: routes and places, night businesses, domestic services and others. This information will be delivered to CONATT and the corresponding Prosecutor's Office or institution.
- Alliance with CONATT to work on prevention
- Conduct inter-institutional operations: Law Enforcement, Transit, Immigration, Ministry of Labor, Municipality and organizations.
- For women and minors: organization to provide talks and training. Carry out this action all year round

In connection with training

- Conduct training on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, selecting the persons invited as operational (field) officials: ATAPS, labor inspectors, MAG and INFOPECA personnel, and others.
- Talks to raise awareness among "non-traditional" sectors such as cab drivers
- Strengthening/integration of the Network against violence through the promotion of the Municipality of La Cruz.
- Leveraging local radio stations and local media to raise awareness and promote reporting

In relation to care and protection

- Integrating government institutions and civil society to combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants
- Integration of local government with the community to prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants
- Open a space before the Municipal Council to present statistics on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Include the issues of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the Cantonal Council for Institutional Coordination (CCCI).
- Perform this action before the end of the year.



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Santa Cruz

The canton of Santa Cruz belongs to the province of Guanacaste and is located in the Chorotega Region.

The economic structure⁵¹ is based on the service sector, particularly those derived from the tourism sector. Commercial and business activities such as hotels and restaurants employ two out of every three people, with the districts of Santa Cruz and Tamarindo being those with the greatest business development. However, only 35% of the population is employed, and of this only 33.2% are women, which places them in a vulnerable situation of being victims of sexual exploitation or human trafficking for this purpose.

⁵¹Text based on Proyectto Girasoles/Paniamor, 2017.



Santa Cruz	
Area	1312.27 km ² .
Population	66 561 H 34 257 - M 32 304
Districts and District Child and Adolescent Well-Being Index, IBINA (0 -17) <i>[IBINA, 2013]</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Santa Cruz (headwaters) - 50.94 2. Pouch - 38,90 3. April 27th - 41,55 4. Tempate - 44,22 5. Cartagena - 58.96 6. Cuajiniquil - 30.35 7. Diria - 51.47 8. Cape Sails - 51.11 9. Tamarindo - 5218
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	61,11
Municipal Management Index	53.85



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The Sunflower Project concludes that *"The mixture of poverty resulting from high levels of unemployment, the influx and influence of tourism, and the deep-rooted machista cultural tendency in the area, allow violence against women and the sexual exploitation of minors to be legitimized and normalized"*⁵².

Most of the existing jobs are available during peak tourist seasons, which aggravates the situation because people are easily removed from their jobs, generating uncertainty and the risk of falling into exploitative activities.



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Diagnosis of local networks in Santa Cruz

Local network for attention and prevention of violence against women of Santa Cruz (VIF Network - Santa Cruz)

Coordinator: Griselda García Briceño, Social Worker

Institution it represents: Municipal Office for Women, OFIM - Santa Cruz

Office phone: 2680-0101 Ext. 230

E-mail: griselda.ofim@gmail.com

Operating time: 5 years

Member institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of 15 entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach*, held in Santa Cruz. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the entities that participated:

Official members of the VIF Network of the Central Canton of Santa Cruz	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach Total number of participants: 17 - M: 3- M: 14
Costa Rican Social Security Fund	Santa Cruz Health Area
National Council of Persons with Disabilities Disability, CONAPDIS	CONAPDIS
Council of the Young Person, CPJ - Santa Fe - Santa Fe Cross	Council of the Young Person, CPJ - Santa cruz
National Learning Institute	Did not participate
National Women's Institute	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General Directorate of Education of Santa Cruz ➤ Cartagena School ➤ Josefina López School 	Ministry of Public Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General Directorate of Education of Santa Cruz <u>They did not participate:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cartagena School ➤ Josefina López School
Ministry of Justice - Casa de la Justicia	Community Office
Ministry of Public Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law Enforcement ➤ Tourist Police 	Did not participate
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic Health Planning ➤ Health Promotion



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Municipality of Santa Cruz	Women's Office
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Women's Office > Office of Local Development and MSMEs Promotion > Employment Intermediation Office 	<p><u>They did not participate:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Office of Local Development and MSMEs Promotion > Employment Intermediation Office
National Children's Board, PANI - Santa Cruz	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, PANI - Santa Cruz
<p>Judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Santa Cruz Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office > Family Court > Santa Cruz Domestic Violence Court 	<p>Judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Santa Cruz Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office <p><u>He did not participate:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Courts
State Distance University, UNED	Did not participate
Community Federations	Did not participate
Sunflower Project - Paniamor	Sunflower Project in Santa Cruz - Paniamor
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the Santa Cruz VIF Network to confront human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the canton of Santa Cruz identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities that they have as a Network to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the geographical area that corresponds to them.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capacities of the VIF Network to face the challenges and needs identified.
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the best means to reach victims of human trafficking and smuggling. To this end, ensure broad coverage of the population so that they understand the crimes of human trafficking and smuggling that occur in the canton. • Elaborate an integrated and consensual action plan among all the existing networks in the canton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Network is actively integrated by most of the institutions related to the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Las Red has a plan for work



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the other networks in the canton in the initiatives against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. • Identify the most at-risk areas and vulnerable zones in the canton to focus actions • That the Network Against Violence incorporate the issue of human trafficking into its work plan. • To achieve the commitment of public and private institutions to incorporate the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in their work plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The canton has a strong institutional infrastructure and key institutions to prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
<p>Training</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of the issue of human trafficking in institutional POIs to work with different populations. • To have the knowledge and adapt basic tools to raise awareness among different population groups. • Achieving institutional and resource articulation to implement actions and identify cases and make referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a network of institutions, the Court of Violence where the respective referrals can be made. • Trained personnel are available to deal with the issue. • Adequate infrastructure is in place to carry out training • Existence of key actors in the canton that work in violence prevention.
<p>Attention and prevention</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in identifying signs and cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Institutional speed is not as desired • Lack of shelters or shelters for immediate attention to cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Lack of institutions for direct attention as well as insufficiently sensitized civil servants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of inter-institutional networking and coordination • The ability to convey regulations related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. • There is inter-institutional coordination and capacity to implement methodologies, replicate training and disseminate information. • There are sensitized civil servants



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Action and institutional response plan to deal with situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants of the VIF Network of Santa Cruz

In relation to prevention

- Conduct a diagnosis of the incidence of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and determine the areas and population at greatest risk in the canton.
- Training in risk areas for the general population
- Obtain commitments from the Ministry of Public Education, schools and colleges to inform and raise awareness.
- Working with the informal tourism sector
- Include information on human trafficking and migrant smuggling in social networks.

In connection with training

- Carry out sensitization processes to incorporate human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the POIs of the institutions at the local level.
- Identify the most vulnerable communities and coordinate with local stakeholders to implement training and awareness-raising processes with the population.
- Use different means of communication to reach the population (videos, interviews, lectures, etc.).
- To understand the role of the departments of the institutions and each area, in order to identify synergies, in accordance with the provisions of the Law against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- Involving local government in human trafficking projects
- Develop and articulate awareness-raising processes with the educational sector.

In relation to care and protection

- Mapping of institutional resources and NGOs with installed capacities to deal with cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the area. The diagnosis should consider variables of gender, age, LGTBLQ+ population, among others. The municipality should participate and support this action.
- Timely activation of institutional protocols (inter-agency intervention and care protocol and immediate response protocol).
- Ensure availability for all officials who provide or are trained to provide care and protection to victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.



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Coto Brus

The canton of Coto Brus belongs to the province of Puntarenas and is located in the Brunca Region. It is a border canton with Panama, located in the southern part of the country. It has an important component of indigenous population, both national and from Panama.

The economy⁵³ is linked to the dependence on coffee monoculture, which, due to the problem with the coffee rust disease, has caused the communities to experience more impoverishment and migration. This process, together with the lack of development of other productive activities such as



Coto Brus	
Area	933.91 km ² .
Population	44 176 H 22 055 - M 22 121
Districts and Index of Child Welfare and District adolescence, IBINA (0 -17) <i>[IBINA, 2013]</i>	1. San Vito (headwaters) - - 46.87 2. Sabalito - 35,12 3. Good Water - 49,04 4. Lemon - 21,31 5. Pittier - 25,52
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	26,42
Municipal Management Index	52.58

diversified agriculture, in addition to the fact that because it is a border area and the population is located in an indigenous reserve, in many cases the families do not have the right to title their land and cannot access credit.

In terms of employment, there is a shortage of jobs and the main branches are agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing, commerce, education and services such as tourism, construction, manufacturing and others.

The canton has a large part of La Amistad Park and Las Tablas Forest Reserve, but this has not yet been exploited for tourism.

⁵³ Text based on the Cultural and physical-spatial diagnosis of the communities located in the border corridor of the Coto Brus canton, Puntarenas, 2013.



