

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR EX-COMBATANT CHILDREN - COLOMBIA

22th QUARTERLY REPORT

514-A-00-01-00099-00



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID funded Program for Ex-combatant children, implemented with the cooperation of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare –ICBF, and other government institutions, assisted 96 boys and girls disengaged from illegal armed groups this quarter. To date, 3,215 boys and girls have been assisted by the program since it was initiated in March 2001. The number of boys and girls that entered the program duplicated this quarter, due to the increase in the number of minors disengaged from illegal armed groups as follows: FARC (66 cases), AUC (9 cases), ELN (16 cases), EPL and ERP (5 cases).

The cooperation strategies implemented by the USAID/IOM Program and the governmental institutions that support it, strengthen program sustainability, avoid duplication of efforts, allow government authorities to become aware of the needs of the target population of the program, and also give the Program the opportunity to participate in the formulation and implementation of public policies.

The USAID/IOM Program continued to support the approval of the Childhood and Adolescence Code by Congress, through the accompaniment and assistance provided by IOM consultant Beatriz Linares to the technical team in charge of the new Childhood and Adolescence Code. The Code has already been approved by Congress, but is still pending Presidential Sanction. The accompaniment provided to the Conciliation Commission allowed for the integrity of children-related principles to be maintained.

Likewise, various events that affect the program took place this quarter: the signing of the Frame Agreement between IOM and the Attorney General’s Office, the appointment of the new director for the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, and the creation of the “Alta Consejería para la Reintegración Social y Económica de Personas y Grupos Alzados en Armas” (ACRSE).

The *Assistance Component* of the Program provided medical assistance to 1,574 boys, girls and adolescents by providing services such as hospitalizations, consultations with general practitioners or specialists, odontology and emergency treatments. Likewise, education coverage increased by 5% this quarter. There was also a 9% increase in permanence within the educational system, and there was only 2% of school desertion. With respect to training courses imparted by SENA¹ and other institutions, 500 adolescents attended the different courses, which shows continuity in the training and professional profile identification strategies.

To date, 512 boys and girls are being assisted by the ICBF: 443 within the different assistance modalities; 34 boys and girls were located in family homes, registered and monitored by the ICBF, and another 35 were assisted through the “Hogar Gestor” modality (previously known as Conditional Family Subsidy). During this quarter, 78 adolescents entered the CROJS (Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers), for a program total of 839. Out of the total, 517 (61%) are affiliated to mental and physical health services, 433 (52%) are enrolled in formal education, out of which 232 have received educational subsidy.

¹ SENA (National Training Institute)

The Family Reunification strategy benefited 25 children this quarter, for a total of 622 since the beginning of the program. In the same manner, 40 adolescents participated in family meetings for a total of 596 family meetings throughout the program.

The *Prevention Component* of the Program continued to implement the Risk, Vulnerability and Opportunity Maps (MRVO) strategy, and 706 adolescents and 40 adults from four municipalities of two departments (Valle and Putumayo) participated in the prevention activities of said methodology.

The program gives special attention to crosscutting issues such as *gender and ethnic minorities*, thus equity and respect for diversity are fomented through all program components. Within the total number of beneficiaries, 254 boys and girls from indigenous or Afro-Colombian groups have been assisted

II. CONTEXT

Two of the most relevant events this quarter had to do with political changes at national level, which have important repercussions on the program. After the resignation of Beatriz Londoño, the National Government announced that Dr. Elvira Forero would replace her as Director of the ICBF – Colombian Institute of Family Welfare-. Dr. Forero’s experience includes working as Director of Fonade (National Development Fund), and will take up her new position in October this year.

Another important political event was the creation of the “Alta Consejería para la Reintegración Social y Económica de Personas y Grupos Alzados en Armas” (ACRSE), as part of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic, through Decree 3043 of September 7, 2006. The High Council will replace the Reincorporation to Civil Life Program, implemented by the Ministry of Interior and Justice. One of its functions will be to “accompany and advise the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare on the definition of policies and strategies related to recruitment prevention, reintegration, and disengagement of minors from illegal armed groups”.

Another event worth highlighting is the approval of the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The new law (which replaces the 1989 Code) stipulates that infringing minors will be processed through penal and civil courts as of the age of 14 by specialized judges and they will serve penalties as of the age of 16 in special imprisonment centers. This Code institutes substantial, legal regulations for the integral protection of children and adolescents, guaranteeing their rights and freedom, as stipulated in many international Human Rights instruments, the Political Constitution and internal laws. According to the co responsibility principle stated in Article 44 of the Political Constitution, family, society and state are now co responsible for guaranteeing children’s rights and protection.

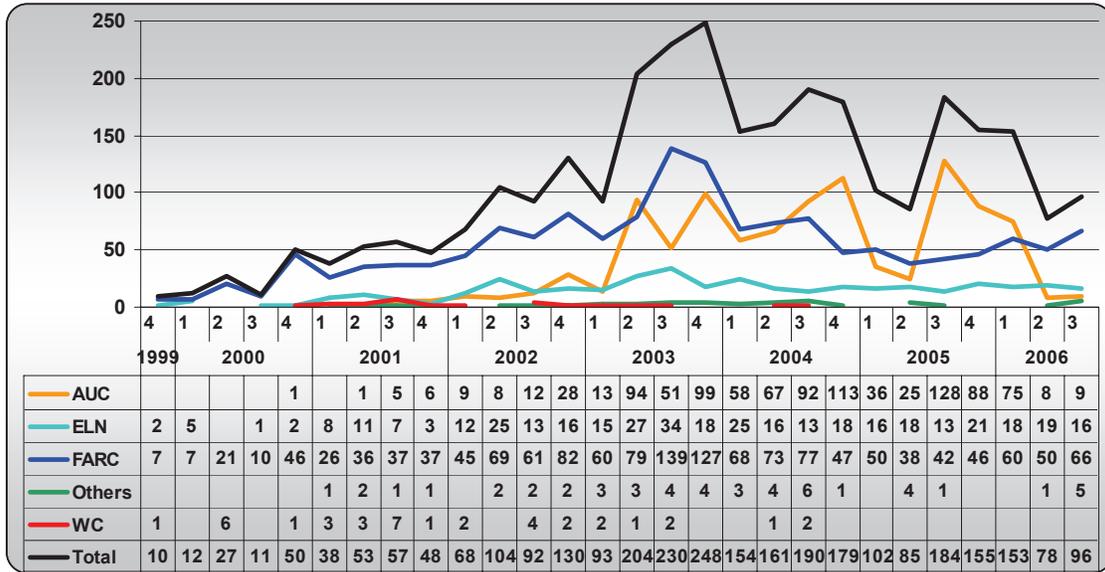
It was especially pertinent to the program the addition of Article 175 regarding the opportunity principle (*principio de oportunidad*) to be followed when prosecuting adolescents as participants of crimes perpetrated by illegal armed groups. According to this principle, the Attorney General’s Office may relinquish penal prosecution of boys, girls and adolescents that directly or indirectly participated in the hostilities, actions or crimes perpetrated by illegal armed groups (IAG) when: 1) It is established that the adolescent’s decision to become part of IAG was due to the social, economical and cultural conditions of his/her environment; 2) It is established that the situation of social, economical or cultural neglect did not provide other personal development alternatives; 3) It is established that the adolescent did not have or know any other forms of social interaction/participation; and 4) It is established that the adolescent joined by force, threat, coercion, or constraint. At present, the new Childhood and Adolescence Code is only pending Presidential sanction in order to be established. It will go into force six months after said approval is granted.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the signing of the Frame Agreement between IOM and the Attorney General’s Office, in the month of September. This agreement is for a two-year period and it covers all national territory with special emphasis on the departments with IOM presence.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

