

Migration MPTF Final Report

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies' Capacity to Coordinate and Exchange Information to Investigate and Prosecute Human Trafficking and the Smuggling of Migrants
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Costa Rica
Project Identification Number:	00140115
Start and Planned End Dates	Start: 16 March 2023 End: 15 June 2025
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):	IOM
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	UNODC, UNW
Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	The National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in persons (CONATT) - Special Technical Commission, General Directorate of Immigration and Migration, which serves as president of CONATT (overseen by the Ministry of Public Security); local government, health services providers, financial services providers.
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	16 March 2023 - 16 June 2025
Reporting Period:	16 March 2023 to 16 June 2025
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	IOM: USD 924,617 UNODC: USD 758,486 UNW: USD 616,897 Total: USD 2, 299, 998
Total Funds Received To Date: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	IOM: USD 924,616 UNODC: USD 758,486 UNW: USD 616,897 Total: USD 2, 299, 998
Report Submission Date:	September 15 th , 2025.
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Executive Summary

The Joint Programme (JP) “Costa Rica: Strengthening the Capacity of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies to Coordinate and Exchange Information for Investigating and Prosecuting Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Costa Rica” fulfilled all anticipated outcomes and, in certain areas, surpassed the targets and objectives established in its original design. Both Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 reached full completion, as shown by the performance indicators. The Program ran from March 2023 to June 2025 for a total of 27 months, including a donor-approved no-cost extension to account for the first 6 months spent on setup and coordination at the government level after the pandemic and changes in authorities. The **Migration MPTF Annual Report** outlines several key milestones achieved:

Enhanced Data Management and Capacity Building: The JP supported the Costa Rica government in the development and adoption of at least **5 mechanisms** to improve data collection, analysis and information exchange related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants:

- A unique code for the 9-1-1 Emergency System to report suspected cases of trafficking in persons.
 - Support was provided to the Ministry of Public Security to adapt the tools designed for 9-1-1 for use **by the police intelligence line 1-1-7-6**.
 - A new protocol by the National Institute for Women (INAMU) to integrate TiP indicators into Costa Rica's **Unified System of Statistical Measurement of Gender Violence (SUMEVIG)**.
 - A data exchange **dashboard** developed by the CONATT's Permanent Commission and nine law enforcement agencies from the Immediate Response Team (ERI).
 - A **registration tool** for cases involving trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, intended for use by **prosecutors and police agencies** (OIJ, PPM, OAPVD).
- **Reporting and Referral Mechanisms:** The JP produced a **Guideline on International Cooperation for Counter-Trafficking and Smuggling** and facilitated a technical agreement between Costa Rican and Panamanian agencies to support binational coordination. It also helped establish liaison groups of police and prosecutors in border regions.
 - **Access to Justice:** The JP coordinated activities via the Committee on Criminal Matters and its Subcommittee on Trafficking in Persons, resulting in an internal guide for addressing TiP and SoM within the Judicial Branch. A course on human trafficking and migrant smuggling was introduced into the **permanent curriculum of the Judicial Academy**.
 - **Health Services Sensitivity:** The JP carried out a "Train-the-Trainers" initiative to instruct healthcare providers on gender-sensitive care for migrants and managing TiP and SoM cases. Over 163 providers participated nationwide, complemented by community health awareness initiatives.
 - **Private Sector Awareness:** The JP worked with remittance agencies to expand migrant access to financial services, trained 138 staff, and launched the "Secure Remittances" campaign.
 - **Awareness in Border Communities:** The "Borders of Peace" initiative incorporated TiP and SoM prevention into border operations, involving 765 children and adolescents. The JP additionally supported regional efforts such as INTERPOL's Operation Turquesa V and Operations Liberterra II and Itzel V.

End-of Project Progress

Summary and Context

The establishment and successful operation of the Specialized Technical Commission (STC) created by the National Coalition for Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling (CONATT) in **Y1: 2023**, which served as a national steering committee for the follow-up of this program, has proven to be a model for effective collaboration, and its approach has been replicated in other cooperation programs. The STC conducted 14 ordinary sessions and two extraordinary sessions until the end of the project, contributing to the monitoring and implementation of JP activities. Furthermore, JP has consistently submitted progress reports to CONATT's plenary sessions, ensuring all relevant decision-makers were kept informed and engaged in the process. Thanks to the effective collaboration between PUNOs and the STC, the six-month gap in implementation was resolved, leading to significant progress in activity execution. This structured and collaborative effort has significantly enhanced the coordination and execution of initiatives aimed at combating trafficking in persons (TiP) and the smuggling of migrants (SoM), while also ensuring protection and support for survivors.

Importantly, this sustained engagement allowed the program to remain closely aligned with the real needs of both institutions and survivors—ensuring that activities were implemented, efficiently and also strategically targeted to maximize impact and relevance.

During the second and third years, the implementation of work plans was efficiently streamlined. Midway through **Y2: 2024**, PUNOS, in collaboration with CTE and CONATT, formally requested an extension and a budget review to address delays encountered during the initial months of implementation. As a result, by the end of May, the entirety of the work plan was completed. From April to June 2025, the company Clodinamica conducted an independent final evaluation of the Program.

Results

Outcome 1. By the end of project implementation, Criminal Justice Institutions in target communities exchange information, coordinate investigations, and prosecute organized crimes with a gender and human rights perspective, using the capacities, mechanisms and tools installed through this project.



During Year 1 and Year 2, at least 11 police jurisdictions and prosecutors, among other government entities, have adopted mechanisms to facilitate data management and exchange information with a gender-sensitive approach. During Year 2, the JP provided support to the Costa Rican Government, establishing at least 5 mechanisms to facilitate data management and exchange of information with a gender-sensitive approach. At the end of the Project, PUNOS conducted a final survey to assess the impact under this Outcome. The next section gives details about what was accomplished at the project's conclusion.



Output 1.1 The capacity of Costa Rica's police and prosecutors to collect, manage, exchange, and analyze data related to human trafficking has been strengthened, and techniques to mainstream gender have been incorporated in the investigation of these crimes.

- The JP developed an assessment on existing tools for analysis and exchange of information regarding SoM in Costa Rica¹. The findings of the assessment, along with a list of actionable recommendations, were shared with more than 30 government stakeholders, providing valuable insights for the development of concrete activities aimed at strengthening the data management and information exchange capacities across the agencies that make up CONATT² (See [Annex 1. Data and Information Assessment](#)).
- The findings and recommendations identified areas in the program that required attention. Subsequently, PUNOS created a data dashboard for CONATT using the ERI database. The document provided the Permanent Commission on Information and Analysis with information about the status, analysis, and sharing of institutional data, along with identifying possible areas for improvement. In connection with JP, several data collection and analysis tools were developed and linked to referral routes and criminal investigation processes.
- Development and improvement of mechanisms and protocols for data management with gender sensitive techniques because of the JP:
 1. **The Costa Rican 9-1-1 Emergency System:** The system now uses code 460 to record incidents of human trafficking, previously categorized under sexual crimes. This initiative had been required by the Comptroller of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Emergency System for almost 8 years and was finally achieved through the work of the JP. The Emergency System 9-1-1 in coordination with Professional Migration Police (PPM) began implementing the unique code on August 6, 2025, just two months after the intervention under the Program was completed. This swift implementation demonstrates a high level of coordination and responsiveness between agencies, reflecting a strategic commitment to public safety and efficient service delivery. The prompt action following the Program's intervention suggests that both the Emergency System 9-1-1 and Professional Migration Police are dedicated to adapting procedures and technology to meet evolving needs. Overall, the initiative marks a significant advancement in emergency response infrastructure, paving the way for more



streamlined and secure operations in the future. The JP offers technical assistance to develop the following tools: (Annex 2. A. [Flowchart](#), [Single Registry Sheet](#) and [Instructive](#) form).

- a) Single Register Sheet for emergency line operators' use
- b) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Flowchart for managing TiP calls and analysing real incident cases.
- c) Instructive for emergency line operators on how to fill out the registry sheet and refer suspected trafficking cases according to the referral flowchart.
- d) Additional support was provided to the Ministry of Public Security to adapt the tools designed for 9-1-1 for use by the police intelligence line 1-1-7-6.
- e) A total of 155 operators (79 women and 76 men) from the 9-1-1 and 1176 lines were trained on the protocol and on basic TiP/SoM concepts, with a focus on gender and human rights. As a result, emergency and police intelligence line operators strengthened their capacity to respond to potential TiP/SoM situations, and the protocol has been institutionalized, ensuring the sustainability of knowledge transfer. Significantly, post-training evaluations indicated that 90% of participants increased their knowledge.

2. **The National Institute for Women (INAMU)** developed a new protocol with the support of the JP to integrate Trafficking in Persons (TiP) indicators into Costa Rica's **Unified System of Statistical Measurement of Gender Violence (SUMEVIG)**. This effort involved key state institutions, including the Immediate Response Team (ERI) from CONATT, the Judiciary, the National Census and Statistics Institute, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice and Peace, the 9-1-1 Emergency Line, and others (See [Annex 16. Information Exchange Protocol SUMEVIG – INAMU](#)).

