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November 2018

SEMBREMOS SEGURIDAD

Municipality of Pococí

Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety

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Cantonal Analysis

Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety

Municipality of Pococí

Introduction

"Let's sow Security"

The Ministry of Public Security, presents the criteria and procedures that illustrate the step by step in the application and execution of the Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Security "Sembremos Seguridad", developed in the month of October in the Municipality of Pococí, generating thus, greater understanding of its different actors and levels of deployment.

The development of the document presents the different phases of practical application, made official by Presidential Executive Decree No. 41242-MP-MIDEPLAN, of September 4, 2018, which declares the Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety to be of Public and National interest. WE SOW SECURITY", being the Human Security Strategic Area in charge of coordinating and promoting the strategies, lines of action, programs and projects derived from the results of this tool.

This exercise was carried out by a group of officers responsible for the "Sembremos Seguridad" strategy, under the guidance of the Vice Ministry of Prevention and with the advice and support of the Colombian National Police and the Embassy of the United States of America.

General objective

"Let's sow Security"

This tool is constituted as a strategic management instrument, which allows the identification of the main problems that affect and affect citizen security and coexistence, achieving the integration of methodological techniques and tools, based on local diagnoses for the understanding of phenomena of violence, social risks, crimes and other factors that generate insecurity, managing to integrate institutional capacities, public policies and community management, facing the transformation of historical and transcendent phenomenological realities to citizen security, from a cantonal scope.

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referential framework

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The Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety "Sembremos Seguridad" takes its epistemological foundations from three (3) theoretical perspectives; one central (general systems theory) and two subsidiaries (social perceptions and public value).

General Systems Theory: This theoretical approach is based on the fact that events seem to involve something more than individual decisions and actions, and are determined rather by sociocultural "systems", be it prejudices, ideologies, pressure groups, social trends, etc. the growth and decline of civilizations and who knows how much more (Bertalanffy, L. 1946). Through this theory it is possible to know the metaphysics of phenomena and this also raises the need to rely on interdisciplinarity for this achievement.

Here metaphysics is understood not as what transcends, but as the ontology, epistemology, axiology and teleology of phenomena. This is how, from the identification of the systems of mutually dependent variables, progress must be made towards the understanding of interrelated phenomena, which are not isolated from a system or suprasystem and it is from a systemic understanding that the approximation of how these can affect citizen security.

That is, systems are not the sum of parts in a whole. Its essence is to be able to identify the structure, types and number of connections of the components (subsystems) (Enguita, M. 1998, p. 42), the interaction between them (dynamics-functioning) and the interconnection or interdependence with other systems in a large suprasystem, which for this exercise, will seek to represent through the technical application of structural analysis, through the Cross Impact Matrix - Multiplication Applied for a Classification –MICMAC.

Theory of social perceptions: it is a theoretical formulation structured on the construction of knowledge as a social fact to make intelligible the reality that integrates a group (physically and socially) in the exchange relationship. It has a tradition of propositions organized and presented in a nomothetic way to explain the regularities that can be recurrently observed within certain groups, which keep identities or common factors that are their own.

Social representations can also be classified as a dynamic set of images or cognitive forms that reproduce collective behaviors and relationships with the environment where they are presented. They should not be confused with opinions or images on a certain aspect of social life, but collective propositions aimed at interpret and build the real, where action builds behavior and interaction. Therefore, they have a figure and a meaning that cover them with specific properties in which they combine object with subject, to arrive at the result of a logical construction of behaviors and orientation of

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social communities (Moscovici, S., 2002). It is an exchange between perception and concept through the image insofar as abstract ideas become iconic forms and this process materializes in concrete forms.

The theory proposes that from the analysis of four constitutive elements of social representations an approach to the social reality of a group can be made: information, **which** is related to what "I know", with what is understood as typical , general and daily; the **image** that brings together what I "see", not as mere perceptions but as concrete and objectified things that have names and are comprehensive with patterns of collective knowledge; the **opinions,** relative to what I "believe", as an internalization and common element for the forms of communicative interaction; and, **attitudes,** based on what I "feel" and what should be the behavior within general frameworks of compliance.

An element of interest for the understanding of the phenomena is the vision that citizens have based on the understanding that they internalize of the social reality in which they develop their existence, even more so when they are necessarily incorporated into one or several groups of interaction where they directly or indirectly receive effects of this problem.
Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann (1999) consider that the social construction of reality is marked by an appropriation of the phenomenological environment in which they propose that the subjective processes experienced in their daily occurrence are objective realities.

Although they appear to be unconscious situations, people appropriate and make habitual living their own in the form of ordered reality, that is, individuals perceive reality as independent of their own apprehension, appearing to them objectified, ontologically framed, and as something that is imposed on them. . It is worth saying that the collective conscience transcends individuals as a coercive force that directs and shows itself to be convergent.

Public value theory: public value refers to the value created by the State through services, Laws, regulations and other actions, which correspond to the needs and expectations of a community. In a democracy this value is ultimately defined by the public itself. (Kelly, G., Muers, S. and Mulgan, G. 2002, p. 4).

That is, the idea of "value" alludes to the quality of the collective perception of what is considered valuable and a priority; therefore, it necessarily requires to be enjoyed and/or consumed collectively. In the public sector, value has to do with the satisfaction, well-being and delight produced in citizens. The public value approach then prioritizes the quality of the response to citizens seeking to maintain trust and legitimacy through the appropriate delivery of goods, products or services, since public preferences are an essential element in the definition of public value. In this way, the legitimacy of the state as a whole generally depends on how much value it generates (Kelly, G., Muers, S. and Mulgan, G. 2002).