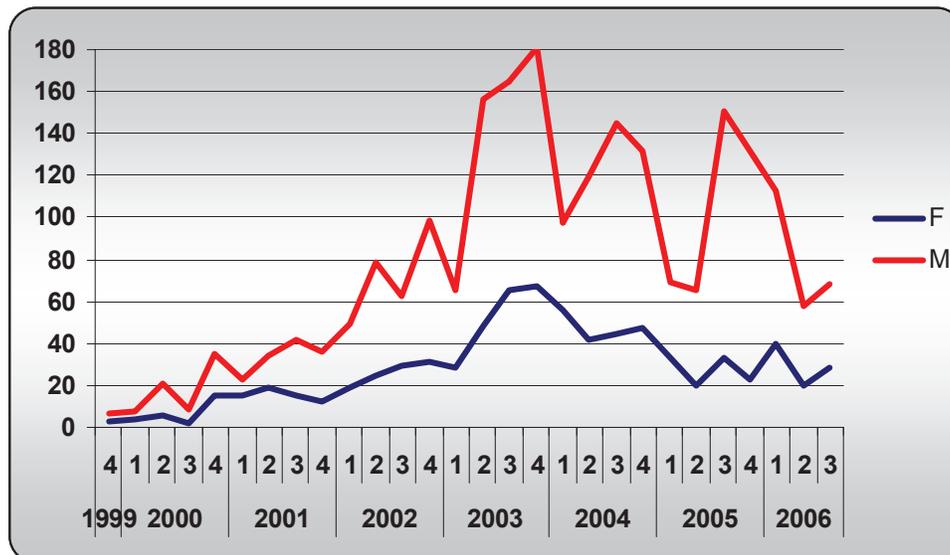
A) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

1. Trends: Entry of children to the program



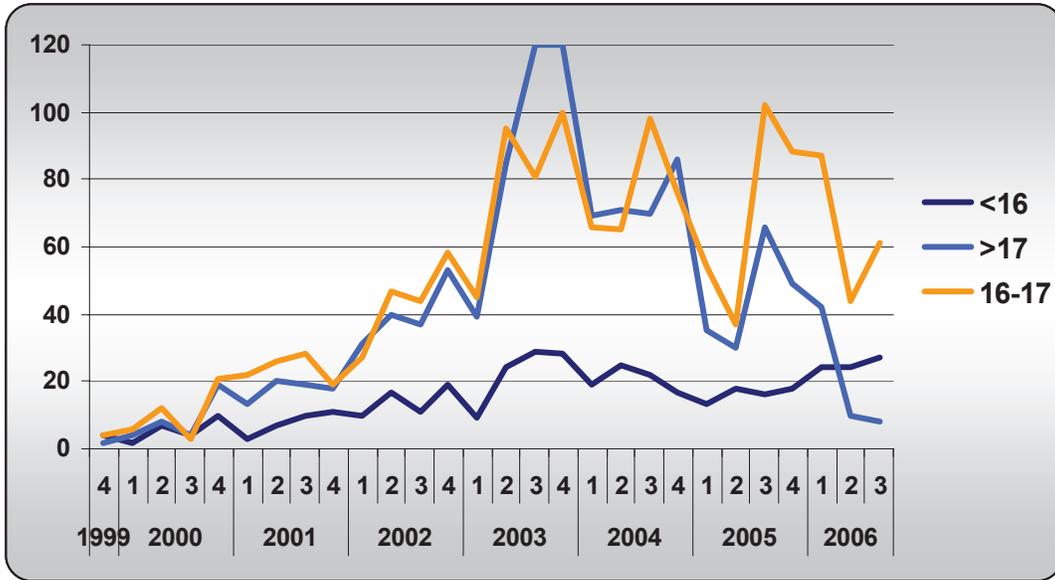
During this quarter, 96 boys, girls and adolescents entered the program, which represents a 23% increase compared to last quarter. A periodic increase of entries can be observed in the third quarter of the last three years. This increase was mainly due to the increase (32%) in the number of children disengaged from the FARC, which amounted to 66 cases. Also, 9 adolescents disengaged from AUC and 16 from ELN entered the Program. There was also an increase in the number of entries of boys, girls and adolescents from the “Popular Liberation Army” (EPL) and the People’s Revolutionary Army (ERP) with 5 cases.

Graph # 2 - Number of Entries by Gender Vs. Date of Entry



Until last quarter a total of 3,012 girls, boys and adolescents had entered the program, out of which 2,961 did it with support from USAID. Out of this total, 26% (790) are female and 74% (2,222) are male. The gender distribution of girls, boys and adolescents that joined the program in the last quarter is consistent with historical records. This proves that the rising or falling trends in entries to the program do not affect gender distribution.

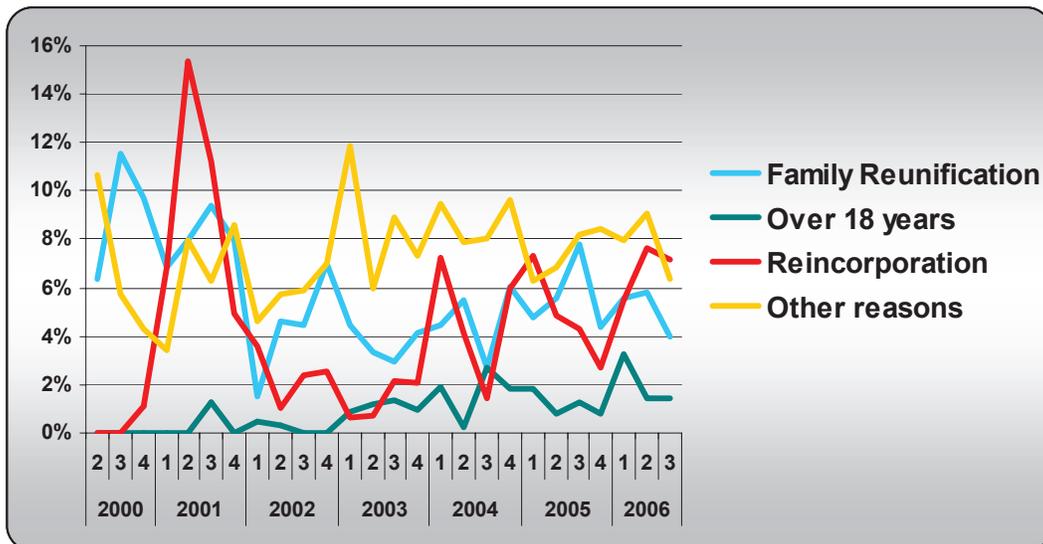
Graph # 3 - Number of Entries by Age at Date of Entry Vs. Date of Entry



The number of boys, girls and adolescents 16 years old or less that enter the program has increased since the beginning of 2005, and shows an average growth rate of 10% for the last two years.

The highest number of entries is that of boys and girls between 16 and 17 years of age, which showed a slight increase this quarter. Also, it is noteworthy that an 11-year-old girl entered the program, adding up to three the number of boys and girls eleven years of age that entered the program in 2006, and up to a total of five, since the beginning of the program.