3. Police agencies and the Prosecutor's Office, supported by PUNOS, developed a **registration tool for cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling**. This tool, used by several relevant institutions, aims to improve case reporting and information sharing between police and judicial bodies. It provides clear steps, assigned responsibilities, and evaluation mechanisms, all with a gender perspective. The tool standardizes data flows and strengthens coordination, making case management more efficient. IOM will continue to support the implementation, including adapting the tool for online use and centralized data management, with expected improvements in interoperability between institutional information systems from August to October 2025.

- **Training and capacity building relative to data collection and investigation and prosecution:**

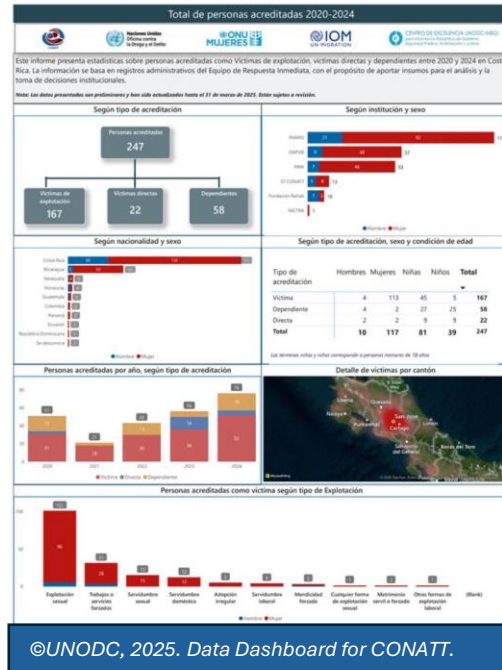
- As part of these processes, the JP has trained at least **188 officials (91 men and 97 women)** from institutions that are part of CONATT. These data-focused training processes also contributed to enhancing knowledge and tools for investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating cases of trafficking in persons (TiP) and migrant smuggling (SoM), as well as for protecting survivors of these crimes.
- As part of the efforts for training officials on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of TiP and SoM cases, the JP implemented the Specialized Training Program for the Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling Crimes in Costa Rica, in which **76 representatives from CONATT member institutions, including law enforcement and prosecutors, participated**. The Program included training through both online (webinars and training modules via IOM E-Campus-) and in person activities (Mock Trial).
- UNED helped develop a **specialized course on human trafficking and migrant smuggling to enhance information sharing and analysis**. In its first edition, 89 individuals from institutions that are part of CONATT, including agencies working at border points and entities responsible for collecting data with a gender-sensitive approach completed the training. This course will help ensure the long-term sustainability of training processes for personnel within the institutions that make up the Coalition. This

- course served as the foundation of another training course planned for June 2025 by UNED, in coordination with the CONATT Prevention Commission and with funding from the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), targeting 400 participants. IOM will sign a licensing agreement for the use of the content and materials developed, allowing UNED to replicate and expand the training's reach in the future.
- Session on planning and capacity building for border management with a gender perspective: addressing the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants/ 25 police officers.
 - The JP **provided technical support for the digitalization of legally binding agreements from 22 CONATT Commission Sessions**, which has streamlined governance processes and resolved backlogged agreements. This support has led to more efficient management of human trafficking cases and improved decision-making, contributing to better inter-institutional coordination. The digitalized records ensure greater transparency, credibility, and legally valid documentation of the institutions' work, resulting in more effective follow-up on agreements of the CONATT's Commission.

Output 1.2 Forums are established to exchange best practices on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

- A total of 51 officials (32 women and 19 men) from 11 key law enforcement and prosecutors' offices participated in technical sessions and regional exchanges. These forums served as platforms for national and regional exchange on best practices for information systems used to collect and exchange data on cases of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. These events utilized regional expertise to develop a data collection and exchange tool tailored to the Costa Rican context, with experts from Argentina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, and UN agencies collaborating with local government institutions to share valuable insights on best practices for coordinated investigation and prosecution of these cases. The institutions represented include the Directorate of Migration and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Prosecutor's Office Against Human Trafficking and the Illicit Smuggling of Migrants, Directorate of Intelligence and Security, Costa Rican Social Security Fund, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Office for Attention and Protection of Victims of Crimes, International Bureau for Children's Rights, Judicial Investigation Agency, National Child Welfare Agency, and State Distance University.

- At least **10 institutions** that are part of the Permanent Commission of CONATT and the Immediate Response Team (ERI) have developed a **data dashboard to consolidate information for CONATT's use**, with assistance from the JP for data assessment and technical requirements. This Data Dashboard is based on the International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP, UNODC & IOM). It was supported by the UNODC's Centre of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice, and approved by the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME) of Costa Rica. The dashboard was launched in April 2025, alongside **training processes that involved 66 officials** from CONATT member institutions.
- The Technical Institutional Committees (CTI) before CONATT held two sessions facilitated by the JP, where institutions and newly appointed representatives received an overview of the CTI's roles and responsibilities in identifying and referring victims of human trafficking, as mandated by Law 9095. Best practices from long-standing CTIs were shared to inspire other institutions in improving their work. These collaborative efforts have significantly strengthened reporting and referral mechanisms for victims of TiP and SoM in Costa Rica, with a strong emphasis on gender and human rights.



Output 1.3 Working Groups of police, prosecutors and judges are created to review and analyze cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

- A **roadmap for coordination between prosecutors and the police in cases of migrant smuggling (SoM)** has been developed for effective case management while providing care and protection for victims. A guide for the use and understanding of the roadmap has also been developed in coordination with the Territorial Liaison Groups between the prosecutor's office, the police and the judicial investigation body, agreeing on the methodology for investigating cases of migrant smuggling. At least 49 staff (25 men and 24 women) participated in the sessions for the development of these guides in the jurisdictions of Limón, Corredores and Liberia. This collaborative effort also resulted in the development and adoption of a coordinated investigation roadmap and flowchart for Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) cases for the Specialized Prosecutor's Office for TiP/SoM (FACTRA), the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), the Office for Victim Assistance and the Professional Migration Police (PPM). This contributes to the number of protocols and mechanisms established for information and data exchange under Output 1.2.2.

- Additionally, a comprehensive **Guideline on International Cooperation for Counter-Trafficking and Smuggling** was validated and adopted by **eight key representatives** from DGME, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office for TIP/SoM (FACTRA), the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), the Office for Victim Assistance, the Professional Migration Police (PPM), the Public Prosecutor's Office, ILANUD, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Child Welfare Board, providing national authorities with a solid, evidence-based framework for improving inter-institutional coordination, standardizing processes, optimizing resources, enhancing international cooperation, and strengthening victim protection systems ([Annex 3: International Cooperation Guide](#)). The first technical exchange session between the Immediate Response Team (ERI) of CONATT Costa Rica and the Unit for Identification and Attention of Victims (UIA) of Panama was implemented to identify synergies and improve binational coordination

in the identification and assistance of human trafficking victims, as well as reinforcing transborder protection mechanisms. The event was attended by **33 officials (20 women and 13 men)**, including staff from the Ministry of Security, National Migration Service, Ombudsman Office of Panama, Attorney General's Office of the Nation, National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents, and Family, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor of Panama, Ministry of Women, Public Prosecutor's Office of Panama, IOM Panama, Professional Migration Police of Costa Rica, Ministry of Public Security, Attorney General's Office of Costa Rica, Judicial Investigation Department, General Directorate of Migration and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, National Women's Institute, and National Children's Patronage (See [Annex 4. Letter of Intention Signed](#)).



Output 1.4 A commission or working group on gender and access to justice has been established to provide technical review and guidance for Costa Rican institutions that investigate and prosecute human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and other transnational crimes.



Through the Committee on Criminal Matters and its Subcommittee on Trafficking in Persons, specific actions have been organized and implemented as part of a comprehensive gender and human rights approach to access to justice. These actions are the result of a preliminary action plan, which was the outcome of a series of coordination efforts with the judiciary, the Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, the Judicial Academy, the Office for Cooperation and International Affairs and the Office for the Attention and Protection of Victims (See [Annex 14. Action plan for the detection, response, referral, and investigation of the crime of smuggling of migrant persons](#)). As a result of the Action Plan, the following measures have been developed and implemented (See [Annex 0. Judicial Branch Letters.pdf](#)).

