
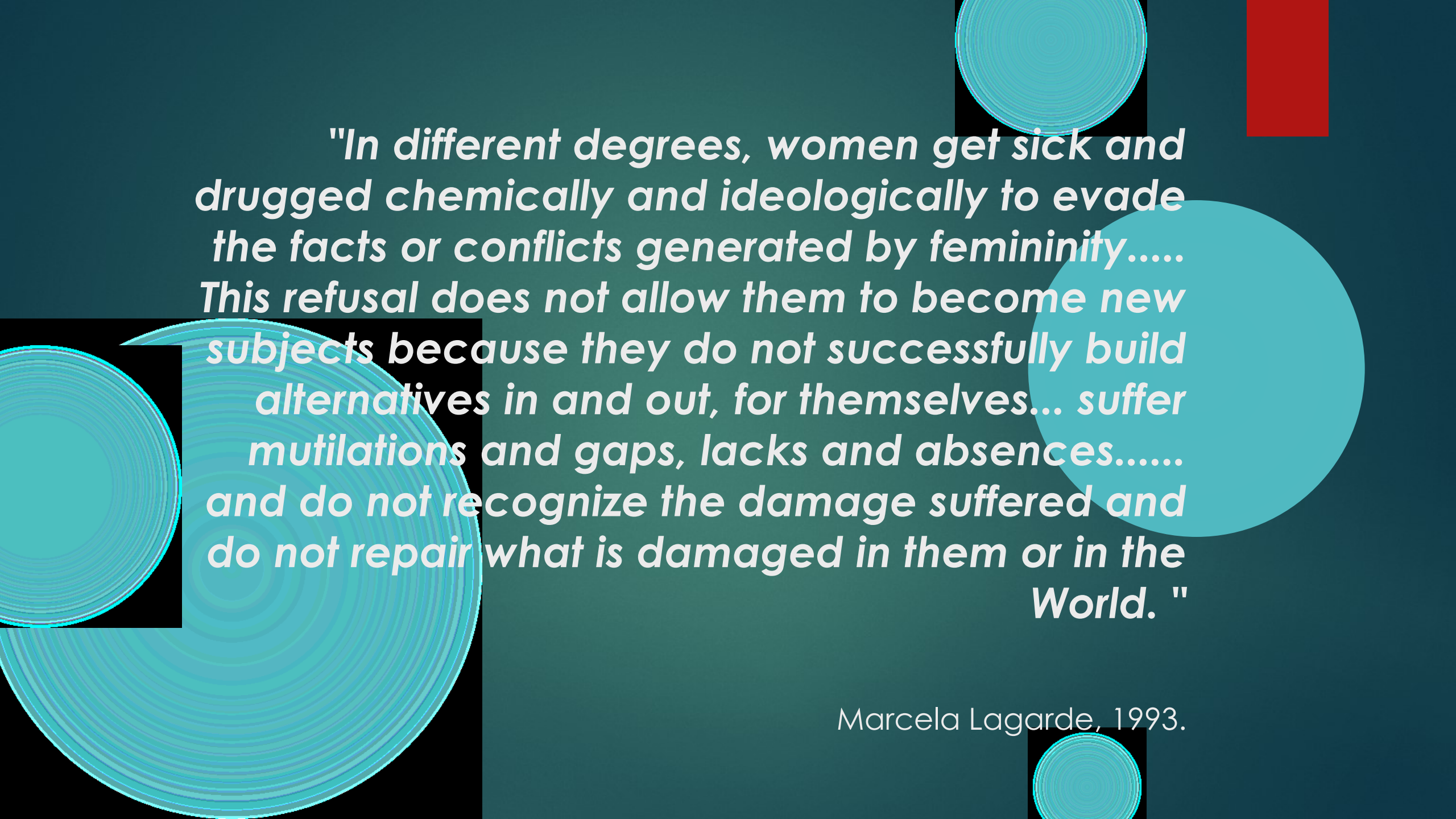




Women's access to harm reduction services in Costa Rica

EUGENIA MATA
ICD-COSTA RICA





"In different degrees, women get sick and drugged chemically and ideologically to evade the facts or conflicts generated by femininity..... This refusal does not allow them to become new subjects because they do not successfully build alternatives in and out, for themselves... suffer mutilations and gaps, lacks and absences..... and do not recognize the damage suffered and do not repair what is damaged in them or in the World. "

Marcela Lagarde, 1993.

