

**National University of Costa Rica School of
Social Sciences
School of Planning and Social Promotion**

Graduation Final Project: Actions for

**social promotion in the Centers for Social
PANI Early Intervention in the communities of Los
Guido and Guarari, linked to the prevention of human
trafficking.**

Substantiators:

**Pablo Joseph Esquivel Rojas
Fernando Antonio Perez Santana
Amanda Vanessa Rodriguez Salazar**

Heredia, 2020

Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed to this process and to the completion of the work done. First of all, we would like to thank Mr. Ricardo..., tutor of the project for all his support, who encouraged us at all times to conclude it.

We thank the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia and the Early Intervention Centers of Los Guido and Guarari for all the support provided.

We thank our parents and family for their invaluable support to achieve this life goal and academic achievement.

Dedication

We dedicate this project to our families, because of them we are what we are. To our parents for their support, advice, understanding and love.

To our professors to whom we owe much of our knowledge, thanks to their patience and teaching.

To this prestigious university, which opens its doors to young people to prepare us to face a competitive future and develop as serious, responsible professionals with an excellent academic background.

Executive summary

Human trafficking is a scourge that affects thousands of people worldwide, and Costa Rica does not escape this situation; in recent years, cases have been recorded, so the search for tools to prevent and inform the Costa Rican population about this crime is preponderant.

The Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), as the leading entity in the protection of children and adolescents in the country, has undertaken the task of social promotion and community participation through the creation of spaces in the Early Intervention Centers (CIT) to prevent situations of violence affecting the underage population.

For this reason, we intend to present prevention actions on human trafficking in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí; through primary and secondary sources, an approach to the physical context of the community was generated. Through social maps, a participatory link was established on the territorial space where the people who participated in the workshops interact.

In both communities, there is a lack of access to employment, education and housing opportunities, along with high percentages of poverty. The use of psychoactive substances in public spaces is frequent, generating vulnerable exposure to children and adolescents.

The people who participated in the workshops, held in both communities, identified that they lacked little information about human trafficking and agreed that the lack of communication with their sons and daughters can generate negative behaviors that affect family dynamics.

Finally, a social promotion strategy was formulated for the prevention of human trafficking focused on two axes, one educational and the other on leadership so that people become aware of and informed about human trafficking and act as agents of change in their communities.

Tables of contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acknowledgments..... | ii |
| Dedication..... | iii |
| Executive summary..... | iv |
| Tables of contents | v |
| Introduction..... | 13 |
| Chapter I | 16 |
| The problem and its importance | 16 |
| 1.1. Research topic..... | 17 |
| 1.2. Object of study..... | 17 |
| 1.2.1. Delimitation of the object of study | 18 |
| 1.3. Problem statement..... | 19 |
| 1.3.1. Context of the problem situation | 21 |
| 1.4. Justification | 24 |
| 1.5. State of the art..... | 26 |
| 1.6. Government policies | |
| 1.7. Research objectives..... | 31 |
| 1.7.1. Overall objective..... | 31 |
| 1.7.2. Specific objectives | 31 |
| Chapter II..... | 32 |
| Theoretical basis | 32 |
| 2.1. Frame of reference | 33 |
| 2.2. Theoretical considerations | 35 |
| Chapter III..... | 41 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Methodological aspects..... | 41 |
| 3.1. Population, stakeholder analysis and observation units..... | 42 |
| 3.1.1. Population | 42 |
| 3.1.2. Sample | 42 |
| 3.1.3. Direct and indirect stakeholder analysis for the community of Los Guido and Guarari 43 | |
| 3.1.4. Observation unit..... | 46 |
| 3.2. Research approach | 46 |
| 3.3. Type of research..... | 47 |
| 3.4. Research methods, instruments and techniques..... | 49 |
| 3.5. Methodological matrix..... | 53 |
| Chapter IV..... | 56 |
| Analysis of results..... | 56 |
| 4.1. Characterization of the Los Guido community..... | 58 |
| 4.2. Characterization of the community of Guararí | 68 |
| 4.3. Workshops | 81 |
| Chapter V..... | 111 |
| Strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking | 111 |
| 5.1. Strategy for social promotion of trafficking in persons..... | 112 |
| Introduction..... | 112 |
| Identification of problems, prioritization, causes and effects..... | 113 |
| Problems identified in the local diagnoses of Guararí and Los Guido..... | 113 |
| Addressing the causes of trafficking in persons | 114 |
| Strategies to address the social promotion of human trafficking in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari | |
| 118 | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Justification..... | 121 |
| Execution period..... | 128 |
| Management models..... | 128 |
| Implementation of the social promotion strategy for the prevention of human trafficking: working with families at social risk and vulnerability in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari | 129 |
| Strengthening family dynamics for the prevention of human trafficking | 129 |
| Strengthening of local protection subsystems for the creation of community meetings to achieve protective spaces | 131 |
| Agents for children and adolescents..... | 132 |
| Thematic contents of the strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking | 133 |
| Conclusions..... | 147 |
| Recommendations | 149 |
| Bibliography | 151 |
| Annexes | 159 |
| Annex A. Instructions | 159 |
| Annex B. Invitation posters | 183 |
| Annex C. Attendance lists for parents and community leaders' workshop | 187 |
| Annex D. Storyline for dramatization on trafficking in persons | 189 |
| Annex E. Community and family risk factors presented by the Guarari and Los Guido workshop | 190 |
| Appendix F. #CONTRALATRATA (Adults)..... | 194 |
| Annex G. Activity learning about human trafficking in the CITs of Guarari and Los Guido. | 198 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Annex H. Drawings made by the children and adolescents of the Guararí and Los Guido CITs | 201 |
| Annex I. Ladder game carried out in the CITs of Guarari and Los Guido..... | 206 |
| Annex J. I fight trafficking (children and adolescents)..... | 210 |
| Annex K. Transcription of the interview with CIT Los Guido staff members..... | 212 |

Index of tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1 Exploitative purposes of the crime of trafficking in persons from 2010 to June 2019. .. | 22 |
| Table 2 National and international instruments related to the rights of WEPS. . | 29 |
| Table 3 Analysis of direct and indirect stakeholders | 43 |
| Table 4 Methodological matrix | 53 |
| Table 5 Percentage of Los Guido's population by age range. | 60 |
| Table 6 Urban and rural population in Los Guido..... | 60 |
| Table 7 Economically active and inactive persons. | 61 |
| Table 8 Percentage of population employed, 2011..... | 61 |
| Table 9 Number of criminal events in Los Guido, year 2017. | 65 |
| Table 10 Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs..... | 67 |
| Table 11 Percentage of the population of Guarari by age range. | 70 |
| Table 12 Number of households by number of persons. | 70 |
| Table 13 Number of migrant and Costa Rican population living in ranches by settlement. | 71 |
| Table 14 Persons residing in Guarari according to country of origin..... | 72 |
| Table 15 Education level of WEPS. | 74 |
| Table 16 Percentage of school dropouts 2011-2012, Heredia-Virilla Health Area. | 75 |
| Table 17 Number of criminal events in the district of San Francisco. | 77 |
| Table 18 Housing tenure..... | 79 |
| Table 19 Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs..... | 80 |
| Table 20 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking..... | 83 |
| Table 21 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking..... | 90 |
| Table 22 Participants' comments and modality of trafficking in persons..... | 90 |
| Table 23 Initial Design for the phenomenological analysis of the data obtained in the Interview | |
| 93 | |
| Table 24 Scheme for the conceptualization of opinions..... | 94 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 25 Grouping of categories..... | 95 |
| Table 26 Conclusion according to significant unit of analysis | 96 |
| Table 27 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking. 100 | |
| Table 28 Participants' comments and modality of trafficking in persons..... | 101 |
| Table 29 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking. 105 | |
| Table 30 Operationalization matrix of strategic objectives. | 123 |

Index of illustrations

| | |
|---|-----|
| Illustration 1 Los Guido community..... | 59 |
| Illustration 2 Guararí community. | 69 |
| Illustration 3 Strategic axes and objectives..... | 120 |

Acronyms and abbreviations

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ADI | Association for Integral Development |
| ASIS | Health Situation Analysis |
| CCSS | Costa Rican Social Security Fund |
| CEN-CINAI | Education and Nutrition Center and Integral Care Children's Centers |
| CIT | Early Intervention Center |
| CONATT | National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Persons |
| CNFL | National Power and Light Company |
| CTI | International Technical Committee |
| DINADECO | National Directorate of Community Development |
| Dr. | Doctor |
| EBAIS | Basic Integrated Health Care Teams |
| ERI | Immediate Response Team |
| ESPH | Empresa de Servicios Públicos de Heredia |
| GAM | Greater Metropolitan Area |
| IBCR | International Bureau for Children's Rights |
| ICE | Costa Rican Electricity Institute |
| ICT | Costa Rican Tourism Institute |

| | |
|----------|---|
| INEC | National Institute of Statistics and Census |
| INVU | National Institute of Housing and Urbanism |
| JASEC | Administrative Board of Electrical Services of Cartago |
| MEP | Ministry of Public Education |
| MIDEPLAN | Ministry of Planning |
| MVRO | Vulnerability, risk and opportunity maps |
| NNA | Children and adolescents |
| OIJ | Judicial Investigation Organism |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| UN | United Nations |
| PANI | National Child Welfare Agency (Patronato Nacional de la Infancia) |
| ADP | Economically active person |
| PEI | Economically inactive person |
| WEP | Minors |
| A | National University of Costa Rica |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USAID | Agency for International Development |

Introduction

The Institutional Protocol for the Care of Underage Victims and Survivors of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons mentions that trafficking is a global crime modality that has strengthened in the 21st century, being the third most lucrative criminal activity in the world, only surpassed by drug trafficking and arms (UNODC, 2016).

Human trafficking is a violation of human rights that affects people's dignity by restricting their freedom and repressing the fundamental rights that human beings enjoy. Victims who suffer from this scourge lose the right to equality, integrity, autonomy, free development of personality, the right to have a family and not be separated from it.

Minors are no strangers to being immersed in this scourge; this crime has been considered modern slavery and one of the worst violations of human rights, not only because of the exploitation to which the victims are directly subjected, but also because of the family affectation it generates (UNODC, 2016).

Children and adolescents, hereinafter referred to as children and adolescents, are a highly vulnerable population to fall into a network of traffickers because they are immersed in environments with poverty, parental abandonment, gender discrimination, low schooling, dropout, among many others, which make them more vulnerable than adults.

Accordingly, in 2000, in the Italian city of Palermo, the international legal instrument that laid the foundations for addressing the crime of trafficking in persons was defined as a global response to the growth of this form of criminality.

In Costa Rica, the Palermo Protocol was ratified in 2002 through Law No. 8302 on the approval of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This implies the commitment to prevent, suppress and

sanctioning trafficking in persons. Due to the responsibility acquired, it is necessary to carry out prevention actions that discourage demand and alert children and adolescents and their families about the dangers of falling into this scourge.

In the country, the National Child Welfare Agency (PANI) undertakes actions aimed at the protection of rights, based on social promotion and community participation to prevent situations of violence affecting children and adolescents.

Through the CITs, the aim is to directly provide an educational and preventive service that promotes in children and their families skills, abilities, attitudes, knowledge, values and life habits aimed at stimulating autonomous and creative responses, as well as the development of cultural, sports and artistic activities, under a participatory modality (Mora, Lobo Ugalde, & Araya Fallas, 2016).

For the above reasons, this graduation work explored the characteristics of the phenomenon of human trafficking with the purpose of describing the conception and dynamics of the narrative of community actors, including the voice of children in the communities.

The visibilization of risk factors at the community level in Guarari and Los Guido, seeks to sensitize the participating families on the responsibilities and competencies of national and community authorities for the prevention of human trafficking, the results reflected in this research are presented from the context of each community, the realities perceived by the participants of the workshops on human trafficking and the findings on community risks from the vision of parents and the child population.

This research builds social promotion actions used in PANI's CITs in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari, linked to the prevention of human trafficking and is composed of five chapters, which are detailed below: the first refers to the research design, where aspects such as the study problem and objectives will be considered. The second chapter deals with the theoretical foundation, a segment composed of the referential and theoretical framework. The third chapter establishes the methodological aspects of the research. The fourth chapter describes

the results of the research through the development of the workshops in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí, taking into consideration an approach to the contextualization of both communities and finally, in the fifth chapter, a social promotion strategy was developed to promote the creation of the family as a protective environment for the rights of WEPs and to raise awareness in the communities about this crime and the social problems it generates.

Chapter I.

The problem and its importance

1. Research topic

Social promotion actions of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia in the Early Intervention Centers of the communities of Los Guido and Guararí for the prevention of human trafficking.

2. Object of study

The communities present social realities that must be addressed, with the purpose of knowing and carrying out a systematic analysis of the dynamics and interactions of the different actors residing in the territory.

Social promotion has been a research tool applied to social subjects, in order to encourage participation and consolidation of social actors and consolidation of agents of change.

Through social promotion, it is possible to deepen the training of stakeholders on human trafficking, in order to generate empowerment that allows for decision-making at the community and family level, and to create self-protection environments.

Social realities are dynamic, so their intervention actions must be diverse, always involving the actors as transforming subjects of their immediacy.

Therefore, the research work analyzes social promotion actions to promote community participation in the CITs of Los Guido and Guararí in order to generate a culture of awareness about human trafficking through analysis and reflection.

1. Delimitation of the object of study

Social promotion actions are aimed at the management and provision of resources to address social problems. Community participation also plays a fundamental role as a key actor in modifying the immediate reality in social training processes.

1. Social management.
2. Social training.
3. Social research

(Galeana de la O, 1999).

Spatial delimitation

The research will be conducted in the CITs of Los Guido and Guararí; they are attached to PANI and work in the prevention of risk situations of minors between 8 and 13 years of age, schooled and unschooled who live in areas of high social vulnerability (Araya Fallas & Arce Meneses, 2017).

The Los Guido CIT opened in January 2017 and is located in sector 2 in front of the Catholic church, it includes population from El jorco, Los Retoños, Contadores, Loto, La Paz, San Jerónimo, Calle Fallas and San Miguel. It is attended by 218 minors and approximately 70 family members. What corresponds to the Guararí CIT, this has been operating in the Finca de Guararí School since 2015, 240 PME and 80 to 120 people attend family sessions; it works with a psychologist, a psychopedagogue and two professionals in sports science and plastic arts (PANI, 2017).

Time delimitation

The research compiles information recorded from 2015 to 2018, given that during that period the CIT program began to be implemented in several areas; for example, Los Guido and Guarari.

Theoretical delimitation

It is important to conceptualize several theoretical terms in order to analyze social promotion actions that promote community participation. Therefore, we start from theoretical references, among which the following stand out:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Social promotion | 4. Human rights |
| 2. Community participation | 5. Strategy |
| 3. Trafficking in persons | 6. Institutional coordination |

1. Problem statement

According to information provided by the Immediate Response Team (ERI), from 2010 to 2015, 129 cases of trafficked persons were reported. This crime deprives people of their dignity and subjects them daily to situations of sexual exploitation, child labor, begging and even organ removal (IBCR, 2016).

Human trafficking is a crime that affects the integrity of the person and his or her dependents, violating their rights and generating negative consequences; therefore, it can be said that it is a social phenomenon that must be prevented by guaranteeing the full exercise of the rights of minors.

Trafficking in persons, according to the provisions of Law No. 9095, shall be understood as:

Promoting, facilitating or favoring the entry or exit of the country or the movement, within the national territory, of persons of any sex, to perform one or more acts of prostitution or to subject them to exploitation or servitude, whether sexual or labor, slavery or practices similar to slavery, forced labor or services, servile marriage, forced begging, illicit extraction of organs or irregular adoption (Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica, 2013).

Human trafficking is a reality in Costa Rica, the above figures confirm the need to work in the fight against trafficking, going deeper into the causes that generate it.

risk of becoming victims in order to combat them. In other words, social promotion actions are aimed at improving the dynamics of family ties and attacking poverty.

As mentioned, two communities (Los Guido and Guararí) of priority attention will be taken into consideration, due to the social risks that are present, in the mentioned communities; there are CITs that constitute a preventive service of PANI conformed by four professional areas: Pedagogy, Occupational Therapy or Arts, Psychology and Physical Education, through these groups develop skills that allow them to face the challenges of daily life and the prevention of violence in minors who live in communities at risk and that are characterized by having extreme poverty, child labor, consumption of psychoactive substances, violence, teenage pregnancy, among others. These causes make it necessary to generate social promotion actions to prevent the emergence of the crime of human trafficking in these communities.

Therefore, social promotion actions will be aimed at the application of services promoted by PANI in order to strengthen the family pillar as a fundamental actor and guarantee the rights of children and adolescents; at the same time, the poverty approach must be intervened through actions to expand the capacities of civil society to overcome the basis of poverty.

Through the national comprehensive protection system, the aim is to operationalize actions through the institutions that make up the system and that have a presence in the community in accordance with the capacities and attributions that each one of them represents.

The consequences of human trafficking on the survivors and victims are devastating; therefore, there is a clear need for social promotion actions that make the problem of human trafficking visible and promote community participation to solve the structural problems present in the communities.

This leads to the following research question:

What are the social promotion actions linked to the prevention of human trafficking in the CITs of Los Guido and Guararí?

1. Context of the problem situation

Data provided by the technical secretariat of CONATT reveal that from 2010 to June 2019, 241 cases of victims of the crime of human trafficking have been accredited, of those 241, 63 are PME (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2016). These figures reflect the commitment we have as a State in the development of social promotion processes aimed at preventing human trafficking. While it is true that no cases of human trafficking have been recorded in these communities, it does not exempt that the crime can be generated within the framework of the vulnerabilities presented by the families belonging to these two communities.

Human trafficking is a legal and social phenomenon, since the seriousness of the crime violates and transgresses the dignity of persons, depriving them of the most minimal and basic rights that a human being has.

Trafficking in persons is a crime that is constantly evolving, the purposes of exploitation vary depending on the reality and the context in which it occurs. Trafficking arises because there is a supply and demand, as well as an illicit market that feeds on people to satisfy their needs and evade social responsibilities such as economic burdens.

In line with the data provided by CONATT, from 2010 to 2019 the modalities of exploitation purposes have diversified, thus reflecting a crime that is dangerously in constant development.

Table 1 Exploitation purposes of the crime of trafficking in persons from 2010 to June 2019.

| Exploitation purposes of the crime of trafficking in persons from 2010 to June 2019. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Laboral | Sexual | Laboral | Sexual | Laboral | Sexual | Sexual | Sexual | Sexual | Sexual |
| Sexual | | Sexual | Laboral | Sexual | Servile Marriage | Delictive | Irregular adoption | Domestic and sexual a nd sexual servitude | Domestic and sexual a nd sexual servitude |
| Easement | | Criminal | Organs | | | Irregular adoption | Laboral | | Sexual servitude. |
| | | | Servile Marriage | | | Laboral | Servile Marriage | | |
| | | | | | | Exploitation | | | |
| | | | | | | Easement | | | |

Source: (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2016).

The poverty rate in the country is 20.5% for the year 2016 (Government of the Republic, Costa Rica, 2016), this is reflected at the communal level with the presence of social problems, which are associated with child labor, prostitution, drug trafficking, consumption of psychoactive substances, violence, teenage pregnancy, among others.

The economic situation forces fathers and mothers to leave their homes in search of employment to support their families, incurring in a situation of risk, failing to comply with the direct care that should be exercised over the PME. This lack of parental supervision generates a psychosocial risk by remaining in a vulnerable community (Vargas A. J., 2017).

The country has developed efforts in offering care centers in several communities with high psychosocial risk, but few resources are available that do not make effective the territorial coverage and the level of care for children and adolescents (Vargas A. J., 2017).

In order to work with this population that is not so involved in complex risk situations, but that is exposed to risks in their families and communities, PANI has set up CITs, providing children directly with educational and preventive services, that promote in them and their families, skills, abilities, attitudes, knowledge, values and life habits aimed at stimulating autonomous and creative responses, as well as the development of cultural, sports, artistic and participatory activities identified based on the interest of the participants (Mora, Lobo Ugalde, & Araya Fallas, 2016).

In order to achieve its mission to strengthen children and help them build a positive life project, through the development of four fundamental components: training and guidance for minors, family strengthening, education, inter-institutional and community management (Mora, Lobo Ugalde, & Araya Fallas, 2016).

It is for this reason that PANI implemented the program in 2016 in six priority communities; Guararí de Heredia, La Mona de Golfito, Riojalandia de Barranca, Villa del Mar in Limón, Torremolinos de Desamparados and La Uruca (Mora, Lobo Ugalde, & Araya Fallas, 2016).

The CITs have four components, namely: training and guidance for SMEs, family strengthening, inter-institutional and community management and coordination, and education (PANI, 2016).

This research will focus on the family strengthening component, it works on the promotion of protective environments and the reduction of risk factors in the dynamics of the families of the beneficiary WEPs of the CITs (PANI, 2016); the above implies direct work with families in the forms and structures in the promotion of rights of the WEPs.

2. Justification

In 2016, 40 million people worldwide were detected as victims of modern slavery. One in four victims of human trafficking was a child, reflecting 25 percent of the total global affectation (ILO, 2017).

According to data provided by the Technical Secretariat of CONATT, during 2016, 9 PME victims of this crime were accredited (CONATT, 2017). Therefore, this project has implications in ethical, moral and social aspects, so that the results contribute to discourage cases of human trafficking in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí.

This project arose from the need to promote socio-educational attitudes in the communities regarding human trafficking and to inform the families of Los Guido and Guararí, thus contributing to the transfer of knowledge about this scourge in order to generate prevention tools at the community level.

Los Guido and Guararí are vulnerable communities due to the social problems they involve. They are territories with a high percentage of migrant population that does not have a regular migratory status, which limits access to basic public services, high school dropout rate, high percentage of informal work, micro-trafficking and citizen insecurity.

For PANI, having social prevention projects are central to reduce the caseload, i.e., to reduce situations that violate the rights of minors, through a coordinated work with families, allowing a re-education towards positive parenting patterns. The CIT are programs created in 2015 that seek to provide services to communities beyond the attention of complaints, prevention and social promotion; they are located in high-risk communities that allow an integration between the institution and the community in order to strengthen the development of minors, their rights and reduce risk factors early in the families.

Community participation is a central axis to generate awareness on the issue of human trafficking that helps families to understand the reality of the phenomenon. Grassroots organizations are nurtured by a social muscle that responds to the needs of the population, therefore, this project comes to demonstrate the need for community organizations to combat this scourge through social promotion actions to generate a culture of prevention.

The consequences of this social evil are indelible for the rest of our lives. As citizens of a State governed by the rule of law, we have the moral duty and obligation to generate social promotion actions in the communities to prevent the emergence of cases on a national scale.

Despite the country's efforts to punish and repress human trafficking, PANI does not currently have social promotion actions against the crime of trafficking to generate prevention through community articulation; taking into consideration this existing gap, the institution offers the possibility to develop research in two CIT located in the GAM, which are highly vulnerable populations.

For the School of Planning and Social Promotion it is vital to encourage the development of research in social promotion in communities, taking into consideration the situations of inequality that the country is experiencing and that affect the most vulnerable people in a more direct way.

This project aims to contribute to generate spaces for reflection, through the processes of social promotion, on the importance of working on two axes in the communities; awareness and empowerment on human trafficking as a social problem.

With the creation of the social promotion strategy for the prevention of human trafficking, it is suggested that the families of the WEPs that attend the CITs become involved in a process of awareness-raising about their immediate reality as a community to which they belong, focused on the issue of human trafficking and the strengthening of the family, which has repercussions on family, personal and community actions in the area.

3. State of the art

Human trafficking is a global problem that affects all states regardless of country, culture, race, gender and age group. At the international level, Colombia has made significant progress in research focused on territories to address the crime of human trafficking from a preventive approach.

A study conducted in 2013 by the ICBF with the support of IOM Colombia called: "Trafficking of children and adolescents: Un estudio con enfoque territorial en el eje cafetero", consists of an approach to the problem of trafficking in children and adolescents for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation in the coffee-growing region in order to characterize human trafficking with a territorial approach (Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar - ICBF, 2015). Using Bronfenbrenner's ecological model of Human Development, the researchers classify and analyze the risk factors found through the workshops. The exploration concludes on the need to continue deepening and researching the topic, in addition to improving and strengthening prevention strategies that can influence decision making in the face of the phenomenon of human trafficking.

The Agency for International Development (USAID) and the IOM financed a study called Nariño approach to the phenomenon of trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation of children and adolescents in the department of Nariño in order to learn about the

The purpose of this study is to describe the conception and dynamics of human trafficking through the narration of institutional and community actors, including the voice of children and adolescents in the municipalities of Pasto, Ipiales, Cumbal, Carlosama, Ricaurte and Tumaco.