The public value conceives three (3) basic elements that make up the descriptive definition of the State, namely: the first element is the **human component,** which is called a nation, and is made up of those people who share some characteristics in common, a

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history, a set of traditions and collective behaviors, language, religion, among others. A second element is **the territory,** which fulfills three specific functions: being the object, subject and limit of the power structure. The third element refers to **the structure of power** legitimately constituted and recognized by all the inhabitants of the territory and retains for itself the legitimate use of violence.

However, **public problems are all those situations that negatively affect certain sectors or social groups and often call into question the guarantees that individuals have as members of a State or limiting their rights;** For this reason, those affected consider that the intervention of the public authorities is required.

José Mejía Lira (2003, p. 25) and Willam N. Dunn (1994, pp. 140-141), structure a series of characteristics that public problems have to begin to understand them from the conceptual point of view:

- They are **interdependent,** therefore, they are part of open and complex systems, neither their causes, nor their factual manifestations, nor their solutions are independent.
  It refers, then, to the fact that they are related to each other, therefore, they cannot be studied or treated in an absolutely separate way by the authorities.
- They are **subjective,** that is, they develop in human environments and have to do directly or indirectly with the daily life of people, since they depend on the way citizens approach them and the interests that mediate individual appropriation. and collective.

- They have **artificiality,** as they become visible due to the desire to intervene on the part of some actors and are linked to groups and individuals.
- They have **dynamism,** neither the solutions nor the manifestations are static, but they have permanent displacement, which means that they change rapidly over time, due to the fact that they sharpen or dissipate, or impact more or less citizens depending on the phase. in which they are found or in their development more or less actors intervene.

Thus, public value must be understood as the ability to respond in a fundamental way to the preferences and aspirations of citizens. Public value is perceived by society as a whole and is enjoyed collectively, it arises when certain needs or expectations of citizens are met with the goods, services or opportunities that are available. Therefore, the State is called to solve public problems by generating public value.

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Methodological Deployment

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The methodological process is made up of five deployment phases, allowing the identification of the different problems, which, analyzed sequentially, will allow the formulation of the lines of work resulting from this exercise.

I. Planning phase

Corresponds to the diagnostic contextualization of the territory, in which the geographical space to be intervened (Pococí Canton) is delimited, identifying who and what characteristics the actors (people, organizations and factors) object of study should have, thus projecting the population **and the sample** in which the study will be carried out.

For this exercise, 2 groups and 8 sources or layers of information were visualized, addressing on the one hand the institutional focus and on the other the characterization developed by the INEC1 in the population projection to the year 2018.

Internal group: made up of 4 sources of information (Public Force, Penitentiary Police, National Coast Guard Service and police statistics from the Analysis and Statistics Section SAE-Department of Police Intelligence).

External group: made up of 9 sources of information (community, business, employees of banana and pineapple farms, chamber of commerce, IAFA, Pococí Municipality, Community Development Associations, VICEPAZ and criminal statistics from the Office of Plans and Operations of the - Investigation Agency Judicial).

To determine the sample in each of these population groups, the statistical technique of stratified random sampling was used, where an online sample calculator "Netquest" automates the process, indicating a universe2 level of reliability or confidence3 of 97% with a margin of error of 3% and a level of heterogeneity4 of 50%, allows determining the ideal sample to be carried out, with a desired level of reliability.

Likewise, the work team was defined, with the participation of a total of 31 officers, 15 from the Sembremos Security Strategy, 25 Public Force Officers, and 1 advisory officer from the Colombian National Police.

1 National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica (INEC)

2Number of people that make up the population to be studied

3 Percentage of certainty that will be obtained in the study (Netquest)

4 Elements that are differentiable from each other and are in turn part of the same set, mixture or group.

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As a technological support tool, the "Google Forms" platform was used, on which the surveys were applied, following the times established in the work plan proposed for the development of the following phases of the exercise, projected for four (4) weeks. .

II. Information collection phase

Focused on obtaining information data according to the selected sources, applying a total of **2,297 surveys** and **201 interviews,** discriminated in the following population samples:

Table 1

DATA SHEET	EXTERNAL SURVEY		
	POPULATION STRATA	SAMPLE UNIVERSE 97/3	
	COMMUNITY	146 482	1297
	TRADE	3,631	962
146 482 Population	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	120	4
	BANANA TREES - PINEAPPLE TREES	206	170
	OTHER STRATA (RED CROSS, IAFA, MUNICIPALITY, OTHERS)	141	27
	TOTALS	4,098	2,460
	INTERNAL SURVEY		
	POPULATION STRATA	SAMPLE UNIVERSE 97/3	
7 districts	PUBLIC FORCE	92	twenty
	PRISON POLICE	twenty	14
	NATIONAL COAST GUARD SERVICE	twenty	4
	TOTALS	112	38

Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

Likewise, 2 statistical sources were integrated, which allowed the **consolidation of 9,285 data,** corresponding to the period January 2017 to October 24, 2018, consulted in the criminal statistical registry kept by the Office of Plans and Operations (OPO) of the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ), and the Analysis and Statistics Section (SAE) of the Police Intelligence Department (Police Intelligence Department).