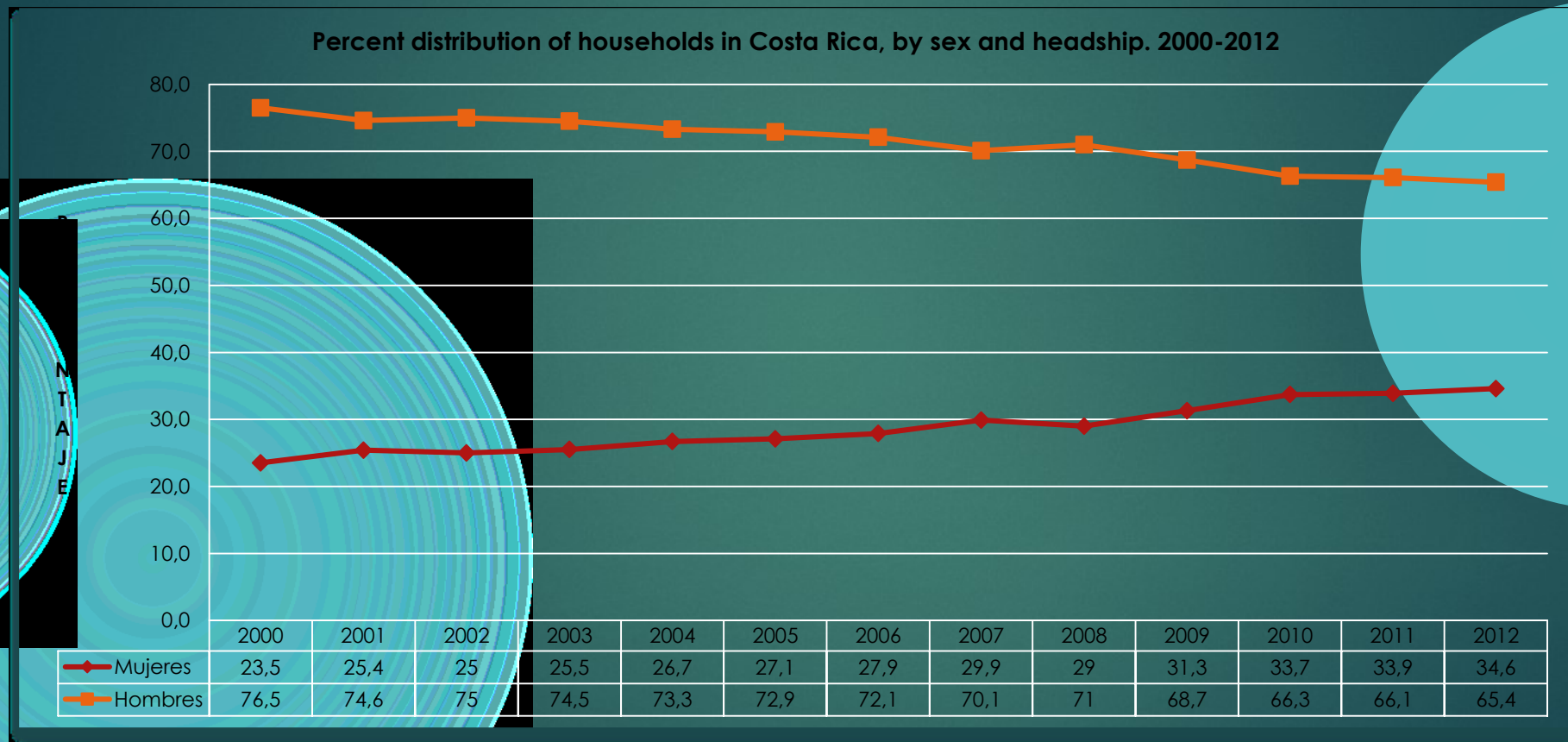


In Costa Rica...