We work with children and adolescents using the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (VROM) methodology, developed by the IOM, aimed at identifying risk factors and strengthening protective environments to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents. Through the social mapping tool, children are sensitized in the recognition of their family, community and institutional environment, identifying the greatest risks in each area and the protective factors that allow mitigating them, as far as possible, in cases of human trafficking.

Among the recommendations established in the study, it is necessary to continue to deepen in maintaining a permanent training process with the different types of population in order to generate a culture of self-protection and prevention. Promote communication strategies that inform, articulate and raise awareness about the risks of human trafficking. The family is the first actor to work on prevention, as it is the main actor in guaranteeing the rights of WEPS. Another ally to take into account in the prevention and protection processes is the community, agreeing with the various existing organizations on how to reinforce the actions undertaken in social promotion for prevention.

Costa Rica recognizes human trafficking as a crime after ratifying the Palermo Protocol in 2000, committing to develop strategies to prevent, punish and repress human trafficking. This ratification supports the provisions of the Constitution in Article 20, which states that "all persons are free and no one may be a slave or slave".

Closely related to the above, article 35 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale, abduction or trafficking of children". With regard to the code of childhood and adolescence, which serves as the minimum legal framework for the integral protection of children and adolescents in the country, it shows the obligation of the State to guarantee the best interest of the minor.

The company also provides comprehensive protection and assistance to minors who have been victims of this crime.

However, it is necessary to mention that since the ratification of the Palermo Protocol, the country is committed to Law 9095, which serves as a primary legal instrument to address the crime of human trafficking in Costa Rica.

The convergence of the above legal framework enables the research team to have developed an investigation oriented towards the axis of prevention of the crime of human trafficking in accordance with the provisions of Law 9095 in Chapter VII, Article 33, which states "the responsibility of the institutions to implement concrete measures to discourage the demand for human trafficking, facilitate its detection and alert the general population about the existence and effects of this criminal activity".

4. Government policies

Human trafficking is a problem that is as current as it is old, and the Costa Rican government has committed to punish this crime by approving jurisprudence that criminalizes it.

Table 2 National and international instruments related to the rights of SMEs.

| Instrument | Ordering Legal | Date of implementation | Excerpt related to the trafficking issue |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| Political Constitution | N/A ¹ | November 7 1949 | "All persons are free in the Republic, whoever is under the protection of the of its laws shall be neither slave nor bondwoman." |
| Convention on the Children's Rights | Law No. 7184 | January 26, 1990 | "Article 35. The States Parties shall take all measures... to prevent the abduction, sale or trafficking of children for any purpose or in any form." |
| Childhood and Adolescence Code | Law No. 7739 | February 06, 1998 | "All public or private action concerning a person under eighteen years of age shall consider his or her best interests, which guarantees respect for his or her rights in a healthy physical and mental environment, in pursuit of full personal development." "Article 19°- Right to protection in the face of serious danger. Minors shall have the right to seek refuge, assistance and guidance when the threat to their rights entails serious danger to their physical or spiritual health; likewise, to obtain, in accordance with the law, adequate and timely assistance and protection from the appropriate authorities. competent institutions." |

¹ NA: Not Applicable.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | <p>"Article 120°- Assistance to victims. Minors who are victims of crimes shall always be assisted and recognized by experts in dealing with this group."</p> <p>(Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, 2017).</p> |
| <p>Law against Trafficking in Persons and Creation of CONATT</p> | <p>Law No. 9095</p> | <p>February 08, 2013</p> | <p>"Article 1. The purposes of this law are:</p> <p>a) Promote public policies for the comprehensive fight against human trafficking.</p> <p>b) To promote the necessary regulations to strengthen the punishment of human trafficking and related activities.</p> <p>c) Define a specific and complementary framework for protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking and their dependents.</p> <p>e) Promote and facilitate national and international cooperation on the issue of trafficking in human beings; f) Promote and facilitate national and international cooperation on the issue of trafficking in human beings.</p> <p>people.</p> |

Source: (Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, 2017).

5. Research objectives

1. General Objective

Analyze the social promotion actions aimed at the population that attends PANI's CITs in Los Guido and Guarari to prevent human trafficking.

2. Specific objectives

1. Characterize the vulnerability of the communities of Los Guido and Guararí through a community diagnosis to identify risk factors.
2. To determine the perception of the population of Los Guido and Guarari on the problem of human trafficking.
3. Develop a social promotion strategy to raise awareness among families attending the CITs of Los Guido and Guarari on the prevention of human trafficking.

Chapter II.

Theoretical foundation

1. Frame of reference

The term coined about human trafficking has had several interpretations by organizations, governments and society in general. This phenomenon has a long history in the history of mankind, according to the article by Mariblanca Staff Wilson, *Recorrido Histórico sobre la trata de personas*, which mentions that this scourge has been mainly linked to wars, slavery and the commodification of human life. Human trafficking has been identified since colonial times with the involuntary transfer of human beings as merchandise, especially people of African and indigenous origin, who were traded as labor, servitude and sexual objects (Staff Wilson, n.d., p.1).

"The fundamental premise of human rights is that they belong to all individuals; that is, by the mere fact of existing as human beings, we all have rights that cannot be limited and are universal" (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2006).

In the document *Values, Concepts and Tools against Human Trafficking: A Guide for Raising Awareness* of 2006, it is stated that slavery and human trafficking are historical situations that have accompanied human beings in different ways and as an expression of different times in all continents. The term "trafficking" has a tradition that dates back to the medieval period, in the context of the struggle between the Christian and Muslim kingdoms, when people acquired the category of merchandise and under these conditions were taken from one place to another for sale and purchase. At the end of the 19th century, the term "white slave trade" began to emerge to refer to the trade of European women to Arab and Oriental countries.

After 1900, trafficking became more acute with the large number of women who, trying to flee the horrors of the world war, were easy victims for the perpetrators. In Latin America, Staff Wilson, identifies the origins of human trafficking in the Spanish conquest period where part of the booty was to deliver women as sexual commodities (Staff Wilson, n.d., p.2).

Since 1904, the first international instruments, led by the United Nations, have been developed to suppress this scourge. By 1910, it was recognized that human trafficking is a fact that can occur from within countries and that it is associated with the perception of slavery and exploitation in prostitution (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2006). Similarly, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 1921 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 1921 finally culminated in the "Slavery Convention" of 1926, thus being pillars in the visibility of this scourge.

In 1949 the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others was established, adopted by the United Nations and ratified by 72 states where it is established that prostitution and the evil that accompanies it, trafficking in persons [...] are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (Staff Wilson, n.d., p.2).

Since then, trafficking was related to white European women, according to Staff Wilson, so the term white slave trade was linked to prostitution and slavery. The term human trafficking or human smuggling was used, related to the international trade in women and minors, without achieving a consensus definition or concept. According to this same article, the term white slave trade fell into disuse, given that this scourge involves people of different sexes, ages, cultures, races and geographic locations, not only white women, and not only in sexual exploitation (Staff Wilson, n.d., p.2).

By the end of the 20th century, the concept of trafficking was still diffuse and without an official definition; as a result of this need to address and clearly define the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, the international community gave itself another opportunity in 2000 through the "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" and the "Complementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children", open for signature by 148 countries in Palermo, Italy (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2006). To date, 147

As of January 6, 2006, Costa Rica plus 116 countries have signed the Convention and 116 have ratified it, and as of January 6, 2006, Costa Rica plus 116 countries have signed and 95 have ratified the Protocol.

Therefore, the United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons establishes trafficking as:

1. The action of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving persons,
2. resorting to the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or 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 person
3. for exploitation purposes.

1. Theoretical considerations

The evidence indicates that the risk factors associated with the occurrence of the crime of trafficking in persons are varied and complex to identify. In this sense, the ecological model, initially proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner at the end of the 20th century, has been taken up and adapted by UNODC in Colombia for the analysis of the risk factors that have an impact on this crime (UNDOC, Colombia, 2018).

Bronfenbrenner's ecological model, proposed in the mid-1970s, assumes that human development involves a process of progressive accommodation between a person who is constituted as an active agent and the changing characteristics of the environment and the environments in which he/she is immersed. We must start from considering human beings as dynamic beings, who are constantly evolving by redesigning the environment in which we interact (UNDOC, Colombia, 2018).

Bronfenbrenner proposes the existence of four levels or systems that affect the development of individuals:

1. microsystem - the set of activities, roles and interpersonal relationships experienced by the developing person in a particular place with particular physical and material conditions.
2. mesosystem - comprises the interrelationships between two or more environments in which the person actively participates, such as the relationship between family, work and social life.
3. ecosystem - one or more environments that do not involve the subject as an active participant, but in which events occur that affect or are affected by what happens within the person's immediate environment
4. macrosystem - cultural and ideological frameworks that are transversal to the other systems.

(UNDOC, Colombia, 2018, p. 16).

The ecological model has served as a theoretical approach for various investigations that attempt to analyze the occurrence of phenomena such as child abuse, intrafamily abuse and human trafficking. Adopting the model to identify vulnerability factors in human trafficking, the four levels or systems proposed by Bronfenbrenner are analyzed have been adapted according to the needs of the research (UNDOC, Colombia, 2018, p. 16).

The identification of the risk factors that influence the occurrence of the crime of human trafficking in the Guido and Guarari communities will revolve around three of the four major categories of analysis:

1. associated factors at the individual level.
2. factors associated with the relational context.
3. factors associated with the community context.

The factors associated at the individual level will be determined through the comments and the relationship identified by the minors with their family group, the factors

associated with the relational context are related to the mesosystem. This category included aspects that have to do with the intra-family relationship of the people participating in the workshops. The factors associated with the community context are linked to the ecosystem, and include aspects such as the poverty index, school dropout rate, perceived insecurity in the territory, among others.

In order to better understand the relationship between human trafficking and social promotion, emphasis will be placed on the origin of social promotion as an agent promoting change, a term that began to be coined in the 1960s, based on the initiative of some Latin American governments to combat poverty, integrating the beneficiaries into reformist and developmentalist policies that, like the Agrarian Reform, required a social base of institutional support (Jiménez Acuña, A, 2000, p.1.).

According to Acuña (2000), a demand for particular training for groups considered as the object of social promotion stimulated a broad projection of popular education, a discipline that in turn had emerged from adult education, whose work has been inclined to train and reconvert the labor force to achieve development goals. In 1971 Costa Rica reinforced the emergence of institutionalism with the Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social and almost parallel to this, the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica founded the Escuela de Planificación y Promoción Social, an institution oriented to remedy problems in social development and academic training with a focus on the professionalization of the work and to help organize the structure of social promotion.

Social promotion has different nuances from the perspective of several authors among which we have Daniel Shugurensky (1991) where he defines in his book *Introduction to the World of Social Promotion* as a... set of actions and programs destined to be carried out with the participation of popular groups, with the purpose of producing transformations in their living standards, incorporating not only the aspects of their material development but also those of their social and cultural development, and very particularly their educational processes (Shugurensky, 1991, p. 11).

Similarly Galeano de la O (1991) responds to social promotion as the consolidation as the area of social work intervention, which aims at social development from a global and integral perspective to respond to social inequalities concretized in needs and demands arising in the intricate interpellation of society, through processes of organization and social mobilization; so it is based on training, education and management actions to promote the organized and committed participation of a group, a community, a sector or society to a social project (Galeano de la O. 1991, p. 30).

Therefore, social promotion serves as a compendium of priority actions for social development; seeking a global and comprehensive perspective that provides a response to social inequality. Reference is made to the lack of promotion schemes on trafficking issues in the communities assigned to this analysis, seeking an approach through actions in training and education.

Social promotion leads to prevention through training, early intervention and other mechanisms. According to the article by Selmini (2009) entitled Prevention: strategies, models and definitions in the European context, prevention can be understood as the interruption of the mechanism that produces a criminal event, such causal mechanism can be traced to three basic elements: structure, individual motivation and circumstances. In the structural perspective, criminality is the product of social and economic conditions and prevention is then understood as an activity that affects such root causes. When, on the other hand, crime is understood as a product of human propensities, prevention focuses on individual intervention, so that actual or potential perpetrators must be arrested, controlled or rehabilitated. Prevention can be carried out through an intervention on the physical and social context or, rather, on situations (Selmini. 2009, p. 44).

When relating the concepts of human trafficking in relation to social promotion and prevention, these are affected by a conglomerate known as community. The concept of community according to Siles Gonzalez in his article Internet, Virtuality and Community (2005) is based on a conception of the human being in its totality, beyond

the roles it may occupy in the social order. Indeed, the term can be expressed in a concrete fact, a place, a religion, a nation, a race or a profession. This notion has taken its characteristic terminology from the family, which has become its historical and symbolic archetype. In the same way, this author considers the concept of community not only as a specific physical space, but also as a set of social relations between the members of the group and its meaning for each individual.

Silvia Galeano also defines a community as a group of families with an integrated system of social institutions that regulate the conduct of its members. She also mentions that it is a social form of insertion of man in the landscape and a superior type of coexistence in which the economic factor only appears as one of the formative elements (Galeano de la O. 1991, p. 2).

Therefore, two lines can be discarded with respect to the definition of community, one as a delimited space where there is an organization of social life and the other that refers to the quality of the relationships that are interwoven between people and social groups. These lines can also be found in *Manual para el trabajo social comunitario* by Lillo, N., and Roselló, E. (2004). These two lines are rescued as parameters of understanding

Regardless of social advances, or the lack thereof, all human communities need tools, instruments and procedures that facilitate the establishment of regulations, guidelines and general goals, thereby facilitating the process of organizing their actions in order to deploy the necessary means to achieve them and make them a reality.

Now, establishing a parameter that directs and outlines leads to originate as a point of importance the concept of planning, which is referred to by Máttar & Cuervo (2007) when mentioning that, in contemporary societies, development planning as a discipline is part of a wide family of related subjects, such as administration, management and public policies. With different emphases, fundamentals

While different and with peculiar tools, they all share the challenges of contributing to the construction of agreements and the organization of collective actions. The above in order to establish adequate planning for social collective development (Máttar, J, & Cuervo, L., 2017, p. 19).

According to Máttar & Cuervo (2007), it is notorious how Latin American countries began to consolidate institutions for the permanent operation of planning as a core part of the organization of the State and the public function. In the planning exercises that took place in the 60s, 70s and 80s, the planner was understood as a neutral and objective agent, external to the reality to be planned (Máttar, J, & Cuervo, L., 2017, p. 19). In other words, there are historical gaps in the planning process and the shaping of social policies that have had repercussions on the state's own work.

Chapter III.

Methodological Aspects

1. Population, stakeholder analysis and observation units

1. Population

The research is proposed in the context of the "Early Intervention Centers" program. The study will be integrated by parents, minors and officials of the centers in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí, the first located in San José and the second in Heredia; both located within the Greater Metropolitan Area (GAM) of the Central Valley of Costa Rica.

In both communities, the State has intervened to guarantee improvements in the quality of life of the inhabitants. In this context, one of these interventions is the CIT program, in which preventive actions are carried out for the PME and their families, promoting lifestyles that enhance the integral development of the PME.

The research group looked at both communities in order to establish differences and similarities in the issue of human trafficking, from the perspective of each of the communities.

This project arose from the need to promote community education on the issue of human trafficking and to inform families of its implications.

2. Sample

The type of sampling used will be non-probabilistic, judgmental or intentional (Bologna, 2013). The purposive sampling consists of CIT officials convening the most active people in the communities to participate in the workshops that the researchers will develop to address the topic. The research group considered the experience of the officials in order to provide four workshops, two for each community. The purpose of this was to obtain the required inputs to provide evidence of the achievements, as well as the limitations that have been encountered in the process of developing the program.

3. Direct and indirect stakeholder analysis for the community of Los Guido and Guarari.

In order to carry out this analysis, it is necessary to take into account both internal and external stakeholders that participate directly or indirectly; this identification of stakeholders will allow for clarity in the research, knowing what role each one plays and their possible contribution.

Table 3 Analysis of direct and indirect stakeholders

| Actors | Type | Function | Relationship to the Object of study | Interests | Resources | Alliances and conflicts |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Child Welfare Agency (PANI). | Direct | Entity governing of protection of the rights of children and adolescents in the country, promoter of the CIT program program at the communities; a program that seeks to develop life skills in the PME, provide individual attention to PME that that require it | It is the institution in charge of implementing the methodological proposal for reporting on human trafficking. | Actions that promote the protection, promotion and guarantee of the rights of SMEs. | -Uniforms. -Food for the workshops. -Workshop materials. -Institutional vehicle. | -Operationalize the methodological proposal as a binding tool in the CITs. To count on the collaboration of civil servants to accompany the agents for children and adolescents in their information and awareness-raising process at the community level. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | y strengthen the capacity | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | of families to reach the integral development of the WEP. | | | | |
| Families attending CITs in Los Guido and Guarari. | Direct | PME and adults attending the CITs to improve the relationship in the family and community environment. | Population to be provided with information on human trafficking. | Strengthen the prevention of WEPs in the family and community. | -Human resources. -Spaces Physical spaces where workshops can be held. -Materials and documents. | -To count on the collaboration of WEPs and adults in the development of the research. -To count on the support of adults for the creation of agents of change in favor of children and adolescents in order to raise awareness and provide information about human trafficking. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipality. | Indirect | Institution that seeks to consolidate an integral and inclusive local government. | Recognize actions aimed at promoting the canton as a defender of the rights of children and adolescents in the prevention of trafficking in children and adolescents. | Institution committed to improving the quality of life for the inhabitants of the canton. | -Cantonal information. -Miscellaneous data for research work. -Opening of spaces at level community for the | -Collaboration in the process and development of the research. -Alliances that are part of the local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents. |
|---------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | | information y awareness of the problem. | -Support from local government officials. |
| Ministry of Public Education (MEP). | Direct | As the governing body of the education system, it promotes the development of an education system. | To know the actions aimed at to recognition a nd prevention of human trafficking. | Institution committed to the integral development of the human being. | -Access to educational centers to raise awareness on the problematic. | -Access to relevant information for the study. -Alliances that are part of the local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents. -Support from staff members of the faculty. |
| The Ministry of the Interior, Police and y Public Safety. | Direct | To ensure respect for the property, rights and freedoms of the Nation's inhabitants. | It is an institution that attends, prevents and informs, analyzes and investigates the crime of human trafficking. | Guarantee the protection a nd safety of people within the community. | -Willingness to open spaces for social construction. | -Alliances that are part of the local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents. -Support from staff members police. |

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

4. Observation unit

The target population, or the unit of observation of the research project, is the PME and the families that attend PANI's CITs in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari.

2. Research approach

The research consists of a qualitative type of study considered according to Ruiz (2012) as "a method that emphasizes the study of social phenomena in the natural environment in which they occur, giving primacy to the subjective aspects of human behavior" (pp. 44). This research is supported by a qualitative analysis of the data assuming a dynamic reality, in which researchers actively participate in the social context of study, thus generating a relationship of intersubjectivity.

With a qualitative approach, situations will be perceived, with the help of the participating population, which will arise in qualitative spaces where the needs will be determined to obtain a better territory.

With the application of the subjectivism methodological approach (...) the human subject is taken into account as the core of the concept, individually or in general, in the sense of social actor (Bautista, 2011). This approach allows understanding the particular reality of the populations living in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí, since it allows exploring, through the application of the workshops, the perception that the aforementioned populations themselves have about their community and human trafficking.

Alicia Gurdíán mentions in her book *El paradigma cualitativo en la investigación socio-educativa* that qualitative research has other features that allow the researcher to have a position in the analysis of the information obtained during the research process. In this research we consider the qualitative approach as a naturalistic feature, which allows us to analyze the reality of the experiences of the participants of the workshops in relation to the issue of human trafficking in both communities (*El Paradigma Cualitativo en la Investigación Socio-Educativa*, 2007, p. 97).

The relationship of the object with the subject of research, from a qualitative approach with an ecological thinking, allows a vision of reality that goes hand in hand with the fundamental transformation of the self as a person and the way of thinking, the way of perceiving and my way of valuing (p. 113). People do not only act as responses to stimuli, but also based on our beliefs, conditions, attitudes and desires based on our personal life history (The Qualitative Paradigm in Socio-Educational Research, 2007, p. 115).

3. Type of research

According to Nelly Bautista, in the book *Proceso de investigación cualitativa* (2011), she mentions that phenomenology is a philosophical movement of the 20th century that describes the structures of experience, as it is presented in consciousness... (pp. 52) it is a philosophical method that seeks the analysis of the object through what is experienced as it is perceived.

Phenomenological sociology starts from the structure of the content and the interpretation of reality through subjective meaning (Gurdian A., 2007). From the contributions mentioned by the subjects of study, the aim is to know the realities about the community and human trafficking, emphasizing intersubjectivity.

Alicia Gurdian mentions that phenomenology rejects the postulates of realism, empiricism and positivism, since they prevent true access to the real and authentically psychological: "the lived world" (Gurdian A., 2007). Phenomenology applicable to social research seeks to understand the daily experiences of the people who live in the communities under study in order to articulate the similarities and differences from the experiences reflected in their daily lives. The descriptive naturalistic method is a model that makes it possible to investigate and understand the phenomenon or situation as it presents itself (p. 159). The descriptive naturalistic method is a model that includes the experience of the people who participated in the workshops. The ethnographic method is used in conjunction with the naturalistic method:

"a complete or partial description (graph) of a group or people (ethno). It focuses on the study of a group of people who have something in common, be it a group in a school classroom, a workplace, a neighborhood, a community, among others" (Gurdian A., 2007).

The application of the ethnographic method made it possible to participate openly in daily life in order to learn about the problems and difficulties faced by people, as well as their position in relation to the crime of human trafficking.

When using the ethnographic method, it was necessary to develop fieldwork records, consult documents within the community, use projective techniques and develop direct quotations, in order to give validity and consistency to the subject within the research process.

A phenomenon is what becomes manifest and visible by itself (Bautista, 2011), the research addressed the vulnerability of communities and people's perception of human trafficking.

Based on the development of these phenomena, we intend to generate a proposal focused on community prevention on the issue of human trafficking through the use of social promotion techniques in the CIT of the communities of Los Guido and Guararí and thus prevent the WEPs in these communities from becoming victims, seeking to generate a better development of social welfare.

4. Research methods, instruments and techniques

Information analysis

Qualitative research is based on the information obtained through the different qualitative spaces and techniques that the research group determined in a timely manner.

Alicia Gurdían (2007) mentions in *El Paradigma Cualitativo en la Investigación Socio-Educativa* that there are three types or classes of information "the detailed description of a specific situation, an event or an interaction or set of interactions or a record or report of observations. The second type is made up of direct transcriptions of aspects that a person tells about his or her life, experiences, beliefs, attitudes, values and thoughts, and finally there are the accounts or extracts or complete stories, which we find in documents, records, correspondence, case studies, life stories or life testimonies.

To understand people's perceptions through their natural state of how they view their community and what they know about human trafficking. Data in qualitative research should be descriptive, as expressed by the subjects or as found in the sources of information.

Through qualitative data, we intend to generate an analysis of the different perceptions that people have in relation to the methods and theories about human trafficking, in order to interpret the results about the information handled by the participants in the workshops about the crime.

Triangulation consists of determining certain intersections or coincidences, based on different assessments and sources of information or various points of view of the same phenomenon (Gurdian A., 2007).

Participant observation

Means to deeply reach the understanding and explanation of reality, through which the researcher participates and who, from the technique, establishes a scenario in which deepens the manifestation of the problem (Bautista, 2011).

Notes or records

They are an auxiliary means of observation in which information on activities, especially of a professional nature, is recorded (Urbano & Yuni, 2006).

Semi-structured focused interview

Fairchild defines the interview as:

"The obtaining from information through a conversation of professional nature" (Urbano & Yuni, 2006).

The interview, as a data collection technique, falls within the self-reporting techniques, since it is based on the direct answers that social actors give to the researcher. By means of interviews, it is also possible to obtain information from the subjects who interact in the social reality. Through the interview, information is obtained about ideas, beliefs and conceptions of those to be interviewed (Urbano & Yuni, 2006).

Semi-structured-focused interviews will be used in order to explore in depth some experience lived by the interviewee or when the informants are eyewitnesses of events of interest, with the application of the interview seeks to obtain cognitive and emotional sources of the interviewees, since it focuses on subjective experiences (Bautista, 2011).

The realization of a semi-structured interview, within the framework of the phenomenological interview, "is a resource to search, the discourse of the subjects, the meanings

attributed to them to their experience in a given situation (...)" (Mari, M.Bo, & Climent, 2010). Therefore, the interview conducted with two female staff members of the Torre Mágica CIT in Los Guido is to determine their impression of human trafficking and their opinion of the community itself.

