

# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



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## Acronyms

<b>ACR</b>	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
<b>AUC</b>	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
<b>BACRIM</b>	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
<b>CAE</b>	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
<b>CH&amp;A</b>	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> <sup>1</sup>
<b>CHA&amp;Y</b>	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>CHS</b>	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
<b>CIPRUNA</b>	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
<b>COMPOS</b>	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
<b>ELN</b>	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
<b>FARC</b>	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
<b>GOC</b>	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
<b>IAG</b>	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
<b>ICBF</b>	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
<b>ICR</b>	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
<b>IGO</b>	Inspector General's Office / <i>Procuraduría General de la Nación</i>
<b>INGRUMA</b>	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
<b>MEN</b>	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
<b>MIMA</b>	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
<b>MVRO</b>	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
<b>PANDI</b>	Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research / <i>Agencia de Comunicaciones Periodismo Aliado de la Niñez, el Desarrollo Social y la Investigación</i>
<b>PPP</b>	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
<b>SAT</b>	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
<b>SENA</b>	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
<b>SNBF</b>	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
<b>UNAL</b>	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

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<sup>1</sup> The ICBF Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A).

<sup>2</sup> Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

## 1. Executive Summary Context

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to December 2015 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Four intermediate results (IR) contribute to the achievement of this objective:

**IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

**IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas

**IR 3** – ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

**IR 4** – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

This report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during **the fourth quarter of FY 2015** (July 1 – September 30) under the results framework established in the Work Plan and the PMP, approved by USAID in January 2015. **Significant progress** was achieved during the quarter under each intermediate result:

**IR 1 – Assistance** efforts with ICBF focused on implementation of **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (indigenous model) and Bogota (urban model), and the initiation of implementation in Caquetá (rural model). New projects began to implement community-based models in coordination with ICBF Mobile Units. Progress was made in design of the community-based model for social inclusion for CH&A who will disengage from armed group in a post-conflict period. With the Victims Unit and ICBF, efforts also focused on supporting **participation processes** for CH&A victims of the armed conflict including four regional meetings (Nariño, Cauca, Norte de Santander, Antioquia) with 158 adolescent and youth. A total of **69 CH&A** who had disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) were assisted during the quarter, including 53 who enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program and 16 assisted through community-based models.

**IR 2 – Prevention** activities continues to focus on monitoring implementation of the **15 prevention plans** designed in 2013, to ensure inclusion in local protection and prevention policies and in the next administrative period following the upcoming local and departmental elections. CHS continued to support actions under a joint work plan with SENA, benefiting **1,163 adolescents and youth** to date. A variety of prevention projects that involve **8,710 new beneficiaries** continue, with an overall total of 28,956 (meeting the goal of 27,000 total beneficiaries for FY2015). CHS also continues to support the Ombudsman’s Office and the Inspector General’s Office.

**IR 3 – Peace pedagogy** activities continue under an ongoing project that targets Misak indigenous youth to improve **educational and social inclusion** and a project to support the strengthening of local **cultural-entrepreneurial** initiatives. Together with the Ministry of Culture through its National Workshop Schools Program and CHS participation in the “Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace,” a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving peace education. On **justice** issues, planning is underway to share a final document on restorative justice practices and CHS continues supporting proposals for structural reform of the judicial system in order to include transitional justice related to recruitment and sexual violence against CH&A. **Training** began in Recreational Centers for 132 youth who will work as “peace transformers” to train other youths, and the first two modules of the “**Peace Kit**” have been developed with RedPapaz. To date, **287 people** have participated in processes to share knowledge on peace pedagogy (191% of the target of 150 for FY2015).

**IR 4 – Knowledge management** efforts included support for ICBF’s Child Welfare Observatory to compile information, produce bulletins, and hold working groups, including topics of trafficking, child labor, adolescent

criminal responsibility, youth violence, peace and post-conflict. The strategy continues to transfer knowledge and experience from the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory to the new Observatory in the department of Nariño. The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat continues to provide guidance on prevention actions, which includes sharing the results of the 2015 municipal prioritization exercise with a variety of audiences such as: the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Observatory of the Presidential Council for Human Rights and the Boyacá Departmental Committee for CH&AY. Technical roundtables were held on "Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) for children and adolescents" and "Migration and Childhood" and additional events are planned to address DDR and gender and the utilization of CH&A by criminal groups are continuing. Progress continues on other ongoing projects such as: support for a "sound monument" with the National Center for Historical Memory, analysis of effectiveness of prevention activities, analysis of participation of minors in illegal armed groups in justice and peace processes, and a mobile application for reporting human trafficking. Finally, the implementation process started for a mechanism to "actively search" for disengaged CH&A. Two publications were developed and 2 forums organized and held; overall, during the entire fiscal year, 20 documents were produced and fora held (100% of the target)