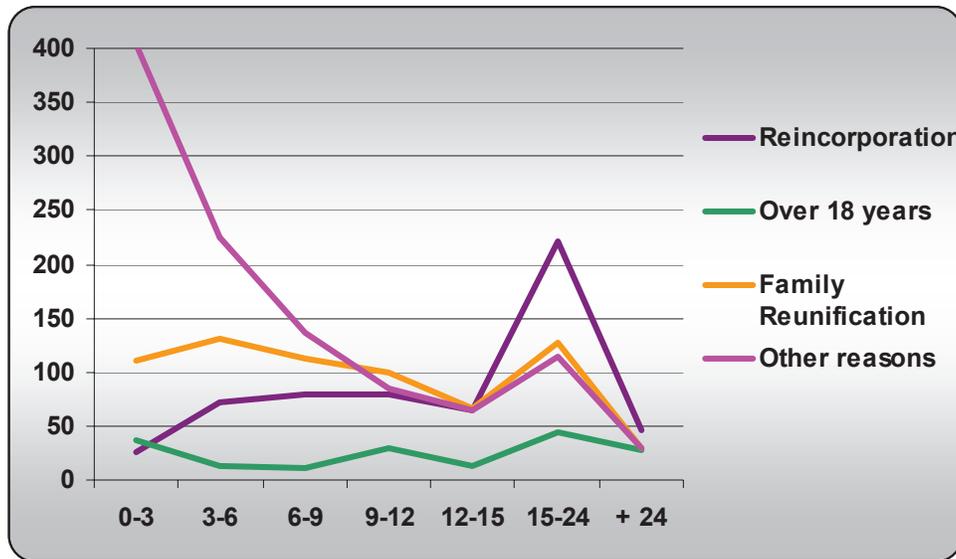
Graph # 4 - Reason for Leaving the Program Vs. Date of exit



As of the second quarter of 2003, two interesting facts can be observed: an increase in the number of adolescents that exit the reincorporation program, and a decrease in the number of

adolescents that exit without completing the process. By improving coordination between CROJs, the ICBF staff and the Reincorporation to Civil Life Program (PRVC), the number of adolescents entering the reincorporation program has increased. The data that originated the graph indicates that exits through the reincorporation program increased from 3 cases in the first quarter of 2003 to 45 cases by the third quarter of 2006. Voluntary exits decreased from 85 cases in the first quarter of 2004 to 40 in the last quarter.

Graph #5 Number of Children Vs. Reason for Leaving



The graph shows how voluntary exits decrease as boys, girls and adolescents remain in the program for longer periods of time. During the first months in the program, voluntary exit is the most frequent reason for leaving. The second reason is family reunification, especially during the first six months.

The numbers of voluntary and reunification exits for those who have been in the program longer are very similar. However, the number of adolescents transferring to the reincorporation program shows a slight increase for those who have been in the program for 15 to 24 months.

2. Results during this period – interm progress report assistance provided during the four phases

2.1 TRANSIT HOMES / SPECIALIZED CENTERS / EXIT SUPPORT OPTIONS

2.1.1 Coverage and Assistance:

The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare – ICBF- extended the contracts of its implementing partners for six more months, from July to December 2006. The contract of the “Enseñame a Pescar” NGO was extended for only three months, and its renewal is subject to their compliance with an improvement plan, as they continue to present operational weaknesses. Also, the Transit Home “Santander”, previously operating with USAID funds, is to be financed by the ICBF as of July this year.

On September 30, 2006, the installed capacity of the assistance component for the institutional and social-family environment modality is of 4 HAT, 8 CAE, one Half-way Home, and 160 spaces in Foster Homes. This allows an assistance offer of 535 spaces; by the end of the quarter 443 boys, girls and adolescents were assisted at national level.

Another 23 boys and girls are located in the ICBF protection network, 34 minors are assisted within their family environment and 35 boys and girls are being assisted through the new modality of “Hogar Gestor”, which substitutes what was previously known as Conditional Family Subsidy.

Table # 1 – Program Coverage

INSTITUTION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED MINORS
HOGAR SHALOM	30	23
HOGAR SEMILLAS DE AMOR	30	21
HOGAR NUEVOS CAMINOS	30	17
HOGAR ESPERANZA, LUZ Y ALEGRÍA	30	10
TOTAL TRANSIT HOMES	120	71
LA FLORIDA MIGUEL MAGONE	30	29
JOSÉ	30	21
SHADDAI	30	30
EL RETORNO	30	25
HÉROES DEL FUTURO	30	28
SEMILLAS DE PAZ	30	30
NUEVA LUZ	30	23
PUERTAS ABIERTAS	30	26
TOTAL CAE	240	212
CASA JUVENIL FRUTOSDE PAZ DON BOSCO CALI	15	11
TOTAL CJ	15	11
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL MODALITY	375	294
REGIONAL BOGOTÁ	40	34
REGIONAL CALDAS	40	33
REGIONAL META	40	30
REGIONAL QUINDÍO *	40	29
TOTAL FOSTER HOMES	160	126
LOCATION BY INDIVIDUAL AND VOLUNTARY DEMOBILIZATION	34	34
FAMILY REIMBURSEMENT WITH CONDITIONAL SUBSIDY/HOGAR GESTOR	35	35
ADOLESCENTS LOCATED IN THE PROTECTION NETWORK	23	23
GENERAL TOTAL	535	443

In general, support provided to the implementing institutions continued by supplying complementary funds to strengthen the areas of education, health, family, culture and recreation.

2.1.2 Institutional Strengthening

- The evaluation report for the USAID/OIM Program, phases I and II, was presented by the evaluating entity, ECONOMETRIA. After receiving feedback and adjusting some concepts, the final result was presented to the IOM program team, showing the achieved goals and the challenges the program must face in the new phase, which is currently being executed.

The Program has identified the following challenges: The articulation of the ICBF and the “Alta Consejería para la Reintegración Social y Económica de Personas y Grupos Alzados en Armas” (ACRSE), in order to give continuity to the process of those adolescents that graduated from the Protection Program; support the designing of strategies that will provide solutions to those adolescents whose CODA (disarmament certificate) expires before they reach the age of 18; strengthen the modality of Social/family Environment; generate sustainability strategies for the CROJs; consolidate the SENA-IOM-ICBF strategy for the vocational training of adolescents, and strengthen the prevention component.

- The project implemented with Social Foundation has enabled reflection and articulation between the ICBF National Headquarters and IOM on their approach to guaranteeing the rights of boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups.

Meetings were held with the implementing partners and regional ICBF officials in five cities (Bogotá, Cali, Pereira, Armenia and Medellín) in order to present the work plan, receive recommendations, identify strengths and weaknesses, establish region-appropriate dynamics and coordinate actions with the implementing partners and institutions members of the National System of Family Welfare. Other activities were:

- Training workshops on Human Rights for 76 adolescents (14 women and 62 men) in Bogotá, Cali and Armenia.
 - Four workshops to design in-house teaching proposals that include Human Rights, conflict resolution and repair, with 40 ICBF officials and operators from Bogotá, Cali and Armenia.
 - Based on the progress made through the health, education and SENA workshops, it was agreed with ICBF that project activities will be oriented to the construction of tools to strengthen the Reestablishment of the Rights Roadmap. 27 officials from the National System of Family Welfare participated in the first workshop.
- This quarter, a training workshop was held for the implementation of the Transit Home Tool Box, where peaceful conflict resolution was addressed, as well as healthy habits, coexistence and education on values. Staff members (17) from the HAT, CAE and Foster Home technical teams participated in this training and 500 tool box samples were distributed among the program institutions and regional ICBF centers.

During this quarter, the elaboration of a Tool Box for the CAE modality was approved. This process was led by Don Bosco Cali, in alliance with “Hogares Claret Risaralda” and Foster Home in Armenia, through Universidad del Quindío.

- The IOM Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has made significant progress on the consolidation of the ICR (Conditions for Reintegration Index) for the CROJ at national level. An action and training plan was elaborated by the CROJs in Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Coffee Growing Region, and Cartagena. Also, updating workshops were held for the Cali and Medellín CROJs. It was agreed with ICBF that the ICR is to be used with every child that enters the HAT phase.
- The USAID/IOM program has decided to support the “Haz Paz” policy to be implemented by the ICBF, taking into account that domestic violence and sexual abuse are high risk factors for recruitment by the IAG.