Workshop

It represents a form of advanced education where knowledge is collectively constructed with a participatory, dynamic, coherent methodology, tolerant of differences, where decisions and conclusions are made through collective mechanisms, and where common ideas are taken into account (Añorga Morales, 2001).

Documentary research

Reports, books or other documents that illustrate the research group to the reality of the object of study will be reviewed, in order to accredit the justifications and interpretations that are made in the analysis of the same (Urbano & Yuni, 2006).

Sociodrama

Nelly P. Bautista defines Socio drama as:

"It is a technique in which a group exposes a specific topic, a social situation through a creative group process guided by the instructor" (Bautista, 2011).

The research group used sociodrama as a technique for group work. This technique generates knowledge, group cohesion, freedom of expression and movement on the part of the participants.

The application of this technique makes it possible to work on human trafficking from a community approach, promoting group work to raise awareness of this scourge.

García, Díaz, Alonso and López (1998), state that sociodrama, as a technique, is based on an analysis of social reality (research-action) and its proper development. According to the aforementioned authors, the research team develops the activity in order to identify how human trafficking is configured, its modalities and to know how to prevent it, through the participation of community agents using dramatic techniques.

Social mapping

Authors Vélez, Rátiva and Varela agree on social cartography as:

A participatory and collaborative research methodology that invites reflection, organization and action around a specific physical and social space (Velez Torres, Rátiva Gaona, & Varela Corredor, 2012).

The working methodology allowed us to ask questions to the participants in the workshops, generating a series of thoughts, perspectives and criticisms about the physical and social space in which they live. Two maps of both communities were designed so that the participants could discuss their construction in subgroups (See Annex E), which should contain the basic infrastructure (green areas, institutions, businesses, houses, dangerous areas, organizations, among others).

The research team seeks to determine whether both communities can be categorized as protective communities for minors.

5. Methodological matrix

Table 4 Methodological matrix.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| General Objective | Identify the social promotion actions aimed at the population attending the PANI CITs in Los Guido and Guarari. linked to the prevention of human trafficking. | | | | |
| Specific Objectives | Variables | Definition conceptual | Indicators | Instrument /Method | Key questions |
| Characterize through a community diagnosis the situations of vulnerability in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí. v ulnerability of the communities of Los Guido and Guararí. | Employment Education Recreation and leisure Health Social Security Social Economic and Social Infrastructure Housing | To understand the social reality of the community of Los Guido and Guararí. | Employment: - % Underemployment - Local economy - Percentage of population employed. Education: - Education level - Number of educational centers - Dropout % School dropout - Literacy Recreation and leisure Health: - Number of centers health | - Community diagnosis. - Interviews with community members. -Bibliographic analysis. | What are the communal characteristics present in Los Guido and Guarari? Why are Los Guido and Guarari communities vulnerable to human trafficking? |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of teenage pregnancies <p>Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of criminal events <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -index of human development -index of social development -Organizational fabric <p>Economic and social infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilities - Road network <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status, quality y overcrowding | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Determine through a participatory diagnosis the perception of the population of Los Guido and | - Perception on the issue of human trafficking. | To know the degree of familiarization of the community. | Perception of people who know about the issue of trafficking in human beings. people. | Workshop on Human Trafficking Knowledge for Adults. | What do families know about the issue of human trafficking? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Guarari on human trafficking. | | with the subject of human trafficking | Social perception of territorial space in the communities studied. | Workshop on Human Trafficking for Children and Adolescents. (See Annex A and B). | Do they know about the purposes of human trafficking? What are the stages of the crime of trafficking in persons? |
| Develop a social promotion strategy to inform families attending the CITs of Los Guido and Guarari about the prevention of human trafficking. | -Community participation. -Strengthening of the family. -Knowledge about human trafficking. | An information, education and communication strategy for the prevention of human trafficking. | Number of families informed about the issue of human trafficking. Number of people participating in the workshops. | Meetings of community spaces (see annexes A and B). | What is the importance of community participation? Is the family a protective factor for children and adolescents? Do you know about preventive actions regarding human trafficking? |

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

Chapter IV.

Analysis of the results

Introduction to community diagnostics

Through the development of this chapter we intend to generate an approach to the physical context of the communities of Los Guido and Guararí. This requires the use of primary and secondary sources, with inputs on the level of social development of the communities, thus making it possible to establish a characterization of the territory in terms of employment, health, security conditions, education and other aspects of research interest.

With the help of social maps, a greater participatory approach was established, where the community's experience of the territorial space in which the population interacts on a daily basis is captured. The application of social graphic tools collaborated in the geospatial representation of the territories, thus allowing a greater scope in the perception of the community regarding its own territory.

In the community of Los Guido, a workshop was held with 12 SMEs and another with 13 adults. It should be noted that one of the participants is a community leader, who provided valuable input for the preparation of the respective diagnosis.

In the community of Guararí, workshops were held with 15 PME, aged between eight and nine years, and another workshop with 15 adult parents, two were men and 13 were women, who are in charge of the direct care of the PME.

The collaboration and participation of the participants in the workshops contributed to the development of the research. This situation facilitated the gathering of the greatest amount of information as primary sources for the diagnosis.

1. Characterization of the Los Guido community

Brief historical review

The Los Guido settlement was formed with approximately 3200 families from various communities such as Pérez Zeledón, Guanacaste, Hatillos, Pavas, San Rafael, León XIII, La Uruca, Cartago and a considerable number of Nicaraguans on a Holy Tuesday in 1986 (Acuña Vega, Espinoza Otarola, & Obando Cordero, 2002).

Los Guido, according to executive decree No 3180-G, published in La Gaceta on October 22, 2003, becomes district 13 of the Canton of Desamparados, under the administration of Dr. Abel Pacheco (Municipality of Desamparados, 2018).

Spatial aspects

This community is located in an area of undulating terrain on the southern flank of the Salitral hill and is located 6 km southwest of the city of Desamparados.

It is located in the south of the province of San José, between districts N° 7 (Patarrá) and N° 2 (San Miguel) of the canton of Desamparados (Acuña Vega, Espinoza Otarola, & Obando Cordero, 2002).

With an area of 3.1 km² and is located at 1,250mts above sea level (Municipality of Desamparados, 2018).

Illustration 1 Los Guido community.



Source: (Google Maps, 2018)

Los Guido is made up of 15 sectors, some numbered from one to eight, others with letters or names, all of which show different levels of consolidation in the construction of infrastructure (Velázquez B, 2000).

Demographics

According to data from INEC, X National Population Census and VI Housing Census of 2011, the population of Los Guido is 24,102 people, of which 12,379 are female and 11,723 are male (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

Of the 12,379 women living in the Los Guido district, 75.7% are mothers, 18.5% are single mothers, and 8.6% are teenage mothers; the average number of children per woman aged 15 years or older is 2.6. The average age of the population is 27 years old (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011).

The following table shows the percentage of the population by age range:

Table 5 Percentage of Los Guido's population by age range.

| Total population | Percentage population 0 to 14 years | Percentage population 15 to 64 years old | Percentage population 65 years old or older |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| 24.102 | 29,9% | 66,2% | 3,9% |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011). X National Population Census and VI Housing Census 2011.

According to age ranges, the younger population represents the second largest age group in percentage terms in the district, being this the group of interest on which the research is focused.

In the district of Los Guido, the population is 100 percent urban, as can be seen in the following table:

Table 6 Urban and rural population in Los Guido.

| Desamparados Canton | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|-------|
| | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
| The Guidos | 24.102 | 11.723 | 12.379 | 24.102 | 11.723 | 12.379 | - | - | - |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011). X National Population Census and VI Housing Census 2011.

The district of Los Guido is home to internal migration flows from different parts of the country, which has produced a variety of settlements that have provided housing solutions for low-income families.

Labor market

Economically active and inactive persons

According to the X National Population Census and VI Housing Census 2011, in the section on Economic Characteristics, the district of Los Guido has 16,884 people aged 15 years or older, of which 51.8% is represented in the labor force, 48.5% is the employed population aged 15 years or older, the unemployment rate is 6.4% represents the percentage of the unemployed population with respect to the labor force; the above mentioned can be found in the following table:

Table 7 Economically active and inactive persons.

| Population 15 years old or older more | Net participation rate | Rate of occupancy rate | Rate of unemployment rate open | Percentage of population of the workforce | Relationship of dependence economic |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 16.884 | 51,8% | 48,5% | 6,4% | 48,2% | 175,4 |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2012).

Table 8 Percentage of population employed, 2011.

| Percentage of population employed | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Primary sector | Sector secondary | Tertiary sector |
| 0,9 | 26,0 | 73,1 |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2012).

Of these, 0.9% work in the primary sector, which includes productive activities for the extraction of raw materials, 26% in the secondary or industrial sector, and 73.1% in the service sector.

Workforce composition

Among the occupations prevalent in the population are those related to construction, such as carpentry, masonry, construction assistants; and others, such as factory workers, guards, drivers, tradesmen, mechanics, domestic workers and salespeople (Velázquez B, 2000).

Underemployment

Underemployment is present with a labor force that earns less than the minimum income, which increases the vulnerability of these families by limiting their labor potential and therefore their ability to acquire by their own means the goods and services necessary to obtain a decent quality of life (Acuña Vega, Espinoza Otarola, & Obando Cordero, 2002).

Local economy

In the district there is a large proliferation of commercial businesses, such as: pulperías, supermarkets, bazaars, butcher shops, mechanical and industrial workshops, lubricant shops, material warehouses, beauty salons (Municipalidad de Desamparados, 2018) and other kinds of businesses linked to criminal activities.

Educational aspects

Educational level

According to ASIS data, 9.5% of the population has no formal education, 29% has incomplete primary education and 34% has completed primary education, 17% has incomplete secondary education, only 6.3% has completed secondary education and 2% has higher or technical education (Velázquez B, 2000).

Educational centers

There is a kindergarten in Las Letras, as well as three public schools: in the sectors "Las Letras", Sector Seven and Sector Three. Its infrastructure is adequate with room for improvement. It should be noted that many of the children in this community attend the elementary school called "Escuela Cristiana", which is a private educational center administered by the religious denomination "Asambleas de Dios" (Assemblies of God). This school although it provides the service to the Guido, today due to the new territorial delimitation belongs to the Patarrá District (Municipality of Desamparados, 2018).

In secondary education, a school called "José Albertazzi" has been built in Sector Five. The school is spacious and with all the amenities (Municipalidad de Desamparados, 2018).

In the workshop conducted with parents and community leaders in the CIT of Los Guido, it was concluded that one of the schools in the community is difficult to access for adolescents because public transportation does not reach the place so they must walk (Workshops, 2018).

School dropouts

Some of the reasons why children drop out of school in Los Guido are problems with their teachers due to a vague academic demand from the teacher, so the family decides that they should leave and come back another year, economic demands, they no longer want to attend school or their mother's illness, among other cases (Acuña Vega, Espinoza Otarola, & Obando Cordero, 2002).

The canton of Desamparados has an intra-year school dropout rate of 11.1% (MEP, 2010).

Illiteracy rate

The canton of Desamparados has an illiteracy rate of 2.4% (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011).

Recreation and leisure areas

According to the workshop of parents and community leaders, green areas and recreational areas are scarce; however, they have been taken over by the underworld.

"Some people smoke marijuana on the public road and the public forces do nothing and the children see that situation" (Workshops, 2018).

The WEPs agree that recreation is one of the least attended rights in the district, and express the desire to have many playgrounds in order to contribute to integral development.

Health-related aspects Health centers

The community of Los Guido has an EBAIS of the CCSS, where specialties such as gynecology, dentistry, and general medicine are offered (Municipality of Desamparados, 2018).

The EBAIS does not provide good attention, as they never answer the phone and to make appointments online is almost impossible (Talleres, 2018).

Teenage pregnancy

Of the 12,379 women living in Los Guido district 8.6% are teenage mothers, which means that approximately 1,064 teenage women have children (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica, 2014).

Security

The community of Los Guido does not have a police station, which had flooded in early 2018 and they never repaired part of the facilities, according to the perception of the participants insecurity in the place has increased (Workshops, 2018).

Los Guido is unprotected because it does not have a police station; however, participants consider the police to be very corrupt. However, people do not support the security committees because they are led by women, and women are treated as "sapas and old busybodies".

"When someone reports a crime the police "sing" them with the criminals and several people have been vandalized as a result of the reports, a neighbor had her house shot at" (Talleres, 2018).

CRIMINAL EVENTS

Table 9 Number of criminal events in Los Guido, year 2017.

| Crime | Assaults |
|----------------------|----------|
| Assaults | |
| Vehicle strikeout | |
| Vehicle theft | |
| Residential burglary | |
| Homicide | |
| Femicide | 1 |
| Theft | |

Source: (OIJ, 2017)

Social aspects

Human development index, social development index (cantonal and district)

Los Guido is ranked 232nd in the Social Development Index at the district level, with a value of 60.5 placing it at a medium level and lower relative development (MIDEPLAN, 2018).

Workshop participants point out that the community is vulnerable because of poverty, and people take advantage of this condition to exploit others.

Organizational fabric

According to comments made in the workshop, it is estimated that they are poorly organized against the underworld, since for fear of reprisals many people do not join these organizations, they have known of people who have had their homes shot at because they called the police to report that they are smoking or selling drugs (Workshops, 2018).

There are two development associations, one to build and maintain the street and multipurpose hall of the Señor del Triunfo urbanization and the other for the construction and maintenance of the community hall, sector N° 8 of Los Guido (Dirección Nacional de Desarrollo de la Comunidad, 2018).

Economic and social

infrastructure Utilities

The district has public services for water, electricity and waste collection for its inhabitants.

The Los Guido area has a recent sanitation project, which is evidence of an improvement in sewage and water management.

Road network

There is no positive road management action on the part of local and national authorities, streets and roads have not progressed much, and sidewalks need to be built.

Housing

Housing condition, quality and overcrowding

The average number of occupants per dwelling is 4.25 (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011), of these people 99.6% have an aqueduct water supply, 95.5% have connected sanitary service, sanitary sewerage or septic tank and 99.9% are homes with electricity (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

According to data provided by INEC in the 2011 census, the percentage of homes in precarious conditions is 7.9% of the total number of homes in the district, which is the highest in the country.

Table 10 Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs.

| District | Household s with at least one deprivatio n | Househ olds with a deprivat ion | Househol ds with two or more deprivati ons | Househo lds lacking decent shelter | Househol ds lacking healthy living | Households with lack of access to knowledge | Households lacking access to other goods and services |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| The Guidos | 36,6 | 28,0 | 8,7 | 18,6 | 4,8 | 13,0 | 10,4 |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011). X National Population Census and VI Housing Census 2011.

2. Characterization of the community of Guararí

Brief historical review

The history of this settlement as a residential area began with the sale of La Finca la Libertad, of approximately 75 hectares, to the National Institute of Housing and Urbanism (INVU) in 1984 and the relocation, by the municipality of Heredia, of the residents of an informal settlement within the facilities of the National University, on land owned by the municipality on the banks of the Pirro River. This settlement is currently known as Palacios Universitarios (Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

The name of this community could have an indigenous origin, as it is related to the word Guaraní, "a language spoken by indigenous Paraguayans, Argentineans, Brazilians and Bolivians. The emergence of the Guararí community dates back to 1984-1985, when it went from being "a green farm" to a space occupied by low-income families (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Spatial aspects

Location of the territory

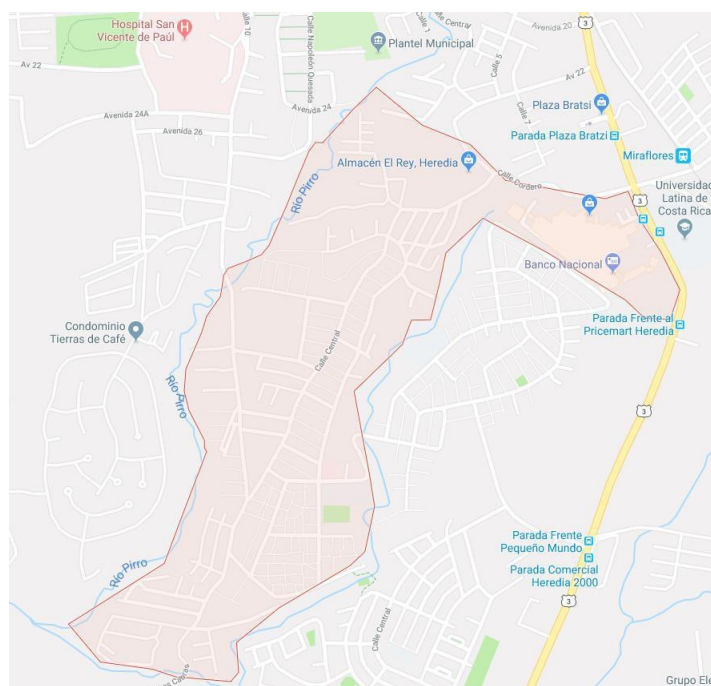
Guararí belongs to the district of San Francisco, of the central canton of the province of Heredia and is part of the Greater Metropolitan Area, is located in the southern part of the canton of Heredia. Occidental, while Quebrada Guararí and Quebrada Granada form the southern and eastern boundaries respectively (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Territorial extension

According to 2011 data from the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, the territory is made up of the following localities: Nisperos I and II, Carao, Lillian Sánchez, Laurel, Nápoli, Plan Piloto I and II, Navar, Paulino Mora, Roble, Bajo Los Lagos, Villa Paola, Calle Tropical, Radial Sauces, Los Sauces, Pamela, La Lucía, Pájaro Tropical, Project

Ilusión and Alpes). Nísperos III, known as La Milpa (Milpa centro, La Radial, Cuenca Este, Cuenca Oeste, Cuenca Sur and Cuenca Oeste) (Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

Illustration 2 Guararí community.



Source: (Google Maps, 2018)

Demographics

Population by age and sex

According to the 2011 INEC Census, Guararí has a population of approximately 20,995 people. However, according to the ASIS 2013-2017 the population is approximately 21,886 people, and according to the subdelegation of the Guararí Public Force the population is 37 thousand inhabitants.

Taking into account INEC data, of a total of 20,995 inhabitants in Guararí, 2,712 are between 0 and 6 years old, 2,604 between 7 and 12 years old, 2,238 between 13 and 17 years old, 1,816 between 18 and 21 years old and 11,625 between 22 years old and over, as shown in the following table:

Table 11 Percentage of the population of Guarari by age range.

| From 0 to 6 years old | From 7 to 12 years old | From 13 to 17 years old | From 18 to 21 years old | From 22 years in go ahead |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2.712 | 2.604 | 2.238 | 1.816 | 11.625 |

Source: Own elaboration with data from INEC 2011.

Its population density in km² of 15,438 and a growth rate of 2.20 (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011). It should be noted that the district of San Francisco in the central canton of Heredia has the highest number of WEPs, nationally, ranking number four, proportionally (Chaves, 2014).

Average number of persons per family

For 2011, the number of households in the community of Guarari, according to the number of people residing in the household is as follows:

Table 12 Number of households by number of persons.

| Number of persons in the household | Guarari |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 276 |
| | 772 |
| | 1.205 |
| | 1.339 |
| 5 | 862 |
| | 475 |
| | 188 |
| | |
| | |
| 10 people or more | |
| Total | <u>5.310</u> |

Source: Own elaboration with data provided by INEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011).

The community of Guararí is one hundred percent urban; the province of Heredia is concentrated in the four central districts, which are predominantly urban; only the district of Vara Blanca is an eminently agricultural and rural sector (Municipality of Heredia, 2012-2022).

The 2010 survey of ranches in Milpa and Guararí mentions a strong presence of migrant populations of Nicaraguan origin, corresponding to 2,498 people living in unsuitable conditions, which exceeds the Costa Rican population living in this condition (1,835 people), the distribution of these people, according to settlement can be seen in the following table:

Table 13 Number of migrant and Costa Rican population living in ranches by settlement.

| Precarious | Nicaraguans | Costa Ricans |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| North Basin | 549 | 395 |
| University Palaces | 528 | 110 |
| West Basin | 419 | 215 |
| East Basin | | 359 |
| Pueblo Nuevo | | |
| The Heredians | | 242 |
| Villa Paola | | |
| South Basin | | |
| Rancho Sauces | | |
| Fibrotic | | |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>2.498</u> | <u>1.835</u> |

Source: (Área de Salud Heredia Virilla CCSS, 2010).

According to the INEC Census, 2011, 94% of the foreign-born population residing in Guarari, according to country of origin, are from Nicaragua, 2.2% come from El Salvador, 0.6% come from Panama, 0.4% from China, 0.17% from the United States of America and 2.3% from other parts of the world, as shown in the following table:

Table 14 Persons residing in Guarari according to country of origin.

| Country of origin | Inhabitants in Guararí |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Nicaragua | 3.982 |
| El Salvador | 92 |
| Panama | |
| United States | |
| China | |
| Others | 99 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>4.224</u> |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

Labor market

Economically active and inactive persons

The employment rate for the district of San Francisco is 57%; 71.8% for men and 44.1% for women (Municipality of Heredia, 2017-2022).

According to data from the 2011 INEC Census, out of 3.964 heads of household in Guarari who are working, 951 are in the local sales and direct service sector, 874 in elementary occupations, 842 in machinery operation and assembly, 763 in craft production and other skilled trades, 231 in medium technical and professional level, 222 in administrative support, 64 in professional and scientific level and a smaller number in direct public and private level 14 and 3 people in agriculture and fishing (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

Workforce composition

A large part of the population works in the service sector or as sales clerks, supermarket clerks, in construction or as illegal cab drivers, and in the case of Nicaraguan women, some work as domestic servants. It could be said that most of these jobs are in the informal sector.

Underemployment

One of the important aspects that persist in the community is the low quality of the inhabitants' jobs (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016). There is a high presence of informal jobs (Taller, 2018).

Although Guararí is surrounded by businesses and free trade zones, the community's population is characterized by unskilled, low-income jobs. This provides evidence that despite the fact that the community is surrounded by an industrial zone, the community is not being trained, in parallel, to occupy better jobs, qualified jobs, professional jobs, which allow them to obtain knowledge, learning to improve themselves and obtain better living conditions (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Local economy

The predominant businesses in the area are grocery stores, beauty salons and bazaars, establishments run by their owners, most of whom are housewives or heads of household; a small number of the premises are rented (Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

Educational aspects

Educational level

According to data from the X census conducted by INEC, the level of education of the population under 18 years of age is:

Table 15 Education level of WEPs.

| Level | Guarari |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Primary | 3.281 |
| Academic High School | 1.319 |
| Technical high school | |
| For university and college | |
| No grade | 434 |
| Special education | 42 |
| Kindergarten and high school | 483 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>5.629</u> |

Source: Own elaboration with data provided by INEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011).

Educational centers

There are two schools declared urban-marginal, called La Finca, located in the center of the community and the Nuevo Horizonte School, located in La Milpa; in addition to a night school called Carlos Meléndez, but its facilities are in the La Finca School (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

There are no day schools in the community of Guararí; however, there are schools in the surrounding area, such as in the community of Los Lagos. Coverage in primary school is 74% of the school-age population and 63% in secondary school (Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos, 2011).

School dropouts

In some cases the WEPs abandon their studies due to economic issues, they do not have the resources to buy supplies, books, uniforms and so on (Taller, 2018).

Table 16 Percentage of school dropouts 2011-2012, Heredia-Virilla Health Area.

| Year | Percentage of school dropouts |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 2011 | 0,1% |
| 2012 | 0,8% |

Source: (Heredia Virilla Health Area, 2013-2017).

In 2012 there is an increase in school dropout from 0.1% to 0.8%, from five primary school students who dropped out in 2011 in 2012 39 students dropped out.

The high dropout rate is due to drug use, violence, citizen insecurity, emotional trauma resulting from aggressions as well as unwanted pregnancies, both among adult and adolescent women (Área de Salud Heredia Virilla, 2013-2017).

Sports groups

With the creation of the Civic Center for Peace in Guararí, the creation of indoor soccer fields, a skate park for skateboards, rollerblades and bicycles, and rooms where one of the institutions, PANI, provides activities through the CIT, encouraged the PME to play sports.

The community of Guararí, together with the Universidad Latina and the Real Madrid Foundation, has an agreement that created a soccer school for boys and girls of the community that trains at the Universidad Latina facilities; more than 100 boys and girls attend the school.

Recreation and leisure areas

The presence of areas for WEPs to recreate or engage in sports or cultural activities is limited. In all of Guararí there is only one sports plaza and now the Civic Center for Peace, where the community's CIT is located. There are few community halls in the community and many do not have the conditions to gather large groups.

Although there are some areas dedicated to recreation and leisure for the population, they are not suitable for community use because they have been affected by the influence of the underworld and people who use these areas for the consumption of illicit substances.