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Diagnosis of local networks in Coto Brus

Coto Brus Local Network for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women (Red VIF - Coto Brus)

Coordinators:

Vivian Martínez, **Nurse**Institution **Representing:** Ministry of Health

E-mail: yimana26@gmail.com

Office phone: 2773-3087

Sianni Castillo Carrillo Institution **she represents:** Women's Office, OFIM

E-mail: ofimcotobrus@gmail.com

Member institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of seven entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on Human Trafficking and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* that took place in San Vito de Coto Brus. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the entities that participated:

Members of the VIF Network of Coto Brus	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach in Coto Brus Total number of participants: 20 M: 6 M:12
Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social - Health Area of	Costa Rican Social Security Fund ➤ Health Area ➤ St. Vitus Hospital
National Learning Institute, INA	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Security	Ministry of Public Security ➤ Preventive Police Programs
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health
Municipality of Coto Brus	Municipality of Coto Brus ○ Vice Mayor's Office ○ Women's Office, OFIM
National Children's Trust, PANI	Did not participate
Judiciary ➤ Prosecutor's Office ➤ Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office ➤ Juvenile Contraventional Court Amount	Did not participate
Other participants:	National Directorate of Communal Development, DINADECO
	Federation Union of Associations La Amistad
	Encuentros Community



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	Peace Corps
	Unión Zonal Gutiérrez Braun Comité Tutelar Fila Pinar Asociación de Desarrollo Río Marzo
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the VIF Network of Coto Brus to confront trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the canton of Coto Brus identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Network to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention, training, care and protection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness of some public officials • Lack of interest from the communities • Lack of knowledge on the subject • Lack of application of institutional protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional training, plans and/or programs • Institutional protocols • Trained human resources • Networks sensitized on the subject



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Action plan of the VIF Network of Coto Brus to deal with situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In relation to prevention, training, and care and protection

- Replicate information on human trafficking and migrant smuggling through training for institutions, communities and other networks.
- Inter-institutional coordination for the care and protection of victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
 - Activities are carried out with institutional resources trained in human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
 - Human, logistical and financial resources are available (in some cases) and the topic will also be included in the 2019 Annual Operating Plan (POA) as part of the actions of the VIF Network.

Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP (SSLP - Coto Brus)

Coordinator: Biryana Reyes Pérez (Sociologist)

Institution it represents: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (National Children's Trust)

E-mail: breyes@pani.go.cr

Institutions and organizations that integrate it: the Subsystem is integrated by 10 entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* that took place in San Vito de Coto Brus. The following is the list of institutions that make up the Subsystem and the entities that participated:

Members of the Local Protection Subsystem, SSLP of Coto Brus	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach in Coto Brus Total workshop participants: 20 H:6 M:12
Costa Rican Social Security Fund	Health Area St. Vitus Hospital
National Directorate of Community Development, DINADECO	National Directorate of Community Development, DINADECO
Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA	Did not participate
Ministry of Education, MEP	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Security	Preventive Police Programs
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health ➤ CEN-CENAI



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<p>➤ Education and Nutrition Center and Center Children's Comprehensive Care Center, CEN-CENAI</p>	
Municipality of Coto Brus	Vice Mayor's Office
National Children's Trust, PANI	Did not participate
Encuentro Community	Encuentros Community
Federation Union of Associations La Amistad	Federation Union of Associations La Amistad
	Peace Corps
	Gutiérrez Braun Zonal Union Gutiérrez Braun Guardianship Committee Fila Pinar March River Development Association
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the SSLP of Coto Brus to confront trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of the canton of Coto Brus identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention, training, care and prevention	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of trained personnel• Insufficient financial resources to reproduce existing materials• Canton located in the border area• Insufficient human resources in the institutions• Indigenous migration during the coffee harvest season• Not having strategies to effectively reach the population.• The language of the indigenous people is not mastered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digital resources and materials are available• There is legislation in this area• There is articulation between institutions• There is openness on the part of the social actors• Existence of CONATT
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Coto Brus SSLP action plan to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants situations

In relation to prevention, training, and care and protection

- The formation of a specific network
- Management of financial and human resources before CONATT to support existing strengths.
- Train trainers on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in order to have specialized personnel that can provide training to the community.
- Form a chat group of officials to exchange information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to improve the institutional response to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.



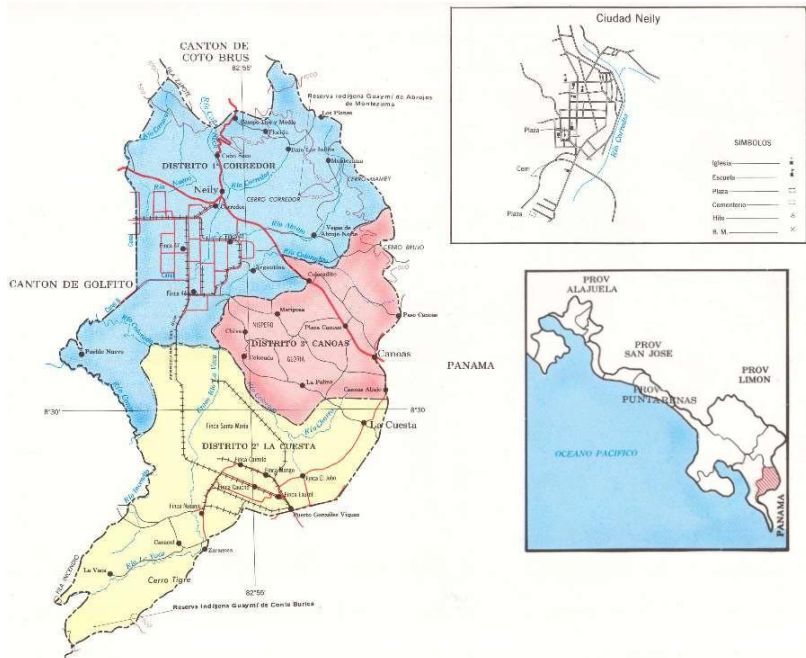
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Brokers

Corredores belongs to the province of Puntarenas and is part of the Brunca Region, in the south of the country. Paso Canoas is the district where the border with Panama is located. Most of the population is concentrated in the districts of Corredores, especially in the capital, Ciudad Neily and Paso Canoas.

The economic structure⁵⁴ is largely based on services, commerce and informality such as "chambeo", street sales, raffles and others. But it is also a canton with an agricultural and livestock vocation, with many people working in the production of African palm and pineapple. Seventy percent of the employed people are men, the remaining 30% are women.



Brokers	
Area	620.6 km ² .
Population	51 291 H 26 053 - M 25 238
Districts and District Child and Adolescent Well-Being Index (0 - 17) <i>[IBINA, 2013)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Runner (header) - 46.87 2. La Cuesta - 40,82 3. Canoas Pass - 40,20 4. Laurel - 33,14
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	26,42
Municipal Management Index	47.29

"Most of the studies carried out on the Brunca region indicate that poverty exists for several reasons, one of them being the denial of basic opportunities to achieve individual and family improvement and deficient planning at the national level."⁵⁵ It is one of the least developed cantons that needs to improve access to basic opportunities for its inhabitants.

The canton is an easy scenario for the transfer of drugs, livestock, illegal trade and illegal trafficking of migrants, which in recent years has been massive, such as those from outside the continent.

⁵⁴Text based on the *Diagnóstico socio cultural y físico espacial de las comunidades ubicadas en el corredor fronterizo - Cantón de Corredores, Puntarenas*. Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements. 2013 and Local Human Development Plan - Corredores Canton 2013-2023.

⁵⁵Ibid. P. 54



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Diagnosis of local corridor networks

Local network of attention and prevention of violence against women in Corredores (Red VIF - Corredores)

Coordinators: Deika Castillo, Nurse **Institution**

represented: Ministry of Health **E-mail:**

deika.castillo@misalud.go.cr

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/marchadiainternacionaldelamujer/>

Operating time: 10 years

Member institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of 16 entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach*. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the entities that participated:

Institutions that make up the VIF Broker Network	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach in Corridors Total number of participants: 18 S: 4 M: 14
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) > Ciudad Neily Hospital, HCN	Ciudad Neily Hospital, HCN Runners' Health Area
Ombudsman's Office	Did not participate
Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA	Did not participate
National Learning Institute, INA	Did not participate
National Women's Institute, INAMU	National Women's Institute, INAMU - Brunca
Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Education, MEP	Did not participate
Ministry of Justice and Peace, MJP	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Security, MSP > Law Enforcement > Preventive Programs > Domestic Violence Program, VIFA	Border Police
Ministry of Health, MS	Health Surveillance
Municipality of Corredores > Women's Office, OFIM	Women's Office, OFIM



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National Children's Trust, PANI	National Children's Trust, PANI
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	Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents
Judiciary	Assistant Prosecutor of Brokers
> Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office	Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office
> Sexual Crimes Prosecutor's Office	
> Family Court	
State Distance University, UNED	
Red Cross	
Central American Integration System, SICA	
	Union Cantonal Union of Corridor Development Associations
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the VIF Corridor Network to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the Corredores canton identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Network to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information to communities, institutions, commerce, tourism and hotels, ADI and organized groups. This exposes the population to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of the VIF Network • Projects in progress (training of the population and students)
Training	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshops with populations prevention Training for officials working in direct care, such as in health (1st and 2nd levels). 	<p>Train trainers for identified requiring information for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained, sensitized and experienced human resources are available.
Attention and prevention		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination, articulation and awareness of how to deal with cases in a timely manner that allows for appropriate decision making 	<p>The</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of standards, protocols and guidelines Trained human resources

Action plan of the VIF Corridor Network to address situations of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In relation to prevention

- Conduct awareness-raising processes for the population of the canton.
- Articulate with local media (local television, Facebook site, local radio, other technological media) for the dissemination of the problem of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and promotion of reporting.
- Formulation of an awareness-raising project to be submitted to CONATT.
- Preparation of informative/informative materials (can be included in the project)

In connection with training

- Train trainers for workshops with identified population requiring information for prevention
- Training for officials working in direct care, such as in health (1st and 2nd levels).
- Conduct workshops aimed at the adolescent population. It is proposed to coordinate these actions with different entities such as the Paniamor Foundation, the Municipality of Corredores and the International Organization for Migration, IOM. This will be done with the 2019 Annual Operating Plan (PAO) budget.