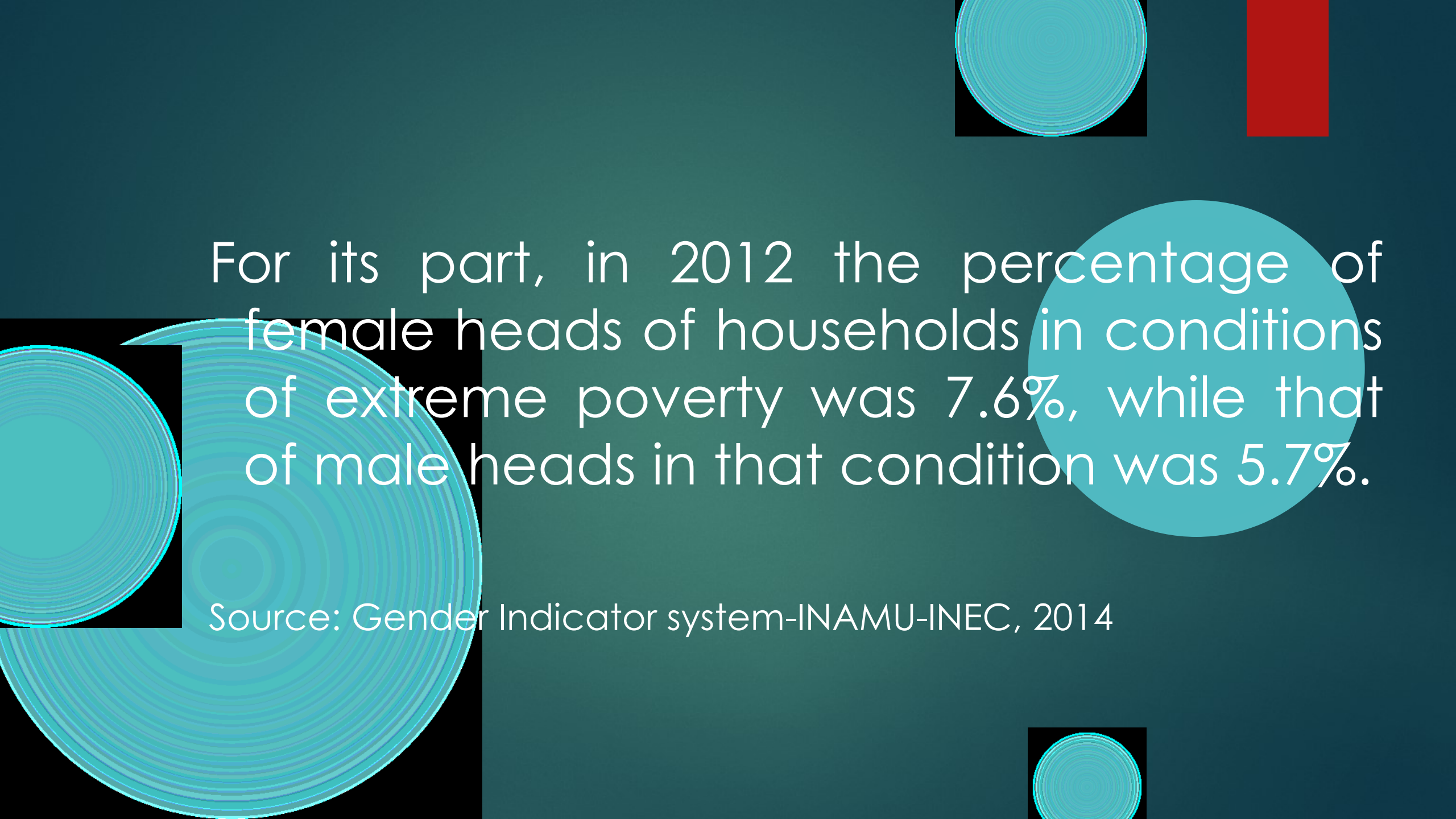
Nearly 1 in 3 women work as on one's own account or as a private home employee.



It is not the same to be female head of household than male head of household



Source: INEC-INAMU, gender indicators system, 2014.



For its part, in 2012 the percentage of female heads of households in conditions of extreme poverty was 7.6%, while that of male heads in that condition was 5.7%.