This quarter, technical and financial support was provided for the International Congress on Domestic Violence held in Bogotá on July 26, 27 and 28 at the “Universidad de la Salle” auditorium. The event was attended by 1,300 ICBF staff members from all the regions. Nationally and Internationally recognized personalities participated as speakers, namely Humberto Maturana (Chile), Jorge Corsi (Argentina), and Jefferson Drezzet (Brasil). Likewise, Attorney General, Edgardo Maya Villazón; the Advisor for the United Nations Population Fund, Lucy Wartenber; National Ombudsman for Minors, Women and Family, María Cristina Hurtado; Consultant for the USAID/IOM Program, Beatriz Linares; consultant and member of Children’s Watch, Vera Grabe, and the representative for the United Nations Population Fund, Esmeralda Ruiz, were among the attendees. The Congress was co financed by the Italian Cooperation.

The second support line – which will extend until the end of 2006 – is the formulation and elaboration of the Departmental and Municipal Family Coexistence Plans, “Haz Paz”. The workshop was held on September 10-13, with the attendance of 33 ICBF officials.

The last component for the Haz Paz project, received technical and financial support for the systematization, validation and expansion of the assistance guidelines for boys and girls victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse, as part of the model “Specialized Assistance Units for Victims of Domestic Violence and Victims of Sexual Crimes” in the cities of Medellín, Bucaramanga and Bogotá.

2.2 FAMILY REUNIFICATION SERVICES

2.2.1 Technical Guidelines

During this quarter, the new agreement with the Formation, Counseling and Psychotherapy Center, Synapsis, was signed for the training of regional staff on technical guidelines developed by the Family Consultancy and their implementation when working directly with adolescents. The agreement is for 5 months.

2.2.2 Family Meetings

During the third quarter of 2006, three family meetings were held with the participation of 65 families and 40 adolescents from the CAEs in Bucaramanga, Medellín, and Cartagena. This component supports social reinsertion, through the technical and financial assistance provided by the USAID/IOM Program. A total of 50 family meetings have been supported since the beginning of the program.

Table # 2. Number of Youth Encounters for this Quarter and Accumulated

Region	Number of Youth Encounters During this Quarter	Accumulated Youth Encounters through September 30th, 2006
Cundinamarca	0	4
Santander	1	15
Bogotá	0	9
Antioquia	1	6
Valle	0	4
Risaralda	0	4
Boyacá	0	3
Quindío	0	2
Bolívar	1	3
TOTAL	3	50

Regarding family reunification, the ICBF reports 25 family reunifications for the July-September 2006 period, for a total of 622 since the beginning of the Program. The program provided support through social work and family meetings and contact.

Table # 3 Program-Supported Reunification during this Quarter and Accumulated

Assistance Model	Number of Children Reintegrated (quarter)	Accumulated Number of Reintegrated Children
Transit Homes	7	65
Specialized Assistance Centers	7	359
Half-way Homes	1	45
Protection Network	5	79
Foster Homes	5	25
Family placement	0	49
TOTAL	25	622

2.3 HEALTH

2.3.1 Preventing the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances (PAS)

In August, a new agreement was signed with the Prever Foundation in order to give continuity to the assistance provided to the beneficiaries and to strengthen the ICBF program in this area. Said agreement aims to guarantee: 1. The training and updating

of the technical teams on prevention and initial intervention strategies to support adolescents who have problems with Psychoactive Substances Consumption. 2. The setting up and launching of the ambulatory assistance program in two regions that have the highest rate of PAS consumption and that do not have a network specialized in this area. 3. Give continuity to the ambulatory assistance strategy in Bogota, to assist up to 25 adolescents that require it. In September, the booklet elaborated by the Program to prevent the consumption of Psychoactive Substances was distributed. In the CAE Medellín, assistance was provided to 10 adolescents. Likewise, 15 more that need to begin the process were identified, thus, a new agreement was elaborated with the Luis Amigo foundation to assist this group of adolescents.

2.3.2 Medical Services

2.3.2.1 Work with the Ministry of Social Protection

Within the framework of the Interinstitutional Health Board, of which the ICBF, the Ministry for Social Protection (MPS), Reincorporation and Cooperation are members, two macro-regional workshops were held, the first one in the city of Pereira and the second one in Medellín, with the following objectives:

- Train ICBF staff and operators on the General System for Health and Social Security (SGSSS), which is operated by the Ministry of Social Protection, in the areas of Public Health and Insurance.
- Identify the individual health characteristics and needs of the boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from the armed conflict.
- Create regional plans according to each region's needs, systematize workshops and elaborate a document establishing the procedures.

The Pereira workshop was held from August 9th to the 11th, with the attendance of 23 professionals from the regions of Valle, Casanare, Arauca, Risaralda, Quindío, Caldas, and Central Region. The Medellín workshop was held from September 13th to the 15th, with the attendance of 42 professionals from Cesar, Bolivar, Meta, Santander, Antioquia and Bogotá. In these two macro-regional workshops, the program access roads for adolescents seeking assistance were defined.

2.3.2.2 Profamilia

The necessary steps were taken for the implementation of a three-month agreement to provide medical assistance to the adolescents in the program, while the Health Office consolidates the local assistance channels. The purpose of the project with Profamilia is to guarantee medical assistance and sexual and reproductive health to all the regions covered by the program.

2.3.2.3 Psychosocial Assistance

This trimester, “Corporación Vínculos” reprinted 300 sets of psychosocial assistance handbooks, as the first edition was exhausted. Likewise, training workshops on module management were held in Manizales from September 6th to the 8th and in Bogotá from September 27th to the 29th, with the attendance of 38 ICBF staff members from Caldas, Meta and Bogota, and program operators and officials from the Ministry of Education in Bogotá.

2.3.2.4 Medical Services

Regarding medical services, the ICBF reports that the following medical services were rendered this quarter: 12 hospitalizations, 789 consultations with general practitioners, 418 odontological treatments, 224 consultations with specialists and 131 emergency treatments. Regarding access methods, the ICBF reports the following averages: 141 adolescents with letter from the Ombudsman's Office, 131 affiliated to SISBEN, 101 with ARS (Subsidiary System Administrator) and 28 with other type of access. This numbers prove the importance of continuing with and strengthening articulation actions with the health sector at local and national level, based on the high demand the boys, girls, and adolescents in the program have for this type of services, which are the foundation for the restitution of rights and social insertion.

2.4 EDUCATION

On September 11th-13th, 2006, the seminar "Education for Peace in Disengagement and Demobilization Processes" took place in the city of Medellín. The conference was based on reconciliation issues with Collective and Individual subjects in perspective, with special emphasis on the paper, "Reconciliation Grammar"; new uncertainties on the gender, citizenship and democracy issues, with the presentation of the research paper: "Hacia una Pedagogía de la Democracia y la Ciudadanía". Public policy perspectives were presented by the National Ministry of Education. The event was sponsored by USAID, the Education Alliance for the Construction of a Culture of Peace and the Mayor's Office of Medellín, and 80 people participated.

For the period from July to September, education coverage reached 94% (5% increase compared to last quarter). The percentage of school desertion was 2%, which represents a 9% decrease in this area. The adolescents that dropped out of school this trimester did it for causes such as illnesses, program desertion and Psychoactive Substances consumption. The illiteracy level for the CAE and HAT phases was 2%, for each phase. Complementary support to adolescents continued, in order to guarantee their permanence in the educational system (schooling and/or leveling programs), through contributions for transportation and school materials. This complementary support benefited 414 adolescents located in the different houses of the program throughout the trimester.