In relation to care and protection

- Conduct meetings/workshops for the coordination, articulation and sensitization of the approach to cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, in a timely manner and with adequate decision making. For this, an alliance will be made with the institutions of the National Health System (SNS) to attend to the vulnerable population and victims.



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**Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP
(SSLP of Brokers)**

Coordinator: Yuliana Vásquez Vásquez (Psychologist)

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia - PANI

Office phone: 2783 3481

E-mail: yvasquez@pani.go.cr

Facebook: does not have

SSLP operating time - Brokers: 10 years

Institutions and organizations that make it up: the Subsystem is made up of 11 entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach*, held in Ciudad Neilly. Below is the list of institutions that make up the Subsystem and the entities that participated:

Institutions that make up the Local Protection Subsystem Corridors	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach in Corridors Total number of participants: 18 M:4 F: 14
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS)	Ciudad Neilly Hospital, HCN Runners' Health Area
National Directorate of Communal Development, DINADECO	Did not participate
Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS	Did not participate
Ministry of Public Education, MEP	Did not participate
Ministry of Health, MS	Health Surveillance
Municipality of Corredores	Women's Office
National Children's Trust, PANI Participatory Council	National Children's Trust, PANI Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents
Judiciary > Assistant Prosecutor's Office for Brokers > Judicial Investigation Organism, OIJ	Assistant Prosecutor of Brokers Crime Victims and Witnesses Assistance Office
Guardianship Committees	Did not participate



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Union Cantonal Union of Corridor Development Associations	Union Cantonal Union of Corridor Development Associations
Social Ombudsman's Office of Zona Sur	Did not participate
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the Corridor SSLP to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of the canton of Corredores identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the geographic area that corresponds to them.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Strengthening the people who already know the topic • Lack of human and financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a defined structure which is the Local Protection Subsystem. • Strengthened interinstitutionality • Construction of Operational Plans in the commissions in which the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants can be incorporated. • CONATT fund for project development
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources • Lack of knowledge of the subject • Lack of commitment or disinterest in the subject matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained officials • Inter-institutional coordination and articulation • Structure of the Local Subsystem of Protection
Attention and prevention	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional protocols
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to report • Lack of knowledge on the subject in society in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Care and protection programs in the different institutions • Institutional protection alternatives
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Corredores SSLP action plan to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling situations

In relation to prevention

- Develop a prevention workshop for members of the local protection subsystem.
- Disseminate information on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants to different institutions and communities.
- Inter-institutional articulation and planning within the Subsystem to incorporate actions on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the 2019 OAP.

In connection with training

- To develop a workshop for the adolescent population of the Participatory Council.
- Develop a workshop for the participants of the local protection subsystem.

In relation to care and protection

- Comprehensive approach to victims
- Placement of victims in institutional or NGO protection options
- Immediate attention



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Garabito

The canton of Garabito belongs to the province of Puntarenas and is located in the Central Pacific Region. It is a tourist canton, with national and foreign visitors.

The economy⁵⁶ of the canton is based on tourism-related services, and they work in hotels, restaurants or stores. In the district of Tárcoles, artisanal fishing is also the main source of employment. On the other hand, people migrate to the canton to obtain employment, most of which is underemployment or seasonal work.

The population of the canton associated with tourism does not stay all year round. Some nationals or foreigners own houses to vacation a few days a week.

week and the rest of the time they are rented to other tourists or remain unoccupied.

The population originating from the canton is 40%, the other 60% being national or foreign migrants. It is estimated that the latter corresponds to a quarter of the population.⁵⁷



Garabito	
Area	316.31 km ² .
Population	24 737 H 12 942 - M 11 795
Districts and District Child and Adolescent Well-Being Index, IBINA (0 -17) <i>[IBINA, 2013)</i>	1. Jacó (headwaters) - 45,44 2. Tárcoles - 44,30
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	49,28
Municipal Management Index	52.05

The canton is affected by sexual exploitation, human trafficking and drug trafficking. It is considered "a paradise for sex tourism". Another problem associated with human trafficking and smuggling of migrants is the trafficking of false identity cards and visas, as well as marriages by proxy to legalize the victims.⁵⁸

The population is developing initiatives to achieve commitment on the part of the tourism industry to discourage sexual exploitation associated with travel and tourism. Companies are also being encouraged to adhere to the Code of Conduct.

⁵⁶ Text based on the *Diagnóstico sociocultural y físico espacial de las comunidades del cantón de Garabito*. MIVAH, 2013

⁵⁷ Paniamor/Girasoles. 2017. *Cantonal profile of Garabito*.

⁵⁸ Ibid.



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Diagnosis of local networks in Garabito

Local network for attention and prevention of violence against women in Garabito

(VIF Network - Garabito)

Coordinator: Margarita Bolaños Rojas, Social Worker **Institution she**

represents: Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS **Office phone:**

2643 3208

E-mail: mbolanor@ccss.sa.cr and reddevifgarabito@gmail.com

Operating time: 1 year (current equipment)

Institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of 10 entities

Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP

(SSLP of Garabito)

Coordinator, profession and position: Milagro Corrales Segura, Social Promotor

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, PANI

Office phone: 2643 1924

E-mail: mcorrales@pani.go.cr

Operating time of SSLP - Garabito: 4 years

Institutions and organizations that comprise it: the Subsystem is made up of 10 entities

The following is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the Local Protection Subsystem and the entities that participated in the workshop:



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Institutions that make up the VIF Network of Garabito	Institutions that make up the Local Protection Subsystem of Garabito	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach in Garabito Total participants: 13 F: 2 M: 11
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) Board of Health	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS)	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) > Board of Health
Council of the Young Person, CPJ	Council of the Young Person, CPJ	Council of the Young Person, CPJ
Ministry of Justice - Casa de la Justicia	Ministry of Justice - Casa de la Justicia	Ministry of Justice - Casa de la Justicia
Ministry of Public Security > Law Enforcement	Ministry of Public Security > Law Enforcement	Did not participate
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health
Municipality of Garabito > Human Development > Municipal Police	Municipality of Garabito > Human Development	Municipality of Garabito > Human Development
National Children's Trust, PANI	National Children's Trust, PANI > Board for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence	National Children's Trust, PANI > PANI Board
Red Cross	Red Cross	Red Cross
Sunflower Project - Paniamor	Sunflower Project - Paniamor	Sunflower Project - Paniamor
Josefina Ugalde Céspedes Association, AJUCE		Josefina Ugalde Céspedes Association, AJUCE
	Guides and Scouts	<i>Did not participate</i>
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>



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Challenges and strengths of the VIF Network and the local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of Garabito to confront human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network and the local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of the canton of Garabito, identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the geographical area that corresponds to them.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capacities of the VIF Network and the Local Protection Subsystem to face the challenges and needs identified.
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communication channel is neither broad nor apt to deal with detected cases preventively. Lack of awareness at all levels There is resistance to evidence that the economic model of the area is based on the exploitation of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an institutional framework with a certain capacity to respond to the needs of the As it is a tourist area, other activities are encouraged. There are grassroots organizations that are trained and sensitized
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sustainable training is required for staff and the population (families, citizens). More financial resources are needed for campaigns and training and alliances with development associations and community leaders. Strengthening the Non-Violence Network Personnel available to assess at-risk situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence network Regulations Ways to denounce, simplify processes Support programs Awareness Progress in the institutional sector
Attention and protection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no institutional clarity about the work in this area. Intervention protocols are not known. Psychological accompaniment and follow-up for victims. No sensitivity Lack of inspection and protection mechanisms for night work in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional network Violence prevention and social inclusion strategy through the Civic Center for Peace Code of Conduct Presence of the project "What trafficking is all about".



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Action plan of the VIF Network and the local Subsystem of Protection of Garabito to face human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

In relation to prevention

- Continuous and sustainable work in training and awareness-raising for institutions, educational centers, development associations, and other sectors.
- Make an inventory of the program offerings of the different institutions and share it among the staff and communicate it to the organizations and the population.
- Improving liaison and providing greater support to organizations
- Resuming the Anti-Exploitation Day Walk
- to integrate the campaign initiative of the Paniamor Foundation's human trafficking and smuggling of migrants project into the networks and thus contribute to raising awareness of the issue.

In connection with training

- Articulation and sensitization of the commerce and tourism sector. This action involves the FIV and children and adolescents networks, civil society, non-governmental organizations, foundations and associations. The population and institutions benefit. To carry it out, inter-institutional agreements are established and resources are requested from the Municipality of Garabito. This will be carried out in 2019
- Strengthening of the network through sustainable training of institutional officials to provide personnel with the skills to assess risk situations.
- Include the issue of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the OAPs, in the plans of the FIV and child and adolescent networks
- Call to integrate the education sector that does not attend the networks. The same happens with INAMU and MTSS, since they do not attend or integrate because they are in Puntarenas.
- Involve the Scouts in the actions.