- A **Diagnosis Assessment on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Costa Rica: Challenges to Resolve in Access to Justice** ([see Annex 10: Access to Justice Assessment](#)), has been developed and validated, and is currently being reviewed by government partners. This assessment provides support on the barriers and limitations of the justice system in providing access to justice for victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants, and finds that sexist and xenophobic attitudes, as well as a stereotype of the ideal victim, are currently prevalent in the Costa Rican justice system, limiting access to justice and promoting impunity for the crime. The diagnosis is groundbreaking and represents a fundamental contribution to contextualizing and providing recommendations for strengthening the capacity and coordination of personnel assigned to Costa Rican institutions that investigate, prosecute and provide protection in response to these crimes.
- In cooperation with the Judicial Academy, a specialized course on **trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants** with a gender perspective was developed in a train-the-trainer (ToT) modality and integrated into the permanent curriculum of the Judicial Academy. Twenty-four judicial officials (14 women and 10 men) attended the first promotion of the course, including judges, prosecutors, and police officers. The training emphasized the importance of incorporating gender and human rights perspectives in the justice system, particularly in cases related to **trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling** and promoted the analysis of these crimes through an intersectional lens to ensure access to justice for victims. As a result of this process, a group of high-level women judges was trained and is now equipped to facilitate the course in future editions, ensuring sustainability and institutional ownership of the training model.
- A **Compendium of Jurisprudence on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants** to guide the interpretation and application of related legislation in Costa Rica was developed as a specialized reference tool for the conceptual, interpretative, and legal application of norms related to the crimes of human trafficking and the illicit trafficking of migrants. Designed with a gender and human rights perspective, the compendium strengthens legal training processes by serving as a key educational resource for justice system actors. Its implementation contributes to raising awareness and enhancing the capacity of judicial institutions, fostering more comprehensive and effective access to justice for victims and survivors within the areas addressed by the compendium (See [Annex 11. Compendium. Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking Perspectives from International and Costa Rican Jurisprudence with Emphasis on Rulings from the Universal Human Rights Protection System and United Nations Documents.](#)).

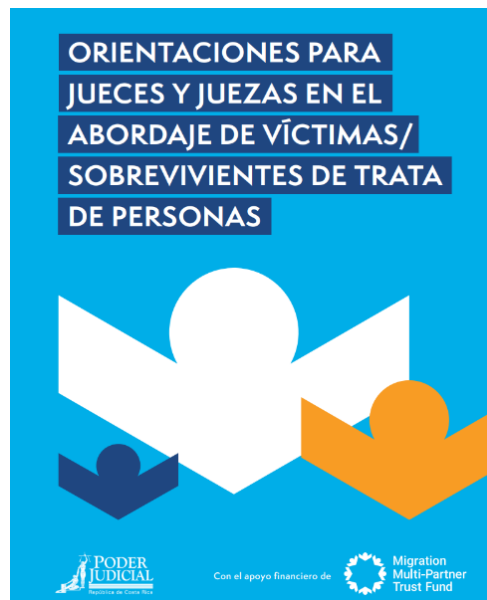
As part of the actions to strengthen institutional capacities for addressing human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, a **Guideline for the Approach and Attention to the Crimes of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants with a Gender Perspective (Criminal Justice Scope)** was developed and adopted. This tool provides a structured and practical mechanism to guide the response of judicial personnel across relevant departments, ensuring that it is adequate, humane, and effective. The guideline was designed with the objective of safeguarding the rights of victims throughout the justice process, reducing the risk of re-victimization, and ensuring timely access to protection measures, support services, and legal remedies. Its content promotes the application of gender and human rights standards in the handling of these crimes.

The sustainability and long-term impact of this tool lie in its consistent integration into judicial proceedings, contributing to a more coordinated, sensitive, and rights-based institutional response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. (See [Annex 0. Judicial Branch Letters](#) and [Annex 13. Guidelines for the approach and handling of human trafficking and smuggling of persons offenses with a gender perspective: criminal law context.](#))

Furthermore, a **Guidance Document for Judges on Approaching Victims/Survivors of Trafficking in Persons** was developed. This tool offers a series of practical recommendations aimed at supporting judges in addressing cases involving victims/survivors in a manner that is both effective and grounded in human rights principles.

By promoting a judicial approach that actively works to reduce and eliminate violence and re-victimization, the guideline contributes to ensuring the effective restitution of rights for those affected by trafficking. Its sustained application fosters the institutionalization and implementation of essential elements for the adequate attention to victims/survivors within judicial proceedings.

This resource represents a key step toward embedding a victim-centered and gender-sensitive perspective in judicial practice, thereby improving access to justice and reinforcing the protection of human rights within the justice system (See [Annex 12: Guidelines for judges in the approach to victims/survivors of human trafficking](#)).



At the conclusion of the project, a meeting of the Subcommittee on Trafficking in Persons was held, bringing together key stakeholders to share and validate the tools, guidelines, and mechanisms developed under the Joint Programme. This final exchange served to consolidate institutional ownership of the resources created and to strengthen the commitment of justice sector actors to apply them in their respective roles. As a result, a group of high-level women judges remains actively engaged and equipped to facilitate future trainings, ensuring the sustainability and long-term impact of the program's achievements in the fight against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

Outcome 2. By the end of project implementation, migrants have access to health and financial services that are sensitive to and work to address their unique needs, thereby reducing the risk of migrants becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling.



437 Officials trained in total



259 women trained



178 men trained

Building upon the baseline studies conducted under this outcome and the subsequent action plans developed, the CCSS, health and financial services providers improved their knowledge and capacities to attend to migrant and person victims of TiM and SoM. PUNOS, in collaboration with **private sector** and government counterparts, as well

as civil society organizations, provide tools to enhance the capacities for a more efficient management of Tip and SoM situations.

At the end of the project, a total of **3 remittances and financial services agencies** (Airpak, Teledolar, and Western Union) improved their capacity to provide appropriate services to migrants and strengthened their tools for identifying cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Likewise, a total of **163 health care providers (110 women and 53 men)**, have strengthened their capacities and tools because of the JP efforts and are better equipped to provide services that are sensitive to migrants' needs, from a gender and human rights perspective. These stakeholders include the 22 government institutions part of CONATT, civil society organizations such as International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR), Caritas, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Hands for Health, Cadena, Fundacion Rahab and Fundacion Mujer, as well as other UN agencies like United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The following section provides more details about the results reached at the end of the project:



Output 2.1 Existing money transfer and other financial service providers have the knowledge and tools to provide safe and inclusive financial services to migrants; and migrants in transit (especially women) are equipped with knowledge to access financial services which are safe and reliable.

- JP developed a diagnostic assessment on migrants' access to financial services, including a quantitative analysis and mapping of existing money transfer and financial service providers in communities with high migrant populations. This assessment also includes an analysis of gender barriers to financial service access and the risks faced by women in transferring, receiving, and using remittances. To inform the assessment, four IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Reports on migrants' access to and use of financial services were conducted, and a focus group was held. A gender and human rights approach was central to this analysis and was incorporated into both the questionnaire design and results analysis. Based on the findings and recommendations from this diagnostic, an action plan was developed to engage the private sector (remittance agencies), and key insights were integrated into the communication campaign strategy (See [Annex 5a Mapping of existing money transfer service providers Final](#)).
- A total of 138 staff members (80 women and 58 men) from various positions in remittance companies (Airpack and Teledolar) attended the workshops, demonstrating an 85.7% increase in understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the risks they face, and how to foster gender-inclusive practices. This percentage is based on the results of pre- and post-training evaluations, which evidenced the effectiveness of the workshops. Participants reinforced their understanding of key concepts such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and financial inclusion with gender considerations. The workshops emphasized reducing access barriers to safe financial services, which helps mitigate economic vulnerability and, in turn, lowers the risk of exploitation for migrants.
- The JP also developed a Study on Good Practices and Gender-Focused Recommendations to Facilitate Remittance Access for Migrant Populations at Risk of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling. The study highlights remittances as a key instrument to finance migratory journeys and reduce reliance on informal transfers, which disproportionately affect women. It identifies practical recommendations and good practices to improve safe and convenient access to remittances for migrants and host communities, with a particular focus on women, thereby strengthening protection during transit and reducing exposure to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling risks (See [Annex 5b Study on Good Practices and Gender-Focused Recommendations to Facilitate Remittance Access for Migrant Populations at Risk of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling](#)).





©IOM, 2024. Awareness Session Conducted in Collaboration with the Remittance Agency Airpak.

- A guide with indicators for identifying financial transactions (specifically money transfers) related to trafficking in persons was developed to strengthen the knowledge of personnel involved in the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The guide focuses on identifying economic-financial indicators to support investigations and asset seizures connected to these crimes (see Annex 7: [Guide for Suspicious Transactions](#)). As a result of this tool, 73 officers (44 men and 29 women) were trained through the **Workshop on Indicators of Transactions, Operations, and Any Economic-Financial Manifestations Originating from Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling Crimes and Their**

Legal Treatment. Based on pre- and post-training evaluations, participants demonstrated an 85.41% knowledge increase.

- At the end of Y2: 2024, a symposium on "Financial Inclusion of Migrant Persons with a Gender Approach to Reduce Risks Associated with Human Trafficking and the Illicit Trafficking of Migrant Persons" was held with 46 representatives (27 women and 19 men) from 25 institutions. The event aimed to strengthen the capacity of service providers to offer culturally sensitive services for migrants in transit and host communities. Participants included representatives from financial institutions (e.g., Western Union, Banco LAFISE), government agencies (e.g., DGME, SUGEF), NGOs (e.g., IBCR, Rahab Foundation), and embassies (e.g., Canada, EU, Mexico). The symposium highlighted the importance of including migrants in the local financial system, ensuring their access to secure financial services with a focus on gender and human rights.
- A dialogue session was held with the participation of at least 50 individuals, including government representatives, international organizations, private sector actors (including banking and remittance institutions). The session reaffirmed and highlighted the commitment of diverse stakeholders to addressing the needs of migrants by facilitating their integration into the local financial system and ensuring access to financial services under safe conditions and in line with gender and human rights-based approaches.