2.4.1 Academic Competencies

The National Ministry of Education and the "Volvamos a la Gente" foundation, made progress on the academic evaluation process of 316 boys, girls and adolescents enrolled in formal education. The main objective is to partially evaluate the results of the project "Educational assistance to boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups", through test and post test evaluations, in 28 educational institutions (Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Armenia, Pereira, Manizales, Cartagena, Bucaramanga and Villavicencio) and 10 territorial entities. The results can provide the Institutional Board with elements to be included in future improvement plans.

2.4.2 Citizen Competencies

A project on Citizen Competencies is being implemented jointly with the National Ministry of Education using the North American methodology “Facing History and Ourselves”. The methodology is about making “connections”, and is based on the most recent cognitive theories and on years of experience in different schools around the world (America, Asia, Africa and Europe).

The purpose of the methodology is to approach history and, in some cases, its most terrible events in order for people to see, feel and understand that we are all part of history. In order to begin this teaching process, the first “Facing History” workshop took place on September 18-22, in Bogota, with the attendance 22 teachers that have been working with boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups. In this workshop, the methodology was contextualized to the Colombian reality. The project is being developed in the cities of Bogotá, Medellín, Bucaramanga, Cartagena, Pereira, Armenia, Cali, Villavicencio, and Manizales and has a duration of 18 months.

2.4.3 Labor Competencies

The Labor Competencies project for boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups, which has been executed by the Ministry of Education with support from the ICBF, SENA and the USAID/IOM program, began operating in the month of August 2006. Meetings with Ministry of Education representatives have been held to elaborate on the following fundamental issues: Adjusting general labor competencies to the dynamics of the boys, girls and adolescents in the program; establishing the labor competencies roadmap; training teachers in 9 cities where the program operates.

Regarding the construction of the base line and the identification of the productive profile of each region, progress is being made on the compilation of information and experiences in Manizales, Villavicencio and Bogotá. With the collaboration of SENA information was gathered to elaborate the economical profile of the remaining regions. Likewise, the first Interinstitutional Board meeting was held with the participation of the MEN, ICBF, SENA and IOM where the project timetable was presented.

2.5 CREATING AWARENESS

After the “Reconciliate Cantando” concert on June 10th, 2006, two young men were selected to travel to city of Montreal, Canada, accompanied by a member of the Family Defense Office. In that city, a technical team was formed to support the experience. Most of the team members were Colombian residents, interested in accompanying them through their learning process.

The two young men had the opportunity to learn about two types of working practices: urban and rural. The Urban practice took place in the “Caribbean Juice” company, owned by a young Colombian who manufactures fruit juice and ice cream made from the pulp of tropical, Colombian fruits. The training lasted two weeks, and they learned all the steps of the process, from handling the fruit and mixing and producing the ice creams, to packing, commercialization and distribution. At the end of the practice an evaluation of the process was made with the two youngsters, the technical team and the

owner of the company, and it ended with the presentation of certificates to both of them for their apprenticeship.

The goal of the rural practice was to learn to weed a produce garden without damaging the product, to handle and maintain greenhouses, to identify materials such as fertilizers, food and manure, to implement irrigation and produce-conservation techniques and to identify diseases on the leaves of vegetables. Likewise, the youngsters learned the packing and commercialization processes. The experience in the farm was complemented with a research program at the Nova Scotia University. The faculty prepared a special program for the participants that included:

- Using a microscope. Losing the fear of technology.
- The importance of rotating crops.
- Greenhouse plants.
- Sowing and harvesting vegetables.
- Identifying plant diseases.
- Identifying insects: beneficial and harmful ones.
- Identifying good and bad weed.
- Worm gardens.

They also had a very extensive tour through the different facilities of the university such as greenhouses, laboratories, fish-breeding ponds and the stables. The youngsters obtained a global view of the University activities and were certified by the University in vegetable growing and disease control.

The commitment made by the two youngsters was to share the acquired knowledge with their peers in Colombia, by implementing the training process.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION

During this quarter, 500 adolescents attended the different training courses dictated at SENA and at other training institutions such as Don Bosco in Cali and Medellin, or the Mac Foundation, among others. Out of the above-mentioned total, 370 were trained at SENA, therefore consolidating the strategy being implemented by this institution, and 190 attended the initial module, with which 390 adolescents have identified their vocational profile.

In order to institutionally strengthen SENA and guarantee that the assistance protocol for disengaged adolescents is consolidated, two teachers were hired to dictate computer courses, two to dictate business management courses, three for the induction modules and one to dictate Diesel Mechanics. The rest of the courses have been assumed by SENA.

The induction module constitutes a great tool to identify the adolescents' vocation, thus a pedagogue and a psychologist were hired to make adjustments to the module, and progress was made on the design of the trainer's handbook, and a set of psychological and behavioral tests were added to the existing material, to adequately establish the students' profile.

The total number of projects supported by the CROJs is 263 (78.5% of the total), while the number of projects supported independently or by the ICBF is 72 (11.5%). Last quarter, 81 projects were presented independently or through the ICBF. The explanation for this decrease is that sometimes adolescents present projects through the ICBF promoters, and then request the CROJ's advice on project set up and follow up.

During this quarter, funds were disbursed for 26 projects and 20 more are pending disbursement.

	HOUSING	ASSEMBLY	AGRO INDUSTRIAL	OTHERS	TOTAL	PARTICIPATION
CAFAM	3	14	2	4	23	41,82%
COMPENALCO MEDELLÍN	4	8	1	0	13	23,64%
CAJASAN BUCARAMANGA	0	2	3	1	6	10,91%
DON BOSCO CALI	8	3	0	1	12	21,82%
CARIBE	0	0	0	0	0	0,00%
COFFE AXIS	0	1	0	0	1	1,82%
Subtotal (1)	15	28	6	6	55	100%
ICBF	0	0	0	2	2	
INDEPENDENT	3	2	1	0	6	
Subtotal (2)	3	2	1	2	8	
TOTAL (1+2)	18	30	7	8	63	

2.8 REFERENCE AND OPPORTUNITY CENTERS

During this quarter, the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers placed 78 new adolescents in the different CROJs, for a total of 839. Out of this total, 517 (61%) are affiliated to Physical and Mental Health Services; 433 (52%) are enrolled in formal education, out of which 232 (54%) have received educational subsidy.

As part of the Income Generation strategy, emphasis has been given to training; this quarter, the CROJ assisted 100 new adolescents and 256 received subsidies that allowed them to participate in the courses.

Out of the total number of adolescents contacted by the CROJs, 49% were oriented towards socio-cultural activities, 36% has obtained legal documentation, and 25% (212) are currently employed. This number complements the 265 projects that have been submitted to the “Alta Consejería para la Reintegración Social y Económica de Personas y Grupos Alzados en Armas”.

The CROJs have also provided orientation assistance to the families of 317 adolescents that have been referred to the different local and regional social services institutions. The CROJs have articulated a network formed by 507 institutions that work jointly for the insertion of disengaged adolescents (see annex No 3).

As of the month of August, the coverage of the Reference and Opportunity Center in Bogotá was expanded to the departments of Casanare, Boyacá and Meta, 40 more adolescents could be reached with this expansion.

This quarter, the credit funds were increased, which has allowed adolescents to consolidate their productive initiatives and acquire credit experience. Each of the funds has regulations.