Source: Gender Indicator system-INAMU-INEC, 2014

Model of harm reduction of psychoactive substance use. Costa Rica



HARM REDUCTION


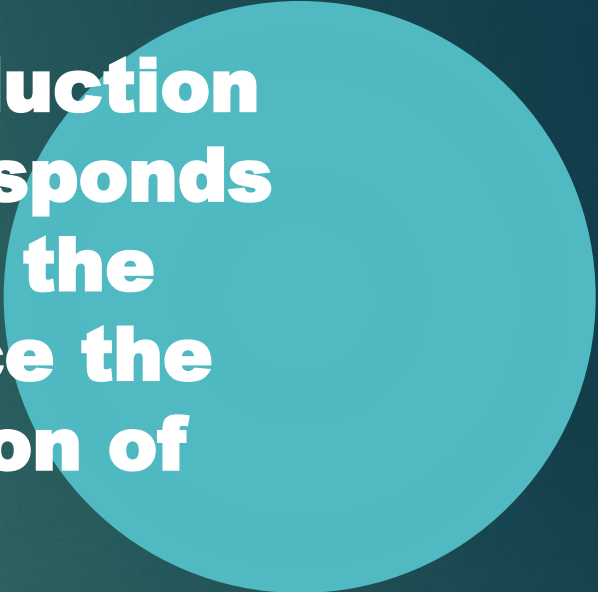
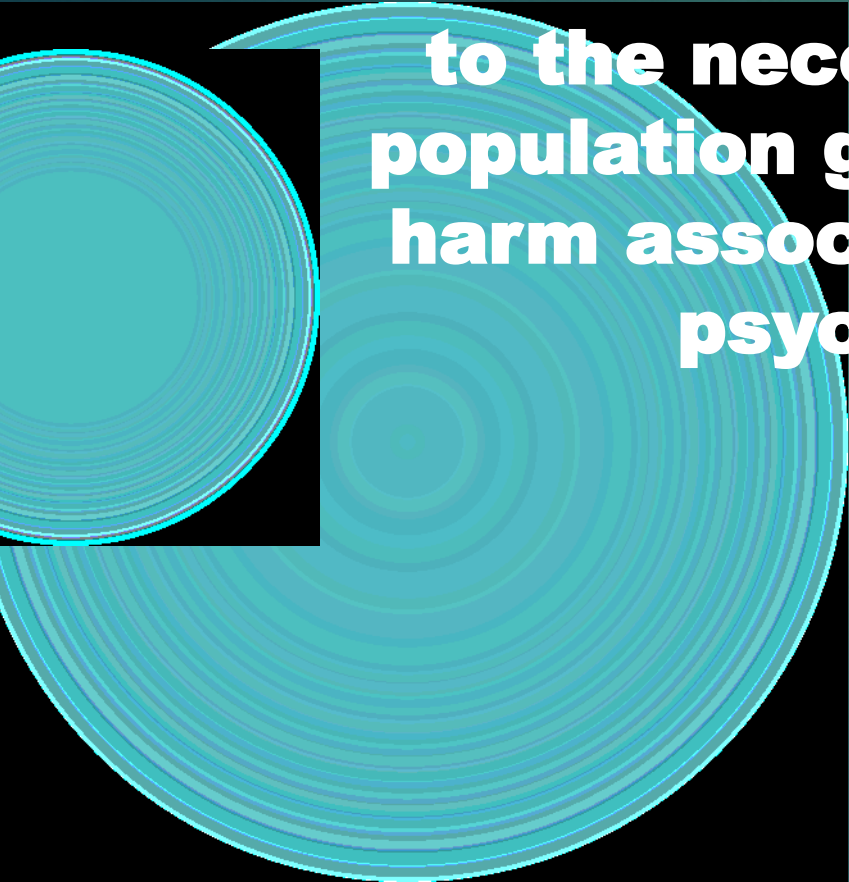
A SET OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS WITH A FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AIMED AT REDUCING RISKS AND ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONSUMPTION OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS, ACCORDING TO THEIR REALITY AND NEEDS.





GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To implement the model of harm reduction as a the offer of an approach that responds to the necessities and realities of the population groups in order to reduce the harm associated to the consumption of psychoactive substances





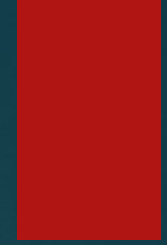
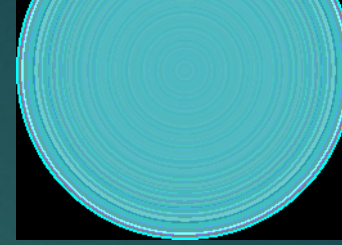
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **To consolidate an intersectoral national network for the execution of the harm reduction model that articulates its actions according to the competencies.**
 - ▶ **To strengthen the supply of services with harm reduction strategies that improve the quality of life of the target population.**
 - ▶ **Increase the level of access and participation of the population to the processes of prevention, treatment and reintegration (inclusion).**
- 
- 