In relation to care and protection

The role of the institutions is not clear, so it is necessary to know the protocols of attention on case follow-up and the specific role of each institution. To this end, all institutions should be involved and each one should assume its role. This action benefits the community. The action is linked to community leaders, local government and institutions. It is carried out with institutional resources and is included in the thematic planning and inter-institutional budgeting.

- Coordinate with CONATT to manage financing to carry out network actions.
- Involve other institutions (OIJ, Public Force, Cantonal Sports Committee, etc.) in the detection of cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and assume the denunciations from the network,



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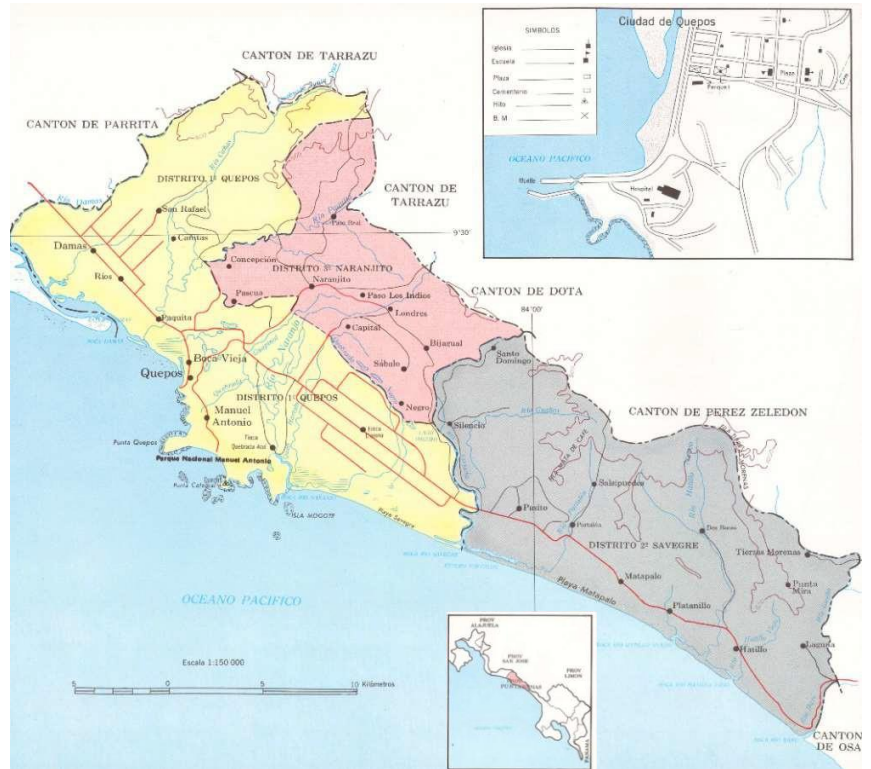


Quepos

The canton of Quepos, formerly called Aguirre, belongs to the province of Puntarenas and is located in the Central Pacific Region. It is a tourist canton, with national and foreign visitors.

The economy⁵⁹ of the canton is based on tourism-related services: hotels, restaurants and stores. There are also productive activities such as agriculture and livestock.

Quepos has one of the main tourist attractions of the country, the Manuel Antonio National Park. Both around the park and in the center of Quepos there is a daily coexistence between foreigners and locals.



Quepos	
Area	543.77 km ² .
Population	32 121 H 17 016 - M 15 105
Districts and District Child and Adolescent Well-Being Index, IBINA (0 -17) (IBINA, 2013)	1. Quepos (headwaters) - 45,06 2. Savegre - 41,01 3. Naranjito - 46,73
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	44,80
Municipal Management Index , IGM	61.73

"In Quepos, the city where children and adolescents live and study, is at the same time the place where tourists develop their recreational and amusement activities (bars, nightclubs, restaurants, etc.)"

Vulnerability is also favored by the scarce supply of educational options, together with the expulsion of half of the students from secondary school, few recreational activities for children and adolescents, unemployment and low family income.

⁵⁹ Text based on the *Diagnóstico sociocultural y físico espacial de las comunidades del cantón de Quepos*. MIVAH, 2013

⁶⁰ Paniamor-IBCR. *Prevention of commercial sexual exploitation associated with travel and tourism in Costa Rica: Systematization of the bilateral experience*. San José.



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Diagnosis of local networks in Quepos

Local network for attention and prevention of violence against women in Quepos (VIF Network - Quepos)

Coordinator: Raynier Ureña Garro, Planner

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, PANI

Office phone: 2777 3033

E-mail: rurena@pani.go.cr

Institutions and organizations:

The VIF Network is composed of 9 institutions, which were invited to the *Workshop on Human Trafficking and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* that took place in Quepos. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network of Quepos and the entities that participated:

Institutions that make up the VIF Network of Quepos	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach in Quepos Total participants: 23 M: 14 S: 14 F: 9
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) Max Terán Valls Hospital > Social Work Department > Psychology Department	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) > Max Terán Valls Hospital, Department of Social Work > Quepos Health Area, ASQ. Psychology Department
Young Person's Council	Did not participate
Ministry of Education, MEP	Did not participate
Ministry of Health, MS	Ministry of Health > Quepos Health Area, Planning Department
Ministry of Public Security > Preventive Programs	Ministry of Public Security > Preventive Programs
Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Labor, MTTSS



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Municipality of Quepos ➤ Human Development ➤ Municipal Police	Municipality of Quepos ➤ Human Development
National Children's Trust, PANI	National Children's Trust, PANI
Judiciary ➤ Department of Social Work and Psychology ➤ Prosecutor's Office of Quepos and Aguirre	Judiciary ➤ Department of Social Work and Psychology



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Challenges and strengths of the VIF Network of Quepos to confront
trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the canton of Quepos identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the canton.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capacities of the VIF Network to face the challenges and needs identified.
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the problem of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in society. • Plan Puente is only centralized in the district of Quepos because of family vulnerability • Educational, cultural and limited lag sources of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a VIF Network that could coordinate training actions • Bridge Plan resources are available. The Network can propose the decentralization of the Bridge Plan to other districts of Quepos. • Existence of key institutions for address issues
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel with no training on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Limited resources for training institutional personnel • Train the population on the subject of human trafficking and non-traditional personnel (labor inspection, INDER, MAG). • The CCCI does not have a work plan and it is not feasible to coordinate actions with this entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to establish partnerships with the Technical Secretariat of CONATT for technical assistance to municipalities and other entities. • Some institutions have financial resources to support these initiatives (refreshments): PANI, Municipality, etc. • Existence of active development associations



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Attention and protection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity in public officials in the face of whistleblowing • Lack of shelters or care centers for victims of human trafficking • Lack of human resources for care and protection, since they are stationed in Puntarenas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal tools are available as officials to file a complaint for threats. • There is an Office of Protection and Attention to Victims, but it is located in Puntarenas, which makes it difficult to follow up on cases.

Action plan of the VIF Network of Quepos to confront trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In relation to prevention

- Raise awareness of the problem of human trafficking in civil society.

Participants: VIF Network and Municipality in strategic alliance with CONATT

Beneficiaries: population of the canton.

Resources: Members of the VIF Network who will coordinate the trainings.

Timing: training will be included in the 2019-2020 Work Plan according to institutional support and response to calls for proposals and efforts made.

Inputs: Module on human trafficking, improper relationships and videos from the Paniamor Foundation.

In connection with training

- Manage the training request to CONATT for consulting institutions and training to civil society.
- Ask institutions for training budgets, according to their possibilities.
- Convene development associations in different communities to disseminate and raise awareness on the issue of human trafficking.



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In relation to care and protection

- Raise awareness among officials of the legal tools available to support the fulfillment of their duty to report human trafficking.
- Refer cases for attention to the Office of Protection and Victim Care



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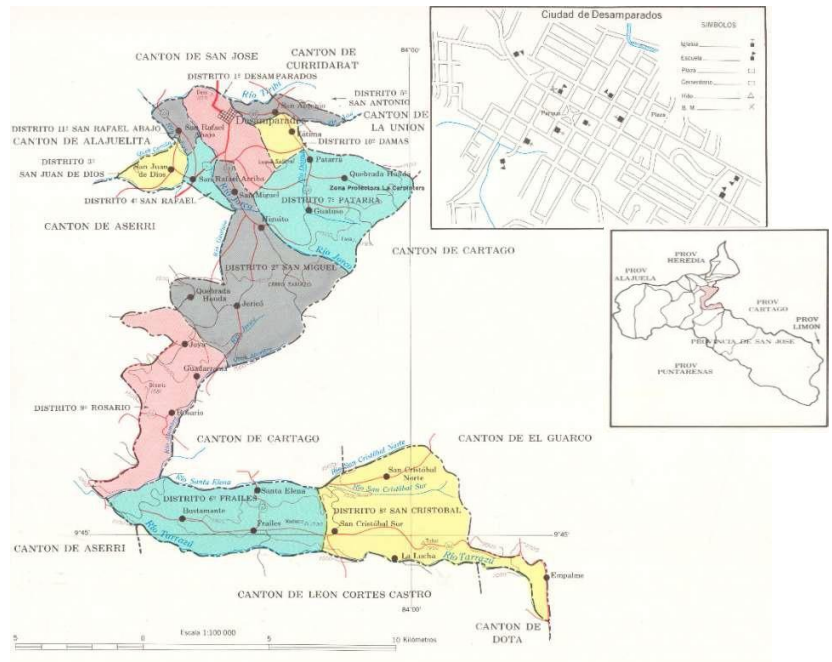


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Desamparados

The canton of Desamparados is located in the Province of San José and belongs to the Central Region.