Various **challenging circumstances** impact the implementation of the CHS Program including the ongoing peace process. Despite these situations, CHS has adapted its activities and has been achieving its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. Still, it remains necessary to identify technical and financial resources to help ICBF to respond to a potential **massive disengagement and reintegration** of CH&A as well as to strengthen and further develop issues associated with **peace pedagogy** and **peace culture** in the context of new needs concerning reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric.

**Priorities for the next quarter:** a) Finalization of joint work plans with ICBF, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the Victims Unit, which align with the CHS Program's annual USAID Work Plan and PMEP; b) Completion of the implementation of community-based models and the monitoring of implementation of 15 local recruitment prevention plans designed in 2013; and c) Continue providing technical support in the development of analytical documents. CHS will also focus on completing the planned program activities and ensuring their sustainability after the CHS Program ends in December 2015, and gathering information and lessons learned for a final report.

*The following projects were completed with no further significant progress to report: Youth Eco-tourism Guides, Strengthening public policies for CH&A in Buenaventura and Jamundí (Valle del Cauca), Sports and art for community reconciliation in Cali (Valle del Cauca), Reconciliation as an experience and an agreement for peace, Education and Communication Strategies for Building a Culture of Peace, Partnership with the Ministry of Education: Inclusive Education, A stable, durable peace for children, adolescents and youth.*

## 2. Context

**Peace negotiations** continue between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Havana, ongoing since November 2012. On July 12, the GOC and FARC negotiating teams announced an agreement designed to accelerate the pace of negotiations in Cuba, while at the same time "de-escalating" the conflict in Colombia. The agreement aimed to increase confidence in the peace process, speed up the creating and signing agreements on remaining issues, and create conditions to put into place a definitive and bilateral ceasefire. The negotiating teams also requested support by delegates from the UN and UNASUR in the technical sub-commission on the end of the conflict issue. The FARC also agreed to begin a unilateral ceasefire of offensive military actions, which began on July 20th. At the same time, the GOC began a process of de-escalation of its offensive actions against the FARC while still continuing to protect Colombian citizens. The two parties stated that implementation would be evaluated four months after the announcement of the agreement.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> "COMUNICADO CONJUNTO # 55. LA HABANA, 12 DE JULIO DE 2015." GOC and FARC. July 12, 2015.

<https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/comunicados/comunicado-conjunto-55-la-habana-12-de-julio-de-2015>

At the end of September, an *agreement was reached* on point five of the agenda related to transitional justice for victims. This has been heralded as a breakthrough for the peace process, as it reveals the outlines of a final deal and puts the process back on track, and may even serve as a model for resolving conflicts elsewhere in the world given its groundbreaking provision of a central role for victims. The agreement underscores the seriousness of the process and should help to erode public skepticism.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, the FARC had yet to release any of children from its ranks. The FARC had stated in June that it was waiting for government safety protocols to release those under 15.<sup>5</sup> Since then, the issue has not been mentioned again by either the FARC or the Government of Colombia. It remains unclear what protocol or steps will be taken to release the minors.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, *child recruitment* continued in many regions of Colombia. For instance, a report by the Sergio Arboleda University that 548 minors were recruited between January and July 2015.<sup>7</sup>

Increasingly, criminal groups are using children and adolescents for ‘occasional work’ such as micro-trafficking or serving as informants, a form of “*utilization*” as opposed to full-time incorporation or “recruitment”. This practice, when carried out by *criminal groups*, also does not carry the same legal implications as in the case of illegal armed groups. This issue was highlighted in a recent action by the Ombudsman’s Office, which filed a claim in the Constitutional Court against the Victims Law of 2011 arguing that it’s unconstitutional to only recognize as victims those minors who are recruited by illegal armed groups, and that those recruited by criminal groups should also benefit from the Victims Law. For example, minors who were recruited by criminal groups that formed following the demobilization of paramilitaries, such as ‘Los Urabeños’ and ‘Los Rastrojos’, cannot access the reparations programs for victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups such as the FARC. For the Ombudsman’s Office, this violates the right to equality and full reparation for victims, represents a differential, unjustified and discriminatory treatment and is contrary to the principles of presumption of good faith and best interests of children.<sup>8</sup>

CH&A were also victims of *other conflict-associated violence*, including displacement, sexual violence, and death or injury from landmines. A recent report by the National Ombudsman’s Office stated that between 2002 and 2014 at least 12,628 children and adolescents were assassinated in Colombia, and 12% of these homicides were committed by actors in the internal armed conflict. Each day, an average of 7 children and adolescents were victims of homicides from 1985 to 2014. More than 2.1 million are children and adolescents are victims of forced displacement, accounting for 35% of the total number of victims of this crime, and a reconfiguration of the armed conflict in recent years has resulted in intensification of displacement dynamics in urban areas.