TARGET POPULATION

- ▶ **People consuming psychoactive substances**
- ▶ **People in high vulnerability:**
 - ▶ **Homeless people (street dwellers)**
 - ▶ **People deprived of liberty**
 - ▶ **People with disabilities**
 - ▶ **People with HIV and STDs**
 - ▶ **LGTBI people**
 - ▶ **Older adult**
- ▶ **Migrant-refugee person**
- ▶ **Indigenous people**



Situation of women

Some data according to the study ***Relationship between crime and drug use in women sentenced in the Buen Pastor Penal Center.***

(ICD, 2014).



Women in prisons



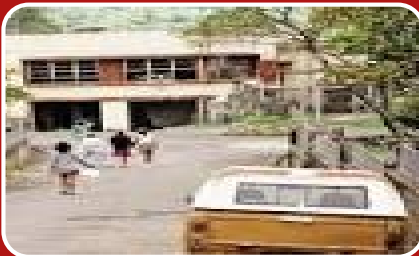
Personal

- 78,7 % is younger than 44 years.
- 93 % are Costa Rican



Family

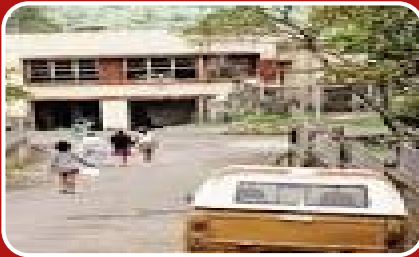
- 90% have children. Average 3,13%
- 64% of them are younger than 19 years.



Schooling and employment

- 20% have incomplete primary education, 20% have complete primary education, 23% have 1 or 2 years of secondary school and 14% more than 3 years of secondary school.
- 27% worked on housekeeping, 18% on trade and 18% worked on paid housekeeping.

Women in prisons



Activities in the centre

- Self-administration 14%, study 44% and cleaning 18%.



- 80% entered for the first time in a centre.
- 57% entered for Narcotics Law
- From 57% to 86% have a sentence from 4 to 9 years.

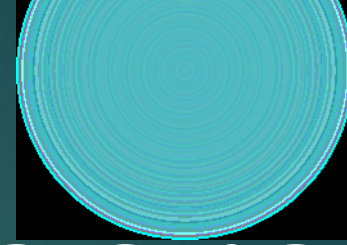


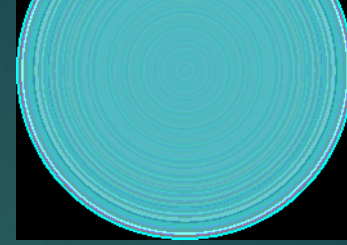
- 81% answered that the crime for which she currently is in condition of deprivation of liberty, was linked with a connection or action of hers for drug production, sale and/or traffic.

Relationship between crime and drug use in the Buen Pastor Penal Center National Drugs Observatory ICD Costa Rica 2014

Tipo de Droga	Prevalencias de consumo (valores porcentuales)		
	Vida	Año	Mes
MARIHUANA	54,0	21,0	17,0
COCAINA	37,0	11,0	1,0
CRACK	37,0	11,0	3,0
BAZUCO ¹	6,0	1,0	0,0
INHALABLES	9,0	1,0	0,0
HEROÍNA	3,0	1,0	0,0
ALCOHOL	69,0	15,0	3,0
TABACO	63,0	47,0	44,0
ÉXTASIS	8,0	2,0	0,0
LSD	6,0	1,0	0,0
Medicamentos psicotrópicos sin que su médico se lo recetase (diazepam, alprazolam, lorazepam)	20,0	10,0	5,0
Medicamentos estupefacientes sin que su médico se lo recetase (morfina, metadona, petidina)	3,0	2,0	1,0

Network for the
comprehensive care of
women linked to a
criminal process and
their dependent
families





*"All human beings are united by a
difference-laden equality"*

Virginia Satir



Background



**Wome
with
alimony**



Women benefited by
amending article 77 bis of
the Narcotics,
Psychotropic Substances
Act... 2013