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III. treatment phase

It means organizing and classifying the information for its later use and interpretation, applying valid and reliable techniques and tools. Hence, the first step developed for this exercise was the extraction of the data produced by the instruments that were applied, taking into account the population segment that was surveyed.

Next, the tabulation of the information that allowed the descriptors to be classified, organized, and adapted (tropicalization) of the results corresponding to the population groups began.

The next step determined for the treatment of the information is given by the prioritization, using the **Pareto Diagram:** a special form of graphic reading in vertical bars, which allows ordering very important problems from the less important ones, establishing an order with mathematical foundation to the elements that constitute priorities. It seeks to predict in an approximate way that 20% of the actions produce 80% of the results.

Technically, this tool was created on the basis of the ***Pareto principle,*** developed by the sociologist, economist and philosopher Vilfredo Federico Pareto, according to which, **80%** of the problems come from only **20%** of the causes **(few vital). .**

Existential minimalism is strategic and therefore supposes, as a prerequisite for decision-making, guiding which values and goals matter the most; define what to do to have the maximum impact or involve the minimum effort to achieve what matters most; focus on the most beneficial or satisfactory and use the most effective means to achieve those ends (Juran J., 1941)5 .

In the second instance, the results obtained in the prioritization of information sources will be highlighted, which will make up the information layers for its integration (Qualitative Analysis), as follows:

5 Thesis “Pareto analysis”, Antonio José de Sucre National Experimental Polytechnic University, developed by Oscar García, Dayleana Rojas, Darwin Torrealba, in 2008.

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INFORMATION INTEGRATION: after tabulating the information, the **consolidation of 15,932 data** was achieved , integrating 8 layers of information in the different areas of participation.

Figure 1

Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

INTERNAL GROUP

o **Public Force:** this subgroup provided **184** data, grouped by typological affinity into **33** descriptors, which, when prioritized, highlighted **11** factors: lack of basic elements for the police service, inadequate infrastructure (delegations), drug sales, drug use , lack of police personnel, theft of motorcycles using the bajonazo method, domestic violence, robbery of persons (assault), rustling (cattle theft), lack of police commitment and theft (persons).

o **National Coast Guard Service Police:** this provided **28** data, grouped together **10** descriptors were determined , which, when prioritized, highlighted **04** factors: lack of basic elements for the police service, illegal fishing, domestic violence and unemployment.

o **SAE - DIP Statistics:** provided a total of **4853** data, this source defined **47** descriptors and according to the incidence frequency, **07** prioritized factors were determined: drug possession (consumption), domestic violence, theft (people), robbery people (assault), resistance (disrespect for authority), threats and home robbery.

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o **Prison Police:** this source provided **71** data and defined **18** reasons and according to the incidence frequency, **09** prioritized factors were determined: lack of basic elements for the police service, lack of police personnel, corruption, prison overcrowding, lack of incentives, inadequate infrastructure (delegations) and unsatisfied basic needs.

EXTERNAL GROUP

o **Community:** this subgroup contributed **3,298** data to the study, grouped into **86** descriptors; When applying the prioritization process , **08** factors were accentuated: drug use, robbery of persons (assault), sale of drugs, lack of police presence, theft (home), home robbery, perception of insecurity and commercial robbery (assault). .

o **Commerce sector:** this subgroup contributed **2,403** data items to the study, grouped into **75** descriptors; When applying the prioritization process, **9** factors were accentuated: robbery of persons (assault), drug use, sale of drugs, robbery of a shop (assault), lack of police presence, people in a state of manifest vulnerability (people living on the streets), lack of police personnel, perception of insecurity and theft (commerce).

o **Other population strata:** this subgroup contributed **663** data to the study, grouped into **55** descriptors; When applying the prioritization process , **12** factors were accentuated: robbery of people (farm sector), theft of motorcycles (low), drug use, illegal carrying of weapons, sale of drugs, perception of insecurity, robbery of buildings (taint on farms), house robbery, bicycle theft, lack of public services, lack of police presence and drug trafficking.

o **OPO - OIJ Statistics:** this source corresponds to data from the period from January 2017 to October 24, 2018 and defined a total of **4432** data and **56** descriptors and according to the frequency of incidence, **15** prioritized factors were determined: robbery of persons(Assaults), home robbery, theft (persons), fraud or fraud, building robbery, vehicle theft, theft (home), threats, theft (commerce), rustling (cattle theft), vehicle theft (taint), damage, robbery of a business (assault), disappearance of people and fights/aggression.