Health-related aspects Health centers

Regarding health, the Heredia-Virilla Health Area "provides services to 72.90% of the San Francisco district where the sectors of Los Lagos, Guararí and Nisperos III (La Milpa) and part of La Aurora are located (Heredia-Virilla Health Area, 2013-2017).

CEN-CINAI

The community has a comprehensive care center for children that operates during the day and night; it provides care and food to the children living in poverty and extreme poverty in the area, which represents an important alternative for mothers to enter the labor market, and also to improve the nutrition of children, thus affecting their health (Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

Teenage pregnancy

In 2007, the Virilla Health Center registered 820 pregnant women, of which 307 were adolescents, accounting for 37 percent of the total. It is important to mention that some adolescents, both nationals and foreigners, began pregnancies well before the age of 15 (Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

Security

Through the participation that was had with the workshop of fathers, mothers and community leaders, they come to the conclusion that the public force is not to be trusted, that there is a lot of drug trafficking, but before it was worse (Workshop, 2018).

The sub-delegation of the Public Force is located in La Lucía and covers a large part of the community of Guararí.

Criminal events

In the district of San Francisco, regarding criminal incidence according to the reported crime category, assault is the crime with the highest incidence, with a percentage of 46.5%, with homicide being the crime with the lowest incidence, with a percentage of 2.8% and regarding criminal incidence, according to the reported crime category by type of victim, people are the most affected victims with a percentage of 56.3%, with buildings being the least affected type of victim with a percentage of 9.8% (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Table 17 Number of criminal events in the district of San Francisco.

| Crime | Assaults |
|----------------------|----------|
| Assaults | 291 |
| Vehicle strikeout | |
| Building theft | |
| Residential burglary | |
| Theft | 189 |
| Homicide | |

Source: (OIJ, 2017).

Social aspects

Human development index, social development index (cantonal and district)

At the district level, San Francisco has a social development index of 82.87, which places it in 43rd position (MIDEPLAN, 2018).

Social inequality is a very marked situation within the community of Guararí; this aspect is quite noticeable in the distribution of space in the community. One aspect that makes the marked social inequality visible is that to the north of Guararí is the Paseo de Las Flores Mall, which borders the Las Cuencas sector (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Organizational fabric

In 2007, there were 15 territorial social organizations in the community, including the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Association for Integral Development | 4. Emergency Committee |
| 2. Development Associations in some areas of the community | 5. Board of Health and Education |
| 3. Sports Committee | 6. Guarari Professional Network |

(Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, 2011).

It should be noted that Guarari is one of the marginalized urban-popular areas with the greatest popular organization (International Development Center). However, this is one of the historical characteristics of the community, as without popular organization the community of Guararí would not exist today (Stephen Chaves, Monterroso Solis, & Solis Aguilar, 2016).

Economic and social

infrastructure Utilities

The district has public utilities that provide water, electricity, and waste collection services to its inhabitants. Sewage is discharged into the road network without any type of channeling or treatment and then falls directly into rivers or streams (Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos, 2011).

Road network

The lack of sidewalks or walkways is notorious. The difficulty and danger of pedestrian traffic is constant on all routes. Due to the conditions of the terrain and the lack of pedestrian infrastructure, the area is inaccessible to people with disabilities (Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos, 2011).

Housing

In 2007, 70 percent of the population of Guararí had their own house, 14 percent of the population were families living in precarious conditions, who built their huts in green areas, specifically in the Cuencas, while 10 percent lived in rented or borrowed housing (Otey, 2007).

Table 18 Housing tenure.

| Type of housing | Quantity | Percentage |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Own | 5.950 | |
| Precarious | 1.156 | 14% |
| Rented | 851 | 10% |
| Borrowed | 326 | 4% |
| Unknown | 173 | |
| Total | 8.456 | 100% |

Source: (Área de Salud Heredia Virilla CCSS, 2010).

Housing condition, quality and overcrowding

According to housing indicators, 51% of housing is in good condition, 38% is in fair condition and 12% of housing is in poor condition (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

In terms of overcrowding, 86% of homes are not overcrowded, according to bedrooms, and 14% are overcrowded, according to this condition. 92% of dwellings are not overcrowded, according to bedrooms, while 8% are overcrowded according to this condition (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2011). 28.69% of the population living in Guararí has at least one lack of unsatisfied basic needs, that is, 10,618 people are in a condition of vulnerability, the second highest in the canton.

Table 19 Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs.

| District | Households with at least one deficiency | Households with a deprivation | Households with two or more deprivations | Households without shelter worthy | Households with lack of life healthy | Households with lack of access to knowledge | Households with lack of access to other goods and services |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| San Francisco | 18,3 | 14,4 | 4,0 | 8,9 | 2,3 | 6,9 | 4,9 |

Source: (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011).

1. Institutional presence

The participants agree that the institutional networks in Guararí have improved over the years, although they mention that there is a lot of corruption in accessing support networks.

With the inputs recorded, a matrix of risk indicators was created for the community of Guararí, and a score was established for each indicator according to the characterization provided by the parents about the social environment.

1. Workshops

The development of the results was elaborated with the information obtained through four workshops and an interview with CIT professionals, 54 participants were grouped, of which 26 were minors, together from the two communities served.

For the workshops, several playful activities were designed so that the participants would be actively involved in the analysis process. The interview was structured with the purpose of collecting information on the point of view and experience of the CIT officials on human trafficking (See Annex K).

The workshop technique was used to collect qualitative information on people's perception of the crime of human trafficking.

The use of a participatory methodology allowed the development of dynamics or activities that generated reflection, group cohesion and movement. Thus, the workshop generated a series of thoughts, perspectives and critiques on physical space and its social component.

Group cohesion allowed an approach to the experiential context inhabited by the participants, seeking to obtain subjective experiences.

Workshop 1:

Los Guido, boys and girls

Results

Presentation

Taking into consideration the WEPs as subjects of rights, the workshop was developed with consideration of their opinion on human trafficking and their appreciation of the territorial space where they interact through various recreational activities that allowed for the collection of information.

Eight boys and four girls participated in the workshop, 11 of whom were in school and one boy in high school. Ages between 11 and 13 years old.

Vulnerability factors associated at the individual level

Individual vulnerability factors are associated with gender, age and information on the knowledge of workshop participants about human trafficking.

The United Nations has developed multiple investigations that provide data on the most vulnerable populations to be victims of human trafficking. According to studies from 2012 to 2014, 63,251 victims of human trafficking were detected in 106 countries. In 2014, only 17,752 were reported, 71% of which were girls and women. (UNDOC, 2016).

According to data provided by INEC, women represent 51.36% of the population of Los Guido, while men represent 48.63%.

It is estimated that 9,370 women in Los Guido are mothers, 1,733 are single-parent households, and 805 are teenage mothers. These data show a high population of women, a group that is among the most affected by the crime of human trafficking.

Minors are another of the most important populations to analyze in terms of the incidence of cases at the national level and represent more than 29.9% of the total population of Guido.

Perception of human trafficking

Using the theoretical criterion as a basis, the aim is to determine whether the perception of WEPs on human trafficking is linked to the theoretical criterion. To this end, the WEPs mentioned the definition of human trafficking through the playful participatory dynamics, as shown in the following table:

Table 20 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking.

| Comments from participants | Stage of the constitution of the crime |
|---|--|
| "Make believe that they are going for a job and in place they are kidnapped". | Stage one recruiting or recruiting a person through deception |
| "Child stealing." | Stage number two moving from one place to another, far away from home, in or out of the country |
| | Stage number three: home stay or company to ensure its availability as if it were a commodity. |
| "Organ harvesting for sale" | Stage number four exploit it with purposes economic or any other benefit for themselves or for other persons |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by the workshop and concepts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

According to the information provided in Table 20, it can be concluded that the WEPs present an accurate perception of the crime of trafficking in persons, identifying that the comments contemplate three of the four stages of the crime. Despite identifying three of the four stages, it is necessary to continue reinforcing the lack of knowledge of the concept and the manifestations that increase vulnerability to the occurrence of the crime.

It is important to recognize that this analysis is a perception of the workshop participants and does not represent the generalized tendency of all children in the district, but it allows the development of conclusions regarding the need to undertake training and discussion processes on the subject.

Although in the CIT the SMEs are aware of issues related to risk factors at the community level, it is important to mention that the issue of human trafficking has not been addressed in depth in work sessions with the SMEs prior to the workshops (Workshop officials).

Final considerations

None of the analyses made regarding the risk factors associated with the individual context are susceptible to generalization. Because the nature of the research is qualitative, the results of the workshops and contextual analysis are not applicable to the entire population of the Los Guido district. However, it is important to highlight trends that illustrate problems related to the occurrence of crime.

International and national data prove the thesis that the number of victims impacted by the crime of trafficking has a greater incidence among women and minors, although men are also susceptible to the crime. Although we do not have statistical records at the national level on cases in Los Guido, it is urgent to develop social promotion strategies for the prevention of human trafficking.

During the workshops, trends were identified that increase vulnerability to crime, such as the use of social networks without adult supervision, which is a risk factor because traffickers use social networks to recruit their victims through deception, force or seduction.

In the execution of the workshops the SMEs point out that they have more than one social network such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, among others. They point out that they must lie about their age in order to enter any of these technological platforms.

It is necessary that the CITs and the MEP address the issue of human trafficking through the development of recreational strategies, so that minors learn more about the issue and can identify and prevent situations related to human trafficking.

Factors associated at the relational level

Vulnerability factors at the relational level are related to the interaction of WEPS with other environments; for this research, the focus was on the relationship with the family.

Children in the district of Los Guido

In the workshops held in Los Guido with children who attend the community's CIT, different activities were carried out, one of which is to learn about the interaction of minors with their families through drawings (See Annex H).

Based on the fact that the family is considered a basic unit of socialization (Aguirre, Caro, Fernández, & Silvero), we can understand that the context that characterizes the family directly influences the development of its members, so it is of utmost importance to analyze these conditions in the families of children and adolescents for the prevention of human trafficking.

Final considerations

It is important to continue to focus on improving the family relationship structure because there is a greater likelihood that victims of human trafficking come from weak or fragmented family structures. The formation of single-parent families with a dynamic characterized by a lack of boundaries and lack of expression of affection, increase the possibility of the emergence of the crime (Ministry of Interior Colombia, 2016).

The whole family should be protective for the simple fact of generating bonds of affection from every sphere, the family's life history, the values it transmits constitute an identity and a protective factor for the members of the family group.

Factors related to the community context

Vulnerability factors related to the community context are related to economic and social indicators that determine vulnerability or risk in the territory.

The district of Los Guido is home to internal migration flows from different parts of the country, which has produced a variety of settlements that have provided housing solutions for low-income families.

According to data provided by the 2011 census, Los Guido has an unemployment rate of 6.4%, coupled with the working conditions of people earning less than the minimum wage, increasing the vulnerability of families.

According to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the judgment in the case of Workers of the Brasil Verde Farm v. Brazil, poverty and land concentration have been structural causes that have led to the continuity of the dynamics associated with slavery. Specifically, in the Brazilian case, it states that most of the victims of slave labor are people from the poorest states, with the highest illiteracy and rural employment rates. Due to situations of extreme poverty, the resulting situation of vulnerability and the absence of opportunities

labor, people are often forced to accept offers that result in some form of exploitation (IACHR, 2016).

During the workshop, the children mention some negative elements present in the community:

2. There are no attractive games in the recreational areas.
3. They cannot play in the parks because they are attended by people who use drugs.
4. They don't like the shootings.
5. They do not like the holes in the streets.
6. The police do not combat drug use.
7. There is no credibility of the PME towards the public force.
8. They consider that there is corruption.

The WEPs indicate that the most dangerous sectors are Orogue and sector seven, and they want their community to be more attractive, for there to be a variety of games, and for people not to use recreational spaces for the consumption of illicit substances.

The families mention that the district is taken over by delinquency and that the police cannot fight them, that is why the police are corrupt. They feel fear and apprehension when going out with their children in the neighborhoods of the district; they consider that the only safe spaces are their homes, schools, CIT and churches.

He mentions that there is a great need in some adolescent populations to get out of the neighborhood and have a better life, and these populations are the most vulnerable to being victims of human trafficking.

Final considerations

The vulnerability factors associated with the social context account for the cultural and ideological frameworks that underlie the crime of trafficking. Through the quantitative data and the qualitative data obtained from the workshops, we can potentially conclude that the Guido district presents strong elements for the emergence of the crime of human trafficking.

The factors that make the territories vulnerable to the phenomenon of human trafficking are the lack of employment and educational opportunities and access to basic services; territories with high percentages of poverty lead many of the population to engage in informal and illegal economic activities, unbalancing the national economy and at the same time undermining labor rights; these are the main economic factors that make them more sensitive to the problem.

It is worrying that at the cantonal level, the human development plan does not contain elements to work on the issue of human trafficking in the district. The efforts made by PANI are scarce and it is not possible to measure the impact of the isolated actions it has developed in the prevention of the issue.

Limitations persist in the construction of protective community spaces for children and adolescents in the district. Data from the workshop indicate that there is a problem of citizen insecurity, which is reflected in the dynamics of the existing parks, which are taken over by the underworld, limiting the right of children and adolescents to recreation.

Workshop 2:

Los Guido, adults

Results

Presentation

The interaction in workshop two was provided by 13 participants and three moderators, the profiles of the participants were mostly made up of housewives, with the difference that one of the participants was a community leader, which allowed an active participation of all those present (See Annex C, section on the community of Los Guido).

Factors associated at the individual

level Perception of trafficking in persons

By comparing the theoretical resource with the comments of the participants, it can be concluded that there is knowledge regarding the concept of trafficking in persons. When analyzing the comments that were reflected in the brainstorming session with the stages of the crime (see Table 27), it is possible to conclude that there is knowledge of the concept of human trafficking.

The adult workshop identifies two of the four stages.

Table 21 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking.

| Comments from participants | Stage of the constitution of the crime |
|--|--|
| | Stage 1 recruiting or recruiting a person through deception |
| "They steal the little ones, take them to another one. country." | Stage number 2 transfer from one place to another, far away home, inside or outside the country. |
| | Stage 3: Hosting in a house or company to ensure its availability as if it were a commodity. |
| "Related to forced or sexual labor" "They sell them". | Stage 4 exploiting it for economic purposes or any other benefit for himself or others. |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by the workshop and concepts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

Using participatory dynamics, through brainstorming, the research team was able to identify that the theoretical and technical knowledge of adults is lacking.

The workshop participants commented, through the activities developed in the workshop, that their source of information on human trafficking is through the media; therefore, it can be concluded that the participants are aware of the most recurrent modalities of human trafficking or those reported in the media, ignoring other modalities that occur to a lesser extent. Table 28 shows which modalities were mentioned by the participants.

Table 22 Participants' comments and modality of trafficking in persons.

| Commentary of the participants | Type of trafficking in persons |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Sexual. | Sexual exploitation: It is the exploitation of the prostitution of others, sex tourism, pornography and other sexual activities, for economic or any other type of benefit, by a third party. This modality mainly affects women and girls, although there are also cases of men and boys. |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Labor. | Forced labor or services: Designates any work or service demanded of an individual under the threat of any penalty and for which the individual does not volunteer. |
| Extraction of organs. | Organ harvesting: Refers to the removal of human tissues and organs for the purpose of commercialization. |
| Not mentioned | Slavery or slavery-like practices: It refers to the exercise of the attributes of the property right over a person. For example, when the person performs any work by order of a third party, who disposes of, enjoys and uses it as if it were an asset. In these cases, the victim does not have any freedom. nor autonomy to decide about itself. |
| Not mentioned | The easement: Refers to those cases in which a person is forced to live and work the land. of a third party. For example, it is considered a case of servitude to perform such work to pay debts owed by the victim to his or her exploiter. |
| Not mentioned | Servile marriage: A situation in which one partner exerts pressure on his or her partner to forced or sexual labor, for which isolation, physical, sexual and reproductive violence are common. |
| Not mentioned | Exploitation of the begging of others: It occurs when a person is forced to beg in a foreign context without being asked to do so. it is possible to get out of the situation. A third party is the one who organizes the business, exerts pressure on the victim and profits from the victim's activity. |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by de Adaptación y Validación Programa Prevención de Trata de Personas (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2016).

Lack of knowledge about the concept as well as the modalities and manifestations of human trafficking generate vulnerability that constitute people as potential actors to suffer from this scourge. (UNDOC, 2016)

It is necessary to recognize that this analysis is based on the perception of the workshop participants and does not represent a trend regarding the level of perception of all the inhabitants of each district, but it does allow the elaboration of conclusions regarding the need to undertake training and discussion processes on the subject.

In order to generate an approach to the crime of trafficking in persons, the participating group developed a dramatization from the profile of trafficked and trafficker (See Annex

D), with the objective that the participating group had an approach to the issue of trafficking when performing this dramatization.

activity where the different phases of trafficking were visualized, personified by the participants in the activity.

Final considerations

Families play a preventive role in order to reduce the occurrence or emergence of human trafficking. Adults are responsible for leading affectionate family relationships and healthy coexistence spaces that foster solid family structures and identities in their members permeated by values that constitute human beings.

It is essential that families have relevant and scientific information that will allow them to access tools that they can apply to their daily life dynamics in order to promote preventive family nuclei against human trafficking.

It is important to open spaces for dialogue for families on this specific issue, as well as the development of campaigns to inform and prevent it.

Interview with officials

The Guidos

Results

To develop the data analysis of the interview, we proceeded to design a methodological protocol that allowed us to fulfill the purposes and objectives of the interview. Taking into account a phenomenological evaluation design as indicated by the authors Mari, M. Bo & Climent, the following table was created:

Table 23 Initial Design for the phenomenological analysis of the data obtained in the Interview.

| |
|--|
| Interview with CIT workers |
| Conceptualization of opinions on human trafficking and community |
| Ordering of opinions by integrating perceptions Classification of opinions |
| in the evaluative schema |
| Conclusions |

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

Taking into account the methodological design of the interview, we proceed to the interpretative analysis of the data obtained through the experience of the people.

Sequence to be followed for data analysis

The interview was recorded with the consent of the participants, and the opinions were transcribed based on the conceptualization of options defined by the research team, through the generating questions.

The authors Mari, M. Bo & Climent, mention that in "the phenomenological analysis of the interview, the experience of the person is transformed by the researcher into establishing categories" (pp. 120, 2010).

This allows the research team to observe the participants' experience of the topic, based on the interpretation made by the researchers of the answers that originated through the generative questions.

Below is a table with the evaluative scheme of the conceptualization of the opinions:

Table 24 Scheme for the conceptualization of opinions.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|-----|----|------|------|
| Fecha de realización de la Entrevista: Día | | | | 9 | Mes | 05 | año: | 2018 |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ¿Cuál es su percepción sobre la trata de personas? 2. ¿Cuándo un niño, niña o adolescente es víctima de trata, a quien se debe recurrir? 3. ¿Han tenido alguna experiencia con personas víctimas de trata en el CIT? 4. ¿Cómo opera la red interinstitucional a nivel comunal para la prevención de esta problemática? 5. ¿Qué instituciones o personas participan a nivel comunitario en la red? 6. ¿Han sido informados o capacitados en el tema de trata de personas? 7. ¿Conocen procesos para la detección temprana de la trata de personas? 8. ¿Cuáles son las posibles soluciones que propondrían al tema de trata de personas? | | | | | | | | |

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

Subsequently, we proceeded to establish categories so that the opinions derived from the interview are grouped into units of meaning, with the aim of achieving greater interpretation and prioritization of the actions to be taken. This process is specified below:

Table 25 Grouping of categories.

| |
|--|
| Experience <i>(Includes question 3)</i> |
| Knowledge <i>(Including questions 1,2, 4,5,6 and 7)</i> |
| Prevention <i>(Includes question 8)</i> |

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

The authors Mari, M. Bo & Climent, state that from what is established in Table 5, it is possible to generate an interpretative adjustment of the perspective of the interviewees, to deduce interventions for help or improvement.

The participants' interest can be transformed into training or experience.

If the participants' interest cannot be harnessed, it would be transformed into inadequacy or need.

Interview

With the application of the focused semi-structured interview, the research group collected information on the point of view and experience of the CIT officials on human trafficking. The interview method allows for interaction between the participants and the research group about the experiences of the interviewee that are of interest. The staff members who participated in the interview are professionals in the area of Psychology and Occupational Therapist (See Annex K).

Interview results.

Based on a methodological protocol for the evaluation of a phenomenological interview, the data analysis was carried out by grouping the units of meaning together with the categories.

In the left column the units of meanings were obtained together with the categories in order to interpret them and in the right column a conclusion is generated from the interpretation of the research group with the significant elements obtained through the transcription.

Table 26 Conclusion according to significant unit of analysis.

| Significant unit of analysis | Conclusion |
|--|--|
| <p>Experience</p> <p>Staff members state that they have not had any experience in their professional careers attending to a human trafficking case.</p> | <p>The professionals working in the CITs have not experienced an approach to trafficking issues, which prevents them from establishing starting points in the active approach to the topic.</p> |
| <p>Knowledge</p> <p>Perception of human trafficking The perception of trafficking in persons expressed by officials is related to social networks as an element of recruitment in which WEPs are subject to human trafficking. unscrupulous people.</p> <p>2. Who to turn to when a WEP is a victim of trafficking. To PANI, file a criminal complaint and turn to a trafficking network in the country.</p> <p>3. Operauna community-based inter-agency network for the prevention of trafficking in human beings The staff members do not know about a network.</p> | <p>From a generalized perception, CIT professionals establish as a starting point the issue of trafficking as an approach by WEPs on the subject of social networks and their insertion in this topic; however, the perception they have of the issue of trafficking is not complete, since social networks are one of the means by which recruitment can be generated.</p> <p>Officials recognize and identify two institutions that are central when a human trafficking case occurs in PME. However, there is a level of uncertainty about a national anti-trafficking network that they could not explain.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Information or training on the subject</p> <p>If they were informed, training was provided in 2017.</p> | <p>Although there is an informative approach to the issue of trafficking, there is still a need for more information, detection and prevention tools, according to officials.</p> |
| <p>5. They are aware of early detection processes for trafficking in persons.</p> <p>The officials do not know.</p> | |
| <p>Prevention</p> <p>Solution to the trafficking problem</p> <p>Information because there is a lot of ignorance on the subject.</p> <p>Strengthen families in improving the relationship of communication and trust between parents and children.</p> <p>Rigorous laws to punish crime.</p> | <p>The officials state that there is still a general lack of knowledge about trafficking, however, they agree that preventive actions should be strengthened at the family and community levels, as well as more rigorous punitive actions.</p> |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by CIT officials.

Listening to the responses of the officials, it is clear that there have been no experiences with trafficking at the level of the CITs, and if this were to happen, they would be directed to the PANI Local Office according to their territorial jurisdiction.

With the results obtained through the survey, the research group was able to conclude that the professional staff of the CIT has a lack of knowledge about human trafficking.

"...it's a new topic, you work on it with the kids, maybe not so directly".

Source: Interview with official B. Los Guido. 2018.

The professionals who manage the CITs have a general concept on the subject of trafficking, however, topics such as recruitment, modality, purpose of exploitation and elements of prevention of human trafficking still need to be developed.

"The kids here have a lot of aspirations to get out of poverty, and they are seeing how and the options as fast sometimes are not the best..."

Source: Interview official C. Los Guido. 2018.

Given the need for training on trafficking prevention issues, professionals are not yet able to stimulate these topics in depth with the population they serve, however, their commitment is constant on various topics that aim to prevent situations that violate the rights of children. Among the officials, some of the preventive solutions are discussed, such as information on human trafficking for families, improving the level of communication between parents and children, as well as stiffer penalties for perpetrators.

...I believe that the laws have to be modified... the penalty imposed is so much, and at the end of the day, many people who have committed the crime are free. There has to be a whole change in our laws to sanction what has to be sanctioned.

Source: Officer B. Los Guido. 2018.

Workshop 1

Guarari, adults

Results

Presentation

The workshop worked with 15 parents, two men and 13 women, from the neighborhoods of Las Palmeras, Los Nichos, Villa Paola, La Milpa and Ranchos (See Annex C, Guararí Community section).

Vulnerability factors associated at the individual level

Individual vulnerability factors are associated with gender, age and information on the knowledge of workshop participants about human trafficking.

Perception of human trafficking

The objective of the axis "Knowing about human trafficking" is to know what is the perception of people on the subject in order to inform the workshop members about this scourge. The workshop was structured under a participatory methodology that allowed for interaction and reflection on the contents.

The interaction and analysis of the participants with the research group allowed them to refer to human trafficking as:

...when an armored car arrives and abducts a boy, girl, adolescent or adult, to sell them; if they are virgins, to rape them or to remove their organs. People can also be taken to work in places, farms as housewives without salary and without being able to leave (Taller, 2018).