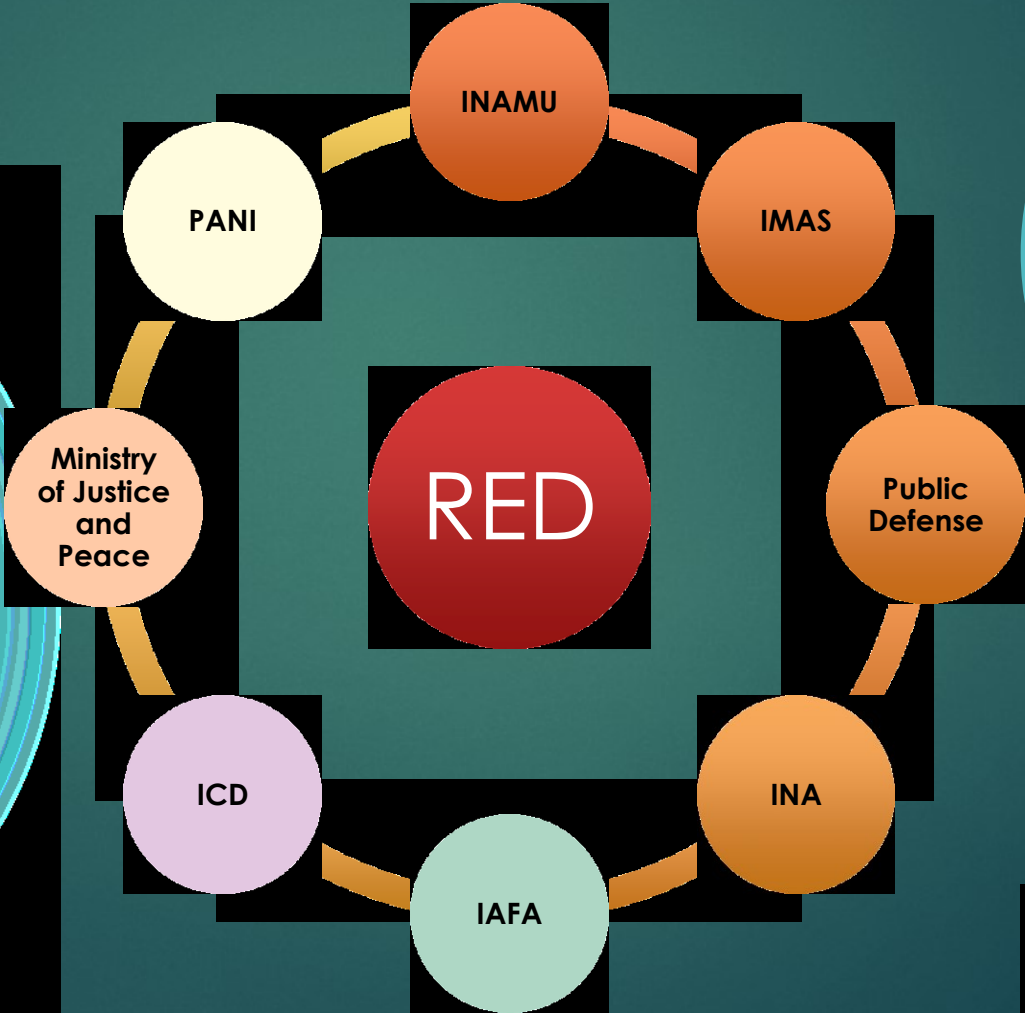
**In 2013, 159
women
graduated from
the penitentiary
system**