©IOM, 2024. Symposium on Promoting Financial Inclusion for Migrant Populations.

"Safe Remittances" Campaign: Promoting Access to Safe Financial Services

- During Y3: 2025 The "Remesas Seguras" (Secure Remittances) communication campaign strategy has been developed with a gender and human rights focus (See Annex 6. [Banners](#), and [flyers](#) designed). The objective of



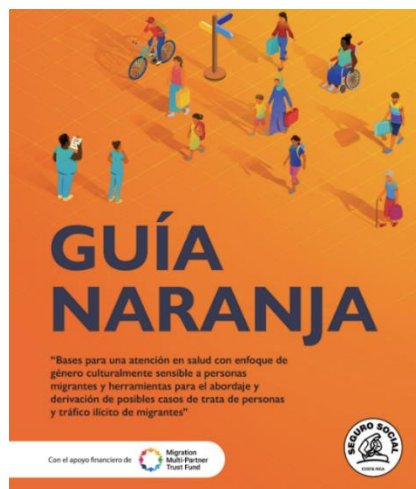
this campaign was to provide migrants in Costa Rica with information on safely accessing financial services, especially remittances, to help prevent gender-related vulnerabilities.

- As part of the "Safe Remittances" campaign, information was provided on secure channels for financial services and access to remittances. At least 408 people participated in community fairs held in San José, La Cruz, and Upala. These fairs were conducted in collaboration with HIAS as the implementing partner, with additional support from the remittance company Teledolar, local governments, community leaders, the Border Police, community organizations, and other local stakeholders.

- The campaign reached a total of 472,546 people through social media and other community outreach channels:

- o Social media promotions: 422,566
- o Loudspeaker announcements, flyers, television, and press: 49,980

Output 2.2 Strategies established collaboratively with health providers at the local level to improve the sensitivity of health services to the needs of migrants.



- The JP achieved the development of a specialized Training of Trainers (ToT) program, titled "Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling" (see [Annex 8. Orange Guide](#)). The program reached at least 163 healthcare providers. It focuses on two main thematic areas:

- Culturally sensitive care** for migrant populations in transit to reduce vulnerabilities and mitigate risks (Module 1)
- Identification and management** of human trafficking survivors in health services, an essential area for capacity building given the high volume of people served and the critical role healthcare providers play in early intervention (Module 2 and 3)

The target beneficiaries of this ToT are staff from the Costa Rican Health and Social Security Authority (CCSS), including general and specialized medical personnel, nurses, psychologists, social workers, administrative staff, customer service staff, and support staff (REDES). The training is based on IOM's Migrant Health Division's (MHD) Guide for Direct Assistance to TiP survivors, IOM's Manual on Protection and Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants, CONATT's Comprehensive Care Model for Survivors of Human Trafficking, and CCSS's Protocol for Comprehensive Care of Human Trafficking Victims in Health Services. Additionally, a comprehensive toolkit was developed, including didactic exercises, a methodological guide, and resources for trainers. Key materials include an abbreviated version of CCSS's Protocol for Victim Care in Health Services, a Practical Guide for Implementing a Gender Perspective in Health Services, and considerations for addressing children and adolescents who are victims of human trafficking. This training initiative was coordinated with CCSS's Technical Institutional Commission (CTI) and integrated into their ongoing capacity-building platform, ensuring long-term sustainability (See [Annex 8a to 8j. Orange Guide and toolkit](#)).

- A total of **11 key hospitals** across three regional health divisions in Costa Rica participated in the development and adoption of strategies to enhance the sensitivity of their services to the needs of migrants. These hospitals include:
 - **Northern Region:** Hospital San Carlos, Hospital Los Chiles, Hospital San Rafael de Alajuela, and Hospital Carlos Luis Valverde Vega (San Ramón)
 - **Southern Region:** Ciudad Neily Hospital, Golfito Hospital Manuel Mora Valverde, Hospital Tomas Casas Casajus (Osa), Hospital Fernando Escalante Pradilla (Pérez Celedón), and San Vito Hospital
 - **Atlantic Region:** Hospital Tony Facio Castro (Limón) and Guápiles Hospital

These hospitals have successfully implemented practical recommendations to improve the user experience and make health services more responsive to gender and human mobility needs.

- At the end of the project implementation, two complete Orange Guide kits were delivered to the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS). Each kit included the following materials:
 - Methodological Guide for Trainers
 - Brief Practical Guide: How to Apply a Gender Perspective in Health Services for Migrant Populations
 - Document: Practical Considerations for the Health Care of Child and Adolescent Survivors of Human Trafficking
 - Pocket Protocol
 - Flashcard Set: How to Provide Trauma-Informed and Survivor-Centered Health Services to Victims of Human Trafficking
 - Intercultural Medical Exam Booklet
 - Health Care Response Cards
 - Case Study Sheets
 - Gender Concepts for Trivia
 - Case Simulations for Referral Pathways
- In addition, the following materials were printed and delivered separately:
 - 200 copies of the Pocket Protocol



- 200 copies of the Intercultural Medical Exam Booklet
- 185 copies of the Flashcard Set on Providing Trauma-Informed and Survivor-Centered Health Services

Output 2.3 Healthcare providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, are equipped with the tools and training to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.



- The JP implemented the ToT “Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling.” A total of 228 health care personnel (159 women and 69 men) participated. Based on pre- and post-training evaluations, participants demonstrated a **93.23 % increased ability** to identify victims of trafficking, as well as an enhanced understanding of how to provide care appropriate to

their needs. Participants enhanced their knowledge and skills in providing culturally sensitive health services and in detecting, managing, and referral of potential cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. They are applying these tools to their daily practice and developing strategies for each healthcare center involved in the workshops. The JP completed the diagnostic study on the provision of Gender-Sensitive and Human Mobility Health Services in Costa Rica, and the Mechanisms for Identifying and Managing Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling in the Healthcare Sector, laying the baseline inputs for the development of tools to address identified gaps and opportunities for improvement. Key findings of this diagnostic study include: 1) **Robust Regulatory Framework:** There is a solid regulatory framework in the CCSS (Costa Rican Social Security Fund) that aims for gender equality and the implementation of a gender-sensitive perspective, respectful of Human Rights. 2) **Institutional Commitment:** The institutional effort to implement policies related to gender equity and human rights within the health system is recognized. 3) **Opportunities for Mutual Enrichment:** There is an opportunity to incorporate an intercultural approach to healthcare services, which can enrich both healthcare staff and the migrant population. (See Annex 9.

[Assessment of gender-sensitive health service provision and human mobility in the context of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Costa Rica's health sector.](#)

- The JP carried out awareness-raising initiatives, such as “Nosotras nos cuidamos”, to prevent violence against women, human trafficking and migrant smuggling in south and north border areas (Paso Canoas and Los Chiles), and to inform and sensitize migrant women in the region. During this activity, 99 women participated and had access to essential information on the prevention of gender-based violence, human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



Output 2.4 Develop mechanisms through which health and other social service providers can report or refer identified cases of human trafficking or smuggling to relevant law enforcement agencies.

- A total of **207 officials (139 women and 68 men)**, from key institutions, including the Ministry of Health, CCSS, and COPPAMI, participated in capacity building sessions focused on improving their skills in using established reporting and referral mechanisms. The sessions also emphasized the robust understanding of existing protocols and tools developed by CCSS (2019) for care, and referral of TiP and SoM cases, with a strong focus on gender and age sensitivity to address the unique vulnerabilities of women (often survivors of gender-based violence) and children.
- Technical sessions were conducted within the framework of the Costa Rica-Panama Binational Permanent Commission for the Protection of Migrants (COPPAMI), engaging institutions from both countries for strengthening the cross-border response to Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling crimes, from a gender and human rights-based approach: **Panama:** National Migration Service, Panamanian Red Cross, Ministry of Health, National Border Service (SENAFRONT), National System for Civil Protection (SINAPROC), School of Psychology (UNACHI) at the northern border of Panama. **Costa Rica:** General Directorate for Migration (DGME), Professional Migration Police (PPM), Ministry of Health, Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), Ministry of Economy and Planning (MIDEPLAN). Furthermore, a forum was held with key government agencies involved in the National Coalition Against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (CONATT) to reflect on achievements and current challenges. The event focused on improving Costa Rica's coordination, referral, and reporting

mechanisms, while emphasizing the importance of gender-sensitive protection for victims of Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM).