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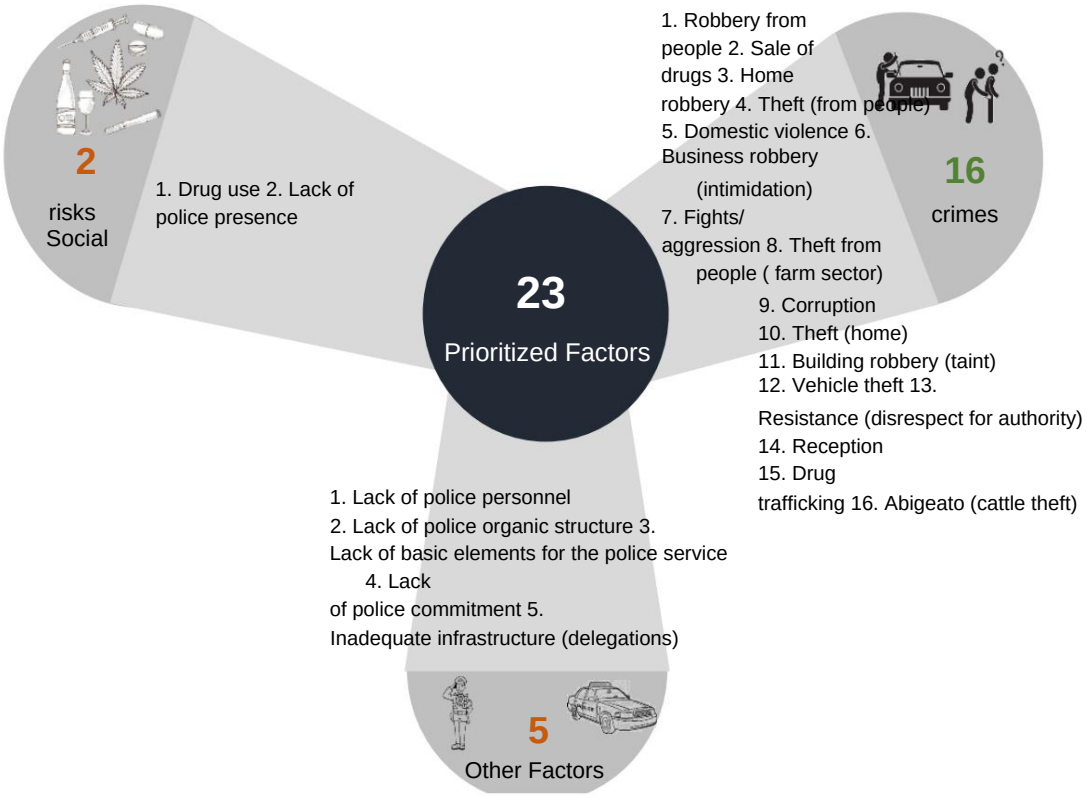
As a result of the treatment of this information, 128 relevant problems associated with crimes, social risks and other factors were evidenced, of which **23** key factors predominated and prioritized for their attention, these being the ones carried out for structural analysis.
MIC –MAC, segregated as follows:

graph 2



Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety

Theft **from people and the sale of drugs are the main crimes affecting** the general public, directly affecting the perception of insecurity for the Canton.
On the other hand, **drug use followed by the lack of police presence, are located as the main axes of mobilization of social risks,** associated with the cultural behaviors present in Pococí. Other internal factors were also assessed, such as the lack **of police presence and lack of organizational structure.**

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IV. Structural Analysis Phase

This phase is vital and transcendental in the development of the exercise, where techniques and tools were applied that made it possible to specify the design of the decision-oriented route, supported by structural analysis as an information organization tool, through which a A group of experts define through a matrix the essential variables in the evolution of a subject (system) and the type of relationships of the elements (subsystems) that make it up.

Focus groups: the methodology demands the development of participatory sessions determined as focus groups, associated with the qualification of the 23 previously prioritized factors, providing a quantitative value individually for each problem, is in turn aligned with the territorial reality in citizen security presented by the Canton.

For the qualification of the strategic variables, a focus group of **18** experts, representatives of **10** institutions, participated , as follows:

Table 2

INSTITUTION	POSITION AND EXPERT NAMES
Red Cross	**Operations Department** Tatiana Díaz Núñez
Red Cross	**Operations Department** Jesús Obando Torres
NIBP	**Coordination Department** María Gabriela Hidalgo Hurtado
NIBP	**Cariari Office** Franklin Barrantes Montero
Judicial Investigation Agency	**Office of Plans and Operations** José Eduardo Flores García
Ministry of Justice and Peace	Kerly León Alfaro **Civic Center**
Ministry of Justice and Peace	Adriana Fallas Gonzáles **Civic Center**
Ministry of Justice and Peace	**Directorate of Culture** Elmer Vega Cordero
safe territory	**Representative** Eloísa Cortes López
safe territory	**Representative** Marco Tulio Mendez Solano
Ministry of Public Security	**Directorate of Police Preventive Programs** Julia Mairena Cruz
Ministry of Public Security	**Regional Operations Department** Eulalia Mora Solano
Ministry of Public Security	Winston Carrillo Castro **Regional Anti-Drug Regional Program**
Ministry of Public Security	**Regional Anti-drug Program Regional** Geiner Cruz Boza
Ministry of Public Security	**National Coast Guard Service** Pastor Reyes Gonzáles
Pococí Municipality	**Social Welfare** Yeimy Murillo Rojas
Pococí Municipality	**Social Welfare** Mauren Monge Bolaños
Pococí Municipality	**Environmental Management** Luis Alejandro Vega Vargas

Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

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Matrix of Crossed Impacts - Multiplication Applied for a Qualification (MIC - MAC): after the formation of the focus group, the MIC-MAC was developed, defined as a structural analysis tool for the identification of **"key factors",** which due to its ability to mobilize or influence, represent an element of attention according to the level of influence of each variable, qualified according to the following assessment scale: No Influence: 0, Low influence: 1; Moderate influence: 2; Strong influence: 3.