The population of Desamparados⁶¹ has a 17.3% poverty rate and 4% of households in extreme poverty. The main source of income is in salaried jobs as well as temporary work such as cabs, merchants. Twenty-one percent of households have unemployed persons, which is double the national average. 45% of the people work outside the canton. The highest percentage of households earn between 200-500 thousand colones and 19% earn less than 200 thousand colones.



Desamparados	
Area	118.26 km ² (118.26 km ²)
Population	240 671 H 120 030 - M 120 641
Districts and Index of Well-being of the Childhood and Adolescence district, IBINA (0 - 17) [IBINA, 2013]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desamparados (header) - 58,03 1. San Miguel - 60,90 2. St. John of God - 59,42 3. San Rafael Arriba - 62,89 4. San Antonio - 73,06 5. Friars - 50,04 6. Patarrá - 55,62 7. San Cristobal - 50,97 8. Rosario - 49,74 9. Ladies - 68,09 10. San Rafael Abajo - 61,11 11. Gravilias - 73,48 12. Los Guido - 41,53
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	71,88
Municipal Management Index	72,23

From the population's perspective, the number one problem is Insecurity/drugs/drug trafficking with 81%, followed by Urban mobility and road infrastructure and in third place unemployment 28%. Although given only 1% and in the last places, domestic violence and human trafficking/prostitution are recognized as a problematic situation.

It is important to note that the canton has two markedly different sectors. The north is urban and has high density and insecurity. The south is rural and agricultural, producing coffee and other crops. In this area it is common to find migrants in seasonal work in irregular conditions. To protect the rights of migrants, the Casa de Derechos de la Municipalidad has opened a window to provide guidance on their situation.

⁶¹ Text based on *Estudio Socioeconómico con Muestra Representativa del Cantón de Desamparados*. Municipality of Desamparados, 2018



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Diagnosis of Desamparados local networks

Desamparados Networks:

Network for attention and prevention of violence against women, Local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents, Board for the prevention and attention of adolescent pregnancy.

Contact: Fabiana Solano Morales

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia - PANI

Office phone: 2259 3285 / 2259 0946 E-

mail: fsolano@pani.go.cr

Social Network: Network against violence against women in Desamparados

<https://www.facebook.com/Red-contra-la-violencia-hacia-las-mujeres-Desamparados-559075280945297/>

Institutions and organizations involved: the Network for attention and prevention of violence against women, the local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents and the Desamparados Adolescent Pregnancy Board were invited to the *workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach*.

The following is a list of the institutions that make up the networks and the entities that participated:

Institutions that make up the networks in Desamparados	Participants in the Workshop on <i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach</i> Total number of participants: 14 F: 0 M: 14
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS)	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Desamparados Health Area 2 ➤ Desamparados Health Area 3
Cantonal Council of the Young Person	Did not participate
National Council for Persons with Disabilities (CONAPDIS)	CONAPDIS
Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA	Did not participate
Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS	Did not participate
National Learning Institute, INA	Did not participate
National Women's Institute, INAMU	INAMU
Ministry of Public Education, MEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ La Carpio School ➤ San Miguel High School
Municipality of Desamparados	Municipality of Desamparados



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Ministry of Justice and Peace, MJP - Casa de Justice	Did not participate
Ministry of Health, MS	Did not participate



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Directorate for the Health Area (DARS)	
Ministry of Security	Did not participate
National Child Welfare Agency, PANI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Desamparados Local Office ➢ San Miguel Local Office ➢ Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 	PANI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Desamparados Local Office ➢ Early Intervention Center, CIT Parque La Libertad
Judiciary	Judicial Branch - Victim Protection Office, OAPVD
La Libertad Park	La Libertad Park
Citadels of Freedom	Citadels of Freedom
World Vision	Did not participate
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paniamor Foundation • Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)

Challenges and strengths of the canton of Desamparados to confront trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions present at the workshop identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities of the canton to deal with situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and education for minors and adults, both at the community and institutional levels. • Dissemination or information and awareness-raising campaigns • To inform about the care pathway and complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff from different institutions trained in human trafficking and smuggling of migrants • Inter-institutional coordination • Consolidated institutional programs for the prevention of situations of vulnerability
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics and trainings reach the knowledge of all members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different institutions that are part of CONATT, allowing for greater work interinstitutional



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To train people trained in human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in order to replicate and expand knowledge. • Little openness on the part of companies with respect to to receive training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt response on cases involving complaints • Alliances with companies and other cantonal organization groups
Attention and prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on greater institutional coordination and communication/coordination of cases among the agencies involved (if there are precautionary or protection measures of which the persons involved are aware). • Training for the personnel of the different institutions on the protocols of each instance to know the routes of action. • Need for a shelter for victims of human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of institutions present in the community are part of the CONATT. The chiefdoms participate with voice and vote • The training spaces provided to members of the VIF Network of Desamparados and the participation of local institutions. • Existence of care protocols in each institution

Action plan for the canton of Desamparados to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants situations

In relation to prevention

- Strengthen inter-institutional coordination for personnel training
- Carry out prevention and awareness-raising activities in the framework of Human Trafficking Day.
 - Participants: local networks and community
 - Beneficiaries: general population
 - Resources: institutional, Municipality and community
- Development of information campaign in social networks
- Incorporate the topic into the training plans of the networks present in Desamparados.

In connection with training

- Coordinate with CONATT to develop training for facilitators on the subject.
 - Participants: the Desamparados networks



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- Beneficiaries: vulnerable persons or victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.
- Strategic alliances: CONATT, Municipality, PANI, Prosecutor's Office, Municipal Police and Public Force
- Materials: those produced by Paniamor and other organizations
 - Adapt training materials for girls and boys
- Physical space: Ciudadelas de Libertad and Parque de la Libertad.
- Period: I Semester 2019 coordination and training and start and expand in 2020.

In relation to care and protection

- Propose the replication of a CONATT-type coalition or strategic alliance, but at the local level, where local institutions coordinate attention to specific cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Conduct training, campaigns, materials and others. Resources from the institutions themselves will be used for this purpose. In addition, resources will be requested from CONATT
- Replicate the workshop received from the Paniamor Foundation to train more officials of the local networks against violence, prevention of teenage pregnancy and protection of children and adolescents.
- Period: establish a plan and timeline for 2019.



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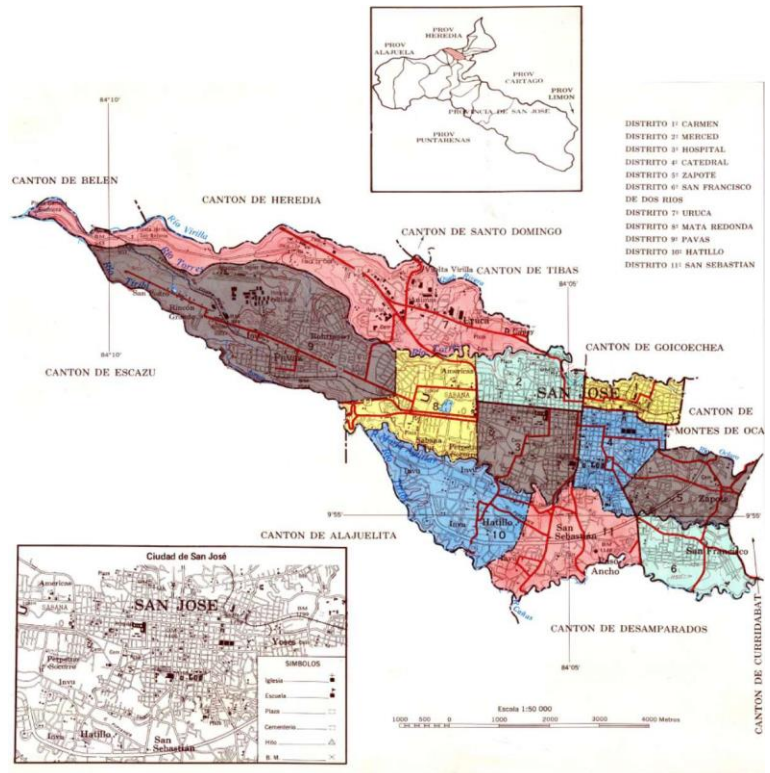
San Jose

The canton of San José is the head of the province of the same name and the capital of the Republic of Costa Rica. As such, it is the most important political, economic and social center of the country, as well as the main hub for transportation and telecommunications. Most of the central government institutions are concentrated in San José, or are located in nearby cantons within the metropolitan area. The judicial and legislative branches are also located here, as well as the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Commerce and services predominate, mainly in the metropolitan area, which is made up of four central districts: Carmen, Merced, Hospital and Cathedral.

There are industrial zones in the districts occupied by companies and businesses primarily engaged in manufacturing.