Awareness, prevention and community engagement of the JP relevant to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

The Joint Programme supported regional operations against TiP and SoM such as:

- **INTERPOL's Operation Turquesa V**, in collaboration with the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ). As a result:
 - Two potential trafficking victims were identified.
 - Five individuals linked to smuggling of migrants and cybercrime were arrested.
 - Two investigations were launched involving both law enforcement and prosecutors at the national level.
 - 1,000 informational brochures were distributed at key border points.
- **Operations Liberterra II and Itzel V** facilitated the distribution of **5,000** awareness materials. These efforts have strengthened national strategies against trafficking and smuggling, aligning with national security priorities and focusing on high-risk border areas.
- The JP supported the Border Police, through the "Fronteras de Paz" (Peace Borders) Program, through the donation of educational materials on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling in Upala (northern border region) and Paso Canoas (southern border region), with the participation of 213 children and adolescents.
- The JP completed the distribution of 1,500 informational booklets on Trafficking in Persons, Migrant Smuggling, and the "Blue Heart Campaign", including contact information for reporting cases, during activities such as the Costa Rica-Panama Transboundary Binational Walk to commemorate International Day Against Trafficking in Persons, with the participation of CONATT's Prevention Commission. Furthermore, 142 children and adolescents received bags with educational materials to raise awareness about trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling as part of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons activities in the southern border region.
- Information related to human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and reporting hotlines was disseminated via **social media platforms in 2024**, achieving the following reach:
 - Facebook: 81,911
 - X (formerly Twitter): 4,161
 - Instagram: 3,305



©IOM, 2025. Community Mural Initiative at Salvador Villar Muñoz School, La Cruz

Final Evaluation

A final evaluation of the Joint Programme was carried out by the consulting firm Clodinámica between early May and June 2025. This comprehensive assessment aimed to analyse the programme's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. As part of the evaluation process, 28 interviews, 243 surveys, and 5 focus group

discussions were conducted with stakeholders from various sectors. These data collection efforts provided valuable insights and evidence-based recommendations to inform future actions and ensure the long-term impact of the programme (See [Annex 18a Final Evaluation Report](#) and [Evaluation Brief, Annex 18b](#)).

Since the preparation of the Terms of Reference, the company's contracting process, as well as the validation of the methodology and work plan, was agreed upon and validated by the PUNOS and the CTE-CONATT. Likewise, it is worth mentioning the important role of government counterparts in achieving the largest possible number of interviews, surveys, and focus groups during the information collection period April-May 2025. At the last ordinary session of the CTE, on May 30, 2025, the findings of the evaluation were presented.

Results Reporting Framework							
INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i>	Notes
			Y1	Y2	Y3		
OUTCOME 1 <i>By the end of project implementation, criminal Justice Institutions in target communities exchange information, coordinate investigations, and prosecute organized crimes, with a gender and human rights perspective, using the capacities, mechanisms and tools installed through this project.</i>							<i>A post survey was applied to the institutions with which the data exchange mechanisms have been improved by the end of March 2025.</i>
<i>Indicator 1a. the number of police and prosecutors that report regularly exchanging information to coordinate investigations of organized crime.</i>	0	6	0	0	16	16	<i>A post survey was applied to the institutions with which the data exchange mechanisms were improved at the end of March 2025.</i> <i>1. Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social</i> <i>2. Oficina de Atención y Protección De la Víctima</i> <i>3. Poder Judicial</i> <i>4. Dirección de Inteligencia y Seguridad Nacional</i>

							5. Ministerio de Seguridad Pública 6. Sistema de emergencias 911 7. Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería 8. Ministerio de Gobernación y Policía 9. Consejo Nacional de Personas con Discapacidad 10. Ministerio de Educación Pública 11. Organismo de Investigación Judicial 12. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguro Social 13. Instituto Nacional de la Mujer 14. Consejo Nacional contra la explotación sexual 15. Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje 16. Ministerio de Justicia y Paz
Indicator 1b. the percent of police officers and prosecutors reporting that they incorporate a gender and human rights perspective in the	0	80%	0	0	93,75%	93,75%	A post survey was applied to the institutions with which the data exchange mechanisms were

<i>investigation of organized</i>							<i>improved at the end of March 2025.</i> <i>93,75% percent of the institutions previously mentioned reported the incorporation of gender and human rights perspective in the investigation of organized crime.</i>
OUTPUT 1.1 The capacity of Costa Rican prosecutors to collect, manage, exchange, and analyse data related to human trafficking has been strengthened, and techniques to mainstream gender have been incorporated in the investigation of these crimes.							
Indicator 1.1a. Number of police jurisdictions and prosecutors that have adopted new or improved protocols regarding the collection, management, exchange, and analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques, and with particular attention to women and girls.	0	6	0	11	0	11	1. Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU - SUMEVIG) 2. Sistema de Emergencia 9-1-1 (Código Único) 3. MSP - Línea de investigación 1-1-7-6 4. Fiscalía Especializada de Trata (FACTRA), 5. Organismo de Investigación Judicial (OIJ), 6. Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), 7. Policía Profesional de Migración (PPM), 8. Fuerza Pública,

							9. Ministerio de Gobernación y Policía, 10. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, 11. Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería.
Indicator 1.1b Number of personnel working for the police or prosecutor's office that are trained in the collection, management, exchange, and analysis of data with gender-sensitive techniques.	0	80	0	25	89	114	Y2: 25 people trained (15 women, 10 men) in a workshop on gender and data. Y3: 89 people trained (62 women and 27 men) in a course on information exchange implemented in collaboration with the State Distance University.
Indicator 1.1c Percent of police and prosecutors receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of collection, management, exchange, and analysis of data techniques with a gender-sensitive approach.	N/A	80%	0%	73%	90%	90%	The gender and data workshop covered 25 participants, showing a 73% knowledge improvement, while the UNED course reached 89 participants, with a 90% increase. For reporting purposes, the course with the greatest academic scope, duration, and participant reach is used as the reference.
OUTPUT 1.2 Forums are established to exchange best practices on the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.							
Indicator 1.2a Number of police and prosecutors' offices that have adopted mechanisms to facilitate data management and exchange information with a gender-sensitive approach.	0	6	0	10	0	10	Institutions part of CONATT's Immediate Response Team (ERI) and the Permanent Commission of Information, Investigation and Analysis.

							1. National Institute for Women (INAMU - SUMEVIG) 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (MREC) 3. Ministry of Justice and Peace (MJP) 4. Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Trafficking (FACTRA), 5. Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), 6. National Children's Trust (PANI), 7. Professional Migration Police (PPM), 8. Ministry of the Interior and Police, 9. Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 10. Directorate-General for Migration and Aliens (DGME)
OUTPUT 1.3 Working Groups of police, prosecutors and judges are created to review and analyze cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.							
Indicator 1.3a Number of police and prosecutors regularly participating in case	0	25	0	49	0	49	Y2: Commission of Information, Investigation and Analysis/ Liaison



Indicator 1.4a the function and membership of the commission or working group has been defined and adopted by police and prosecutors.	No	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	An action plan is currently being developed in collaboration with the authorities which includes the creation of a special commission under the Committee on Criminal Matters of the Judiciary on trafficking in human beings and the planning of measures to enable the long-term implementation of the current Programme.
OUTCOME 2. By the end of project implementation, migrants have access to health and financial services that are sensitive to and work to address their unique needs, thereby reducing the risk of migrants becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling.							
Indicator 2a. the number of money transfer service providers that offer access to services that are sensitive to the unique needs of migrants in transit (especially migrant women).	0	2	2	2	0	2	Airpak (Y1 and Y2), Teledolar (Y2).
Indicator 2b. Number of health care providers that offer services sensitive to migrants' needs.	0	60	0	115	0	115	The ToT “Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling” (three implementations of the ToT on the Southern, Northern and Atlantic regions). A total of 163 individuals were trained through the program; however, only 72 completed the

							post-survey, with 57 reporting positive outcomes. This represents a 44% participation rate among all those trained. An additional 58 responses were collected during the distribution event of the Orange Guide.
Indicator 2C. # of stakeholders that report having confidence in applying skills reducing trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants	0	50	0	0	72	72	At the end of May 2025, a post-survey was applied to the institutions that received training on reducing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants
OUTPUT 2.1 Existing money transfer and other financial service providers have the knowledge and tools to provide safe and inclusive financial services to migrants; and migrants in transit (especially women) are equipped with knowledge to access financial services which safe and reliable.							
Indicator 2.1a A diagnostic assessment and stakeholder mapping of existing money transfer service providers and products in migration-affected communities is available.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annex 5a. Mapping of existing money transfer service providers.
Indicator 2.1b Percent of money-transfer service provider staff receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of the unique financial needs of migrants, the risks they experience, and how to promote gender inclusive practices.	N/A	80%	0	85,70%	0	85,70%	The JP trained staff of Western Union, Teledolar and Airpack

Indicator 2.1c Number of migrants reached during the project implementation period with information on navigating financial (specifically money transfer) services and products, personal finance management, promoting economic autonomy, and financial risk prevention for migrants	0	5000	0	0	473,647	473,647	The total of the Safe Remittances Campaign comprises: - Community fairs: 1,101 migrant - Digital Outreach: 422,566 individuals - Television, loudspeaker messaging and flyer distribution: 49,980.
Indicator 2.1d A guide with indicators for identifying financial transaction (specifically money transfers) related to trafficking in persons are available.	No	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Guide to Red Flags and Indicators of Economic or Financial Transactions for Criminal Investigation and Asset Seizure Related to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Costa Rica.
Indicator 2.1e Percent of money-transfer service provider personnel receiving training that demonstrate an increased understanding of how to identify financial transactions related to trafficking in persons.	N/A	80%	0%	85.41%	0%	85.41%	A total of 138 people (80 women and 58 men) trained with the Guide above showed an 85.41% improvement in identifying financial transactions related to human trafficking.
Indicator 2.1f A review of money-transfer services and products available to migrants in the region and which identifies best practices that could be adapted to the Costa Rican context (with a focus on	No	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Study on Good Practices and Gender-Focused Recommendations to Facilitate Remittance Access for Migrant Populations at Risk of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling.