2.9 CULTURE AND RECREATION

This quarter, support continued to be provided for recreational and sports activities; 395 adolescents were benefited by the complementary funds for culture and recreation. In the case of the CAE and HAT in Bogotá, the adolescents had the opportunity to participate in the VIII Summer Festival, organized by the Mayor's Office of Bogotá, which took place on August 8-21, at Simón Bolívar Park. The HAT Shalom joined the activities of the Recreation and Sports Institute of Bogotá (IDRD), where 10 recreational workshops were held. The Armenia Foster Home had a camp out with the support of the Scout Association and a visit to the Museum of Gold was arranged through the Quimbayá museum.

2.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

2.10.1 SIMONI

During this quarter, significant progress was made on networking the information system between the ICBF and the program operators. This process began in Bogotá with the CAE Shaddai and the HAT Shalom, as a first step to networking the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SIMONI in Spanish) at national level.

The pilot process for the Assistance Module – entrance request and questionnaire- was done at the ICBF Bogotá Regional Office with the participation of five members of the technical team of the Puente Aranda Zonal Center. The pilot project included a presentation of the system, training on handling the system's tools, the menu and the verification of the pertinence of the questions in the module. The formats were evaluated to see if they were applicable and could adapt to the ICBF every-day recording needs. As a result, it was determined that said tool fully complies with the program's processes and guidelines. The revision of the questionnaires for the HAT and CAE phases provided the information needed to identify the data pertinent to these two phases, therefore allowing the user to be more efficient in their application.

2.10.2 SAME

The main information sources for the Accompaniment, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) are the Integrated Records, the Genogram, and the Family Map, which allow us to see, through the reports, the process of the adolescents assisted by the CROJs.

During this quarter, the SAME installation and training process was completed for all the CROJs. Currently, the operators load information into the SAME and receive technical support from the IOM Systems Unit.

2.11 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

By the end of this quarter, 86.13% of the 512 adolescents in the Program had obtained their identification documents, which shows a 3% increase compared to last quarter. The

number of legal processes completed increased by 5%, which continues to show the commitment of the family rights defenders and the judges to expedite the processes.

Table # 5 Legal Framework

Total Young People thru Sept 2006	Legal Situation			Administrative Situation		Young People with CODA Certificates	Young People with Identity Documents
	Young People with Open Cases	Young People with Closed Cases	Young People with Legal Situation in Progress	Young People with Open Administrative Cases	Young People with Administrative Situation in Progress		
512	142	218	152	480	32	282	441
	27,73	42,58	29,69	93,75	6,25	55%	86.13%

Table A (Indicators)

<i>ACCUMULATED RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD</i>				
<i>March 2001 – September 2006</i>				
Indicators	Accumulated 2001 – 2005	Current Period	Accumulated Phase III	Observations (How these results were reached)
2,100 children provided with social services throughout the process.	2,432	96	953	96 new adolescents entered the Program this quarter.
Strengthening of the current 24 centers (4 Transit Homes; 16 Specialized Assistance Centers; 4 Half – Way Homes) and the two modalities of family subsidies: Foster Homes and Conditional Family Subsidies (Hogar Gestor)	36	1 ³	24	The ICBF, with support from International Cooperation, opened 35 new spaces in “Hogar Gestor” (Conditional Family Subsidies)
480 family encounters	596	40	291	During this quarter, 40 adolescents participated in the 3 family encounters.
350 children under the family reunification model	503	25	159	The work of the operators and technical team of the Regional Centers supported the reunification of 25 adolescents and their families.
2,100 children enrolled in educational activities	2,248	94	688	Due to phase changes (move from HAT to CAE/FH) 94 adolescents enrolled in formal education through the local educational network. School coverage reached 94% during this period (435 adolescents).

³ This number corresponds to a new modality (Conditional Family Subsidy/”Hogar Gestor”)

100 professionals trained in the centers (educators and schools teachers)	150	20	107	During this quarter, the first Citizen Competencies workshop was developed, with the participation of 20 teachers.
1,050 young beneficiaries enrolled in vocational training programs, formal jobs and/or micro enterprises	1,092	61	153	61 formal jobs were generated during this quarter.
	1,753	190	862	As part of the training strategy, 190 adolescents began their vocational training by taking the induction module, for a total of 500 adolescents enrolled in training activities this quarter.
100% health coverage for children and young people enrolled in the Program	2,634	96	881	Health entities provided assistance to the adolescents in the Program through ARS and health letters. Qualified entities were hired to provide mental health assistance.
1,051 children enrolled in cultural activities	2,634	96	763	395 adolescents were benefited by the complementary support funds for the HAT, CAE and Foster Home (Armenia). The strategy for promoting participation in cultural activities was consolidated. These activities include dance, music, theater and field trips. 96 new beneficiaries engaged in cultural activities this quarter
1,051 children enrolled in sports and other spare time activities	60	40	293	250 adolescents were benefited by the complementary support funds for the HAT, CAE and Foster Home (Armenia) phases. The strategy for promoting participation in sports activities was consolidated, and as a result, 40 new beneficiaries engaged in sports activities this quarter.

B) Prevention

Results for the period – interim progress report

Essential Complementary Activities: to prevent adolescents association with illegal armed actors.

B.1 Clarification of the legal framework

B.1.1 Childhood and Adolescence Code

- During this quarter, IOM continued to support the approval of the Childhood and Adolescence Code in Congress, through the accompaniment and assistance provided by IOM consultant Beatriz Linares to the technical team in charge of the new Childhood and Adolescence Code. The Code has already been approved by the House of Representatives and Congress. The accompaniment provided to the

Conciliation Commission allowed for the integrity of children-related principles to be maintained. Regarding boys and girls disengaged from illegal armed groups, Article 175, regarding the opportunity principle in the processes followed against adolescents as participants of the crimes committed by illegal armed groups, was added to the law.

According to this Article, the Attorney General's Office may relinquish penal prosecution of boys, girls and adolescents that directly or indirectly participated in the hostilities, actions or crimes perpetrated by illegal armed groups (IAG) when: 1) It is established that the adolescent's decision to become part of IAG was due to the social, economical and cultural conditions of his/her environment; 2) It is established that the situation of social, economical or cultural neglect did not provide other personal development alternatives; 3) It is established that the adolescent did not have or know any other forms of social interaction/participation; and 4) It is established that the adolescent joined by force, threat, coercion, or constraint.

B.1.2 Dissemination of the Legal Framework

- With support from the USAID/IOM Program, the National Ombudsman has continued with the training and sensitizing strategy for public officials on the legal roadmap for children disengaged from IAG and on the application of the legal framework that protects indigenous boys and girls. This quarter, three 13-hour workshops were developed with the National Ombudsman in the cities of Bogotá, Villavicencio and Bucaramanga, with the attendance of 176 public servants: children court judges, family court judges, municipal family court judges, social workers of said courts, municipal officials, judicial attorneys, family rights defenders, public defenders, representatives of indigenous organizations, representatives of governors' offices and representatives of mayors' offices. A total of seven workshops have been held for this strategy, which covered 19 departments with the attendance of 564 public officials.

Several worktables (39) were carried out, and it was concluded there that the major violations of children rights are: illicit recruitment of boys, girls and adolescents, sexual exploitation and abuse, maltreatment, domestic violence, violence generated by armed confrontations. Regarding causes of recruitment, this were identified as structural elements such as poverty, lack of economical, cultural, and social opportunities, as well as the presence of illegal armed groups. Booklets with the legal roadmaps were distributed, as well as brochures and diskettes with information on childhood and adolescence rights and on protection of disengaged boys, girls and adolescents.