To read the result of this exercise, there is a map of influences and dependencies for each variable, graphically represented on a Cartesian plane whose interpretation is shown in the following graph, divided into four quadrants or zones as follows:

Table 3

	(+ -) **Power Zone** (Input variables)	(+ +) **conflict zone** (bind variables)
	(- -) **Autonomous Variables Area**	(-+) **Output Zone** (output variables)
(-) Dependency (+)		

Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

Motricity refers to the **influence** that a variable exerts on the others, while **dependency** represents the influence of the different **variables** on a particular one, presenting a definition of each one of the quadrants:

- **First quadrant,** corresponds to the **Power Zone,** in which the variables of high motor skills and low dependency appear, which highly influence the others and at the same time are little affected by others. (highly important variables).

- **Second quadrant,** considered as the **Conflict Zone,** where highly driving variables are located and at the same time highly dependent. That is, they are very significant, however, they are subordinate to the others.

- **Third quadrant,** corresponds to the **Starting Zone o Results,** includes more dependent and less influential factors, phenomena that due to their high dependence are results or effects of the movements given in the two previous zones.

- **Fourth Quadrant,** called **Zone of Autonomous Variables or False Problems,** it frames phenomena of very weak motor skills and very little dependency.

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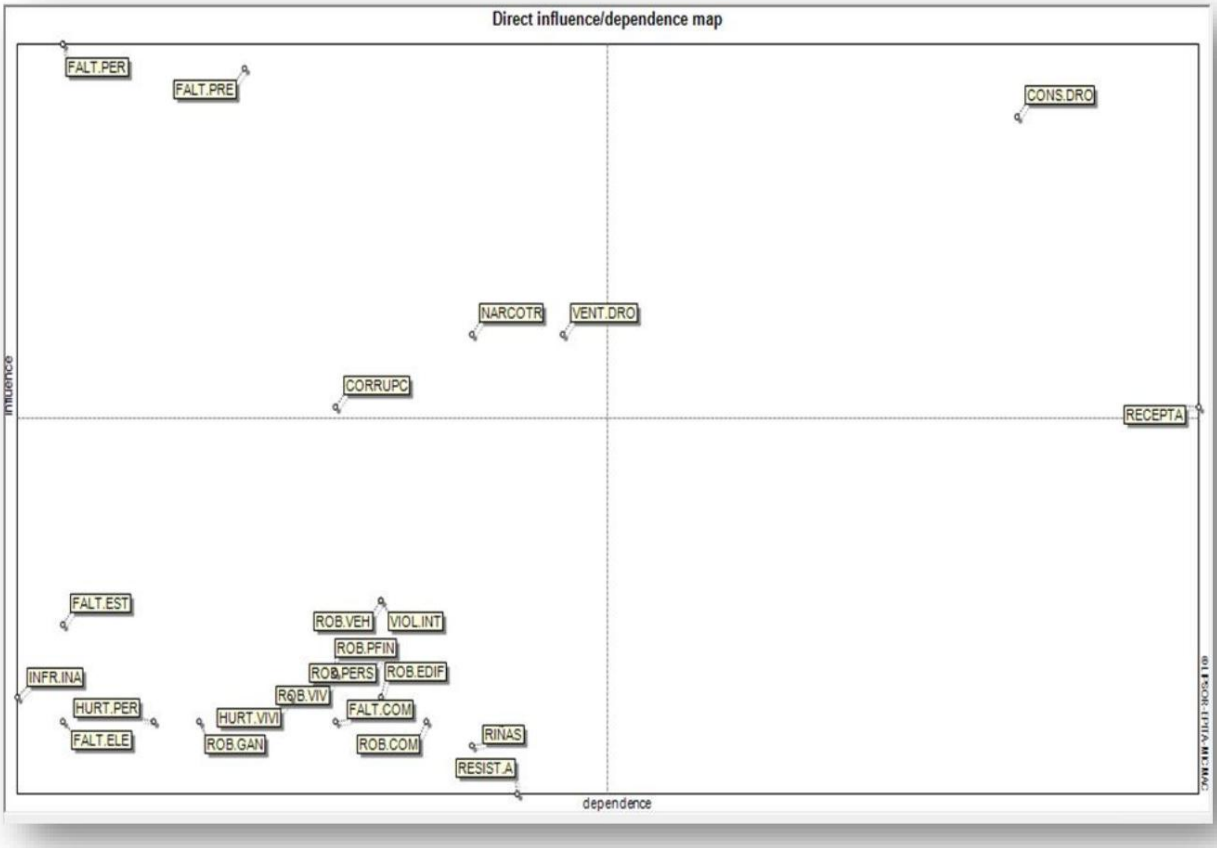
MIC-MAC Pococí result

Provided the previous methodological explanation, the reading of the results obtained in the structural analysis is presented below, after the qualification of the **23** prioritized variables for this canton, **identifying 7 key factors,** located in the zones of power and conflict, which for effects techniques, all those factors located in the upper quadrants of the map were taken, this being a homogeneous reading to present a high degree of influence on the others, constituting the "generating or driving" causes of the problem of Citizen Security and Coexistence for the Municipality.