Finally, in terms of *institutional approaches*, the Deputy Attorney General proposed during a public accountability hearing that members of the FARC who entered as minors be considered victims of the conflict. Each case would be examined individually to establish whether a guerrilla member was a victim of forced recruitment and could therefore receive legal benefits. The Attorney General’s Office is working to develop mechanisms to review cases.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>4</sup> “Q&A: Colombia Breakthrough a World Model for Peace Talks; Transitional Justice for Victims Breaks New Ground,” 25 September 2015, <https://vbouvier.wordpress.com/2015/09/25/qa-colombia-breakthrough-a-world-model-for-peace-talks-transitional-justice-for-victims-breaks-new-ground/>

<sup>5</sup> “FARC vows to release active child soldiers under 15”, Colombia Reports, 15 June 2015, <http://colombiareports.com/farc-vows-to-release-active-child-soldiers-under-15/>

<sup>6</sup> “Reclutamiento infantil, sin protocolo en la mesa,” El Colombiano, 15 August 2015, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/reclutamiento-infantil-sin-protocolo-en-la-mesa-FB2542632>

<sup>7</sup> “Reclutamiento infantil, sin protocolo en la mesa,” El Colombiano, 15 August 2015, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/reclutamiento-infantil-sin-protocolo-en-la-mesa-FB2542632>

<sup>8</sup> “Buscan que menores de edad desmovilizados de bacrim sean cobijados con Ley de Víctimas”, El Espectador, 7 July 2015, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/politica/buscan-menores-de-edad-desmovilizados-de-bacrim-sean-co-articulo-570929>

<sup>9</sup> “Integrantes de las FARC reclutados en la niñez serán tratados como víctimas,” Semana, 25 August 2015, <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/integrantes-de-las-farc-reclutados-en-la-ninez-serian-victimas/439929-3>

### 3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The table below shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year:

Result Number	Indicator Name (#)	Target 2015	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified (1)	260 more	69	287	<p>During the quarter, there were <b>53 new disengaged CH&amp;A beneficiaries</b> of the <i>ICBF Assistance Program</i>: <b>32 boys (60%)</b> and <b>21 girls (40%)</b>; <b>2 afro-Colombian (4%)</b> and <b>15 from indigenous groups (28%)</b>; <b>8 between 13-14 years (15%)</b>, <b>39 between 15-17 years (74%)</b>, <b>6 were 18 years or older (11%)</b>.</p> <p><b>16 new disengaged CH&amp;A beneficiaries</b> were assisted by a <i>community-based model (Cauca)</i>.</p> <p><b>In total, 69 child soldiers were identified</b> during the reporting period (27% of the target).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>  <b>In total, 110% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</b></p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (2)	10% more	5% more	51% more <sup>10</sup>	<p>In relation to progress made in the incorporation of a differential approach, of the <b>69 new beneficiaries</b> assisted during the quarter (socio-familiar + community-based model), <b>63 (91%) received tailored services</b> (<b>24 family route, 8 girls, 15 from ethnic groups, 16 community-based model</b>)</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>  <b>In total, 513% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (51% against a target of 10%)</b></p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (3)	10,000 more	8,710	28,956	<p>During the reporting period, <b>8,710 CH&amp;A</b> at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS, thereby meeting and exceeding the indicator.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>  <b>Overall, 290% of the target 10,000 more for FY 2015 has been achieved, thereby meeting and surpassing the total goal of 27,000.</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> Please note that this cumulative progress reflects the correction of an error discovered in the quarterly report for Q1, in which progress of 23% was reported when in fact the progress made was 27%. This 3% additional progress has been added to the cumulative progress reported above: **Q1** – 67% with differential services (27% progress); **Q2** – 69% with differential services (2% progress); **Q3** – 83% with differential services (14% progress); **Q4** – 91% with differential services (8% progress).