- The second phase of the cooperation agreement with the Attorney General's Office– (PGN in Spanish), through the Delegated Attorney's Office for the Defense of Minors and Family, will have two lines of action: To oversee the formulation of public policies so that recruitment prevention is included and to strengthen government actions so that protection and assistance to children and families are guaranteed. Regional workshops were developed on the following subjects: Compliance with public policies, strengthening of government institutions and training of public officials, to improve the assistance processes and reestablish the

rights of boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups. These workshops detail the responsibilities of each one of the actors: Regional Attorneys, Defense Counselors, Representatives, Planning Departments, Judges, Peace Magistrates, and NGOs Representatives, under the co responsibility principle (Article 44 of the Constitution). The first workshop was held in the city of Valledupar on September 28, covering 7 departments of the Atlantic Coast (Cesar, Guajira, Sucre, Bolivar, Magdalena, Atlántico y Córdoba), with the attendance of the Attorney General, the IOM Chief of Mission and the USAID representative, and seven family attorneys, 11 ICBF Family Defense Counselors, six representatives, four family court judges, seven secretaries, chiefs or directors of the planning department, five child court judges, 1 Mayor, 3 representatives of governors' offices and nine public attorneys. In total, 53 people attended the workshop.

B.1.3 Program to design and implement Departmental and Municipal Public Policies on Children's rights.

- In the department of Antioquia, the Recruitment Prevention worktable, with representatives from the Governor's Office, the Office of the First Lady, ICBF and IOM representatives, developed the methodologies to move forward on childhood and adolescence policies in 23 municipalities. The public policy on childhood and adolescence was submitted to the Departmental Council of Social Policies, in compliance with decree 1137 of 1999. The progress made with the Governor's Office and the technical assistance of the USAID/IOM Program constitutes an articulation and operational model on social policies to be followed by the territorial entities and local councils. The elaboration of a data base was planned with the support of project partners and municipal representatives, who will have the responsibility of leading the project, diagnosing the situation of children and evaluating the work of Municipal Councils on Social Policies with an analytical matrix.
- In five departments: Bolivar and Sucre (Montes de Maria), Casanare, Cauca and Meta, progress is being made on the formulation of public policies. In Casanare, the methodological route was presented in the 19 municipalities of the Department. In Meta, a meeting was held with the Governor's Cabinet, ICBF and IOM representatives, where strategies for the elaboration of public policies were defined, in order to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents from the 29 municipalities of Meta. In the Montes de María region, departmental institutions are being sensitized into creating worktables to define recruitment prevention strategies and plans for that sub region.

B.2 Recruitment Prevention

- In this quarter, a workshop was held on the Risk, Vulnerability and Opportunities Maps (MRVO) methodology in Tolú and Yarumal (Antioquia), with the attendance of 28 professionals and social workers, and representatives of social organizations of the Montes de María region such as Montes de María Youth Network, Pastoral Social of Montería, Assistance Board of Montes de Maria, Deaconry for Peace, ICBF Regional Sucre and Bolivar, Development and Peace Network Foundation of Montes de María. The MVRO for the municipality of Yarumal (Antioquia) was elaborated with the participation of 83 boys, girls and adolescents, 40 parents and 16

municipal administration representatives (MANA, PAB, Social Welfare, Police Inspector's Office, Civic Association of Women, teachers, youth clubs, Work Inspector's Office).

Technical assistance, follow up and monitoring was provided to the projects derived from the application of the MRVO methodology, thus, 215 adolescents were supported in artistic processes and in the construction of youth initiatives in the Project "Artes Ludicas y Participación para la Vida" in Medellín.

Likewise, 426 adolescents from the Urabá sub region were benefited by the strengthening educational institutions component and by the identification and formulation of productive alternatives in the municipalities of Necocli, Turbo, Mutata and Chigorodo; A total of 150 adolescents from the Helconia municipality participated in the setting in motion of youth initiatives formulated in phase I.

The agriculture and livestock technical institutes (ITAs in Spanish) were jointly supported by the USAID/IOM Program and the Colombia Foundation for Youth Education and Opportunity, through participatory diagnoses, the strengthening of institutional education projects, and the improvement of models to generate strengths in adolescents, in order to prevent the recruitment of 5,950 boys and girls of the Antioquian Urabá, Cauca and Cundinamarca regions.

In the case of Barrancabermeja, a proposal is being elaborated by the beneficiaries so that the second phase impacts their communities. This quarter 130 more minors were covered, for a total of 530 beneficiaries. In the municipalities of Florida Blanca, Puerto Wilches and Cimitarra, 550 boys and girls participated in workshops on conflict situation analysis in the local context and in activities to counteract its effects.

Progress was made on the Montes de María Project in its three intervention strategies: 1. Creation of a Youth Leadership School. A sub regional youth encounter was held for the adolescents from "Pie de Monte Occidental". Local youth initiatives were articulated through six meetings and municipal encounters with coordination boards and networks. 2. Strengthening the Rural Educational Model: Establishment of worktables in eight ITAs. 3. The diagnose and the cultural action plan were elaborated with the Zenú ethnic group, as well as the planning and organizing of the inter-"veredas" encounters, which foster identity. This project benefits 551 adolescents from Montes de María.

- A consultancy was carried out on the problem of gangs and their possible link with the demobilization process and IAG recruitment processes. The study was done in 12 cities of the country: Bogotá, Medellín, Bello, Cali, Buenaventura, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta, Villavicencio, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Sincelejo and Montería. The main result was that the risk factors associated with IAG recruitment are also the elements that motivate adolescents to join gangs. Regarding demobilization and permanence of the conflict, three scenarios are relevant: 1) The recruitment of gangs by illegal armed groups; 2) Disengaged adolescents that decide to join well established gangs; and 3) Disengaged adolescents that decide to form their own gangs.

- The last 10 chapters of the television series “Revelados” were broadcasted, therefore completing the production and broadcasting of the 21 projected chapters. The series created a space to reflect upon and give an opinion about the problems of adolescents and the armed conflict, the risk factors they face every day, and reconciliation and repair (as was encouraged in the last chapters of the series). In order to continue providing technical assistance to the producers of the series (Imaginario), the USAID/IOM Program created guidelines for the producers to approach program evaluation, keeping in mind coverage and reception factors when working on it with focal youth groups.
- The USAID/IOM Program has identified a specialized model of integrated education with the objective of “Offering primary and secondary education and job training opportunities to vulnerable, unschooled adolescents”, this is a pertinent educational program that seeks to promote and protect the rights of highly vulnerable adolescents (disengaged, displaced, unschooled, ethnic groups, adolescent mothers, etc.).

The model was developed by “Colsubsidio” for its “Creative Youth Groups” methodology. The Program for boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups adopted the model and proposes, jointly with MEN, the Norwegian Council for Refugees and Colsubsidio (as the operator), to implement a pilot intervention program with the purpose of preventing recruitment in “Altos de Cazucá” (Soacha). This project will benefit 240 adolescents, 41 adolescent mothers, 15 members of ethnic groups and 600 family members (families of the adolescents).

B.3 Special Support to indigenous and Afro-Colombian Communities

- The proposal formulated by the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC in Spanish), was evaluated and adjusted as a result of the diagnosis made in the nine indigenous territories in Cauca. The strategy revolves around increasing the entrance of adolescents to the program and strengthening the indigenous youth organizations in the territories, as a fundamental step towards the generational change on social, political and leadership practices, by adjusting to environmental changes, without losing their autonomy, culture and customs. The project will impact 1,600 indigenous adolescents, 45 out of which disengaged from the IAG.
- The vocational training program for Afro-Colombian adolescents at risk of recruitment in the municipality of Buenaventura, trains 150 adolescents on basic school competencies (which promote their return to the educational system), computer science, electricity, carpentry and metalworking. The project also works with 52 parents referenced to social services institutions for job training and education on sexual and reproductive health.
- During this trimester, IOM participated with the ICBF Cauca Regional, ICBF National, the Regional Indigenous Council (CRIC) and “Universidad del Cauca” in a worktable to establish the intervention roadmap for indigenous adolescents disengaged from the IAG. The roadmap includes guidelines for the creation of a Specialized Assistance Program which incorporates and articulates institutional social services and the customs, culture, Cosmo vision and legislation of the indigenous populations, in order to reconstitute the rights of children and adolescents.