Graph 3 MIC-MAC



Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

Taking into account the location of the factors in the Cartesian plane, **five** variables were located in the **power zone** and **two** variables were positioned in the **conflict zone ,** presenting the following factors as a result, which allows the targeting of local and inter-institutional capacities :

o Lack of police personnel: (Another Factor), lack of uniformed personnel in activities focused on citizen security, this factor became visible in the districts of Colorado, La Rita and Jiménez according to

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the collection of the surveys carried out to the commerce, community, police personnel of the different represented in the canton and agricultural sectors such as the banana and pineapple farms of the mentioned sectors.

o Lack of police presence: (Social risk), it is when the citizens show little or no police service, here the visualization of the police part was at the cantonal level and it is evidenced by the surveys of all population strata applied in the strategy.

o Drug trafficking: (Crime), who, without legal authorization, distributes, trades, supplies, manufactures, elaborates, refines, transforms, extracts, prepares, cultivates, produces, transports, stores or sells the drugs, substances or products referred to, or cultivate the plants from which such substances or products are obtained. substances of illegitimate use law no. 8204., this problem was evidenced in the sectors of Colorado and Tortuguero, here the police presence is scarce and the geographical facilities facilitate the execution of these illegal activities as stated by residents of the aforementioned sectors.

o Sale of drugs (Crime), drug trade on a small scale or in the retail modality, this crime is recurrent throughout the canton according to the samples applied in the different levels of execution of the same.

o Drug use (Social risk), drug use in public areas by all kinds of people, this public health problem occurs throughout the canton as stated by each person surveyed, reflecting a serious inconvenience for the social development of the different communities.

o Reception (Crime), whoever acquires, receives and hides money, things or goods from a crime in which they did not participate or intervene in their acquisition, reception or concealment, one of the problems is the so-called pawnshop which are located In the Guápiles and Cariari sectors, these have the greatest problems in relation to the mentioned factor. According to those surveyed, most of the goods or articles stolen for crimes against property are found to be traded in these places for an easy and safe way to obtain them. fast money, the cause reflected in this is the poor supervision of these commercial premises in all its scope starting from permits to service hours (24/7) by the Municipality (patent control).
In rural areas (Roxana, La Rita, La Colonia and Cariari) meat is received, which is sold clandestinely within the canton, detrimental to legal traders.

o Corruption (Crime), human action that transgresses the legal norms and ethical principles with the purpose of extracting from this type of conduct a personal benefit or that of third parties. The surveys show that many social programs are not executed for various reasons of an institutional nature that are not clear to the communities in all aspects of both development and execution, as well as illegal activities in which they configure or participate

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public officials to the advantage of the positions they occupy where the social welfare and public safety of the inhabitants of the canton are compromised.

V. Phase of consolidation and strategic formulation

This last phase corresponds to the formulation of the result, translated into lines of work, which for its structuring required the development of a focus group, with the participation of 11 institutions directly related to the 7 factors previously prioritized in Pococí, contributing to the process. identification of the causes generating the problems, this being the main input for the definition of the lines of work, under the following methodological development.

Triangle of violence: this methodology is also called *"conflict theory",* contributions made by the Norwegian sociologist and mathematician Johan Galtung; allowing to study and transform conflicts, by identifying the variants of violence *(direct, cultural and structural),* visualizing the causes that generate the problems.

In his writings, the innumerable efforts aimed at studying and transforming conflicts are collected, where the theory must not only recognize if conflicts are good or bad, but must fundamentally offer mechanisms to understand them logically, through scientific criteria to analyze them, as well as methodology. *(creativity, empathy and non-violence)* to transform them6 .

graph 4

Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety

In view of the above, in this methodological phase it allowed the **identification of 130 causes,** directly related to the 7 factors prioritized in the MIC-MAC.

6 Peace and Conflict Magazine ISSN 1988-7221 pages 2 to 10

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1. **57 sociocultural causes were identified,** understood as the situations of the territory, ideology, language, communication, religion or creed, trends, present in Pococí, for each prioritized factor several causes were determined within which we can denote some of them.

o Lack of police personnel: (Another Factor), within this factor, the lack of reporting is considered something important to highlight when verifying the actual incident, the foregoing for proper operational deployment. It is wanted to determine through a comparison of the last four years how many officers have been posted in the canton.

o Lack of police presence: (Social risk), supported by the lack of empowerment and commitment of police officers, evidencing factors of absence in the community approach by the public force, here it seeks to strengthen preventive police programs, in addition to strengthening commercial and community safety nets.

o Drug trafficking: (Crime), taking social inequality as the dynamic axis of the problem and a visible community collaboration in the execution of the crime.

o Sale of drugs: (Crime), associated with economic ease, through conformism of not worrying about decent work and obtaining easy money and resources, social pressure from the father of the family immersed in this scourge which generates behaviors learned in minors, criminal influence due to their perspective of wealthy people influencing vulnerable people for the development of this illegal activity, is devoid of cultural and sports empowerment activities in the public spaces of the canton.

o Drug use: (Social risk), young people who get involved in this activity unaware of the effects on the person and the legal causes in which they incur, the social pressure that young people generate on other young people to make them part of the activity, the lack of supervision of the parents due to the long hours or the absence of the same both in the home and also paternal figures. It is important to highlight the lack of inter-institutional articulation to carry out the development of important programs in the field of prevention and social education in children and adolescents.

o Reception (Crime), the culture of not wanting to work mainly among young people is presented, which is dedicated to the development of this crime in order to obtain quick monetary, the detachment of assets to generate resources and be able to cover the needs, linked to the Fear of denouncing due to the constant threats against the population that is aware of this crime.

o Corruption (Crime), visualized from a commercial sphere, especially in association with drug trafficking and under the benefit of obtaining resources for personal favors and

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institutional, which converge in the omission or lack of attention to the requirements of the community to the different institutions. The lack of values is lacking in the actions of public officials.