In the cantons of Hatillo and San Sebastián, microenterprises ("Artesanal") and small businesses are growing. At



San Jose	
Area	44.62 km ² (44.62 sq. km)
Population	1 635 144 H 812 121 - M 823023
Districts and Index of Well-being of the Childhood and Adolescence district, IBINA (0 - 17) <i>[IBINA, 2013)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carmen - 73,07 2. Merced - 52,96 3. Hospital - 49,63 4. Cathedral - 58,03 5. Zapote - 70,99 6. San Francisco de Dos Rios - 76.52 Uruca - 37,99 8. Mata Redonda - 77.74 9. Pavas - 53,99 10. Hatillo -60.49 11. San Sebastian - 60.66
Cantonal Social Development Index, IDS	75,40
Municipal Management Index,	80.91

boulevards and public places in downtown San José and surrounding areas, the informal economy is growing with a variety of products.

The canton has 87 spaces of historical architectural heritage. There is a constant supply of cultural and artistic events in theaters, cinemas and open spaces. In contrast to this, it also attracts a large amount of sex tourism, mainly from the United States and Europe. This happens mostly in the Casco Metropolitano, and has attracted young people of both sexes.

The district of Pavas is the most populated, and together with the districts of Hatillo, San Sebastián and La Uruca, constitute about 67% of the population, most of which is located in neighborhoods with high



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concentrations of poverty and extreme poverty.
Twenty-five percent of the population is
between the ages of 0 and 19.



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Diagnosis of local networks in San José

Local network of attention and prevention of violence against women of the Central Canton of San José (VIF Network - Central San José)

Coordinator: Alba Iris Arias Bermúdez, Social Worker

Institution it represents: Health Area Hospital-Mata Redonda, Ministry of Health

Phone: 2226 0686 - **E-mail:** albairisab2@hotmail.com

Operating time: 15 years

Member institutions and organizations: the VIF Network is made up of 11 entities, which were invited to the *Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach*, held in San José. Below is the list of institutions that make up the VIF Network and the entities that participated:

Official members of the VIF Network of the Central Canton of San José	Participants in the Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach Total number of participants: 25 - M: 5 - T: 20
Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social - Clínica Moreno Cañas - Mata Redonda-Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Costa Rican Social Security Fund: ➤ Moreno Cañas Clinic (CMC)- Mata Redonda-Hospital ➤ Adolfo Carit Eva National Women's Hospital
Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social	Did not participate
National Learning Institute	National Learning Institute
National Women's Institute	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres - Centro Especializado de atención a mujeres y sus hijos del Área Metropolitana (CEAAM-AM) (Specialized Center for the Care of Women and their Children in the Metropolitan Area)
Ministry of Public Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Costa Rica School ➤ Republic of Nicaragua School ➤ Omar Dengo School 	Ministry of Public Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Costa Rica School ➤ Nicaragua School ➤ Omar Dengo School
Ministry of Public Security - San Sebastian	Ministry of Public Security - San Sebastián-Paso Ancho
Ministry of Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Area Rectora de Saúde - Mata Redonda and Hospital (ARSMRH) 	Ministry of Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Área Rectora de Salud (ARS)-Mata Redonda-Hospital ➤ Southeast Metropolitan Health Area (ARS)-Southeast Metropolitan Area (ARSSEM)



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Southeast Metropolitan Health Area - Southeast Metropolitan > Health Area - Hatillo > Health Area - Merced, Carmen and Uruca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Area Rectora de Salud (ARS)-Hatillo > Área Rectora de Salud-Carmen, Merced y Uruca (ARSCMU) <p><u>Did not participate:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Health Area - San Sebastián and Paso Ancho > Cathedral and Northeast Health Area
National Children's Trust, PANI	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia - Local Office, San Jose West
Hospital Clínica Bíblica - Social Action	Did not participate
UNED	Did not participate
Daughters of Mary Help of Christians-Programs Social	Daughters of Mary Help of Christians-Social Programs
<i>Organization and facilitation</i>	<i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>
	<i>Paniamor</i>

Challenges and strengths to confront human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the Central Canton of San José

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the VIF Network of the Central Canton of San José identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities that they have as a Network to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capacities of the VIF Network to face the challenges and needs identified.
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties to perform activities in general • Difficulty in achieving inter-institutional coordination because each institution has its own priorities. • Limitation in materials for prevention and dissemination of information on the human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the network of educational centers with interdisciplinary teams and preventive programs of the security forces and other institutions, thus covering different population groups. • The Network is consolidated and can carry out activities as a VIF Network. It is based on the premise of prevention and promotion. • Possibility of training local stakeholders



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations to mobilize and support actions outside each employee's area of attraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating dissemination and raising awareness of Law 9406 on improper relationships and Law 9095 against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. • Individual resources are leveraged, which allows for high compliance with the work plan (each member contributes their institutional or communal resources)
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain permissions and time to provide training • Some members of the Network participate partially in the training sessions. • There is a lack of resources • There are limitations to mobilize to support actions outside the area of attraction. • No visual material is available to provide information to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who have conducted training can provide feedback and refreshment to other members of the Network. • There is interest in continuing training on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • The Network has professionals in various disciplines who broaden the points of view of the network's members • There is professional training and the capacity to be multiplier agents. • Ability to replicate the training to the work centers and the corresponding population • There is almost no turnover of members, so the training received strengthens human resources • The Network encompasses several institutional settings and teams population
Attention and prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few personnel trained and sensitized on the issues of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Difficulty in providing basic resources at the economic level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are inter-institutional spaces for the exchange of experiences and feedback on situations related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Each institution has a mandate, so the work is not duplicated, but rather feeds back into each other. • A comprehensive approach to situations is possible because of the variety of institutions • A large part of the central canton of San José is covered.



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Action plan to deal with situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants of the VIF Network of the Central Canton of San José

In relation to prevention

- Develop talks to raise awareness, particularly among minors, on different topics related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Conduct a day of work with adolescents on improper relationships.
- To develop, through a playful methodology, informative and awareness-raising materials from and for adolescents.

In connection with training

Develop a tool to enable the replication of workshops aimed at different population groups (adolescents, training of trainers) for multiplier agents in institutions.

Note: *Paniamor will share the instruments it carries out.*

In relation to care and protection

Develop spaces for the exchange of experiences and cases for feedback among institutions.

Others

- Include in the annual work plan of the VIF Network for 2019, a line of action regarding human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.



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Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP

Uruca Local Office

Coordinator: Esteban Araya

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia - PANI

Office phone: 2290-7187 / 2290-7143

E-mail: earayah@pani.go.cr

Uruca SSLP operating time: 4 years

Member institutions and organizations: The Uruca SSLP is made up of eight entities, which were invited to the *workshop on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* held in San José.

Below is the list of institutions that make up the Uruca SSLP and the entities that participated:

<p>Institutions that make up the Uruca Local Protection Subsystem</p>	<p>Participants of the Uruca Local Protection Subsystem at the Workshop on <i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach</i></p> <p>Total number of participants: 16 M: 1 M:15</p>
<p>Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) > Medical Services Association Costarricenses, ASEMECO/Clinica Bíblica</p>	<p>Did not participate</p>
<p>Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA</p>	<p>Did not participate</p>
<p>National Learning Institute, INA</p>	<p>INA</p>
<p>Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS</p>	<p>IMAS</p>



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Ministry of Public Education, MEP

- La Peregrina School
- Otto Hubbe School
- San Antonio Sucre School

- Las Brisas School

Ministry of Public Education, MEP

- La Peregrina School
- San Antonio Sucre School
- Otto Hubbe School



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finca La Caja School ➤ La Carpio Technical College ➤ Julio Fonseca High School 	
Ministry of Health, MS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uruca Health Area 	Did not participate
National Children's Trust, PANI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uruca Local Office 	National Children's Trust, PANI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uruca Local Office
San Martin Center Association, La Carpio	San Martin Center Association, La Carpio
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the Uruca SSLP in addressing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of Uruca identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability • Credits (lack of knowledge) • Infrastructure • Lack of commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdisciplinary team • Receive training • Government support from the security forces, with whom we work as a team. • Existence of material
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project execution time • Lack of human and material resources • Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Networks • Inter-institutional coordination • Directory of supporting institutions



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness and openness to training in approach, care and denunciation
Attention and prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget Lack of political and institutional will (articulations) Lack of interest in the subject, cultural part of the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training Technological resources Laws, regulations, mandatory, local networks

Uruca SSLP action plan to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants situations

In relation to prevention

- Dissemination of information in the educational community: fathers, mothers, students. This to promote the commitment to use the existing material.
- Extra-curricular" activities that provide information about the problem and allow them to discern when they are facing the possibility of being trapped in human trafficking.
 - Promote the development of skills.
 - To carry out sports and cultural activities
- Invite experts.
 - Make alliances with committed personnel and other institutions
 - To obtain human, technological and economic resources
- Actions to be carried out in 2019

In connection with training

- Promote the participation of members of the Network and affinities to train the community.
 - The beneficiaries: community and area of care
 - Make strategic alliances with: Migration, Paniamor, PANI, IMAS, INAMU, Judiciary, Municipality of San José, Hospitals.



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- To obtain resources:
 - Materials
 - Human (specialists in the field of human trafficking)
 - Institutional support from the Networks to develop the actions

In relation to care and protection

- To ensure that the different subsystems are aware of the institutional protocols for dealing with situations involving cases of human trafficking.
- To ensure that each member of the Subsystem, according to his or her area of work, is aware of the indicators of trafficking in persons and can observe and differentiate when he or she is facing a situation of vulnerability or a case of trafficking in persons.
- Strengthen inter-institutional coordination and articulation among officials to replicate their role as multipliers in schools and colleges in the communities.
- Train and sensitize officials who detect or deal with cases of children and adolescents, whether they are in vulnerable situations or have been caught up in human trafficking.
- Raise awareness among the networks about the obligation of the law to file a complaint.