Taking the theoretical criteria of the manual as a significant element for the analysis, the participant's comments were divided into the stages of the crime of human trafficking. This seeks to generate an integration between the perception of the participants and the theory.

Table 27 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking.

| Comments from participants | Stage of the constitution of the crime |
|---|---|
| "They deceive victims through social networks." | Stage number one recruiting or recruiting a person by deception |
| "When an armored car arrives and abducts a child, adolescent or adult." | Stage two moving from one place to another, away from home, in or out of the country |
| "People can also be taken to work in places." | Stage number three: reception in a house or company to ensure its availability as if it were a commodity. |
| "To sell him if he is a virgin, to rape him or to remove his organs." "Farms for example as housewives with no salary and unable to go out." | Stage four exploiting it for economic purposes or any other benefit for themselves or for others |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by the workshop and concepts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

Through this integration, it is concluded that the workshop presents knowledge about the crime of human trafficking with some congruencies in the stages identified by the participants, the interaction allowed to generate other interventions referring to the issue of human trafficking.

The participants commented that human trafficking is not only due to abductions, but also to the fact that victims are deceived through social networks, and not only young people, but all people who have a social network, regardless of the age group to which they belong. They added

that human trafficking is related to discrimination based on the racial or ethnic condition of the person (Talleres, 2018). In the framework of the non-compliance of Human Rights, that person becomes a possible victim to fall into a trafficking network.

The research group used as a theoretical reference the adaptation and validation of a human trafficking prevention program developed by the Ministry of Interior and IOM Colombia (2017) grouping the participants' comments in the left column with the significant units of theoretical resource in the right column.

Table 28 Participants' comments and modality of trafficking in persons.

| Comments from participants | Type of trafficking in persons |
|----------------------------|---|
| Sexual | <p>Sexual exploitation</p> <p>It is the exploitation of the prostitution of others, sex tourism, pornography and other sexual activities, for economic or any other type of benefit, by a third party. This modality mainly affects women and girls, although there are also cases of men and boys.</p> |
| Laboral | <p>Forced labor or services</p> <p>Designates any work or service demanded of an individual under the threat of any penalty and for which the individual does not volunteer.</p> |
| Organ harvesting | <p>Organ harvesting</p> <p>Refers to the removal of human tissues and organs for the purpose of commercialization.</p> |
| Not mentioned | <p>Slavery or practices similar to slavery</p> <p>It refers to the exercise of the attributes of the property right over a person. For example, when the person exercises any work by</p> |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| | The victim has no freedom or autonomy to decide on her own behalf. In these cases, the victim does not have any freedom or autonomy to decide about herself. |
| Not mentioned | <p>The bondage</p> <p>It refers to those cases in which a person is forced to live and work on the land of a third party. For example, it is considered a case of servitude to perform this work to pay debts owed by the victim to his or her exploiter.</p> |
| Not mentioned | <p>Servile marriage</p> <p>It is the situation in which one partner pressures his/her partner to perform forced or sexual labor, for which isolation, physical, sexual and reproductive violence are common.</p> |
| Not mentioned | <p>Exploitation of the begging of others</p> <p>It occurs when a person is forced to beg in a foreign context without being able to get out of the situation. A third party is the one who organizes the business, exerts pressure on the victim and profits from the victim's activity.</p> |

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by Adaptación y Validación de un Programa para la Prevención de la Trata de Personas.

Final considerations

From the above, it can be concluded that there is a lack of knowledge of the modalities of human trafficking. The participants do not measure the evolution of this scourge by only mentioning the most recurrent modalities.

In addition to what was evidenced with the adults, in the didactic activities carried out, all of them agreed that they had heard about the exploitation of the environment.

sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. However, human trafficking was not identified as a crime related to the violation of rights. Participants mentioned that the source where they heard about human trafficking is in television programs.

It is important to note that this analysis is not objective and does not represent a trend regarding the level of knowledge of all the inhabitants of Guarari, but it does allow conclusions to be drawn regarding the need to undertake training and discussion processes on the subject.

The research group used socio-drama as a playful strategy to address the component Knowledge about human trafficking.

...sociodrama is a technique in which a group exposes a specific topic, a social situation through a creative group process guided by the instructor (Bautista, 2011).

By means of the socio-drama, a hypothetical situation about a case of human trafficking involving two university students was set up (See Annex D).

The socio-drama reflection allowed a participant to comment on her personal experience as a migrant woman, who had been the subject of a deception years ago, where she was about to fall into a network of unscrupulous people who were taking advantage of her economic need. The participant commented that thanks to God's help, she and her husband were able to get out of that situation before it was too late.

The Guarari workshop mentions that:

(...) the people who dedicate themselves to that have an incredible lip and convincing power and manage to fool anyone (Workshops, 2018).

Workshop 2:

Guarari, boys and girls

Results

Presentation

Taking into consideration the PME as subjects of rights, the workshop on human trafficking and their appreciation of the territorial space where they interact was developed through various recreational activities that allowed the collection of information. The workshop grouped 15 minors, four boys and 11 girls, between the ages of eight and nine.

Children's perception of their territorial space.




The research group introduces itself and initiates a discussion on the recognition of the spaces of the Guarari community.


The children said that what they like most about their community is PANI, because they receive guitar, theater and rhythmic dance classes at the Civic Center for Peace, in addition to the talks and activities that take place there. The children mention some negative aspects of their community such as assaults and confrontations between people on public roads.

Children's perceptions of human trafficking

Through playful dynamics, minors express what they feel when they see images related to human trafficking and its different stages (See Annex G); however, some SMEs have heard about human trafficking but most children do not know the meaning of the crime.

Table 29 Comments from participants and their relationship to the stages of the crime of trafficking.

| Comments from participants | Stage of the Constitution of the crime |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A boy stealing a girl and they put her in the car. 2. They grabbed the girl and covered her mouth. 3. The boys in the back are frightened. 4. The guys in the back are not helping him. | <p>Stage one recruit or recruit a person by deception.</p>  <p><i>Image source:</i> (Opinion.com, 2015).</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A man is asking the girl for money. 6. He is offering her clothes and food so that he can steal them from her. 7. He is giving her money clothes and gifts to take her away. | <p>Stage two moving from one place to another, away from home, in or out of the country.</p>  <p><i>Image source:</i> (Men against violence, 2012).</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. He is sad. 9. He does not want to be there. 10. He wants to be free like other children. 11. Someone is forcing him to be there. | <p>Step three is to welcome in a house or company to ensure its availability as if it were a commodity.</p>  <p><i>Image source:</i> (Reverter, 2018).</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He is in jail. 2. The person who stole it was imprisoned. | <p>Stage four exploit it for economic purposes or any other benefit for themselves or others.</p>  <p><i>Image source:</i> (pngtree, n.d.).</p> |
|---|---|

Source: Own elaboration, with data provided by the workshop and concepts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

Ignorance of the concepts of human trafficking is one of the main vulnerabilities that increase the risk of a person becoming a victim of this crime.

It is important to note that this analysis is not objective and does not represent a trend regarding the level of knowledge of all the inhabitants of Guarari, but it does allow conclusions to be drawn regarding the need to undertake training and discussion processes on the subject.

Final considerations

None of the analyses made regarding the risk factors associated with the individual context are susceptible to generalization. Because the nature of the research is qualitative, the results of the workshops and contextual analysis are not applicable to the entire population of the district of Guarí. However, it is important to highlight trends that illustrate problems related to the occurrence of crime.

As mentioned above, minors and women are the most vulnerable population groups to the crime of human trafficking. Guarari has a higher percentage of minors, exceeding the population of Los Guido by seven percentage points.

Throughout this research, the perception of human trafficking was addressed in both communities through participatory dynamics that highlight the importance of having more information and establishing spaces where minors can learn about the issue, as well as the adults responsible for their upbringing. Not knowing and not having the tools to identify and prevent puts minors and their families at risk of the crime.

It is necessary that the CITs and the MEP address the issue of human trafficking through the development of recreational strategies so that minors learn more about the issue and can identify and prevent situations related to human trafficking. Adults responsible for minors should be involved.

Factors associated at the relational level

In the workshops developed in Guararí with children attending the CIT, different activities were developed, one of them is to know the interaction of minors with their families through drawings (See Annex H).

Family context in which minors grow up

The context that characterizes families directly influences the development of its members; therefore, it is important to analyze these conditions in children and adolescents for the prevention of human trafficking. It is important to generate protective factors at the family level using different orientations that adjust to current dynamics in order to promote the integral development of the PME.

Based on the application of graphic interpretation, the SMEs used drawings to show how their family is constituted and their relationship.

Some WEPs feel dissatisfaction with the imposition of limits within their families, and also mention the existence of unpleasant environments and family violence with which they have to coexist.

Final considerations

As already mentioned, none of the analyses made regarding the vulnerability factors associated with the relational level are susceptible to generalization. However, it is important to highlight trends that illustrate problems related to the occurrence of crime and in this specific case the community of Guarari.

Domestic violence limits the formation of solid family nuclei that allow them to be protective agents in the event of situations that put children and adolescents at risk. The WEPs seek in families a point of reference and security that they need for their integral development and the formation of progressive autonomy.

Human trafficking is a crime that strips human beings of all their rights and turns them into merchandise. The life dynamics of dysfunctional families are more vulnerable environments and fertile ground for the emergence of the crime.

It is important to continue deepening within the strategy of social promotion for crime prevention, strengthening the family nuclei as protective nuclei, providing them with tools for prevention and detection.

Factors associated with the community context

Guararí is a town with a high number of inhabitants and a high percentage of population density. The community arises as a social welfare project where families migrate from various parts of the national territory, it also has a high composition of migrant population living in highly vulnerable socioeconomic conditions.

According to data provided by the ASIS, the Nicaraguan population living in ranchos is higher than the national population living in the sector, being 2,498 and 1,835 respectively.

Although Guararí is surrounded by businesses and free trade zones, the community's population is characterized by unskilled, low-income jobs. In addition, a high percentage of the population is engaged in informal employment.

In 2012 there is an increase in school dropout from 0.1% to 0.8%, from five primary school students who dropped out in 2011 in 2012 39 students dropped out.

High dropout rates contribute to the vicious circle, which has repercussions on drug use, violence and citizen insecurity.

The presence of minors in public places for recreation and leisure is limited. Although there are some areas dedicated to recreation and leisure for the population, they are not appropriate because they have been affected by the underworld and are used for the consumption of illicit substances.

Thanks to the participation in the workshop for fathers, mothers and community leaders, it was concluded that the population that attended the workshops is distrustful of the security provided by the public forces, given that a large volume of people perceive that the security provided by the public forces is not always adequate, and that there is a high level of

distrust in the security provided by the public forces.

The drug trafficking problem and the actions of the institutions involved in security issues are limited.

The minors stated that in their community the Early Intervention Center represents one of the most pleasant places for them, since they receive guitar, theater and rhythmic dance classes, in addition to talks and healthy activities appropriate to their age that are presented at the center.

Final considerations

The lack of opportunities, high levels of poverty, insecurity, difficult access to services or institutional networks, and the high migrant component of the territory are factors that have a qualitative impact on Guararí as a territory vulnerable to the emergence of the crime of human trafficking. Residents resort to informal and illegal economic activities in the absence of formal job offers, making working conditions precarious and negatively affecting their household economy. The main economic factors are the most sensitive constraints to this social problem.

Lack of economic resources are risk factors that lead to falling into a human trafficking network, which seeks, through deception, to offer jobs that will solve the economic problems of individuals or their families.

Guararí has undergone a significant change through the implementation of social programs; however, these are insufficient for the number of people living in the area.

Community participation processes are more structured, although there is still a general lack of interest in participating in them. The locals do not visualize social movements as actors of change, which has repercussions on the lack of representation and participation in these types of initiatives.

Chapter V.

Strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking

Strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking.

Introduction

Human trafficking represents one of the most heinous crimes against human life, which is not only limited to the national territory, Costa Rica, as in other nations, widens the statistics on the subject, either by weak legal regulations or by the lack of interest of involvement to know and solve this problem.

For this reason, this research has been directed to generate a strategy focused on two axes, education and leadership, so that families are incorporated in processes of sensitivity to the issue. With the purpose of identifying crime prevention factors and being able to involve families as active actors in this national reality.

The aim is for families to be the interlocutor channel between the prevention of the crime of human trafficking, the community and the WEPs, thereby reinforcing solid community bases that empower preventive action against the crime of trafficking. Seeking to position the family as an agent of change, through tools that encourage preventive, participatory and community empowerment actions.

The aim is to propose a participatory process involving neighbors as active agents of change in favor of children and adolescents with an educational and awareness-raising function on the issue of trafficking in the community.

Identification of problems, prioritization, causes and effects

Problems identified in the local diagnoses of Guararí and Los Guido

The analysis developed by the research group through the study of the context of Los Guido and Guararí considers that since their creation, both communities arose through the granting of housing to population groups with socioeconomic vulnerability, and consequently generated a structural problem. Providing housing does not solve the underlying socioeconomic problems of the inhabitants of these communities, which have become more pronounced over the years.

It is concluded that both communities are violent due to citizen insecurity. Robbery is one of the most predominant crimes in both communities (Talleres, 2018). They are communities where the inhabitants do not have the economic resources to meet physiological and security needs. That need on many occasions forces people to seek other ways of life that allow them to meet their needs. Entering criminal markets or forced migration in search of opportunities.

The presence of women in the workshops was totally predominant, compatible with the reality provided by the statistical data, since women are the largest population group in both communities.

Through the approach we had with the children in the workshops, on several occasions they expressed situations of violence within their families, making it impossible to create protective family environments for minors and violating their rights.

Education continues to be a problem in both communities; people are unable to complete their formal studies, making it impossible to access quality jobs. Villagers end up working in unskilled jobs with low wages. Access to sources of employment is increasingly restricted.

The presence of recreational spaces available for underage people is another drawback in both communities, these spaces intended for recreation are mostly taken by the underworld for micro-trafficking use (Tallerés, 2018).

The few campaigns aimed at prevention, education and awareness-raising mean that the population has little information about human trafficking.

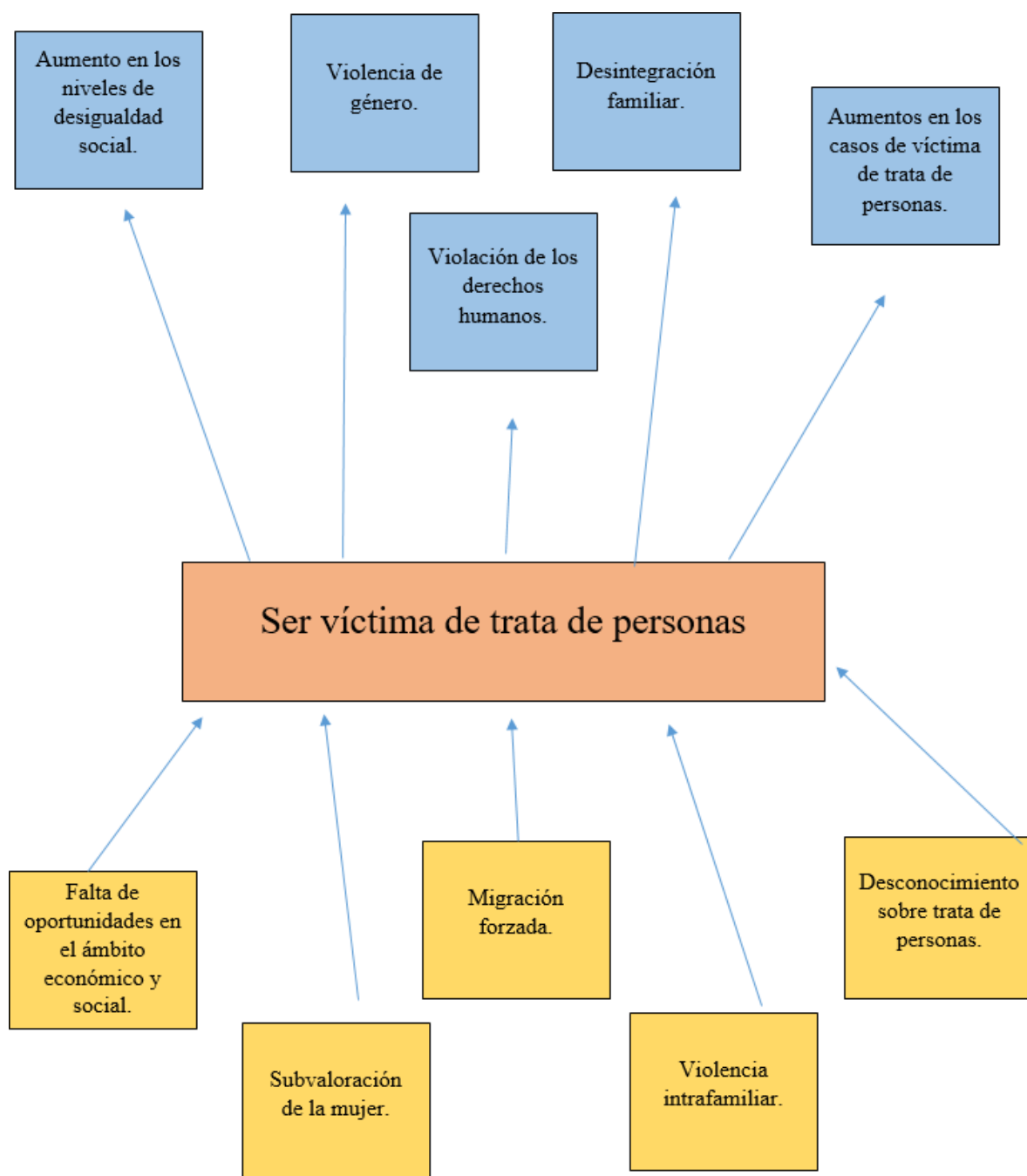
Workshop participants in both communities continue to distrust the institutional framework and its ability to improve conditions for the inhabitants of Los Guido and Guararí.

Addressing the causes of trafficking in persons

It is important to mention that human trafficking is a complex phenomenon influenced by economic, social and cultural factors, among others; to say with certainty that addressing the causes mentioned below is the right formula to end human trafficking is irresponsible on the part of the research group, but addressing them helps to generate prevention and the construction of community environments that are more aware, sensitized and socially committed to this problem.

The problem tree technique will be used to generate a situational analysis of the problems, conceptualizing the causes that promote their incidence and that in turn generate a final consequence in these communities; technique that is observed below:

Problem tree



Source: Own elaboration through workshops, 2019.

We will consider an adaptation of the ecological model to address the causes of the crime of human trafficking.

1. Causes generated at the individual level
 1. Lack of knowledge about human trafficking: the lack of knowledge about human trafficking may result in a vulnerability value for the trafficker due to the invisibility of the crime and the non-recognition of some practices that may have an impact on its occurrence.
 2. Undervaluation of women: women and girls are the population group most affected by human trafficking. The failure to guarantee women's full rights pushes them into the abyss of vulnerability.
2. Generating causes at the relational level:
 1. Domestic violence: The fact that fathers and mothers are not involved in the upbringing of their sons and daughters, in addition to situations of violence within the family, leads to the creation of weak family environments and the emergence of risky behaviors that can lead to becoming a victim of a human trafficking network.
3. Generating causes at the community and institutional level.
 1. Lack of opportunities in the social economic sphere: poverty, lack of job opportunities, lack of economic resources to live on, among others.
 2. Forced migration: the lack of opportunities pushes populations to migrate to places where there are better conditions for subsistence, both internal and external migration can occur.

The consequences of the generating causes are mentioned below:

4. Effects generated at the individual level:
 1. Increase in cases of human trafficking: by not generating information to educate and prevent the public, in addition to the lack of recognition

In addition to the crime and some practices that may influence its occurrence, the population is susceptible to falling into a network of traffickers.

2. Gender-based violence: The use of women and girls for the purposes of sexual exploitation and servile marriage respond to patterns of gender inequality that increase the vulnerability of some women and children to fall into the crime of human trafficking. Trafficking in persons is not a gender-neutral crime; some forms of exploitation have an almost established gender orientation, such as forced labor for men.
5. Effects generated at the relational level:
 1. Family disintegration: totally disintegrated family nuclei with no resources or support to help survivors in their social bonding process. The lack of affection and union are elements that accentuate dysfunctional family environments.
6. Effects generated at the community and institutional level.
 1. Increased levels of social inequality: Poverty and social inequality are problems that countries around the world face. Some are deeper than others, but without a doubt they respond to economic models in which resources are not directed to the most socially vulnerable communities, increasing the level of inequality, generating social discontent in the face of the limited options for getting ahead.
 2. Violation of human rights: the lack of economic opportunities forces people to emigrate. In many cases illegally, falling into a network of human trafficking or smuggling of migrants.

Strategies to address the social promotion of human
trafficking in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari.

Strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking

In this stage, the strategic axes and objectives to be followed in the Early Intervention Centers of the two communities under investigation will be established.

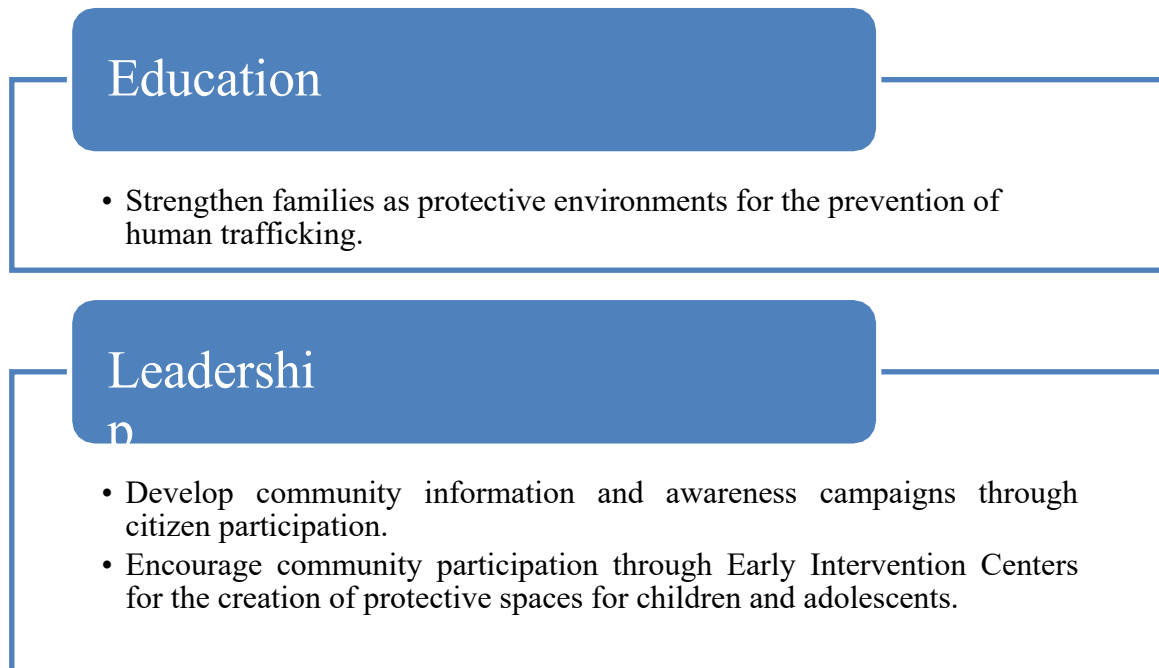
The determination of the objectives and axes is a way of addressing the root causes of the crime of human trafficking identified through the activities we carry out in the communities, supported by international research on this problem.

The development of a strategy focused on education and leadership allows for a process of focusing on the issues to be worked on with the population groups.

In order to empower people and make them active agents of change in their reality, it is through a socio-educational process where the population becomes aware of human trafficking and its effects, as well as its implications at the family and community level.

After the socio-educational process, the development of active participation is outlined through a leadership axis, which generates an impact on the community through information and awareness campaigns for the construction of community environments more aware and committed to this problem.

Illustration 3 Pillars and strategic objectives.



Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

According to the results obtained through the workshops and the community diagnosis, we were able to conclude that the formulation of the strategy focuses on strengthening preventive capacities in the area of human trafficking for the families enrolled in the CITs and at the same time strengthening community participation and organization as crucial elements for the solution of conflicts and the improvement of spaces in these communities.

The strategy is designed to be integrated into the components that CIT officials develop with minors and their families.

The objective is to have educational programs focused on the prevention of human trafficking on an ongoing basis.

Justification

The CITs are a PANI program that was created with the purpose of intervening in advance in risk situations that are present in socially vulnerable communities; this program also provides direct educational and preventive services and develops cultural, sports, artistic and participatory activities for the PME and their families in the communities where these CITs are located.

Through the research it was possible to confirm that the communities exposed in the study, Los Guido and Guararí, present problems such as extreme poverty, drug trafficking, irregular migratory situations, consumption of psychoactive substances, violence and adolescent pregnancy.