2. **73 structural causes were identified;** understood as the dissatisfaction of needs of any kind, laws, infrastructure or state care. Here some of the relevant causes were determined

o Lack of police personnel: (Another Factor), it is possible to determine that for the canton the existing resource is insufficient in accordance with the norms that provide the number of police as a human resource due to population density, the lack of continuity in the security projects without an evaluation and follow-up phase, another point that stands out and is considered extremely important is the current infrastructure conditions (delegations).

o Lack of police presence: (Social risk), associated with inadequate planning of the police service, being especially visible in the distribution and coverage provided by police officers.

o Drug trafficking: (Crime), ideological foundations typical of the region, with a high incidence of the media through their programming associated with this scourge; likewise, frequent cases of illicit enrichment linked to the presence of drug trafficking in Pococí linked to issues of exporting local products.

o Sale of drugs (Crime), the high rates of poverty and lack of employment cause many people to become involved in this crime in order to obtain the necessary supplies for family support. Another important factor is the social exclusion that involves women. low-income people to be immersed in the aforementioned crime.

o Drug use (Social risk), the factor of the lack of public spaces is evident in the canton since there are no suitable places for the development of various activities for both children and young people. The factor of school dropout is visible due to the need for resources in their homes, which makes them look for various activities to cover this and thus abandon the study, the same is facilitated by the lack of attention and follow-up from the parents, The important factor in the traceability of the projects is presented by the lack of follow-up on the investment projects by the local government.

o Reception (Crime), a problem is the opening of pawnshops 24/7 that proliferate the incidence of robberies of all kinds and store items of dubious origin, with the above also reflects the lack of supervision of the patents due to a lack of continuous and current review of the patented, the lack of specific and authoritative legislation affects the opening and operation of commercial premises through this crime.

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o Corruption (Crime), a neglect of the state apparatus is identified, associated with the inefficiency of some institutions in the development of social projects and attention to the vulnerable population, where the community is not given an open and clear accountability. accounts by the institutions present in the canton, regarding the development of social programs.

Formulation of the result

Taking into account the inputs previously represented, the **formulation of 16 lines of work** for the canton of Pococí was carried out , where **8** are the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Security and **8** of the Municipality, with the different state institutions being co-responsible for the execution of this result.

For this formulation, two axes and six dimensions of classification and responsibility were defined in these lines of work.

2 Axes of work

1. Direct execution 2.
Local and regional coordination

6 Execution dimensions

1) Local Articulation: axis of coordination between local entities, which allows actions to be taken to address problems.

2) Regional Articulation: instance of coordination between cantons, which guides the implementation of actions that transcend the local, to impact the identified problems.

3) Management and Coordination: coordination mechanism between the cantons and the different instances of the State, which transcend the local and regional order.

4) Criminal Prosecution: actions of criminal investigation, accusation and sentencing, of the criminal actors of a territory.

5) Citizen Security: projection of direct operational and administrative actions aimed at the problem. In the same way, projection and implementation of public policies.

6) Citizen Participation: presentation and implementation of offer programs institution in the area of prevention, directed at the problems.

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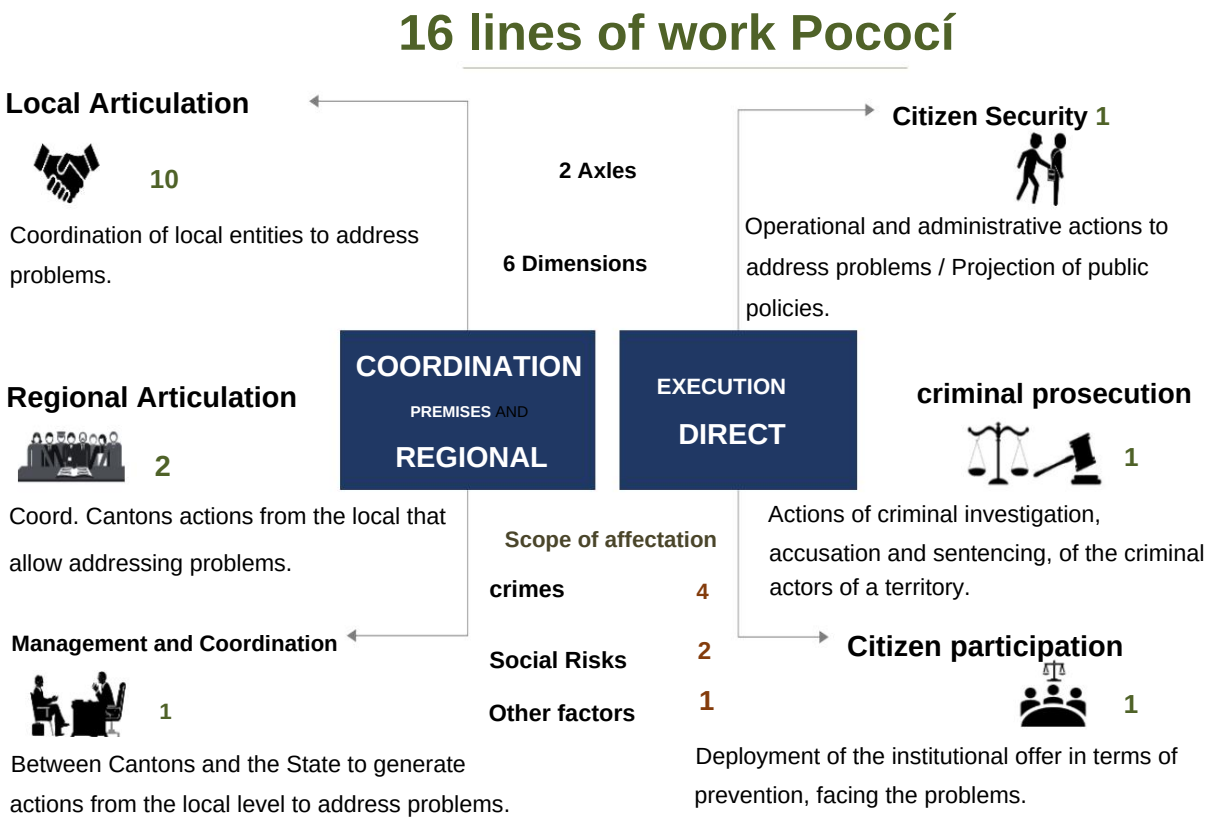
General view