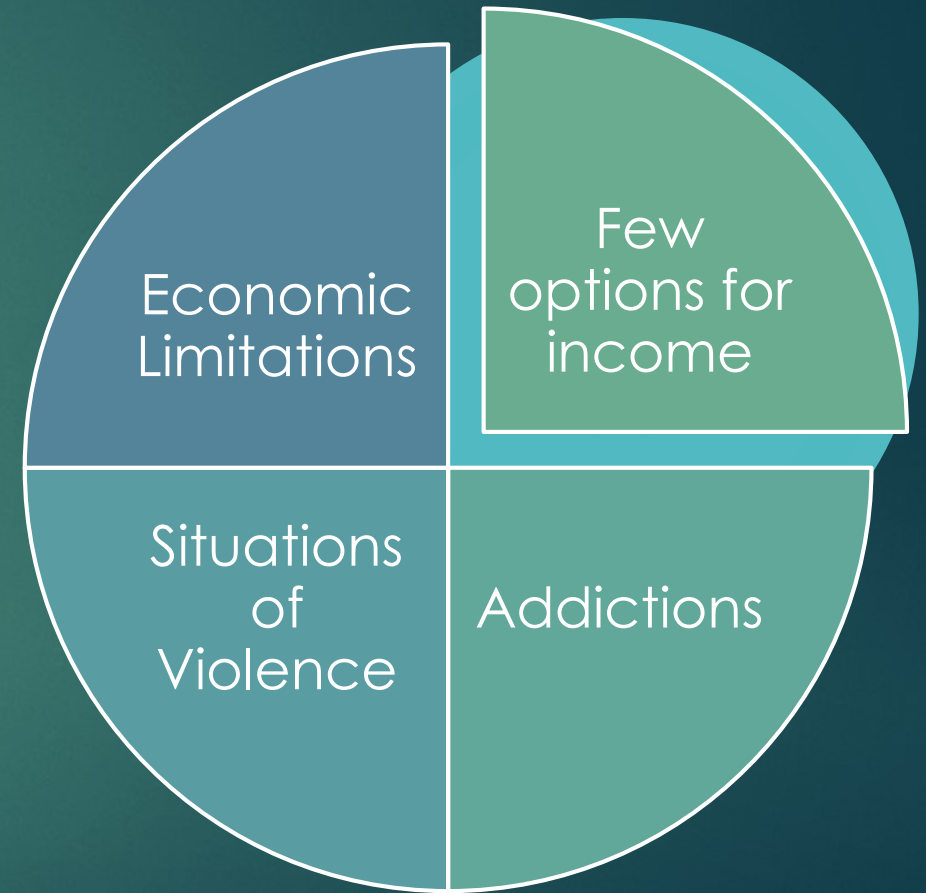
**Signature of the
protocol in November
2014**
(Public Defender and Euro
social)



Protocol for inter-institutional coordination of the Network for comprehensive care for women linked to a criminal process and their dependent families in situations of vulnerability