Los Guido and Guararí are population centers with a high incidence of situations that violate the rights of children and adolescents, hence the importance of generating socio-educational intervention processes to preventively address situations due to risk contexts that occur in the neighborhood or within the families.

Addressing human trafficking prevention requires creative and coordinated responses. Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon, often influenced by economic, social, political and cultural factors.

Prevention strategies should focus on addressing the possible causes of the crime; during the development of this research, it is proposed to approach in a participatory manner the families that are in the CIT in order to generate a space for dialogue to inform and sensitize the population about human trafficking. After the sensitization, the need to articulate participation processes in the people who were subject to the sensitization campaign as active agents of change in their social reality is proposed, promoting the creation of community meetings for the formation of safe communities and the creation of agents for children and adolescents who play a role of participating in coordination with PANI in information and sensitization activities on the issue of human trafficking at the community level.

The following table provides a matrix structure for CIT officials to develop thematic content as a strategy for the prevention of human trafficking. The management model used in the CITs was taken into consideration, where the three main sub-processes are identified. Of which the strategy would address the Preventive Group Care and the Nurturing Academy.

Table 30 Strategy operationalization matrix.

| Strategy operationalization matrix. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Process CIT | Objective. | Objectives Thematic | Topics | Indicator. | Methodology | Scope |
| Preventive group care | Identify the crime of trafficking in persons in order to prevent situations that violate the rights of women rights violations against PME at the personal, family and community and community level. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know about human rights. 2. Explain the purpose of human trafficking. 3. Identify the stages or actions of human trafficking. 4. Address the means by which by which it can occur. 5. Evidencing the myths myths | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Human Rights 8. Purpose of Trafficking from Persons 9. Trafficking actions from people. 10. Means of try at people. 11. Myths. 12. Signals from Alert. | Quantity of children wh o are able to identify trafficking fro m people to make preventive decisions. | The topics will be addressed in eight sessions of approximately two hours through through development of workshops with a playful and participative dynamic. | Encompass 70% of of WEPs in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | that have been | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>related to human trafficking. 6. Establish warning w arning signals for the prevention.</p> | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| Parenting Academy. | Inform and sensitize parents and mothers about trafficking to strengthen their leading role in the integral development of children and adolescents. | 13. To know about human rights. 14. Explain the purpose of human trafficking. 15. Identify the stages or actions of human trafficking. 16. Address the means by which you can occur. | 21. Human Rights 22. Purpose of the Try 23. m Persons 24. Actions of the try at people. 25. Means of try at people. 26. Myths. 27. Signals from Alert. 28. How to report. | Number of families receiving information and support on trafficking traffickin g of persons. | The topics will be addressed at 8 sessions of approximately two hours through at development of workshops with a playful and participative dynamic. | Families attending CITs. |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>17. Evidencing the myths myths that have been related to human trafficking.</p> <p>18. Establish warning warning signs for prevention.</p> <p>19. Recognizin g a person who is being is being victimized of trafficking tr afficking in persons.</p> <p>20. To know the mechanisms to file a complaint</p> | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | denounces. | | | | |
|--|--|------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Empowering CWB families to become be pro childhood y adolescence for at prevention of human trafficking. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the purpose as well as the expected goal of the campaign. 2. Develop a slogan for the campaign. 3. Define target groups and and environment s where the campaign the campaign will be developed. 4. Determine the essential messages. | Campaign fro m information a nd awareness-raising on human trafficking. | Number of people identified as agents for children and adolescents. | The topics will be addressed at 4 sessions of approximately two hours through at development of workshops for the construction of the campaign in a participatory manner. | Families attending CITs. Educational centers in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí. |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | 5. Choose the materials to be used during the campaign. | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | 6. Cost the economic resources for the development of the campaign. | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| | Integrate the families that participate in the CIT into the solution of criminal events and coexistence and community coexistence through the creation of community of community meetings with the help of the local subsystems of protection. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report criminal events. 2. Knowing the concerns of the community in relation to security issues. 3. Propose improvement actions at topics security issues. | 4. Strengthening community security. | Number of families trained on the issue of trafficking in persons. | We will work under the workshop modality in a 4-hour session where dialogue will be generated. | Public Force. PANI. |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|

Source: Own elaboration, 2019.

Execution period

The strategy is developed in two stages, the first stage corresponds to a socio-educational process and the second stage develops the active participation component.

We will start with the socio-training process with families and minors in 8 working sessions for approximately two hours, after the families have the technical requirements through the participation of these 8 sessions, participation processes will be managed for the construction of an information and awareness campaign of 4 sessions of approximately two hours in order to empower families as agents of social change.

Community meetings are planned with the help of the MSP and the families that make up the CIT for the solution of criminal events and coexistence problems through workshops lasting approximately 4 hours, all in coordination with the local subsystem for the protection of children and adolescents assigned to both CITs according to their territorial jurisdiction.

Management models

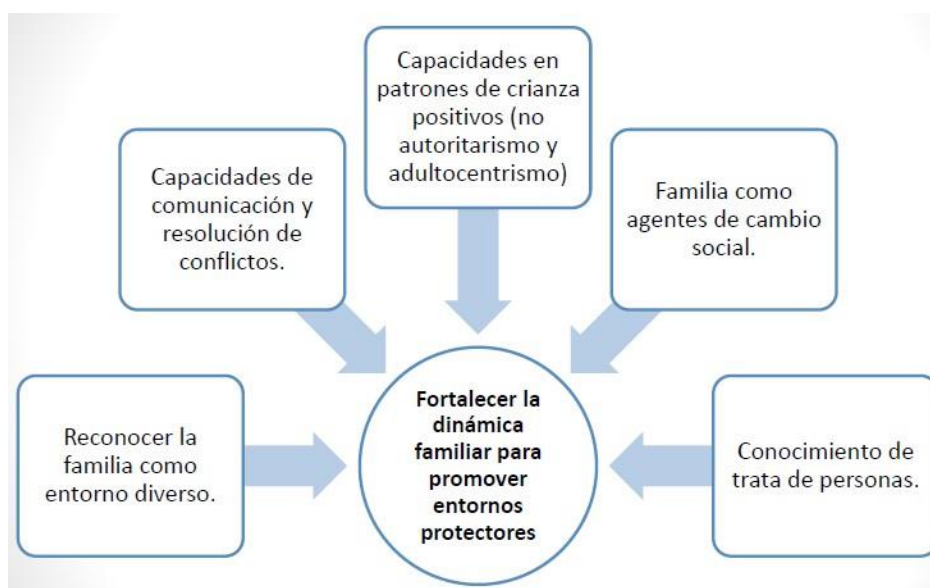
All expenses generated for the formulation of tools and instruments for the execution of the strategy will be assumed by the cost unit of the CITs or, failing that, by the regional directorates, San José Sur in the case of Los Guido and the Regional Directorate of Heredia in the case of Guararí.

Implementation of a social promotion strategy for the prevention of human trafficking: working with families at social risk and vulnerability in the communities of Los Guido and Guarari.

A playful methodology will be used through games where children learn about human trafficking through them; in the case of adults it will be done through a process of dialogue and active participation, they are dynamic spaces where it is built through experience and life history.

Starting in 2020, the social promotion strategy for the prevention of human trafficking will begin to be implemented in the CITs of the communities of Los Guido and Guarari, which is divided into the following strategic lines:

Strengthening family dynamics for the prevention of trafficking in persons



Source: Own elaboration.

The family is a social structure that can be generated from bonds of consanguinity or affinity among its members, promoting manifestations of

solidarity, fraternity, support, affection and love (Ministry of Health and Social Protection, 2018).

The family as the basic unit of socialization and protective environment for minors should be considered as a network of links and relationships that promote the development of life projects at the individual level of each of its members.

In view of the above, PANI must address prevention work at the family level in the CITs in two directions:

1. Strengthening family dynamics to promote protective environments.

Recognition axis:

1. Recognition of family diversity and plurality: capacity building within families to recognize and value family diversity in the exercise of collective and individual rights.
2. Recognition of the family as a protective environment for the rights of minors: development of capacities within families for coexistence, communication and conflict resolution.

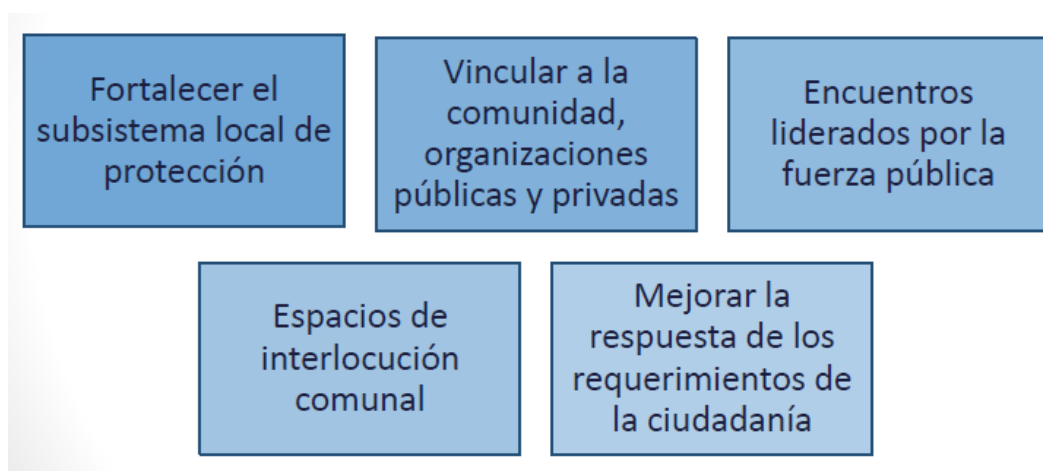
Axis of coexistence:

3. Development of democratic relationships within families: overcoming cultural imaginaries based on authoritarianism and adult-centeredness.
 4. Families as transforming agents of their local reality: to stimulate the capacity of families to modify their social environment through community participation in social construction processes.
2. Knowledge about human trafficking (education and crime prevention).
 1. What is human trafficking?
 2. What actions are involved in human trafficking?
 3. What are the purposes of human trafficking?
 4. Recommendations for the prevention of human trafficking.

The research group developed a didactic guide that was built to provide a response and is an educational element for families. This guide can serve as an input for the institution when reproducing materials aimed at raising public awareness of this scourge.

It is important that the ILCs serve as a space to work and discuss the issue for those mothers and fathers whose children are enrolled in the program.

Strengthening of local protection subsystems for the creation of community meetings to achieve protective spaces.



Source: Own elaboration.

The local protection subsystems are instances of articulation and coordination among the different social actors for the comprehensive care of children and adolescents at the local level. Their purpose is to strengthen the National System of Integral Protection at the local level to create protective environments for children and adolescents capable of preventing, reducing risks and carrying out care and protection actions.

The objective of this strategy is to link the community of Los Guido and Guarari, public and private institutions in community meetings.

These spaces are meetings of dialogue that will be led by the Public Force to solve problems of coexistence and citizen security in the neighborhoods. The aim is to improve the response to citizen requirements.

This initiative seeks to strengthen citizen participation and transparency between public and private institutions and the community. At this meeting, participants can report local crime, problems of coexistence or raise their concerns.

As part of the strategy is to encourage the participation of families in community issues, through the strengthening of the coexistence axis module, it is intended to share the responsibility of public and private authorities together with families and social base organizations in the resolution of the problems that afflict the community in terms of security and coexistence, through the formulation of plans, programs and projects.

Actors in favor of children and adolescents



Conformados por personas mayores de edad.

Participar en actividades de carácter educativo, social y comunitario.



Fortalecer el tejido social y comunitario en el cumplimiento de derechos de las personas menores de edad.

Source: Own elaboration.

The agents will be made up of persons of legal age who, on a non-profit basis and on a voluntary basis, have the moral and social commitment to participate in specific missions of a social and community educational nature carried out by PANI.

In relation to the above, with the implementation of this program, PANI contributes to strengthening the structure of local protection subsystems by promoting the participation of agents in favor of children and adolescents' issues at the local level.

The priority of this program is the construction and strengthening of the social fabric to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents through actions developed by the agents, who are convinced of the importance of having communities that are aware of and recognize their rights.

Through the agents for children and adolescents, coordination can be made to develop education and awareness campaigns in schools, colleges and the general population on human trafficking.

This program aims to contribute to the strengthening of PANI as a governing body in the area of rights and to generate a closer relationship between the community and the institution.

Thematic contents of the strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking

1. Presentation
2. What is human trafficking?
3. How has Costa Rica responded to this crime?
4. Trafficking targets
5. Who is looking for trafficking
6. Actions of human trafficking
7. Categories
8. How to recognize a person who is being or has been a victim of trafficking?

9. We must not forget
10. Myths
11. Warning signs
12. What can be done to
prevent this crime?
13. Contacts for inquiries or
complaints about the
crime of human
trafficking
14. Agencies and institutions
against the crime of
trafficking in persons

Guía teórica para la promoción social de la trata de personas.



Pablo Esquivel
Fernando Pérez
Amanda Rodríguez



Presentación

The strategy presented here is a work that was born as a final graduation project implemented by three students of Economic Planning and Social Promotion of the National University of Costa Rica.

Uncertainty as to how human trafficking is handled in the country and whether there are institutions to prevent this crime.

When the need arose, the creation and consequently the implementation of the

strategy for the social promotion of human trafficking.

We invite you to prevent and protect potential victims of human trafficking, as this is a task that should concern everyone.

Special thanks to the Early Intervention Centers of the communities of Los Guido and Guarari.



The crime of human trafficking is one of the cruelest manifestations of human rights violations, in that it constitutes a violation of the right to life, liberty and security of persons, the right not to be subjected to slavery or servitude, torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the right to education, work, property and rest. Likewise, human trafficking also violates the right to equality, freedom of opinion, expression and assembly.

In the year 2000, 147 countries met in the Italian city of Palermo and defined the international legal instrument that laid the foundations for the approach to the problem.

crime of trafficking in persons; the **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons**.

"Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Such exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery or practices similar to slavery, the servitude or the extraction of organs".

Thus, the institutions have this strategy to define human trafficking and, therefore, with a guide that orients them in order to confront a crime that, due to its transnational nature, potentially affects all countries in the world, which can be countries of origin, destination and/or transit countries for victims.

How has Costa Rica responded to this crime?



Costa Rica ratified the **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons**, better known as the **Palermo Protocol** in 2002; upon signing and ratifying its participation, it established the creation of the law against trafficking in persons and the creation of the national coalition against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (CONATT), through Law No. 9095 in February 2013 and in 2015, establishing its respective regulations and legal parameters in Costa Rican territory against trafficking in persons.

This implies a commitment to prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking. Due to the responsibility acquired, it is necessary to carry out prevention actions that discourage the demand and alert children and adolescents about the dangers of falling into this scourge.

Minors are not exempt from being immersed in this scourge.

The Institutional Protocol for the Care of Minors Victims and Survivors of the Crime of Human Trafficking created by the National Children's Trust mentions that human trafficking is a form of global crime that has grown stronger in the 21st century and is the third most lucrative criminal activity in the world.

In the country, the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), is taking action aimed at the protection of rights, based on the promotion and community participation in spaces where situations of violence affecting children and adolescents are prevented, through the creation of Early Intervention Centers (CIT), which address vulnerable situations experienced by minors in their homes and communities.

Purposes of Law 9095:

1. Promote public policies for the comprehensive fight against human trafficking.
2. To promote the necessary regulations to strengthen the punishment of human trafficking and related activities.
3. Define a specific and complementary framework for protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking and their dependents.
4. Promote and facilitate national and international cooperation on the issue of human trafficking.

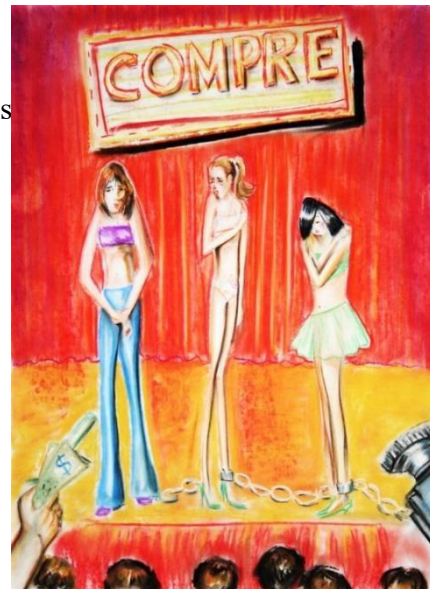
Trafficking targets.

The main objective of these operations is the **exploitation of human beings**, which can take the form of:

1. Sexual exploitation.
2. Labor exploitation (maquilas, agriculture, logging, mining, others).
3. Forced recruitment in cases of armed conflict.
4. Exploitation of human beings forced to perform illegal, criminal activities.
5. Even the commercialization of organs.

What does trafficking seek?

Generate wealth through the exploitation of human beings



Shares:

Offering and recruitment, Transportation and transfer, Reception and Recruitment of persons.

TRATA DE PERSONAS

OFRECIMIENTO, CAPTACIÓN



TRANSPORTE Y TRANSLADO



ACOGIDA



PROPÓSITO



Some of the means by which human trafficking occurs are:

1. Fraud
2. Threat
3. Use of force or any other type of coercion
4. The deception
5. Abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability.

Categories:

1. Sex trafficking includes pornography, prostitution and sex tourism.
2. Trafficking for non-commercial sexual purposes, such as forced or arranged marriages, temporary or for reproductive purposes.
3. Labor trafficking, which includes domestic servitude, work in maquilas, in the construction industry or agriculture.

How to recognize a person who is being or has been a victim of trafficking?

1. Signs of being controlled by others: Allowing others to speak for them when they are spoken to directly. Not knowing their home or work address. Keeping the reality of their life a secret, among others.
2. Presents physical and emotional uprooting. He is unfamiliar with the current territory, has little ability to move in the environment and to relate to other people.
3. They feel that they participate in and/or are responsible -guilty- (totally or relatively) for the configuration of the crime; in children this feeling is even more acute.
4. Not being in possession of their passports or other travel or identity documents, because these documents are in the hands of another person.
5. Having false identity or travel documents.



¡No debemos olvidar!

"The term is Human Trafficking and not "white slave trade", since this term was used at the end of the 19th century to refer to European women transferred for the purpose of sexual exploitation to countries in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and America. That is why today it is called human trafficking, because any person (man, woman, girl, boy and youth) can be a victim of trafficking for various purposes of exploitation.

"Associating trafficking only with prostitution and women, which makes other very frequent manifestations of trafficking invisible, such as trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation and also male victims or children and adolescents.

"Trafficking and smuggling are not synonymous. They are different concepts and refer to different crimes.

Mitos

"Victims of trafficking are taken abroad; the crime also occurs within the same country, the person is recruited and trafficked within the country.

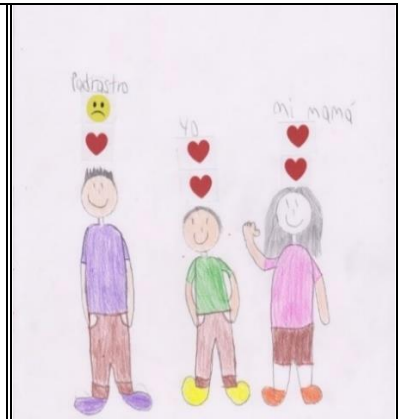
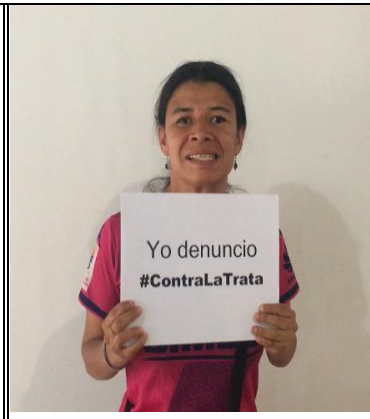
"All victims of trafficking belong to a low socioeconomic background; all people are at risk of being trafficked.

"Only the victim can file a complaint.

"Trafficking is only sexual exploitation.

"The trafficker is a stranger; sometimes traffickers use a close circle to recruit people.

(Cuellar, Higuera, Quintero, & Lopez, 2017)



Señales de alerta



1. Incredible opportunities

They offer you money, success and even the love of your dreams... Be suspicious.



2. Resume with photos in swimsuit

If you are asked to take pictures of yourself in a bathing suit, underwear or scantily clad, it is an inappropriate job offer. Find out what it is really about.



1. Beware of bars and the Internet

Bars, canteens or meeting places for young people are the preferred places for traffickers to make contact with their victims. The same is true for dating or job search websites and social networks.



2. Extraordinary salaries

If you have an elementary or high school education and you are offered a multinational manager's salary, it doesn't make sense.



3. Easy and unsecured loan

If you are offered an easy loan to cover the cost of your from passport, visas, tickets and accommodations; think twice.



With that debt it can be manipulated.

4. The ideal couple

If an interesting, kind and resourceful man or woman contacts you through social networks, then makes you a marriage offer and offers you a ticket to travel abroad... take it easy, it is possible that when you arrive you will be subdued and enslaved by your new partner.

What can be done to prevent this crime?

It is necessary to orient people because this crime is invisible, unknown, or naturalized and there is great tolerance for this extreme abuse of power to the fundamental rights of the person.



-Implement measures such as social and economic initiatives aimed at potential victims, research activities, and information and dissemination campaigns.



-Combating the risk factors that cause victimization.
-Investing in social programs that promote inclusion.



-Balance spending between law and order strategies and social development actions.
-Invest in planning strategies that favor prevention.



-Promote public awareness of preventive measures.
-Implementing a monitoring system.

Contacts for consultations or complaints regarding the crime of trafficking in persons:

1. Management of Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons: 2290-2703 / 2290-2723 / 2290-2734 trataytrafico@migracion.go.cr
2. Professional Migration Police Investigation Unit: 2299-8023
3. Judicial Investigation Organism, Trafficking Unit: 2295-3317
4. Specialized Prosecutor's Office against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants: 2295-3764
5. Any PANI or 9-1-1 Local Office.

trataytrafico@pani.go.cr // gtecnica@pani.go.cr //

coi@pani.go.cr

Agencies and institutions against the crime of trafficking in persons

1. CONATT

It is responsible for promoting the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national, regional and local public policies for the prevention of human smuggling and trafficking in persons, the care and protection of victims, and the prosecution and punishment of those responsible....

CONATT is made up of:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Costa Rican Social Security Fund | 13. Ministry of Public Education (MEP) |
| 3. National Council for Rehabilitation and Special Education (CONAPDIS) | 14. Ministry of the Interior, Police and Public Security |
| 4. Address General Management of Migration and Foreigners | 15. Ministry of Justice and Peace |
| 5. General Directorate of Transit | 16. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship |
| 6. Directorate of Intelligence and National Security (DIS) | 17. Ministry of Health |
| 7. Attorney General's Office | 18. Ministry of Labor and Social Security |
| 8. Institute on Alcoholism and Pharmacodependence (IAFA) | 19. Office of Attention and Protection to the Victim |
| 9. Costa Rican Institute of Tourism (ICT) | 20. Judicial Investigation Organism |
| 10. Mixed Institute of Social Assistance (IMAS) | 21. National Child Welfare Agency (Patronato Nacional de la Infancia) |
| 11. National Learning Institute (INA) | 22. Technical Secretary of the National Commission Against Sexual and Commercial Exploitation (CONACOES) |
| 12. Institute National Institute of Women Women (INAMU) | |



Conclusions

Both communities lack access to employment, educational and housing opportunities; all of the above in conjunction with the high percentages of national poverty and an increase in informal economic activities. Workshop participants agree that all these problems are linked to minors and, according to their perceptions, all these situations make Guido and Guararí vulnerable territories.

In these communities, the consumption of psychoactive substances is very frequent in public spaces such as playgrounds, a situation that can lead to the early consumption of these substances by minors. Another factor on which the participating parents agree is that both communities are not constituted as territories with a culture of peace and good coexistence.

Family dynamics have a direct impact on the behavior of children and adolescents; in many cases, mothers are the ones who are directly responsible for the care of their children and must ensure that the norms and rules are followed, while fathers focus on being the providers and spend less time at home. This situation coincides with the participation of more mothers than fathers in the workshops given in the communities.

The families agree and express their concern about the lack of communication they have with their sons and daughters, which can generate behaviors that do not strengthen family dynamics. They conclude that the use of social networks without supervision is a risk factor and agree that today there is an excessive use of the Internet: they do not have the tools to better control its use. They fear for their children's relationships and the offers made through this medium.

Another of the findings of the workshops is that mothers and fathers lack information and access to knowledge, as well as little accompaniment on issues related to information on human trafficking. It is highlighted that the source of information used by families in both communities is the media, through programs based on real life cases. This medium does not necessarily have the best information to address the issue.