Table 4



Source: Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for Public Safety.

Presenting this result from a general panorama, the lines of work are described below, determining the problem, those responsible and co-responsible for the execution of each one of these lines.

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Lines of work Municipality of Pococí

problematic	Description line of work	Objective Line of Work	indicator measurement	responsible co-responsible	
Lack of police presence	1. Strengthening of Police Preventive Programs	Empower and unite vulnerable communities through community leaders	Number of trainings carried out.	Ministry of Security public (Direction of Programs police Preventive)	DINADECO
	2. Strengthen commercial and community safety networks.	Creation and monitoring of organized groups	Total district networks, minimum one leader per district	Ministry of Security public (Direction of Programs police Preventive)	Organized Group of Entrepreneurs, Program safe territory, DINADECO
	3.Development of activities empowerment of public spaces	Promote from the Council Municipal approval of the Culture Policy to activate everything related to activities sports, cultural and decentralize them in the canton	approval of the Culture Policy	Municipality	Ministry of Public security, PANI, IAFA, Ministry of Health, ICD, VICE PEACE, safe territory, Camera of trade, IMAS and Ministry of Culture

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Sales drugs	4. Expand the human resources of the Regional Anti-drug Program	Increase police operational actions from the PRAD	Incorporation of Human Resource to Program	Ministry of Security public (Program Regional Anti drugs)	
Corruption	5. Spaces for accountability to communities	Effectively address the factors and needs of the canton, generating credibility and transparency	scheduling of Activities of accountability in the seven districts of the canton	Municipality	
	6. Form each police station securities commission	staff awareness	Commissions formed in the delegations	Ministry of Security Public (Head cantonal)	Commission Institutional of Values
	7.Development of a direct complaint channel with the legal disciplinary department of the Ministry of Public Security.	Ease for citizens to denounce officials police officers committing acts of corruption	Development of program	Ministry of Security public (Advisory legal)	Department Disciplinary Legal
Consumption of drugs	8.Develop a technical training program for people who drop out of formal education	Provide an alternative offer of education that minimizes the risk of young people becoming addicted to drugs	Implementation of program	Municipality	INA, IMAS, MEP, Civic Center, ICT
	9. Strengthen the Protection Board of the boy, girl and adolescent	Reduce the different factors of risk in young people, and teenage pregnancies, such as sexually transmitted diseases.	Amount of population impacted	Municipality	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Job

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	10. Expand the number of multipliers of the information of the PANI "Academia de Crianza" program	Train facilitators, facilitate learning among parents and distribute the FAMA modality (Families in Action). Opening by the PANI of a new enrollment period for the methodological framework of the Parenting Academy.	Quantity of population trained	Municipality	NIBP, MEP and UNICEF
	11. Execute the programs "I learn to fend for myself" and "Know how to win, know how to choose" to impact the student population	Develop both programs in educational centers to raise awareness among young people about the problem of this crime	Amount of trainings	Municipality	IAFA, ICD, MEP
	12. Strengthen the Institute of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence in the canton (CAID)	Enable in the Civic Center, a space for the IAFA for the greater approach of its prevention programs	Increase in boarding capacity in the canton	Municipality	IAFA, ICD, VICE PEACE AND Ministry of Health
Lack of Staff police	13. Carry out resource study outstanding police officer for the canton over time	Carry out a comparative study to determine the variables	Report obtained from said study of four years ago at current date	Ministry of Security public (Direction of Operations)	
	14.Priority intervention of the police delegations in condition of sanitary eviction	Improve the working conditions of the officers stationed in this canton	Number of delegations attended	Ministry of Security public (Vice Minister administrative Fiorella Salazar red)	Associations of Development Community, Chamber of Commerce

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Reception 15.Control operations a shops		Inter-institutional articulation to regulate the sales of products whose origin is irregular	monthly inspections	Municipality	patents municipal, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Security public
Drug trafficking 16. Development of the pilot plan for the Business Security Program		Offer a safe and clean environment (free of drug contamination).	Program implemented	Ministry of Security public (Strategy let's sow Security	Businessmen organized, Colombia National Police (DIJIN)

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"WE SOW SECURITY"

San Jose Costa Rica

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