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Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP

Pavas Local Office

Coordinator: Karla Mena

Institution you represent: Patronato Nacional de la Infancia - PANI

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Pavas SSLP operating time: 10 years

Institutions and organizations that integrate it: the SSLP of Pavas is integrated by -----entities, which were invited to the *workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* held in San José.

Below is the list of institutions that make up the SSLP of Pavas and the entities that participated:

<p>Institutions that make up the Local Protection Subsystem Pavas</p>	<p>Participants of the Local Protection Subsystem of Pavas at the Workshop on <i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach</i>.</p> <p>Total number of participants: 14 M: 2 S: 2 F: 12</p>
<p>Costa Rican Social Security Fund, CCSS: Pavas Clinic</p>	<p>Did not participate</p>
<p>Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners, DGME</p>	<p>Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners, DGME</p>
<p>Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA</p>	<p>Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA - CAID Pavas</p>
<p>National Learning Institute, INA</p>	<p>Did not participate</p>
<p>Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS</p>	<p>Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, IMAS Suroeste (Mixed Institute of Social Assistance, IMAS Southwest)</p>
<p>Ministry of Public Education, MEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finca San Juan School ➤ Lomas del Rio School ➤ Daniel Oduber Pedagogical Unit ➤ Rincón Grande de Pavas School 	<p>Ministry of Public Education, MEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finca San Juan School ➤ Lomas del Rio School ➤ Daniel Oduber Pedagogical Unit



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Municipality of San José

Municipality of San José

➤ Child Care and Development Centers, CECUDI



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Care and Development Centers Children, CECUDI 	
Ministry of Health, MS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pavas Health Area 	Ministry of Health, MS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pavas Health Area
Ministry of Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preventive Programs 	Ministry of Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preventive Programs
National Children's Trust, PANI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pavas Local Office ➤ Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 	National Children's Trust, PANI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pavas Local Office ➤ Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents
Judiciary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims and Witnesses of Crime, OAPVD 	Judiciary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims and Witnesses of Crime, OAPVD: Integrated Platform for Victim Assistance, PISAV-Pavas.
Acción Joven Foundation	Acción Joven Foundation
Niño Feliz Children's Center	Happy Child Children's Center (IMAS)
Hogar Dulce Niño	Did not participate
Christian Church. Pavas Community	Did not participate
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the SSLP of Pavas to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of Pavas identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information • Awareness • Ignorance of the law • Naturalization of improper relationships and parenting patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Networks and coalitions • PANI and IAFA Local Office
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and sensitizing the population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutions ○ Community ○ Trade ○ Churches • Approach strategy • Inter-institutional articulation to address the topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdisciplinary teams in all schools • To count on the institutions that deal with the issue in the district of Pavas; CONATT, Judicial Power, Public Forces • Local subsystem for children and adolescents strengthened, articulated and in pursuit of common objectives
Attention and prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the subject to promote, sensitize and raise awareness among different social actors in the community to generate lines of action for the care and protection of victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Generate effective and efficient inter-institutional coordination for working with victims of the crimes mentioned above. • To understand the scope and competencies of the different institutions involved in the care and protection of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an openness on the part of the participating professionals from the different institutions to carry out training with the aforementioned objective. • In the community there are physical spaces that do not require economic expenses to carry out these trainings. • The Network of the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of Pavas has a high attendance of its members, aspects that facilitate providing spaces for coordination among the institutions and, at the same time, to get to know and disseminate the scope of each institution



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**Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents,
SSLP San José West Local Office**

Coordinator: Johnny Chavarria

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Facebook of the SSLP of San José Oeste: Red de Protección a la niñez y adolescencia de San José Oeste

<https://www.facebook.com/redninezadolescenciasjo/>

San Jose West SSLP operating time: 15 years

Member institutions and organizations: the SSLP of San José Oeste is made up of entities that were invited to the *workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach*, which was held in San José.

The following is the list of institutions that make up the San José West SSLP (Merced, Cathedral, Hospital-Mata Redonda and Carmen Districts) and the entities that participated in the workshop:

Institutions that make up the Local Protection Subsystem San José West	Participants from the San José Oeste Local Protection Subsystem in the Workshop on <i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its Institutional Approach</i> Total number of participants: 11 M: 2 F: 9
1. Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Comprehensive Drug Care Centers, CAID of Pavas 	Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, IAFA Comprehensive Drug Attention Centers, CAID of Pavas
2. Ministry of Public Education, MEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Esmeralda Oreamuno School > República de Chile School > Cristo Rey Kindergarten 	Ministry of Public Education, MEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Esmeralda Oreamuno School > República de Chile School > Cristo Rey Kindergarten
3. Ministry of Health, MS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mata Redonda Health Area-Hospital 	Ministry of Health, MS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mata Redonda Health Area-Hospital
4. Municipality of San José <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Municipal Police 	Municipality of San José <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Municipal Police



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<p>5. National Children's Trust, PANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ San José West Local Office ➤ Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of San José Oeste ➤ Children's participatory council of San José Oeste 	<p>National Children's Trust, PANI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ San José West Local Office ➤ Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of San José Oeste ➤ Children's participatory council of San José Oeste
<p>6. Clínica Bíblica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social programs 	<p>Clínica Bíblica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social programs
<p><i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the San Jose West SSLP in addressing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of San José Oeste identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

<p>Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants</p>	<p>Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the adult population (families) on the subject and children and adolescents. • Training for the adult population (families) • To have informative material to disseminate for prevention and promotion. • Training processes for professionals who provide first aid, such as doctors, educators, law enforcement and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local System strengthened in terms of participation and commitment • Strengthened interdisciplinary and interinstitutional team • Addressing the most vulnerable populations • High level of project execution



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San Jose West SSLP action plan to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling situations

1. Talks, awareness-raising workshops on the topic
2. Cultural activities as a strategy for raising awareness and developing life skills (adolescents)
3. Include the topic in Parenting Academy for 2019.
4. SSLP-DJO campaign in social networks with #hastag (preventive messages).
5. Articulation with TIGO on the management of social networks
6. Involvement of the guardianship committees
7. Include the issue of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the planning of the Subsystem for 2019.



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Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, SSLP

Hatillo-San Sebastián Local Office

Coordinator: Kiara Martínez Campos

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Member institutions and organizations: the SSLP of Hatillo-San Sebastián is made up of 5 entities, which were invited to the *workshop on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach* held in San José.

Below is the list of institutions that make up the Hatillo SSLP and the entities that participated:

Institutions comprising the Hatillo-San Sebastián Local Protection Subsystem	Participants of the Local Protection Subsystem of Hatillo-San Sebastián at the Workshop on <i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and its institutional approach.</i> Total number of participants: 10 S: 2 M: 8
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ San Sebastián and Paso Ancho Health Area - Clínica Bíblica ➤ San Sebastian Health Area ➤ Hatillo Health Area ➤ Solón Núñez Frutos Clinic 	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, CCSS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ San Sebastián and Paso Ancho Health Area - Clínica Bíblica ➤ Hatillo Health Area



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Ministry of Public Education, MEP

- Carolina Dent School
- 15 de Setiembre School
- San Sebastian Central School
- Pacifica Fernandez School
- Republic of Haiti School
- Hatillo School #2
- IPEC September 15
- Miguel de Cervantes School
- San Sebastian Professional
Technical College
- Edgar Cervantes Villalta High School

Ministry of Public Education, MEP

- San Sebastian Central MEP
- Carolina Dent School
- Lidia Ramos Vargas Kindergarten
- República de Argentina School



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Ministry of Health, MS > Ministry of Health, Hatillo MS > Ministry of Health, MS of San Sebastian	Ministry of Health, MS > Ministry of Health, Hatillo MS > Ministry of Health, San Sebastian MS
Municipality of San José > Municipal Police	Municipality of San José > Municipal Police
National Children's Trust, PANI > Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Hatillo - San Sebastián	National Children's Trust, PANI > Social Promotion > Board for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Hatillo - San Sebastián
<i>Workshop facilitation and organization</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paniamor Foundation</i> • <i>Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)</i>

Challenges and strengths of the Hatillo-San Sebastián SSLP in addressing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

In a joint exercise, the institutions that make up the Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adolescents of Hatillo-San Sebastián identified the main challenges or needs, as well as the strengths and capacities they have as a Subsystem to face situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in their geographical area.

Main challenges and needs to address situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants	Strengths and capabilities to meet identified challenges and needs
Prevention, training, care and protection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community education • Constant and general promotion • Clarify and understand the role of each institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and training are available • Support from CONATT • Visualization and awareness of the subject
Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having more spaces to address the subject 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic update • Knowledge of strategies



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little time for training • Availability of human resources for training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from leading institutions
Attention and prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify vulnerable people • Notifying officials of the competent institutions of cases of human trafficking. • Strengthen communication and institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CONATT and ERI • Strengthened inter-institutional network • Commitment of the officers and employees

Hatillo-San Sebastián SSLP action plan to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling situations

In relation to prevention

- Empowering and sensitizing the general population to denounce
- Disseminate the existence of the problem in the communities.
- Conduct training workshops and other actions with the general population.

In connection with training

- Make strategic alliances with key actors to replicate the knowledge acquired in workshops aimed at key officials.
- Train officials who can identify the problem firsthand. These include personnel in charge of CCSS medical records, security guards, primary care technicians, and others.