During the research process, information and sensitization activities on human trafficking were developed, raising awareness about the crime and the importance of generating a culture of prevention from the home. The families concluded that it is of utmost importance to continue developing this type of activities in the CIT in order to protect and enhance the integral development of children and adolescents (See Annex F and Annex J).

Despite the fact that PANI has undertaken several trainings on human trafficking for its staff, we can conclude from the interview with the CIT collaborators that there is an important gap in the concept and in how to approach a situation of human trafficking. Therefore, greater efforts should be made at the institutional level to train the staff in charge of the CIT.

Recommendations

It is important to maintain training processes through the implementation of the strategy of social promotion against human trafficking in the CIT of Los Guido and Guarari. It is important to promote active participation strategies in order to inform and raise awareness on the issue of human trafficking in the different community spaces towards civil society in order to generate a culture of prevention of the crime.

The development of coordinated actions with the MEP is crucial to address the issue of human trafficking through information campaigns in the educational centers surrounding the CITs.

It is a priority to incorporate the Ministry of Public Safety into prevention plans, generating articulated processes to strengthen preventive cultures and favoring the construction of community spaces for coexistence between residents and public spaces.

Minors together with their families or caregivers are strategic allies of the institution. Starting to develop strategies through agents for children and adolescents allows the institution to have a more organic approach with citizens, in order to advance in terms of recognition and full exercise of rights of minors.

It is crucial to train PANI officials, raising awareness of the rights and responsibilities that we have as citizens and public servants in the early identification of children and adolescents in a possible condition of human trafficking, filing the respective complaint, the route to address the care process and, finally, the restoration of rights.

Following the development of a process of information and knowledge on human trafficking among officials, it is recommended to start a pilot plan in the Guarari and Los Guido CITs on the Social Promotion Strategy for the Prevention of Human Trafficking.

applied to the Early Intervention Centers supported by PANI's Institutional Technical Committee.

It is advisable to have a follow-up and evaluation mechanism for the application of the strategy with the objective of incorporating various special, methodical and dimensional needs that will serve to strengthen the tool in order to generate an application in all the ILCs of the country.

Within the framework of research and analysis related to the topic of human trafficking, it is always desired that research and analysis related to this subject persist; therefore, it is recommended to future researchers with interest in the topic, the implementation of new guidelines and related visions that provide various theses to support the social work.

As citizens and future professionals graduated from the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, we must continue contributing to social development with the purpose of building more egalitarian and democratic societies. Human trafficking is a scourge that threatens the most basic rights of people, therefore, we must work vehemently in the identification and prevention actions to end modern slavery.

Bibliography

Acuña Vega, X., Espinoza Otarola, K., & Obando Cordero, D. (2002). *Working girls in the community of Los Guido*. San José.

Aguirre, A. M., Caro, C., Fernández, S., & Silvero, M. (n.d.). *Family School and Society*. Retrieved from <https://www.unir.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Manual-familia-escuela-sociedad.pdf>

Alba, Z. C., & Beorreta Torres, H. (2012). *Theory and Practice of Community Action*. Santiago: Ril editores.

Alberich, T., Sotomayor, E., Amezcua, T., & García Domingo, M. (2014). *PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT. MANUAL FOR SOCIAL ACTION*. Madrid: DYKINSON S.L.

Añorga Morales, J. (2001). *La educación avanzada*. Spain: Editorial Octaedro, S.L.

Araya Fallas, F., & Arce Meneses, I. (2017). JUSTIFICACION DE PLAZAS PARA LA SOLICITUD DE TRANSLOCACION DE LAS 40 PLAZAS APROBADAS DE SERVICIOS ESPECIALES A CARGOS FIJADOS DE LOS CENTROS DE INTERVENCION TEMPRANA Y UNIDADES MÓVILES DE EDUCACIÓN, PREVENCIÓN Y ATENCIÓN A LA NIÑEZ Y ADOLESCENCIA. San José.

Heredia Virilla Health Area (2013-2017). *Comprehensive Health Situation Analysis*. Heredia, Costa Rica.

Heredia Virilla Health Area CCSS. (2010). *Survey of Milpa and Guarari ranches*. Heredia.

Legislative Assembly (1970). *Penal Code of Costa Rica*. San José.

Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica (2013). *Law 9095 Against Trafficking in Persons and creation of the National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)*. San José.

- Bautista, N. (2011). *Process of qualitative research: epistemology, methodology and applications*. Bogotá: El Manual Moderno Colombia.
- Betancur Cano, C. (2001). *Social Promotion, Risaralda National Assembly*. Colombia.
- Bologna, E. (2013). *Estadística para Psicología y Educación*. Buenos Aires: Brujas.
- Chiavenato, I. (2006). *Introduction to the general theory of management*. Mc graw hill.
- IACHR. (2016). CASE OF WORKERS OF THE BRASIL VERDE HACIENDA VS. BRAZIL.
- National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons CONATT (2016). *Protocolo de Actuaciones del Equipo de Respuesta Inmediata*. San José.
- National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons CONATT (2015). *Reglamento a la Ley contra la Trata de Personas y creación de la Coalición contra Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y la Trata de Personas CONATT*. San José.
- CONATT (2017). *Estado actual en materia de Trata de Personas en Costa Rica*. San José.
- Cuellar, H. M., Higuera, J. A., Quintero, A. V., & Lopez, L. L. (2017). *Manual for facilitators of ludic-pedagogical activities*. Bogotá, Colombia.
- National Directorate of Community Development (2018). *National directorate of community development (DINADECO)*. Retrieved from www.dinadeco.go.cr
- Galeana de la O, S. (1999). *Promoción Social*. Mexico: Plaza y Valdés, S.A.
- García, J. A. (2015). *Communicating in the Networked Society*. Barcelona, Spain: Universitat Oberta de Catalunya .
- García, L. M., O Díaz, M., Alonso, D., & López, M. (June 8, 1998). *El sociodrama como técnica de intervención socioeducativa*. Retrieved from <http://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/CUTS/article/viewFile/CUTS9898110165A/8240>

Government of the Republic, Costa Rica. (October 26, 2016). *presidencia.go.cr*. Retrieved from [presidencia.go.cr: presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2016/10/costa-rica-reduce-poverty-and-reach-lowest-indice-rate-in-the-las-ultimos-7-years/](http://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2016/10/costa-rica-reduce-poverty-and-reach-lowest-indice-rate-in-the-las-ultimos-7-years/)

Government of Huila - Colombia (July 06, 2017). *Government of Huila*. Retrieved from <http://www.huila.gov.co/salud/publicaciones/6230/estrategias-y-metas-de-resultado-de-promocion-social/>

Google Maps (March 8, 2018). *Google Maps*. Retrieved from <https://www.google.co.cr/maps/place/San+Jos%C3%A9,+Los+Guido/@9.8662355,-84.0483714,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x8fa0e268a203a071:0xdcae4f7e788e047c!8m2!3d9.8688951!4d-84.0458176>

Google Maps. (29 from August from 2018). *Google Maps*. Retrieved de <https://www.google.co.cr/maps/place/Guarar%C3%AD,+Heredia/@9.9814681,-84.1199019,16.03z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x8fa0fb26537656c7:0xc981b196db2d3679!8m2!3d9.9828938!4d-84.1190813?hl=es-419>

Workshop (May 09, 2018). Participatory workshop with fathers, mothers and community leaders. Desamparados, Los Guido, Costa Rica.

Workshop (June 13, 2018). Participatory workshop with fathers, mothers and community leaders. Guararí, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Gurdian, A. (2007). *El Paradigma Cualitativo en la Investigación Socio-Educativa*. San José: IDER.

Men against violence (November 5, 2012). *Men against violence*. Retrieved the 15 from December 15 from 2018, from <http://hombrescontralaviolencia.blogspot.com/2012/11/precisiones-sobre-trata-y-prostitution.html>

IBCR. (2016). *MAPPING REPORT ON COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN COSTA RICA*. Quebec.

- INEC. (2011). *Households in informal settlements. Who are they and how do they live?* San José.
- INEC. (2011). X National Population Census and VI Housing Census 2011. San José: 1 ed.
Retrieved October 13, 2017, from <https://www.desamparados.go.cr/es/el-canton/distritos/distrito-13-los-guido>.
- INEC. (November 2017). *Vital Statistics 2016 Population, Births, Deaths and Marriages*. San José.
- Colombian Institute of Family Welfare - ICBF. (2015). *Trafficking of children and adolescents: Un estudio con enfoque territorial en el eje cafetalero*. Bogotá D.C.: Procesos Digitales S.A.A.
- National Institute of Statistics and Census (2011). *National Population Census and VI Housing Census: General Results*. San José, Costa Rica: National Institute of Statistics and Census.
- National Institute of Statistics and Census (2012). *Economic Characteristics*. San José.
- National Institute of Statistics and Census of Costa Rica (2014). *Special population topics (miscellaneous files)*. San José.
- Jiménez Acuña, A. (2000). SOCIAL PROMOTION AND ITS MEANING
ACADEMIC. ABRAMagazine, 21(30), 101-108. Retrieved a
from from
<https://www.revistas.una.ac.cr/index.php/abra/article/view/4280>
- Lillo, N., and Roselló, E. (2004). Manual for community social work, Madrid, Spain: NARCE, SA.
- Mari, R., M.Bo, R., & Climent, C. (2010). Propuesta de Análisis Fenomenológico de los Datos Obtenidos en la Entrevista. *Revista de Ciencies de l' Educació*, 115.
- Máttar, J, & Cuervo, L. (2017) Planning for development in Latin America and the Caribbean: approaches, experiences and perspectives. Santiago, Chile: United Nations.

MEP (2010). *Research report. Abandonment (dropout) in secondary education in Costa Rica, 2009-2010*. San José.

- MIDEPLAN. (2018). *Costa Rica Social Development Index (IDS)*. San José.
- Ministry of Interior Colombia, O. (2016). *Adaptation and validation of a program for the prevention of trafficking in persons in the form of sexual exploitation and forced labor or services: evidence from the application of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps*. Bogota, Colombia.
- Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (s.f.). *Knowledge on the promotion of the rights of children and adolescents*. Perú.
- Ministry of Economic and Social Planning (2014). *National Development Plan 2015- 2018*. San José.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia; IOM Colombia (August 2017). *IOM Colombia*.
Retrieved
from
http://repository.oim.org.co/bitstream/handle/20.500.11788/1989/manual_trata_070318_just_baja.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection (2018). Política Pública Nacional de Apoyo y Fortalecimiento a las Familias. In M. d. Social, *Política Pública Nacional de Apoyo y Fortalecimiento a las Familias* (p. 10). Bogotá D.C.
- Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements (2011). *INTERVENTION PLAN PROPOSAL FOR THE COMMUNITY OF GUARARI*. San José.
- Montero, R. (1997). Fundamentos teóricos de la política social.
- Mora, G., Lobo Ugalde, I., & Araya Fallas, F. (2016). *Report addressed to the Human Resources Department to provide response to the Budget Authority on Oficio*. San José.
- Mujica Barrientos, P. (2010). Political equality: the current meaning of citizen participation. Chile: RiL editores.
- Municipality of Desamparados (2018). *District #13 Los Guido*. San José.

- Municipality of Desamparados and others (2015-2025). *Plan Cantonal de Desarrollo Humano Local de Desamparados*. Desamparados.
- Municipality of Heredia (2012-2022). *Development Plan of the canton of Heredia*. Heredia.
- Municipality of Heredia (2017-2022). *Municipal Development Plan 2017-2022*. Heredia, Costa Rica.
- International Bureau for Children's Rights (2016). *Mapeo sobre el combate a la trata de personas en Costa Rica*. Montreal, Quebec: IBCR.
- OIJ. (2017). *Statistics Organismo from Investigación Judicial*. Retrieved from <http://pjenlinea.poder-judicial.go.cr/EstadisticasOIJ/>
- ILO (2017). *Global Estimates on Modern Slavery*. Geneva.
- Opinion.com. (September 21, 2015). *Opinion.com.bo*. Retrieved December 15, 2018, from <http://www.opinion.com.bo/opinion/cobocitos/2015/0921/suplementos.php?id=7348>
- International Organization for Migration, IOM. (2006). *Values, concepts and tools against trafficking in persons: Guide for sensitization*. Bogota, Colombia.
- International Organization for Migration, IOM. (2016). *Adaptation and Validation of a Program for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons*. . Colombia.
- International Organization for Migration, IOM. (2016). *Aproximación al fenómeno de trata con fines de explotación sexual y laboral de niños, niñas y adolescentes en el departamento de Nariño*. Colombia: Procesos Digitales S.A.S.
- Otey, C. (2007). *Proposal from the community for the Guarari Investment Plan, Prioritized Territory 2008-2009*. San José.
- PANI. (2016). *Patronato Nacional de la Infancia*. Retrieved March 21, 2017, from http://www.pani.go.cr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1288:golf

ito-accounts-with-the-first-early-and-south-border-training-center-with-new-mobile-unit&catid=36:news&Itemid=1

PANI. (October 24, 2017). Retrieved from <http://www.pani.go.cr/sobre-el-pani/que-es-el-pani>

Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (2017). *Protocolo Institucional para la Atención de PME*. San José.

Peréz Serrano, G. (2016). *Design of Social Projects: Practical applications for their planning, management and evaluation*. Madrid, Spain: Narcea S.A.

pngtree. (n.d.). pngtree. Retrieved on 21 from December 21, from 2018, from https://es.pngtree.com/freepng/a-prisoner-in-custody_3340038.html

Presidency of the Republic of Costa Rica (November 10, 2016). *Presidency of the Republic of Costa Rica*. Retrieved from <http://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2016/11/costa-rica-lanza-campana-corazon-blue-against-people-trafficking/>

Palermo Protocol (2002). *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. Palermo, Italy.

Reverter, E. (December 15, 2018). Modern slavery: a scourge of our society. *Fronterad Revista Digital*. Retrieved December 15, 2018, from <http://www.fronterad.com/index.php?q=esclavitud-moderna-lacra-nuestra-sociedad>

Romero, C., & Molina, M. L. (2002). Los sistemas locales de protección de la infancia: Oportunidades y Restricciones para la Defensa y Exigibilidad de Derechos. San José.

Ruiz, I. (2012). *Theory and Practice of Qualitative Research*. Bilbao, Spain: Deusto.

Selmini, R. (2009). Prevention: strategies, models and definitions in the European context. *Revista Latinoamericana de Seguridad Ciudadana*, Volume (6), 41-57.

- Shugurensky D. (1991). Introduction to the world of social promotion. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/8843718/Introducci%C3%B3n_a_la_promoci%C3%B3n_social
- Silva, I., & Sandoval, C. (2012). Methodology for the elaboration of local development strategies. Santiago: United Nations.
- Siles González, I. (2005). Internet, virtuality and community. *Revista de Ciencias Sociales (Cr)*, II (108), 55-69.
- Staff Wilson. M. (n.d.). Historical overview of human trafficking. Retrieved from <http://www.uasb.edu.ec/UserFiles/369/File/PDF/CentrodeReferencia/Temasdeanalisis2/violenciasyderechoshumanos/staff.pdf>
- Stephen Chaves, L., Monterroso Solis, M. J., & Solis Aguilar, M. (2016). *Baseline for violence prevention strategy in community settings. Guararí, Heredia*. Heredia.
- UNDOC (2016). *Diagnosis for the occurrence of the crime of human trafficking*. Manizales.
- UNDOC, Colombia (2018). *Diganostico sobre factores de riesgo que propicien la ocurrencia del delito de trata de personas en el municipio de Ibagué*. Ibagué.
- Urbano, C., & Yuni, J. A. (2006). *Técnicas para investigar y formular proyectos de investigación vol. 2*. Buenos Aires: Brujas.
- Vargas, A. J. (2017). *STATE OF THE NATION REPORT ON SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 2017*. San José.
- Velázquez B, E. (2000). *Informe Diagnóstico de Comunidad 1: Los Guido de Desamparados*. San José, Costa Rica: PANIAMOR.
- Vélez, i., Rátiva, S., & Varela, D. (2012). Social mapping as a participatory and collaborative research methodology in the afrodescendant territory of the upper cauca river basin. Bogotá: Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

Annexes

Annex A. Instructions

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GENERATION OF THE GUIDO AND GUARARI WORKSHOPS

Workshop:
Learning about Trafficking in Persons

Workshop facilitators:

Amanda Rodriguez Salazar

Fernando Perez Santana

Pablo Esquivel Rojas

Year 2018

Índice

| | |
|---|----|
| <u>Preguntas generales para el trabajo en los talleres</u> | 2 |
| <u>Grupo Focal 1</u> | 6 |
| <u>Conociendo sobre Trata de Personas Los Guido y Guararí para los padres o encargados de familia y líderes comunales</u> | 6 |
| <u>Objetivo General:</u> | 6 |
| <u>Contenidos a Desarrollar:</u> | 7 |
| <u>Metodología:</u> | 7 |
| <u>Cronograma del taller</u> | 8 |
| <u>Desglose de actividades del taller</u> | 9 |
| <u>Desglose de actividades del taller</u> | 13 |
| <u>Grupo Focal 2</u> | 17 |
| <u>Conociendo sobre Trata de Personas Los Guido y Guararí para Niños, niñas y adolescentes en los CIT</u> | 17 |
| <u>Objetivo:</u> | 18 |
| <u>Contenidos a desarrollar:</u> | 18 |
| <u>Metodología:</u> | 18 |
| <u>Cronograma del taller</u> | 19 |
| <u>Desglose de actividades del taller</u> | 20 |
| <u>Anexos</u> | 23 |

General questions for workshop work

Workshop 1: Fathers, mothers and community leaders attending

the CITs Workshop 2: Children and adolescents in the CITs

Objective: To explore the perception of parents and community leaders who attend the school and the community

Objective: To explore the perception that children and adolescents present in the CIT have regarding human trafficking, as well as the dynamics experienced in the community and in their families.

QUESTIONS THROUGH A PLAYFUL STRATEGY

1. Family

How do you live in your family? Who do you live with? What do your parents do? How is the relationship between you and your parents?
What are the risks of exploitation posed by trafficking in human beings?
people?

2. Community

How do you live in the community or neighborhood? What is the most pleasant thing about the community or neighborhood? What do you like the least in your community or neighborhood? What good things have happened to you in the community or neighborhood? In what places do you consider that children and adolescents can be safe and in what places do you feel unsafe?

3. Trafficking in persons

How do you work in the community? What are the risks of trafficking in persons?
What are the characteristics of the families?
What are the characteristics of the families?
What are the characteristics of the families?
What are the characteristics of the families?

4. Rights

What are the rights of children and adolescents?

5. Where to go

You have heard about the rights of children and adolescents, what are they?

What is the difference between two and what is the difference between the two?
Where should you go?
human trafficking?

human trafficking

What are the spaces in which the crime of human trafficking occurs?

What mechanisms do traffickers use to involve children in a trafficking network (family friends, internet, job offers, educational opportunities, etc.)?

Workshop 3: CIT officers

Objective: To determine the perception of CIT officials on the issue of human trafficking.

QUESTIONS THROUGH A PLAYFUL STRATEGY

1. Institutional

What is your perception of human trafficking?

When a child or adolescent is a victim of trafficking, to whom should one turn?

Have you had any experience with trafficked persons at CIT?

How does the inter-institutional network operate at the community level for the prevention of this problem?

What institutions or individuals participate in the network at the community level?

Have they been informed or trained on the issue of human trafficking?

Are you aware of processes for early detection of human trafficking?

What are the possible solutions you would propose to the issue of human trafficking?

Workshop 1

Learning about Human Trafficking in Los Guido and Guarari for parents/caregivers and community leaders

Workshop 1:

General Objective:

Implement participation techniques with parents/guardians and community leaders to address the issue of human trafficking, facilitating learning.

Population: 15 people.

Aimed at: Adults.

Duration: 2:35 (two hours and thirty-five minutes)

Contents to be developed:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Human Rights | 4. Stages of the crime of trafficking |
| 2. Human Trafficking | in persons |
| 3. Types or purposes of exploitation | 5. Internal and external treatment |
| | 6. Trafficking networks |

Methodology:

Active participatory: The contents will be approached through a participatory methodology using didactic techniques that allow for analysis and reflection by the participants.

Workshop schedule

Workshop : Mothers, fathers and community leaders

| <i>Axis to work on: Trafficking in Persons</i> | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| <i>Activity</i> | <i>Responsible</i> | <i>Weather</i> |
| 1. Presentation | Facilitating Group | 5 minutes |
| 2. The spider web | Facilitating Group | 15 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| 3. Let's weave together the anti-trafficking network | Facilitating Group | 30 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| 4. Video | Facilitating Group | 5 minutes |
| 5. Refreshments | Facilitating Group | 15 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| 6. The social map of my community | Facilitating Group | 35 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| 7. Presentation of the maps and plenary | Facilitating Group | 30 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| 8. #AgainstTrafficking | Facilitating Group | 20 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |

Breakdown of workshop activities

Workshop: Mothers, Fathers and Community Leaders In Guarari

Axis to work on: Trafficking in Persons

| <i>Activity</i> | Target | Description | Materials | Weather | Responsible |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>1. Presentation</i> | Meet the facilitating group. | Presentation of the facilitating group and framing. | | 5 minutes | Facilitating Group |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|
| 2. <i>The spider web</i> | <p>Reflect on the fact that as a community and social beings we are interconnected, therefore if someone is trafficked, the rest of the community is also affected.</p> | <p>Ask participants to stand up and form a circle. Give one of them a ball of wool, yarn or ribbon. The first person to receive the ball should state his or her name, where he or she is from, what trade or job he or she does, and what he or she expects from the workshop. After speaking, that person should take the end of the wool, yarn or ribbon. tape, and throw the ball to another</p> | 3 rolls of wool | 15 minutes | Facilitating Group |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------|--|
| | | <p>The partner should be attentive to receive it and introduce himself or herself in the same way as his or her partner did. This should be repeated until all participants, including the facilitating group, introduce themselves and are linked in a spider's web.</p> | | | |
| <p>3. <i>Let's weave together the anti-trafficking network</i></p> | <p>Generate an approach to the issue of trafficking from the roles of trafficker and trafficked person, in order to understand the relationship between victims and perpetrators.</p> | <p>First, a dynamic was developed to reflect the complex and ominous nature of the crime of human trafficking in society.</p> <p>The group is divided in two, one group is assigned the role of the trafficked and the other group is assigned the role of the trafficker.</p> <p>Group 1: treated, victim profiles assigned</p> | <p>Bowl, rice, gasillas.</p> <p>Participant role assignment sheets</p> <p>(Annex 1)</p> | <p>30 minutes</p> | <p>Facilitating Group and participants</p> |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------|
| | | <p>Group 2: traffickers, trafficker profiles are assigned with offers for trafficked persons.</p> <p>Each of the groups will dramatize the profiles assigned to them.</p> | | | |
| 4. Video | Raising awareness of the issue of trafficking | <p>Visualizing human trafficking from a social advocacy perspective in audio-visual media.</p> <p>*The cardboards are used on treated with colors.</p> | <p>Computer</p> <p>Projector</p> <p>Video</p> | 5 minutes | Facilitating Group |
| | | Refreshments (15 minutes) | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. <i>Social map of my community</i> | To know the perception of adults about the environment in which they develop. | Presentation of basic aspects on the importance of knowing protective elements and risk factors that may affect minors in the community using | 2 Printed maps of the community Markers and colored pencils | 35 min. | Facilitating Group and Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------|-------------------------------------|

as a basis for a technique that allows for the generation of a participatory diagnosis.

Symbols
representing
institutions

-In 2 subgroups, the members discuss to create a sketch of their community. The map should contain the basic infrastructure (green areas, institutions, businesses, houses, dangerous areas, institutions and organizations). After the map has been drawn up, the groups should fill out individually an instructive document called "communities for child development", in order to determine, through the participation of local actors, the context of the community. community as a space

Questions
(Annex 2)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | protection of minors. | | | | |
| 7. <i>Presentation of the maps and plenary</i> | To allow a space for reflection where participants can present their work and share their perception of their community. | Each subgroup will present to the rest of the participants what they have worked on in the maps and the instructions (5 min per subgroup); then they will draw general conclusions. | Questions | 30 min. | Participants and Facilitator Group |
| 8. <i>#AgainstTrafficking</i> | Developing an awareness campaign on human trafficking | Each participant will take a concrete action against trafficking by writing and/or representing the prevention phrase on a cardboard. Ask participants if they would like to participate in a short video to represent an anti-trafficking prevention campaign. | Cardboard. Pilot. Photos. Videos. | minutes | Workshop |

Breakdown of workshop activities

Workshop: Mothers, Fathers and Community Leaders In Los Guido

Axis to work on: Trafficking in Persons

| <i>Activity</i> | Target | Description | Materials | Weather | Responsible |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>1. Presentation</i> | Meet the facilitating group. | Presentation of the facilitating group and framing. | | 5 minutes | Facilitating Group |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|
| 2. <i>The spider web</i> | <p>Reflect on the fact that as a community and social beings we are interconnected, therefore if someone is trafficked, the rest of the community is also affected.</p> | <p>Ask participants to stand up and form a circle. Give one of them a ball of wool, yarn or ribbon. The first person to receive the ball should state his or her name, where he or she is from, what trade or job he or she does, and what he or she expects from the workshop. After speaking, that person should take the end of the wool, yarn or ribbon and throw the ball to another person. partner, who must be</p> | 3 rolls of wool | 15 minutes | Facilitating Group |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|

The facilitator should be attentive to receive it and introduce himself or herself in the same way as his or her partner did. This should be repeated until all participants, including the facilitating group, introduce themselves and are linked in a spider web.