- Technical assistance and accompaniment meetings were held with indigenous leaders from the Cerro Tijeras town council, in the municipality of Suárez (Cauca) to design the intervention project for community children and adolescents given the situation of violence and the presence of illegal armed groups seeking to recruit boys, girls and adolescents. The project will have two main objectives: the first one is to provide training on the legal roadmap for indigenous populations and the second is the implementation of food supply initiatives framed by ancient, cultural practices, which foster education, respect for traditions and settling and permanence in the territory. It is expected to benefit 60 indigenous adolescents among which six disengaged from the IAG.
- Regarding the intervention project with ACNUR in Putumayo, four schools located in the municipalities of Puerto Asis, Mocoa, San Miguel and Valle del Guamuéz were endowed with school supplies and teaching materials. This endowment is part of the improvement of the holistic education model (pedagogical, productive and furnishing of school restaurants) for 360 girls, boys and adolescents affected by the violence generated by the IAG and the risk of recruitment.

Chart B (Achievements in Prevention)

ACCUMULATED RESULTS March 2001 through September 2006				
Indicators	Accumulated 2001 – 2005	Current Period	Accumulated During Phase III	Observations (How these were achieved)
Outcome Indicators: Result 1- 2:				
1,500 public employees trained in administrative and legal procedures.	2,104	176	564	- Technical and financial assistance to the national Ombudsman on training and sensitizing workshops for public servants at national level.
Three policy issues addressed and implementation mechanisms in place	The issue of child recruitment included in the: - Public agenda - 10-Year Action Plan for children - New Statutory Law on Children - Social and Youth Policy Councils in 42 municipalities of 13 departments	- Creation and presentation of teaching documents. - Workshop to identify the profile of the municipal delegates who will be responsible for leading the project; one analytical matrix on the functioning of the municipal councils.	• ONE DEPARTMENT (ANTIOQUIA) • 23 MUNICIPALITIES	- Technical assistance for the formulation and implementation of the methodological route for the formulation of policies for the Department of Antioquia and 23 municipalities.
Outcome Indicators: Result 3:				
9,000 children and 2,500 adults (27 municipalities in nine departments) participating in prevention activities (Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps – MVRO	8,942 adolescents 394 adults 42 municipalities 10 departments	706 adolescents 40 adults 4 Municipalities 2 Departments Valle	3.009 adolescents 184 adults 18 municipalities 5 Departments	- Technical assistance for the elaboration of the MRVO. Technical and financial support for the projects in phases I and II, in their initiatives to prevent recruitment, and articulate social and

		Putumayo		institutional services to each of the local youth initiatives. Municipalities: Santander , Florida Blanca, Puerto Wilches, Barrancabermeja and Cimitarra. Antioquia , Remedios, Yarumal, Necoclí, Mutatá, Chigorodó. Cauca , Caloto, El Tambo, Piendamó, Popayán and Timbiquí. Putumayo , Mocoa, Puerto Asís, San Miguel and Valle del Guamuez. Valle , Palmira.
500 community leaders trained	1,800	0	332 Adolescents	- Training and leadership workshops for youth organizations in the Montes de María Region.
2,000 local civil servants trained	2,078	0	500 Civil Society Members	- Meetings, workshops and worktables with the institutional networks of the Montes de María sub region to articulate them to the Projects in the area.
Awareness campaign targeting in 9,000,000 people	9,368,192 People	- Production and broadcast of ten chapters of the television series “Revelados”	- Broadcasting of 21 programs to sensitize on social insertion of disengaged adolescents and on the risk factors associated with the vinculation of adolescents to the armed conflict.	- Technical assistance in handling programs, libretos and support notes for each of the programs.
Outcome Indicators: Result 4:				
250 boys and girls from indigenous and Afro – Colombian communities attended in three years.	209	0	45 indigenous children demobilized from illegal armed groups attended.	Follow up on the projects with the indigenous councils and the CRIC in Cauca.
2,500 indigenous and Afro-Colombian children and 1,400 adults participating in prevention activities.	4,349 indigenous and Afro-Colombian adolescents 1,550 adults	150 Afro-Colombian adolescents 52 Afro-Colombian Adults	973 Adolescents <i>254 Adults</i>	- Technical assistance for the formulation and implementation of the training Project for Afro-Colombian adolescents in the municipality of Buenaventura. - Formulation of a strategy to work with parents to strengthen the family unit, through institutional training services.
170 indigenous authorities trained.	276 indigenous leaders trained	0	249 indigenous leaders trained.	Assistance to systematize the assessment/diagnosis methodology in Cauca.

IV.

LESSONS LEARNED

- The implementation of the credit strategy in the CROJs has been well accepted by the adolescents, for they have learned to develop management skills that allow them to handle credit loans responsibly, and to satisfy their immediate education, housing or income generation needs.
- The interinstitutional coordination strategy with the SENA has been successful for the work this entity has done for social inclusion, visibility and access of disengaged adolescents to productive jobs and initiatives.
- The alliance established with the National Ministry of Education MEN to strengthen academic, citizen and labor competencies has brought to light important aspects that will be part of the educational process of disengaged children and children at risk of recruitment.
- The Technical Agricultural Institutes (ITAs) schooling strategy has become an important source of support for the prevention component in rural areas, as they are present in zones affected by armed conflict confrontations. Recruitment vulnerability is high for boys, girls and adolescents. In this context, it is necessary to keep improving rural educational models with flexible, pertinent educational strategies that include crosscutting issues such as gender, ethnic groups and rights, focused on local development opportunities.
- Support to youth initiatives must include, in its planning and execution, the length of the processes, and these should address the problem of engaging in the armed conflict, and should also include local dynamics and analysis of the different scenarios and the recruitment practices used by the IAG.

V. PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING TERM

- Regarding the training strategy with the SENA, the coherence between the courses offered and the results of the vocational profile identification process needs to improve, so that courses are compatible with their interests, competencies, and skills.
- Another priority for the training strategy will be to finish adjusting the induction module in coordination with the ACRS – PRVC, SENA and ICBF.
- The national CROJ committee will meet the first week of November, with the participation of all the national entities that participate in the process. In this meeting the articulation with ACRSE will be consolidated and training on the MIMA methodology will be provided.
- Regarding the prevention component, it is important to continue with the rural education strengthening strategy in high risk, vulnerable areas. It is necessary to continue looking for, building and consolidating teaching proposals that are flexible, pertinent and that include crosscutting activities such as ethnic groups, gender and rights.
- In the urban context, it is necessary to strengthen teaching strategies that enable the construction of prevention models. It is necessary to make adjustments and include models such as Learning Circles, Youth Clubs and Accelerated Learning.
- Regarding Institutional Strengthening, we are working on the integration of the educational worktables at local level. Institutional co responsibility will be established through public policy strategies, with the participation of the Municipal Educational Secretaries, Operators, ICBF and IOM, in order to improve educational coverage and quality and, above all, to collectively provide boys and girls with different alternatives based on their development context.
- A pilot project will be launched to address the problem of the “Barras Bravas” with the “Municipal Program for youth coexistence to change social practices that legitimize violence”. This proposal has been coordinated with the Mayor’s Office of Santiago de Cali, through the Peace Council – Desepaz. These groups have been identified as vulnerable to recruitment.

VI. ANNEXES