access for migrant women) is available.							
OUTPUT 2.2 Strategies established collaboratively with health providers at the local level to improve the sensitivity of health services to the needs of migrants.							
Indicator 2.2a Number of health centers that have participated in the development of, and adopted, strategies, to improve the sensitivity of their services to the needs of migrants.	0	6	0	11	0	11	The goal corresponds to the 11 main hospitals from regions Atlantica, Brunca South and North: Hospital San Carlos, Hospital Los Chiles, Hospital San Rafael de Alajuela, Hospital Carlos Luis Valverde Vega (San Ramón), Hospital Ciudad Neily, Hospital Golfito Manuel Mora Valverde, Hospital Tomás Casas Casajus (Osa), Hospital Fernando Escalante Pradilla (Pérez Celedón), Hospital San Vito, Hospital Tony Facio Castro (Limón), Hospital Guápiles. The actions under this output additionally included 17 Health Areas from the Ministry of Health and the participation of 5 NGOs and UN Agencies.
OUTPUT 2.3 Health care providers in communities with large populations of migrants, or migrants in transit, are equipped with the tools and training to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.							
Indicator 2.3a Number of healthcare providers that report having the tools necessary to identify victims	0	80	0	109	0	109	The ToT “Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential

<i>of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.</i>							<i>Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling” (three implementations of the ToT on the Southern, Northern and Atlantic regions).</i>
Indicator 2.3b Number of healthcare providers that received training to identify victims of trafficking and provide care appropriate to their needs.	0	60	0	109	0	109	<i>The ToT “Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling” (three implementations of the ToT on the Southern, Northern and Atlantic regions)</i>
Indicator 2.3c Percent of healthcare providers receiving training that demonstrate an increased ability to identify victims of trafficking and increased understanding of how to provide care appropriate to their needs.	N/A	80%	0%	96.72%	0%	96.72%	<i>The ToT “Orange Guide: Basis for Gender-Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Health Care for Migrant Persons and Tools for Healthcare Personnel in Addressing and Referring Potential Cases of Human Trafficking and Illicit Migrant Smuggling” (three implementations of the ToT on the Southern, Northern and Atlantic regions)</i>
OUTPUT 2.4 Reporting and referral mechanisms for cases of human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants are established amongst health and other social service providers and law enforcement to support investigations, criminal prosecutions, and to detect trends in transnational crimes.							
Indicator 2.4 several health and other social service providers that report using established reporting and	0	80	24	21	52	97	<i>This data includes: a Binational Technical Workshop within the framework of COPPAMI to strengthen the cross-border response to the crimes of</i>

<i>referral mechanisms to support the investigation and criminal prosecution and detection of trends in transnational crimes.</i>							<i>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Meetings of the CONATT Institutional Technical Committees (CTIs); and the Health Roundtable in the south border area.</i>
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4. Partnerships

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)
Local government and/or related entities			
<i>Technical Specialized Commission (CONATT) National Coalition for counter-trafficking response</i>	Strengthened coordination platform which allows for timely and effective implementation of the JP's activities. No agreement signed; commission established by Law.	Outcome 1 and 2; IOM-UNODC-UNW	None
<i>Judicial Power</i>	No agreement signed. Joint efforts are being implemented within the Supreme Court's Criminal Commission.	Outcome 1. Output 1.4.	None
<i>Costa Rica and Panama Permanent Commission for Protection and Assistance of Migrants (COPPAMI)</i>	IOM has been supporting COPPAMI for ten years.	Outcome 2. Output 2.3 and 2.4/ IOM-UNODC-UNW	None
<i>Local government Los Chiles and Network migration northern border community</i>	No agreement signed. Joint efforts are being implemented within the human mobility cluster working groups with local authorities and IOM.	Outcome 2. Output 2.3 and 2.4/ IOM-UNODC-UNW	None
<i>State Distance University (UNED - FUNDEPREDI)</i>	Implementation Agreement was signed (IP)	Outcome 1 Output 1.1.	USD 40.000
Non-governmental stakeholders			
<i>International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR)</i>	Synergies identified to value-added JP data and information exchange activities, in the framework of CONATT's Permanent Commission for Analysis and Information, since IBCR is providing support to the operative plan for the Commission.	Outcome 1/ IOM-UNODC-UNW	None
<i>UNHCR/UNICEF/UNFPA WHO</i>	Articulation of actions in the context of migratory emergency response, no agreement signed.	Outcome 2. Output 2.3 and 2.4/ IOM	None
<i>Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)</i>	Partner Agreement implemented (PA).	Outcome 2. Output 2.1 and 2.3	USD 33.060

5. Cross-Cutting Issues



©IOM, July 2024. Costa Rica – Panama Binational Trek on the international day against trafficking in person.

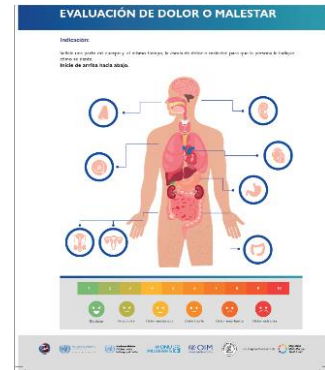
Since the planning stage, the Joint Programme ensured that cross-cutting principles such as rights-based, gender-responsive, and child-sensitive approaches were mainstreamed throughout project implementation. This included the design of data and information collection instruments, such as the questionnaires used for the Financial and Health Services DTM reports, which allowed for the disaggregation of results by gender and age. Capacity-building efforts also addressed the differentiated risks faced by migrant women, gender-diverse migrants, and migrant children in relation to trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM).

All training sessions included a dedicated module on gender perspectives, and gender considerations were integrated transversally across all programme content. Additionally, the trainings provided guidance on how to deliver culturally sensitive services with a strong focus on the protection of human rights.

All project outputs were reviewed by the three participating agencies, which remained committed to ensuring a gender and human rights-based approach across all components.

The Joint Programme also contributed to strengthening the Border Police's Borders of Peace initiative, including the adaptation of didactic materials from the pedagogical toolkit developed by IOM's LAC Regional Office. These materials were used in awareness-raising and prevention activities on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. A total of 213 children and adolescents participated in these activities in Upala, Los Chiles (northern border), and Paso Canoas (southern border). In addition, 142 children received tote bags and educational materials to promote awareness as part of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons commemorative events held at the southern border. 552 children and adolescents participated in a Community Fair in the frame of the Safe Remittances Campaign in Salvador Villar Muñoz School in La Cruz. A total of 907 children and adolescents were reached through the Joint Programme's activities.

As part of the efforts to include an intercultural and human rights approach, materials were developed with cultural relevance in mind. For example, informational materials about human trafficking were translated into English and French for migrant populations in transit (2023-2024). Within the "Guía Naranja" toolkit, support materials for medical care were included to help bridge language gaps. Most diagnostics and baseline studies in the program aimed to include input from migrants and survivors of human trafficking. For example, the financial services diagnostic in Costa Rica gathered survey data from migrants in transit, while the access to justice study collected experiences from trafficking survivors through expanded fieldwork.



The Joint Programme also raised awareness on the inclusion of women in financial services and ensured their access to health services in both host communities and along migratory routes. Health care personnel were encouraged to include migrant women—both in transit and residing in communities—in outreach activities, including health fairs and services such as PAP tests. These efforts contributed to the achievement of Objectives 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, and 23 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, as well as SDGs 3, 5, 8, 16, and 17.

Programme Management and Coordination

The Joint Programme was implemented in close coordination with the Special Technical Committee of CONATT (STC), which served as the main governmental counterpart, ensuring alignment with national priorities and fostering a whole-of-government approach. In line with the GCM's whole-of-society and people-centred principles, the programme also collaborated with non-governmental organizations such as HIAS, which acted as an implementing partner for the "Remesas Seguras" communication campaign. Additionally, engagement with private sector stakeholders, including remittance service providers, allowed joint efforts in raising awareness and promoting culturally sensitive services for migrant populations. These coordination mechanisms ensured the inclusion of diverse perspectives and strengthened the programme's relevance and impact.

The STC was established as the primary coordinating body, comprised of representatives from all four working groups within the Coalition: a) Information, Analysis, and Investigation; b) Prevention of Violence and GBV; c) Support for Violence and GBV Survivors; and d) Access to Justice. This working group includes key institutions with decision-making roles in combating trafficking in persons (TiP), smuggling of migrants (SoM), and protecting survivors, such as INAMU, PANI, FACTRA, OIJ, DIS, DGME, and MSP. It also involves civil society actors like NGOs (Caritas, IBCR) and academic institutions. The CTE held meetings bi-monthly to review and validate JP work plans and facilitate information exchange. While the committee's role in ensuring consensus and alignment with the National Security Policy was crucial, the bureaucratic processes did cause some delays. To address this, ad hoc working groups were established to implement actions more efficiently, with updates provided to the Commission every two months.