	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (4)	70%	0%	38%	<p>Progress against this indicator remains the same as the previous quarter. <b><i>Final progress will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (the last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program).</i></b></p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>  <b>To date, <u>54%</u> of the target has been achieved (38% against a target of 70%).</b></p>
IR 1	# of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community-based models (5)	500	391	609	<p>During the reporting period, under the ICBF Assistance Program (<i>socio-familiar model</i>): <b><u>53 new beneficiaries were assisted</u></b>, including: <b>32 boys (60%) and 21 girls (40%); 2 afro-Colombians (4%) and 15 indigenous (28%); 8 between 13-14 years old (15%); 39 between 15-17 years (74%); and 6 over 18 years of age (11%). 37 in primary school (70%), 9 in secondary school (17%), 4 in vocational school (8%) and 3 not in school (6%).</b></p> <p><b><u>353 in total were assisted</u></b>, including: <b>204 boys (58%) and 149 girls (42%); 50 afro-Colombians (14%) and 74 indigenous (21%); 26 were between 12-14 years old (7%); 204 between 15-17 years (58%); and 123 were over 18 years of age (35%). 214 in primary school (61%), 103 in secondary school (29%), 15 in vocational school (4%) and 21 not in school (6%).</b></p> <p>Through <i>community-based models</i>, <b><u>338 in total were assisted (all new beneficiaries).</u></b></p> <p><b><u>In total, through both models 391 were new beneficiaries, and 691 were assisted.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>  <b><u>In total, 122% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (609, only counting new beneficiaries, against a target of 500).</u></b></p>
IR 1.1	# of community models implemented (6)	3	0	0	<p>Quantitative progress has yet to be made against this indicator, since implementation is only considered complete once all four steps are concluded, as established in the PMEP (<i>work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up</i>). Still, important progress was made through the completion of the first three steps (<i>work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model</i>) for all three community-based models (Cauca, Bogotá, Caquetá).</p> <p><b><i>Progress on the final stage (follow-up) will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (the last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program).</i></b></p>

					Finally, progress was also made on other community-based strategies: 5 to be implemented with ICBF Mobile Units and another in the department of Antioquia, which have all completed the first two phases ( <i>work plan creation, validation with communities</i> ).
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed (7)	85%	0%	0%	<b>Progress will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (the last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program), after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).</b>
IR 2.1	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored (8)	27	7	19	During the quarter, CHS continued the process of monitoring 15 prevention plans designed in 2013: 7 were monitored during the quarter, and the final 8 will be monitored in Q1 of FY2016. <i>This is in addition to monitoring completed for 12 plans in Antioquia.</i> <b>Progress against the indicator:</b> <b>In total, 70% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</b>
IR 3	# of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (9)	150	152	287	During this quarter, knowledge management products and initiatives were shared <b>152 CH&amp;A</b> through peace pedagogy projects in the Recreational Centers and in Caucasia, thereby achieving 101% of the target during the quarter. <b>Progress against the indicator:</b> <b>In total, 191% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</b>
IR 4	# of analyses produced and forums held (10)	20	4	20	During the quarter, <b>2 publications</b> were developed (1 by the ICBF Observatory; 1 by the National University's Observatory) and <b>2 forums</b> were held (1 in Bogota; 1 in Toribio, Cauca). <b>Progress against the indicator:</b> <b>In total, 100% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</b>

#### 4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

##### **Strategic Objective: Strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk**

For FY 2015, CHS maintained the following four indicators, as these are used by USAID to track progress across its global programs. All are directly related to intermediate results established in the FY 2015 Work Plan and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) and respond to the strategic objective of the CHS Program.

**# of child soldiers identified (Indicator 1):** *During the quarter, there were 53 new disengaged CH&A beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program: 32 boys (60%) and 21 girls (40%); 2 afro-Colombian (4%) and 15 indigenous (28%); 8 between 13-14 years (15%), 39 between 15-17 years (74%), and 6 were 18 years or older (11%). Another 16 disengaged CH&A were assisted through a community-based model (indigenous community-based model in the north of Cauca). In total, 69 child soldiers identified. In total, 110% of the target for FY2015 has been achieved.*

**% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (Indicator 2):** *Of 69 new beneficiaries during the quarter, 63 received tailored services (91%, 51% more than the baseline of 40%) including 53 assisted through the ICBF Assistance Program (24 family model, 8 girls, 15 from indigenous groups) and 16 an indigenous community-based model. In total, 513% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (51% more against a target of 10% more).*

**# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (Indicator 3):** *During the quarter, 8,710 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS. In total, 290% of the target has been achieved (28,956 against a target of 10,000 more), thereby meeting and surpassing the goal of 27,000 in total.*

**% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (Indicator 4):** *Progress against this indicator remains the same as the previous quarter. Final progress will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (the last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program). To date, 54% of the target has been achieved (38% against a target of 70%).*

#### **IR 1 – ICBF and communities implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A**

CHS continues to implement its joint work plan with **ICBF** aimed at supporting institutional strengthening. During the reporting period, efforts focused on support for **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (*indigenous*) and Bogota (*urban*), and the initiation of implementation in Caquetá (*rural*).