Inter-agency coordination



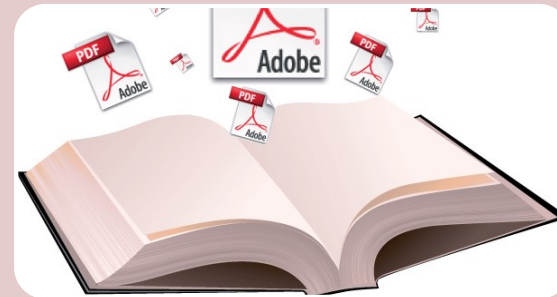
Components



**Personal and
colective
empowerment**

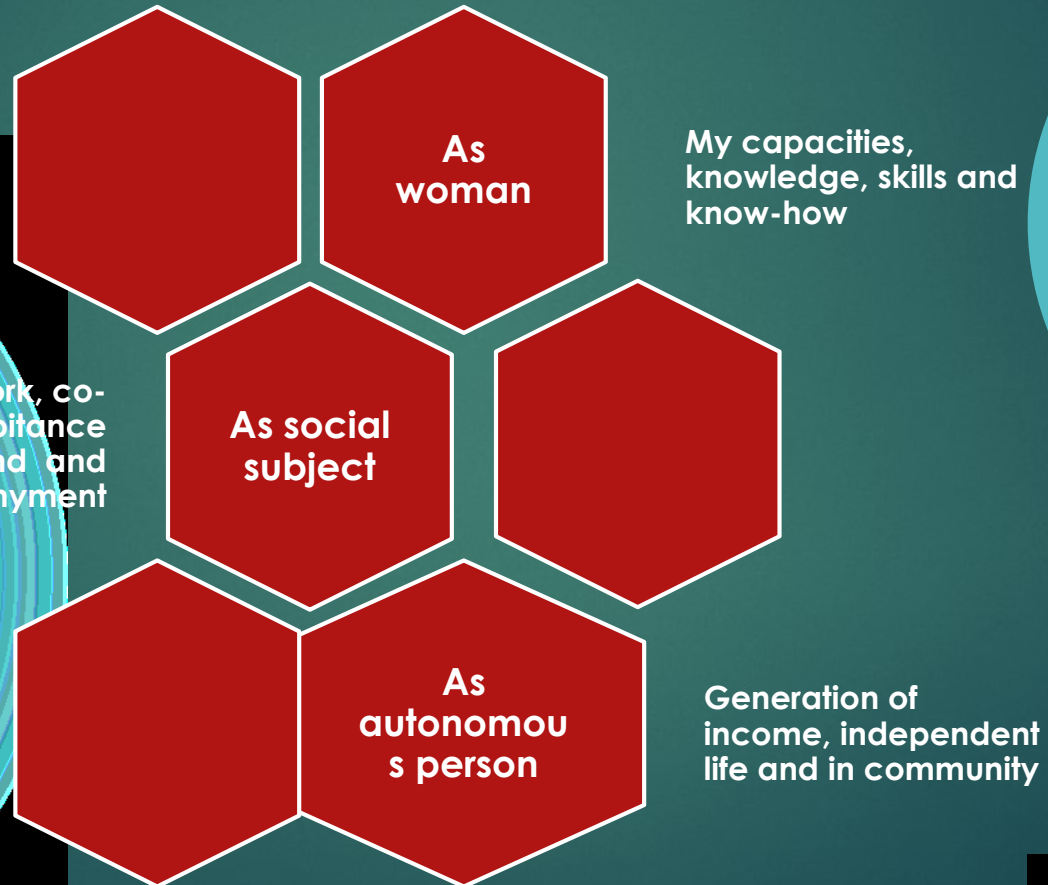
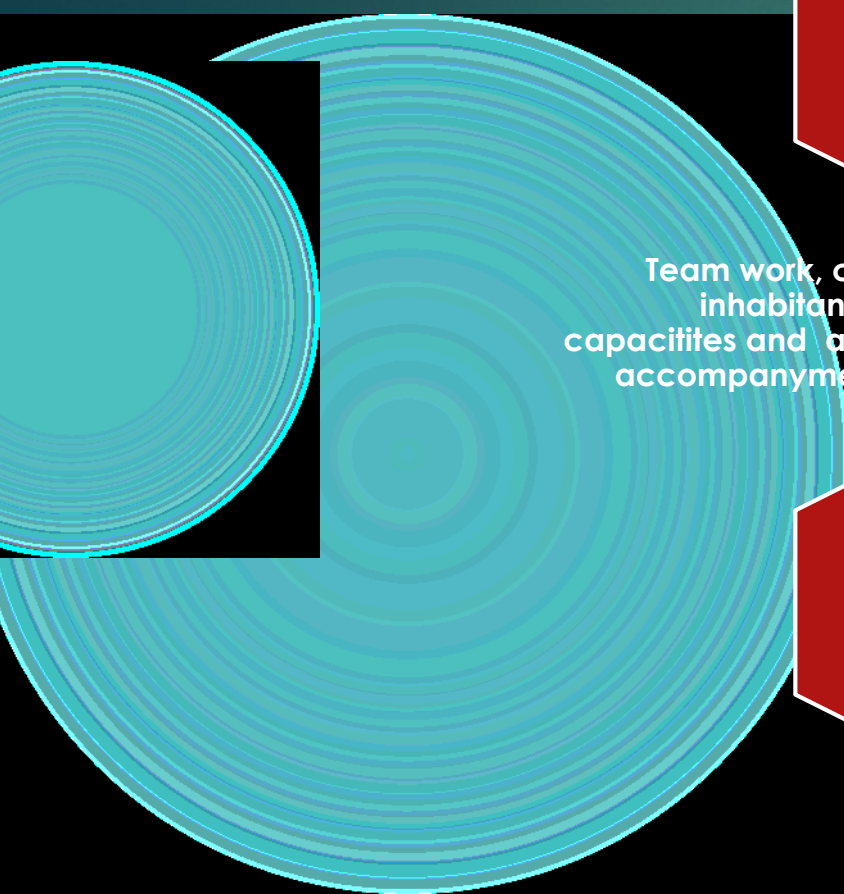


Technical



Academic

Personal and collective Empowerment



Personal and collective Empowerment: Programmes



Mentorships



**Personal
assistance**



**Collective
sessions**

Technical

Skills for a job, employment or entrepreneurship

• Teórico

Practical experiences

- Projects (administrative and technical)

Academic

Academic programme

Academic training: Literacy, I and II cycle, baccalaureate

Possibility:

Scholarship Program (FONABE)

Sergio Muñoz

"Sowing Hope"

Coordination with Luis Claudio, Vilma Curing's academic coordinator to give continuity to processes initiated in that CAI.