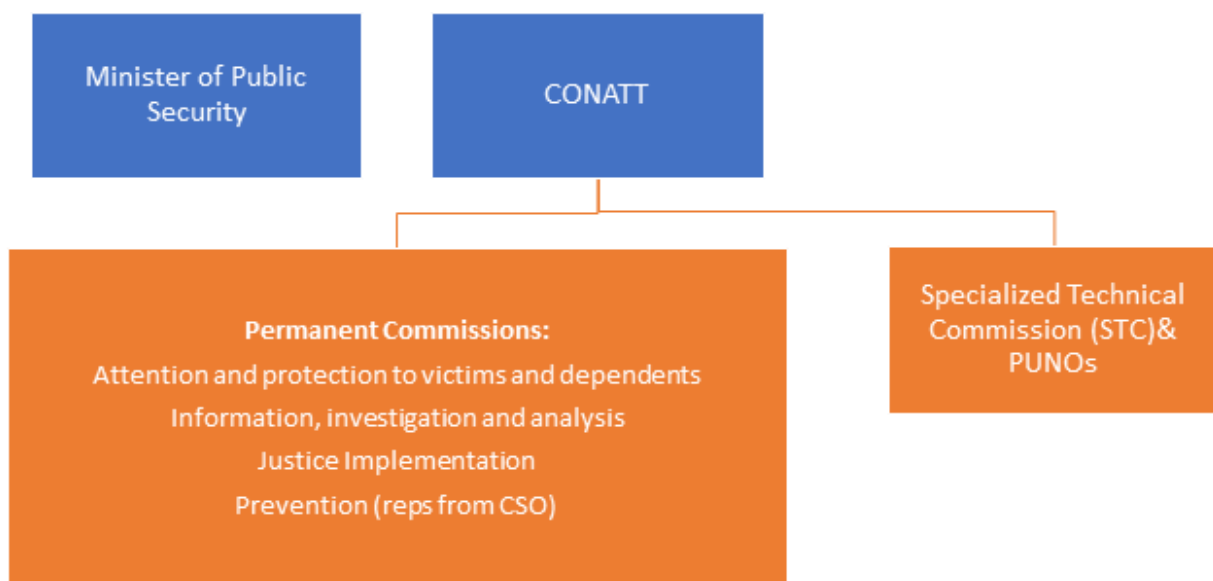


Figure 1. Structure of JP Steering Committee

Table 1. Structure of the National Coalition against Trafficking Persons and Smuggling of Migrants of Costa Rica (CONATT)

Government agencies and work areas	Working on Permanent Commissions of CONATT			
	Attention	Prevention	Justice Prosecution	Information, analysis, and investigations
Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS)	X	X		
National Commission Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation			X	
National Council of Disabled Persons	X			
National Intelligence and Security Directorate				X
General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME)	X	X	X	X
General Directorate of Transit		X		
Attorney General's Office			X	X
Costa Rican Institute of Tourism		X		
Mixed Institute of Social Assistance	X	X		
National Learning Institute	X	X		
National Institute for Women	X	X	X	
Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Addiction	X	X		
Ministry of Public Education		X		
Ministry of the Interior and Police		X		X

Ministry of Justice and Peace		X		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	X			X
Ministry of Health	X	X		
Ministry of Public Security	X	X		X
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	X	X		
Victim Assistance and Protection Office	X			
Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ)			X	X
National Child Welfare Board	X	X	X	

Source: Own elaboration, based on the National Policy Against Human Trafficking 2020-2030 of Costa Rica

6. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

Constraints

- Aside from the initial challenges of delayed implementation and coordination time with the coordinating committee (March to September 2023), during the rest of the program's implementation there have been no major challenges in terms of the pace of implementation and coordination with counterparts and partners. However, given the delay in the initial stage of the program, it was necessary to request an extension of time and adjustment in the budget from the PUNOS from the donor.
- Differences in timelines, dynamics, and legal structures between CONATT and the agencies created challenges, particularly early in the program and to a lesser extent as it continued.

Adjustments

- To overcome the delay, PUNOS, in coordination with the Streeting Committee, requested MMPTF for a No-Cost Extension (NCE) and Budget Revision to ensure the implementation of activities plans and the completion of the final evaluation. After the approval of this request, the PUNOS and stakeholders established a work plan to finalize the actions in March 2025 and initiate the final evaluation at the beginning of April.
- Regular meetings between PUNOS and STC every two months allow us to present quarterly work plans for the necessary validations and coordination needed for implementation, ensuring agreements to achieve the expected results within the project's lifetime.
- PUNOS established internal mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of the program: weekly meeting between the IOM coordinator and the UNODC and UNW for the take decisions or strategics and weekly meetings with the M&E Focal Point.

Lessons and good practices

- The coordination mechanism of the JP, through a Special Technical Commission (CTE), has set a precedent for CONATT to replicate this mechanism with other specific projects, as established by national regulations. This allowed the actions and results achieved to have greater impact and sustainability, aligning with the priorities, policies, and strategic plans in the fight against the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking.
- Standardized monitoring tools were established for the three agencies, along with weekly meetings at the general coordination level of the program to review work plans, monitor progress, make decisions, present reports, and address conflicts during project implementation.
- Use a whole-of-government and community-based approach. For example, incorporate TiP and SoM prevention into border operations with local authorities and leaders through "Borders of Peace," and have CONATT's Prevention Commission reengage in border regions.
- During the planning and definition of methodological strategies, the tools, methodologies and technical experience of the PUNOs have been used as a basis, which has allowed quality results and optimization of resources. Using data collection instruments already developed by IOM's DTM, technical assistance was provided by the Data Excellence Center initiative developed by UNODC Mexico for the processing of information regarding TiP cases, IOM methodologies for community awarenesses and the approach to human trafficking by health personnel, technical assistance from gender experts in the review of products and reports, technical and thematic documents by UN Women.
- Identifying similar projects within the PUNOs related to TiP and SoM helped to ensure synergies and avoid duplication, for example with IOM Costa Rica's Western Hemisphere Program (funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migrants of the Government of the United States). The JP reviewed similar programs within each agency and reviewed planning to ensure complementarity. For example, IOM reviewed internally the actions of other programs so as not to duplicate training processes with the same counterparts and even geographical coverage. UNODC, for its part, reports on regional processes that can add to or complement JP's actions.
- Pushing for a more active engagement with the diplomatic representatives of donors to the Migration Multi-Trust Fund aided in the implementation of JP's activities.

Visibility and communication

- A national forum was organized on August 26th, 2024, to commemorate the 11th anniversary of **Law No. 9095 on Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Creation of the National Coalition against Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT)**, as well as the National Policy against Trafficking in Persons. During the event, discussions were held on the country's main challenges and opportunities in the fight against trafficking in persons (TIP) and migrant smuggling (MS). The forum was attended by 120 participants, including members of public institutions, non-governmental and international organizations, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.



©IOM, September 2024. Educational material to raise awareness on TIP and SoM, placed in North and South Borders.

- Participation of Costa Rica's Director General of Migration and Foreigners, in the **II Regional Forum of Pioneering Countries of the Americas: Good Practices for Implementation of the GCM** in El Salvador, from September 26 to 29, focused on best practices for implementing the Global Compact for Migration. The forum was aimed at improving migration policies, strengthen Member State coordination, and enhance the benefits of migration.
- Posts on social media to raise awareness of TIP and SoM received 82,392 online views in November 2023 and 146,312 views in December 2023. Social Media Guidelines on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Basics. The PUNOS implemented a post on social media on international day against human trafficking, it reached 48,884 online views in July to August 2024 ([Annex 19 Reporting Reach Metrics in social media](#)).
- At the international level, the JP was invited to the first **Inter-governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees' Network on Children and Youth (NCY)** meeting to present the joint programme, including its context, scope, focus, and opportunities for regional replicability. This high-profile event was co-chaired by the governments of Norway and the United States and attended by international human rights experts specializing in the protection of children and young people. This space proved to be a key platform to exchange first-hand information on good practices and lessons learned regarding human trafficking, particularly of children and adolescents, allowing the JP to drive from a current, global approach on counter-trafficking actions and incorporate fresh ideas into the activities to be developed.
- At the 13th Session of the working groups on TIP and SoM on October 2-6 at the UNODC headquarters in Vienna, a delegate from the CONATT was invited to participate as a panellist to share the Costa Rican experience in combatting migrant smuggling during an interactive session with other countries. During the interventions, the Costa Rican delegate expressed gratitude to the JP supporting national efforts on TIP and SoM.
- The PUNOS joined CONATT and organized a side event during the second regional review of the GCM in March 2025. This event assisted at least 50 personas of different countries, particularly Caribbean countries.

The side event was developed with an experts panel from Costa Rica (Director DGME Omer Badilla), Ecuador and Ecuador (Domenika Pamela Luzuriaga, Directorate against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling - Ministry of the Interior), Gilberto Zuleta, UNODC Perú, Gabriela Rosero, Chief of Mission of UNW in Chile and Heydi González, Coordinator of JP, IOM Costa Rica.



©IOM, March 2025. Side event during the Second Regional Review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago de Chile.