3. *Let's weave together the anti-trafficking network*

Generate an approach to the issue of trafficking from the roles of trafficker and trafficked person, in order to understand the relationship between victims and perpetrators.

First, a dynamic was developed to reflect the complex and ominous nature of the crime of human trafficking in society.

The group is divided in two, one group is assigned the role of the trafficked and the other group is assigned the role of the trafficker.

Group 1: treated, profiles of victims are assigned

Bowl, rice, gasillas.

Participant role assignment sheets

(Annex 1)

30 minutes

Facilitating Group

and participants

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. <i>Social map of my community</i> | To know the perception of adults about the environment in which they develop. | Presentation of basic aspects on the importance of knowing protective elements and risk factors that may affect minors in the community using | 2 Printed maps of the community Markers and colored pencils | 35 min. | Facilitating Group and Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------|-------------------------------------|

as a basis for a technique that allows for the generation of a participatory diagnosis.

Symbols
representing

-In 2 subgroups, the members discuss to create a sketch of their community. The map should contain the basic infrastructure (green areas, institutions, businesses, houses, dangerous areas, institutions and organizations). After the map has been drawn up, the groups should fill out individually an instructive document called "communities for child development", in order to determine, through the participation of local actors, the context of the community. community as a space

institutions

Questions
(Annex 2)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | protection of minors. | | | | |
| 7. <i>Presentation of the maps and plenary</i> | To allow a space for reflection where participants can present their work and share their perception of their community. | Each subgroup will present to the rest of the participants what they have worked on in the maps and the instructions (5 min per subgroup); then they will draw general conclusions. | Questions | 30 min. | Participants and Facilitator Group |
| 8. <i>#AgainstTrafficking</i> | Developing an awareness campaign on human trafficking | Each participant will take a concrete action against trafficking by writing and/or representing the prevention phrase on a cardboard. Ask participants if they would like to participate in a short video to represent an anti-trafficking prevention campaign. | Cardboard. Pilot. Photos. Videos. | minutes | Workshop |

Works hop 2

Learning about Trafficking in Persons Los Guido and Guarari for children and adolescents in the CITs

Objective:

To explore the perception that the children and adolescents present in the CIT have regarding the dynamics experienced in the community and the family in relation to the characteristics of human trafficking.

Population: 15 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 12.

Addressed to: Children and Adolescents

Duration: 2:35 (two hours and thirty-five minutes)

Contents to be developed:

7. Human Trafficking
8. Human Rights

Methodology:

Participatory: The contents to be developed will be addressed through the use of games. The ladder game will allow children to learn about the promotion of rights and human trafficking (See Annex I).

Workshop schedule

Workshop: Children and Adolescents in the CITs

| <i>Axis to work on: Trafficking in Persons</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Activity</i> | <i>Responsible</i> | <i>Weather</i> |
| <i>1. Presentation</i> | Facilitating Group | 5 minutes |
| <i>2. Circle</i> | Facilitating Group | 15 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| <i>3. Drawing</i> | Facilitating Group | 20 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| <i>4. Knowing about human trafficking</i> | Facilitating Group | 20 minutes |
| | Facilitating Group | 15 minutes |
| <i>5. Refreshments</i> | Workshop Participants | |
| <i>6. Ladder that breaks the chain of human trafficking.</i> | Facilitating Group | 60 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |
| <i>7. I fight against human trafficking</i> | Facilitating Group | 20 minutes |
| | Workshop Participants | |

Breakdown of workshop activities

Workshop: Children and adolescents in the CITs in Guararí and Los Guido

| <i>Area of work: Trafficking in persons and community</i> | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Target</i> | <i>Activity</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Materials</i> | <i>Weather</i> | <i>Responsible</i> |
| <i>1. Introduce the facilitating group</i> | Presentation. | Presentation of the facilitating group and framing | | 5 minutes | Facilitating Group |
| <i>Generate a rapprochement between the young people and the facilitators, in order to build the context of the participants with their environment.</i> | Circle | The whole group makes a circle and sits on the floor and the children comment on the not so pleasant aspects of their community through their experience. | Music Children's creativity Questions about community | minutes | Facilitating group |
| <i>3. To know the family context in which develop the</i> | Drawing | At the end of the icebreaker activity, the facilitating group will | White sheets Colored pencils | 20 minutes | Facilitating Group |

interact with the children

minors.

addressing the Heart and sad
following questions: face decals.

1. We want to meet you, Questions
tell us about about family
yourselves and your
families.

For this purpose, each member
will draw a picture of the
people who live in the house.

1. Describe relationship.
2. What they do.

What is the relationship
between these people and the
WEPs (each person in the
drawing is given a sticker
according to the relationship).

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| <i>4. To establish an approach to the subject of human trafficking through the</i> | Knowledge about human trafficking. | Basic concepts on Human Rights and human trafficking will be provided through a playful presentation that will | Video Beam computer Mayan key | minutes | Participants and workshops |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|------------|----------------------------|
| <i>transfer of concepts.</i> | | The program will then be reinforced with a video explaining what trafficking is and the dangers to which they are exposed. | Videos Talking Tape Images Letters | | |
| <i>Refreshments (15 minutes)</i> | | | | | |
| <i>6. Promote informative material for the prevention of trafficking by means of playful games.</i> | Ladder that breaks the chain of human trafficking. | Promote informative material for the prevention of trafficking through playful games. | Game board given | 60 minutes | Participants and workshops |
| <i>7. Develop an awareness campaign by putting a footprint against human trafficking.</i> | I fight against human trafficking. | Develop an awareness campaign by putting a footprint against human trafficking. | Colored paints White cloth. Pilot. | minutes | Workshop |

Components of a community for child development

The map should contain basic structures such as: recreational areas, commerce, houses, schools, clinics, among others. The facilitators of the activity will use the questions established in the instructions in order to deepen the exposition that the participants present in the maps.

Instructions and questions to be answered verbally by the participants in the subgroups through the development of the social mapping activity to be presented in the plenary.


| | Questions | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Component</i> | What is your opinion of the public spaces present in your community? | | | | |
| | What would you propose to improve these spaces? | | | | |
| | What is your opinion of the CECUDI (Care and Integral Development Centers)? | | | | |
| <i>Access to Services</i> | 4. How do you rate the quality of health services provided in the community? On a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being very bad and 5 being excellent, how would you rate the quality of public education in the community? | | | | |
| | <table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> Does the community participate in activities developed by schools, day care centers, kindergartens for the benefit of minors? Which ones? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| <i>Community Involvement</i> | 7.How often does the community participate in sports, recreation or neighborhood improvement activities? | | | | |
| <i>Promotion of the human rights of SMEs</i> | 8. Is the participation of minors in the development of the community representation spaces? | | | | |
| | 9.Have information campaigns on the rights of minors been developed in the community? *If yes, please indicate which ones. | | | | |

Annex B. Invitation posters

1. Workshop for fathers, mothers and community leaders.



“Conociendo sobre trata de personas”



¿Qué conoces sobre la trata?
¿Quieres saber más?, ven y
acompañanos

LUGAR: CENTRO DE
INTERVECIÓN TEMPRANA-GUARARI

FECHA: 13 DE JUNIO

HORA: 1:00 PM

DIRIGIDO A: POBLACIÓN ADULTA

#ContraLaTrata



2. Workshop for children and adolescents.



¿Sabes que significa trata de personas?

¡Ven y participa!



**LUGAR: CENTRO DE INTERVECIÓN
TEMPRANA-GUARARI**



FECHA: 13 DE MAYO

HORA: 9:AM

**DIRIGIDO A:
PERSONAS MENORES DE EDAD**

designed by



Annex C. Attendance lists for parents and community leaders workshop.

1. Los Guido Community. Workshop held on May 09, 2019.

| Nombre | Firma |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Karalina Vargas Padilla | Karalina V.P |
| Hormán Mancera Serrano | Hormán |
| Yordany Solís Carballo | Yordany |
| M. Adina Ruíz M | M. Adina |
| Marily Olivares Novaro | Marily |
| Moraine O. N | Moraine O.N. |
| Juana Ortega Cruz | Juana |
| Juanna Abarca Castro | Juanna A.C. |
| Reyna Juan Claudio Caro | Reyna |
| Sharon Araya Chacón | Sharon |
| Wendely Jiménez Carillo | Wendely J.C |
| Kathia Marge Miranda | Kathia |
| Alc. del Baños Jiménez Valero | Alc. del Baños Jiménez |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

2. Guarari Community. Workshop held on June 13, 2019.

| Lista de asistencia al grupo focal de adultos, comunidad de Guarari | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Nombre | Firma |
| Ana Maria Amendano Garcia | Ana M ^a A G. |
| Geysel Garcia A | Geysel Garcia A |
| Jorge Andres Belanoes R | Jorge Andres Belanoes R |
| Rosa Matilde Torres Fivas | Rosa Fivas |
| Roxana Sanchez Zamora | Roxana S |
| Maria Isale/Agüero Castib | |
| Héctor R G | H C R G |
| Luisa Cruz Rodriguez | Luisa Cruz R. |
| Haydelila Delgadillo | Haydelila D |
| Jenny Rodriguez Jimenez | Jenny R-J |
| AMB | |
| Maria Milena Acuña Arguedas | Maria Milena Arguedas |
| Helisa Quintero Barrantes | Helisa B |
| Kimberly Cortes Retana | Kimberly Cort R. |
| Gilberto Lopez Garcia | Gilberto |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Annex D. Storyline for dramatization on trafficking in persons

Tratados

Perfil:

- Mujer
- Edad: 23 años
- Escolaridad bachiller universitaria
- Amante de la moda, desea ser modelo y actriz

Supuesto:

- Le ofrecen la oportunidad de ser modelo y actriz
- Todos los gastos pagos, hospedaje, alimentación etc.
- Salario mensual de más de \$2500
- Sin requisitos
- En la zona costera del Coco

Tratante

Perfil:

- Mujer
- Edad: 27 años
- Con una supuesta agencia de modelaje internacional

Supuesto:

- Ofrece todas las comodidades para viajar a otro país y dentro del país
- Todos los gastos pagos, hospedaje, alimentación etc.
- Manutención mensual de más de \$2500
- Sin requisitos
- Busca mujeres y hombres jóvenes no más de 23 años

Annex E. Community and family risk factors presented by the Guarari and Los Guido workshop.

To allow a space for reflection where participants can present the work done and tell the perception they have of their community, through the symbolism of their community.

1. Guarari community.



2. Los Guido community.







Appendix F. #CONTRALATRATA (Adults)

Develop an awareness campaign on human trafficking.









Annex G. Activity learning about human trafficking in the CITs of Guarari and Los Guido.

Generate an approach to the issue of trafficking from the roles of trafficker and trafficked person, in order to understand the relationship between victims and perpetrators.

TRATA DE PERSONAS

OFRECIMIENTO, CAPTACIÓN



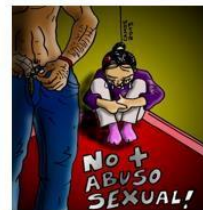
TRANSPORTE Y TRANSLADO



ACOGIDA



PROPÓSITO



ENGAÑO

VIOLENCIA

AMENAZA

FRAUDE

INTIMIDACIÓN

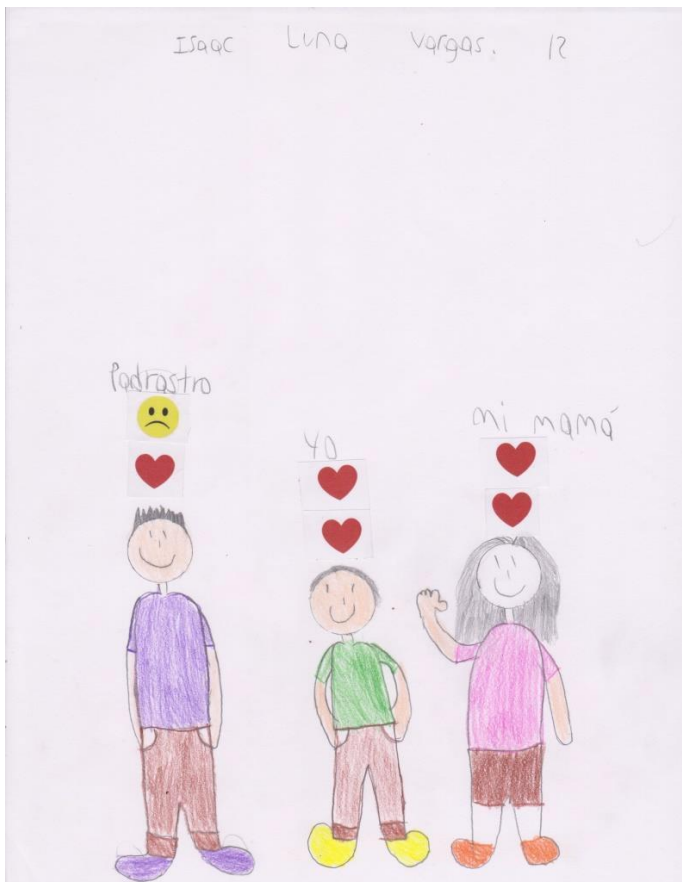


Annex H. Drawings made by the children and adolescents of the Guararí and Los Guido CITs.

Outreach activity with WEPs attending the CITs of the two communities.

3. The Guidos

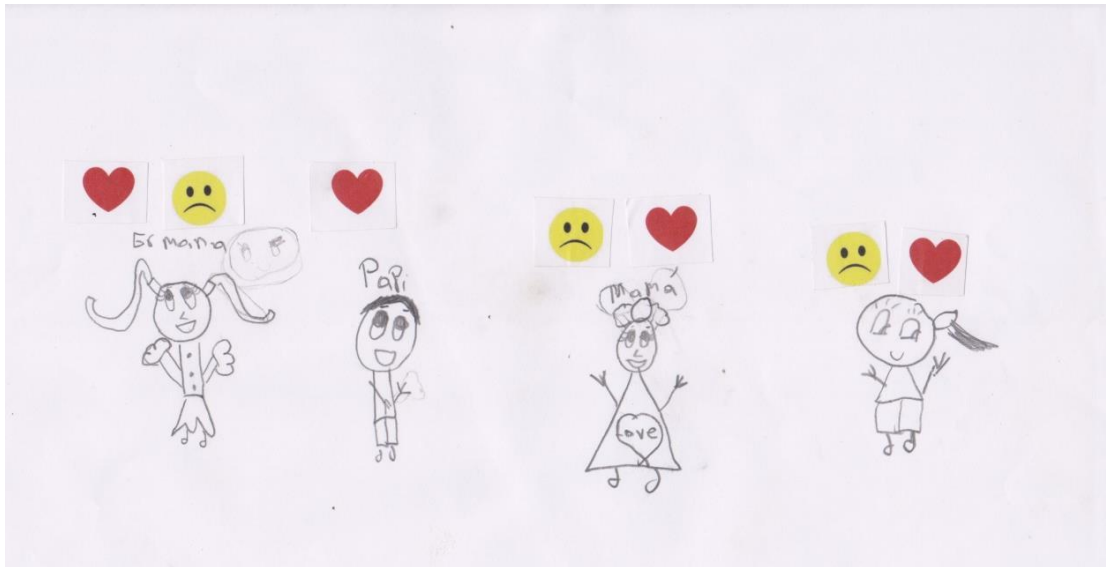






4. Guarari

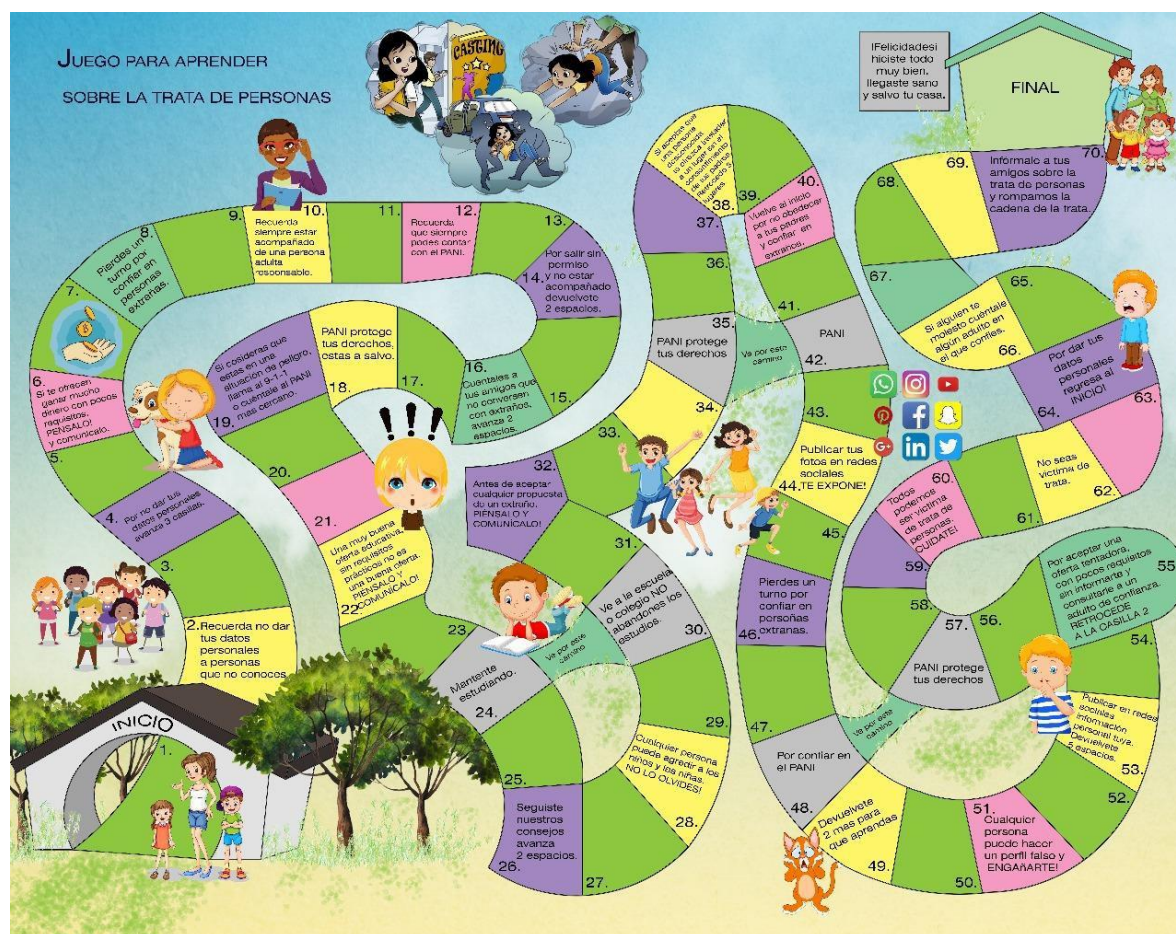






Annex I. Ladder game played in the CITs of Guararí and Los Guido Game

played with the WEPs in the workshops held in the communities of Los Guido and Guararí.









Annex J. I fight against trafficking (boys, girls and adolescents)

Awareness campaign putting a footprint against human trafficking in both communities.

5. Los Guido community.



6. Guarari community.



Annex K. Transcript of interview with CIT Los Guido staff members.

Staff members of CIT Torre Mágica whose professions are Psychology and Occupational Therapist (interviewed on May 9, 2018). For the purposes of the interview they will be referred to as Participant B and Participant C.

Initially, my name is Fernando Perez (hereinafter Interviewer A), we are students at the National University of the Republic of Chile in the Economic and Social Planning program.

Interviewer A: What is your perception of human trafficking?

Participant B: Well, it is a topic that has not been studied much, it is a new topic, PANI once gave us a training on trafficking. The community perhaps does not have it so clear, true, with the children we work on it, perhaps not so directly, now that you were mentioning the social networks, at some point, we worked on it with them,

I was saying, which of you guys have Facebook, and how did you get Facebook?

As a teacher, how did we do?

You are supposed to be over 18 years old to have Facebook, how did you get it?

We lie prof

Ah! so, just as you lied to get a profile, then there are a lot of people like that behind the computer there can be a person of 40 or 45 or even 60 years old talking to a 12 year old child. So! the kids started to understand a little bit, but it is a very new topic and it has been developed very little.

Participant C: Well, as our colleague said, we have a module within the CIT called risk prevention that this year was complemented with other topics and is called protection factors,

The kids here have a lot of aspirations to get out of poverty, and they are seeing how and the options are sometimes not the best, because they can see something hidden there.

Participant B: Our population, the children are very vulnerable to social networks, they talk to us or have told us that they are gamers or that I am a youtuber. On Monday by the way one of the kids told me that he had a page and that he had so many followers.

I asked my love, what do you do with the page? Ah

I publish videos

And, but what kind of videos?

And he said to me in their language: "tell me the silly things I do, like jokes and talk to them about a subject", so I said: we have to take hold of this to be able to work on that part as well. This is how they express it.

One knows that there are children who do not have parental supervision because they go out, so sometimes they are cared for by siblings and so on, and they grab phones, tablets and have very easy access to social networks.

Interviewer A: Yes in fact, I was surprised, I did know that they were going to have a lot of information, nowadays childhood and youth is today is very different from the youth or childhood I had, there was not as much access to information as now, then if I noticed that the part of social networks has been worked quite a lot, They identify that in social networks you can find people who can harm you, not to publish personal information, they were very informed about this issue and they were as if they were very cautious about it, but at the same time they had many social networks, they not only have Facebook, but Instagram, Snapchat and Twitter.

Participant B: There are children who have said that when we have worked on this issue

They say: "At some point I received a message from a person I knew on Facebook Messenger, I spoke a couple of words and he told me he wanted to see me. So what I did was that I blocked and at once I talked to my parents.

I am in a state of stupor, and they show it, especially the older ones, those in the second cycle.

Interviewer A: When a child or adolescent is a victim of trafficking, to whom should one turn?

Participant B: Well, there are several instances, PANI, filing a criminal complaint, it seems to me that there is a network on trafficking in the country.

Interviewer A: There is a coalition where all the institutions that fight human trafficking participate, in fact, all the WEP cases that go to the collision, to an attention commission and they are reviewed and accredited and the victims are given economic aid, according to the social assessment made by the social worker.

Interviewer A: Have you had any experience with trafficked persons in the CIT?

Participant B: No

Participant C: No

Interviewer A: How does the inter-institutional network operate at the community level for the prevention of this problem?

Participant C: We don't know here, we know for example that the municipality, the house of rights sometimes gives talks, depending on request they give talks on prevention, last time we went to one on abuse of women (doubtful) if a mother tells us something I mentioned that they should go to the house of rights so that they can get advice.

Interviewer A: Have you been informed or trained on the issue of human trafficking?

Participant C, Participant B: Yes we have been informed, last year we received training on the subject.

Interviewer A: Are you aware of processes for early detection of human trafficking?

Participant C, Participant B: We do not know him.

Interviewer A: What are the possible solutions you would propose to the issue of human trafficking?

Participant B: The first thing is information, because there is a lot of ignorance among the population; an informed community can make decisions. The first thing is to investigate and inform the population. Many families, not only in the case of trafficking, but in all cases that have to do with children, adolescents and family, people are very afraid to denounce and they do not know much about the processes of how to denounce. So also say how to empower them in that sense, people think that if they report, they could be harmed, reprisals. Talk to them about timely reporting and prevention.

Participant C: Strengthening families, a lot of what happens is that there is no good communication between children and parents, so at the first opportunity I am more vulnerable because they feel they do not have the support of their parents.

Interviewer A: That caught my attention when we decided to venture into this topic, we wanted to focus on the prevention area, because we found many investigations focused on the sanctioning and victim care areas.

Participant B: I believe that the laws need to be modified, and not only specifically in the area of trafficking, since it is still very much on paper, that a penalty is imposed, and at the end of the day, many people who have committed the crime are free. There has to be a whole change in our laws to sanction what has to be sanctioned.

End of Transcription.