In relation to care and protection

- Strengthen communication and institutional support to improve victim care and protection.
- Empowering and raising awareness for the reporting of human trafficking cases attended to



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7.3 Summary of capabilities and needs assessment and work plans

Each of the cantons and networks prepared its own diagnosis of capacities and needs, and of actions to be carried out; however, some aspects are shared, so a summary was prepared and is presented below.

Challenges and requirements

- 1) At the community level, there is a lack of knowledge about how traffickers and networks operate, which is why there is a need for mapping or cantonal diagnostics to determine the most at-risk and vulnerable areas of the canton and thus contribute to detection and denunciation.
- 2) There is a need for greater awareness to assess risk situations and how to deal with cases in institutions at the local level. There are also no shelters or shelters for immediate attention to cases of human trafficking.
- 3) There is a need for more commitment and interest from the communities and to integrate the active forces in the prevention of human trafficking.
- 4) That institutions support communities to prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 5) It is necessary to create employment and/or income-generating opportunities for families in order to overcome the cycle of poverty that keeps them vulnerable to human trafficking.
- 6) Accessibility to technical training or entrepreneurship opportunities are not sufficient, particularly in the more remote cantons.
- 7) The prevailing economic model is based on the exploitation of people in tourist areas, which means that the income they receive is low and not enough to cover the needs of the family nucleus, making it necessary for them to join the workforce from an early age, affecting their studies.
- 8) In the tourist zone there is a lack of inspection and protection mechanisms for night work in the community, which favors an increase in crime.
- 9) Cantons located in border areas that are not fluent in the language of the indigenous population.
- 10) Cantons located in the border area coexist with the smuggling of migrants and it is often this activity that generates the resources to support their families.

Strengths and capabilities

- 1) Consolidated local networks with defined actions to combat violence and care for and protect children and adolescents, now trained in human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, promise sustainability in the fight against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the cantonal level.



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- 2) Strategies for the prevention of violence and social inclusion, protection of children and adolescents, the Code of Conduct and CONATT are elements that favor the prevention of human trafficking at the local level.
- 3) Institutional operational plans are an opportunity to incorporate actions to prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 4) Existence of legal regulations and protocols for action in cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 5) The coverage of the programs of the different institutions at the local level: Avancemos, CECUDE, Puente para el Desarrollo and others.
- 6) Development associations sensitized on the issues of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, as well as the presence of Committees for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents.
- 7) Social networks and local media available to disseminate messages and campaigns to inform and prevent recruitment for human trafficking.
- 8) Institutions have personnel with professional training and the capacity to be multiplier agents.

Summary of work plans

Main actions proposed: prevention

- 1) Conduct diagnostics and/or mapping on the incidence of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the cantons.
- 2) Raise awareness among adolescents, young people and the community in general about the risks of human trafficking and how to avoid being recruited.
- 3) Develop informative materials for adolescents, youth and communities.
- 4) Articulation and sensitization of the formal and informal commerce and tourism sector and local media to implement campaigns or other actions to prevent human trafficking, as well as to promote reporting.
- 5) Make an alliance with CONATT to work on prevention, in initiatives such as walks or marches on the Day against commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Main actions proposed: training

- 1) Develop training processes for trainers and have modules to implement awareness-raising workshops with adolescents, young people and communities.
- 2) Train institutions to include in the annual work plan a line of action related to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 3) Training on the programmatic offer of each institution. This so that each institution has the possibility of making appropriate referrals to adolescents and youth, and women.
- 4) Train municipalities to become involved in the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.



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- 5) Train the Cantonal Inter-Institutional Coordination Councils (CCCI) on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants to become strategic allies.

Main actions proposed: care and protection of victims

- 1) Know and activate in a timely manner the institutional protocols (inter-institutional intervention and care protocol and the immediate response protocol). Involve all institutions and have each one assume its role.
- 2) Mapping of institutional resources and NGOs with installed capacity to deal with cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in the area. The municipality should participate and support this action.
- 3) In coordination with CONATT, manage spaces that can be a temporary and safe shelter for victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and funding to carry out the actions that the networks propose to carry out in the cantons.

7.4 Findings and recommendations

Findings

- 1) Most (I think) of the participants knew the basics of trafficking and smuggling (some were very knowledgeable), which indicates that they have received training (and in fact said so) but there is a lot of turnover (I think).
- 2) Most institutions at the local level have not planned or carried out actions aimed at preventing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The networks have not addressed the issues of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, even though the regulations concerning the protection and care of minors, as well as the law on the prevention of violence, contain the issue. According to the initial assessment
- 3) Although the institutions participating in the workshops are part of CONATT, most of them did not know about the ERI and the accreditation process for victims of human trafficking.
- 4) The participating institutions learned about the possibilities they have to report human trafficking; however, they consider that the existing mechanisms leave them vulnerable, because when they do so, they often receive threats. They fear for their physical integrity and that of their families. It is important to make it clear here that this is particularly important in the case of EBAIS and because they are small areas, where everyone knows each other, and that in many cases they make them put the name of the complainant and these details, I think it is important to put this on record. Comment on the added value of having CONATT in all the workshops.



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- 5) It was a good idea to link the issue of improper relationships and to frame trafficking as a manifestation of gender violence. It was also good to see the causes of trafficking beyond the crime, that is, the vulnerability factors that should also (and as a priority) be addressed by public institutions.
- 6) The denunciation is limited, since social tolerance in the communities adds to the environment of vulnerability and violence in which they live.
- 7) Each canton has its particularities (although it was said in the descriptive part, you can say that it was confirmed that in Garabito there are more ESCs, etc.).
- 8) To point out that the fact of closing the workshops with an action plan is an added value of the trainings.

Recommendations

- 1) It is important to share the diagnosis with public institutions at both the central and local levels, as they will find relevant information needed to plan actions for the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 2) Manage with CONATT that the Institutional Technical Committees (CTI), stipulated in Art. 23 of the Regulations of Law 9095, instruct and support officials at the local level to comply with the mandate established by Law 9095 and its Regulations, in accordance with the competencies of each institution.
- 3) Develop permanent campaigns at the local level to inform about the crime of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, how to report it and how to prevent it.
- 4) Coordinate with CONATT so that institutions such as MTSS, IMAS, INA, INAMU strengthen programs and projects that contribute to reducing the vulnerabilities that cause human trafficking, such as poverty, lack of opportunities for technical training, employment and generation of resources. Personal STRENGTHENING of girls and adult women and economic empowerment of the latter.
- 5) Coordinate and manage with the corresponding authorities, even when they are not part of CONATT, the access of women to entrepreneurship projects as a way to obtain and maintain their families without falling into sexual or labor exploitation.
- 6) Manage with the Civic Centers for Peace, projects for the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- 7) Provide the Technical Secretariat of CONATT with information on the training process of the local networks and its results, as set forth in this document, in order to take appropriate action.
- 8) To provide training to personnel of the EBAIS of the Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social, since health personnel are in direct contact with the communities and some of them visit homes,



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This allows them to be vigilant of possible situations of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Therefore, they need to be sensitized and know how to report situations they identify to the corresponding authorities.

- 9) Given that the Networks have prepared work plans, it is important to follow up on them and contribute to the sustainability of the proposals, so that prevention work for the following period is included in their work plans.
- 10) Continue working on the prevention of gender-based violence, as trafficking is closely linked to this type of violence.



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ANNEXES

Annex 1

Proposals for action to strengthen the institutional response at the local level to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

Station 1: Prevention and protection

Station 2: Training

Station 3: Attention and

<p>Identify the three main challenges/needs on the subject of the Station</p>	
<p>Point out the strengths/capabilities to address identified challenges/needs</p>	





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**What can be done? Specify
the concrete
action(s)/project(s) to be
implemented to address the
challenges or needs raised.**

Who participates?

Who benefits?

What strategic alliances
are needed?

With what resources?

When would it be done?



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Annex 2

Sample Workshop Agenda with the networks

Workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and its institutional approach

Participants: Local Network for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (VIF) and/or Local Subsystem for the Protection of Children and Adol cantón

Date and time:

Location:



Time	Activity
9:00	Registration of participants and filling out the entry evaluation form. Breakfast
9:15	Welcome , workshop agenda and introduction of participants
9:30	Project "Towards a Central American civil society strengthened in the face of violence and organized in the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants". <i>Adriana Hidalgo, Paniamor Foundation</i>
9:40	What is human trafficking? National regulations and coordination mechanisms for the identification, care and protection of victims of human trafficking. <i>Ronald Villalobos, CONATT</i>
10:40	After the break
10:45	Prevention of smuggling and protection and assistance to migrants. <i>Ronald Villalobos, CONATT</i>
12:00	Lunch
1:00	The gender approach in policies, programs and strategies to address migration. <i>Adriana Hidalgo, Paniamor Foundation</i>
1:30	Improper relationships and their link to human trafficking. <i>Adriana Hidalgo, Paniamor Foundation</i>
2:00	Collaboration among key stakeholders at the local level to strengthen the institutional response to victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. <i>Virginia Elizondo, Paniamor Foundation</i>
3:00	Break
3:15	Plenary: Collaboration among key stakeholders at the local level to strengthen the response institutional support to victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. <i>Virginia Elizondo, Paniamor Foundation</i>
3:50	Assessment of the
workshop 4:00	Closing of
	the workshop