Closing Event

A closing event was held on May 22, 2025, marking the culmination of the Joint Programme's activities. The event brought together 90 participants, including representatives from government institutions, civil society organizations, and diplomatic representatives from various countries, highlighting the collaborative efforts and achievements made throughout the programme's implementation. The event included the screening of a video message by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Costa Rica, [Allegra Baiocchi](#), along with [representatives from the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund \(MMPTF\)](#).

The event followed a forum-style format with three discussion panels, featuring counterparts and beneficiaries of the Joint Programme in three main areas:

7. Results of capacity-building efforts for information exchange, detection, and criminal prosecution of human trafficking and migrant smuggling offenses
 8. Outcomes related to the development of victim assistance mechanisms, focusing on access to healthcare, justice, and protection (rights-based approach)
 9. Achievements in community-based prevention and access to information in the context of human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- As part of the event, participants received an info sheet summarizing the key milestones and results of the programme (See [Annex 15. Summary of Results March 2023 – May 2025.](#))



©IOM, 2025. Joint Programme Closing Event.

Closing event video – Ms. Allegra Baiocchi, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Costa Rica



Closing event video – Mr. Philippe Grandet, Trust Fund Manager, Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund





Conclusion and Next Steps: sustainability

In conclusion, Costa Rica has made substantial progress toward achieving the objectives of the GCM through the implementation of the joint program led by the United Nations and its implementing agencies: IOM, UNODC, and UNW. These results have been made possible thanks to the political, technical, and operational commitment shown by the Government of Costa Rica through CONATT.

A key element for the sustainability of the achievements reached is that they will be maintained through the strengthened institutional framework of CONATT, which has a legal mandate to oversee their continuity. An example of this is CONATT's decision to maintain and expand the mandate of the CTE, which will allow follow-up on both the actions of this program and future cooperation projects in this area.

Upon conclusion of the Programme, technical outcomes were submitted to the Special Technical Commission (CTE) on 30 May 2025 and subsequently presented to the Plenary Assembly of CONATT on 20 August.



©IOM, 2025. The JP results report will be presented to the CONATT Presidency at the Plenary Assembly on August 20, 2025.

Below are the main areas for improvement and the actions planned to ensure sustainability after the program's completion:

Data Management and Training: The Costa Rican government was supported in adopting five mechanisms for recording and exchanging information on crimes of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. IOM, with prior experience in the country, will continue providing technical assistance to CONATT's Permanent Information and Analysis Commission, using resources from other donors, such as The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) under the Western Hemisphere Program (WHP). Immediate actions include the operationalization of created tools and technical assistance for monitoring the strategic plan linked to the National Policy against Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking. Additionally, the Inter-American Development Bank, in collaboration with UNED and CONATT's Prevention Commission, will replicate part of the course developed by the JP, aimed at more than 400 public officials. IOM is processing a user license so that UNED can continue these trainings.

IOM, with funding from the United States, will provide support from August to October 2025 for the pilot implementation of registration tools for cases of Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) handled by FACTRA, OIJ, PPM, and OAPVD. Building on the Excel case-registration sheet developed by JP, IOM will support the transition to an online registration form for these stakeholders through the online form Kobo Toolbox. This will allow FACTRA to centralize information and, with a unique database, manage and analyze the incidence of the crime of migrant smuggling in Costa Rica, while also enabling, for the first time, the traceability of information from four institutions. Additionally, IOM, upon completing the project with US funds, succeeded in finalizing the training process and dissemination of the assistance sheet for cases of illicit migrant smuggling, and contributed to the creation of working groups on migrant smuggling within the human mobility roundtables in

the northern region of the country. After October 2025 the FACTRA and CONATT will be delivery training in south border with the support of IOM with Canadian Funds.

Access to Justice: Specific initiatives were implemented through the Criminal Affairs Committee and its Human Trafficking Subcommittee, applying a comprehensive approach based on gender and human rights. The training processes and tools developed were transferred to internal units of the Judiciary for sustainable management.

Sensitivity in Health Services: A “Training of Trainers” program was launched to train health providers in gender-sensitive care for migrants, coordinated by the Institutional Technical Committee (CTI) of the CCSS. Currently, the CCSS is planning replications of this training, and agencies have provided additional teaching materials to support this effort.

Reporting and Referral Mechanisms: The Interinstitutional Technical Committees of CONATT were enhanced, and a technical agreement was established to reinforce binational coordination in providing support to survivors of human trafficking.

The unique case registration code for suspected human trafficking came into operation in August 2025. Coordination between the 9-1-1 Emergency System, FACTRA, and the Professional Migration Police is ongoing. IOM will support the training of new personnel for the Emergency System to reinforce the newly launched operation of the unique code.

Awareness in the Private Sector: Three remittance agencies joined the program’s efforts to facilitate safe access for migrants to financial services. IOM, as the lead agency, continues to consolidate relationships with the private sector and is negotiating a cooperation agreement to provide pro bono assistance from Western Union staff in initiatives related to combating human trafficking.

Awareness in Border Communities: The “Fronteras de Paz” initiative incorporated the prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling into border operations, with special participation from the Border Police attached to the Public Ministry. IOM is planning to re-launch the campaign “Remesas Seguras” in partnership with Western Union in Costa Rica.

ANNEX

Stories from the Field: Here can be found some examples of experiences of the stakeholders.

- [5 facts about access to financial services for people on the move in the Americas.](#)
- [Regional Forum for the Exchange on Information Systems Related to Human Trafficking and Illicit Smuggling – video 1 \[only available in Spanish\].](#)
- [Regional Forum for the Exchange on Information Systems Related to Human Trafficking and Illicit Smuggling – video 2 \[only available in Spanish\].](#)
- [Capacity-Building Training on the Investigation and Judicial Process of Human Trafficking and Smuggling Offenses – video 1.](#)

- [Capacity-Building Training on the Investigation and Judicial Process of Human Trafficking and Smuggling Offenses](#) – video 2.
- [Capacity-Building for Police Forces to Enhance Border Management Skills.](#)
- [Guía Naranja: Culturally Sensitive Health Services for Detecting Cases of Human Trafficking](#) – video 1.
- [Guía Naranja: Culturally Sensitive Health Services for Detecting Cases of Human Trafficking](#) – video 2.
- [Guía Naranja: Culturally Sensitive Health Services for Detecting Cases of Human Trafficking](#) – video 3.
- [Guía Naranja: Culturally Sensitive Health Services for Detecting Cases of Human Trafficking](#) – video 4.
- [Prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling crimes in border communities in Costa Rica](#) – video 1.
- [Prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling crimes in border communities in Costa Rica](#) – video 2.
- [Prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling crimes in border communities in Costa Rica](#) – video 3.
- [9-1-1 Dispatchers strengthen their capacity to respond to human trafficking cases](#)
- [First National Meeting of the Institutional Technical Committees of CONATT](#) [only available in Spanish]
- [Symposium: Financial Inclusion of Migrants](#) [only available in Spanish]
- [Closing event video – Ms. Allegra Baiocchi, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Costa Rica](#)
- [Closing event video – Mr. Philippe Grandet, Trust Fund Manager, Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund](#)

Annex list Key Programme Deliverables



- [Annex 0. Judicial Branch Letters](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 1. Data and information assessment](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 2a. 911 Flowchart](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 2b. 911 Instructive form](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 2c. 911 Single Registry Sheet](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 3. International Cooperation Guide.pdf](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 4. Letter of Intention Signed.pdf Costa Rica & Panama](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 5a. Mapping of existing money transfer service providers](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 5b. Study on Good Practices and Gender-Focused Recommendations to Facilitate Remittance Access for Migrant Populations at Risk of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 6a. Communication Campaign Banner Secure Remittances](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 6b. Communication Campaign flyer 1 Secure Remittances](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 6c. Communication Campaign flyer 2 Secure Remittances](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 6d. Communication Campaign poster Secure Remittances](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 7. Guide for suspicious transactions.pdf](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8a. Orange Guide](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8b. Health Care Cards](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8c. Case Study Cards](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8d. Trivia](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8e. Medical Booklet](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8f. Practical Considerations Sheet](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8g. Brief Practical Guide](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8h. Pocket Protocol](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8i. Simulation Cards](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 8j. Orange Cards](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 9. Assessment of gender-sensitive health service provision and human mobility in the context of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Costa Rica's health sector.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*

- [Annex 10. Access to Justice.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 11. Compendium. Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking Perspectives from International and Costa Rican Jurisprudence with Emphasis on Rulings from the Universal Human Rights Protection System and United Nations Documents.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 12. Guidelines for judges in the approach to victims/survivors of human trafficking.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 13. Guidelines for the approach and handling of human trafficking and smuggling of persons offenses with a gender perspective: criminal law context.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 14. Action plan for the detection, response, referral, and investigation of the crime of smuggling of migrant persons.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 15. Summary of Results March 2023 – May 2025.](#)
- [Annex 16. Information Exchange Protocol SUMEVIG – INAMU.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 17. Registry Sheet for SoM.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 18a. Final Evaluation Report.](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 18b. Evaluation Brief](#)

Annex list Communications and Visibility

- [Annex 19. Reporting Reach Metrics in social media.pdf](#) *[only available in Spanish]*
- [Annex 20. Excel PRESS Releases](#) In the excel link, you can find the press releases and visibility publications in social networks, of the events developed under the Joint Program.