Based on a need articulated by the ICBF during the previous quarter, new projects began in this quarter to develop **community-based models in coordination with Mobile Units** in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño. These strategies will help promote reintegration and facilitate peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding and reconciliation at the local level. This is particularly important given the potential massive disengagement of CH&A, for which there is a need to work directly with communities to create conditions for reconciliation and to build protective, friendly and supportive environments to facilitate inclusion of disengaged CH&A into families and society.

Progress was also made in design of the **community-based model for social inclusion** for CH&A who will disengage from armed group in a post-conflict period, based on the empowerment, leadership and participation of youth. During the quarter, an implementing partner was selected through development of terms of reference, evaluation of proposals and the contracting process, and a first technical meeting was held to establish agreements on the work plan and final product.

Together with the **Victims Unit and ICBF**, CHS also focused on supporting **participation processes** for child and adolescent victims of the conflict. During the reporting period, this included **four regional meetings** (Nariño, Cauca, Norte de Santander, Antioquia) with **158 adolescent and youth** to facilitate organizational process for adolescent and youth victims and strengthen advocacy around policies for assistance and reparations for victims.

#### **# of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community based models (Indicator 5)**

**Progress made during the quarter: 53 new beneficiaries were assisted under the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 32 boys (60%) and 21 girls (40%); 2 afro-Colombians (4%) and 15 from indigenous groups (28%); 8 were between 13-14 years old (15%), 39 between 15-17 years (74%), 6 over 18 years of age (11%); 37 in primary school (70%), 9 in secondary school (17%), 4 in vocational school (8%), 3 not in school (6%). 338 new beneficiaries were assisted under community-based models: 16 disengaged CH&A through the indigenous model in Cauca, 53 CH&A through the rural model in Caquetá, and 269 CH&A through the urban model in Bogota. In total, under both models: 391 new beneficiaries were assisted during the quarter.**

**In total, 353 disengaged CH&A were assisted under the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 204**

boys (58%), 149 girls (42%); 50 afro-Colombian (14%), 74 indigenous (21%); 26 between 12-14 years old (7%); 204 between 15-17 years old (58%), 123 over 18 years of age (35%); 214 in primary school (61%), 103 in secondary school (29%), 15 in vocational school (4%), 21 not in school (6%). **338 were assisted under community-based models: 16 disengaged CH&A assisted through the indigenous model in Cauca, 53 CH&A assisted through the rural model in Caquetá, and 269 CH&A assisted through the urban model in Bogotá. In total, under both models: 691 CH&A were assisted during the quarter.**

**Cumulative progress against the indicator: In total, 122% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (609 assisted to date, only counting new beneficiaries, against a target of 500).**

### **IR 1.1 Comprehensive community-based reparation models for CH&A are implemented**

During the reporting period, the CHS Program made progress in the implementation of community-based models. This includes an **urban** model (Bogotá) with participation of 272 at-risk CH&A and 50 women in Ciudad Bolívar, an **indigenous** model (Cauca) with 219 community members who have received training from SENA, and a **rural** model (Caquetá) with participation of 60 CH&A and 70 parents. Additional progress was made in design of the community-based model in Cauca, Antioquia through identification of activities to be carried out. Finally, CHS began to implement models in coordination with ICBF Mobile Units, in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño. These family- and community-based strategies for CH&A victims are designed to address needs identified by ICBF related to gathering experiences and lessons learned from Mobile Units to strengthen local implementation (**See annex 2**)

**Bogotá (urban model) – Project title:** *Community-based model for prevention and assistance related to sexual violence, recruitment and use of children and adolescents*

This project is targeting the Paraíso neighborhood of Ciudad Bolívar, located within the municipality of Bogotá. The work team is composed of four members: two youth who completed the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A and two women leaders from the “Women, Follow my Footsteps” Corporation (*Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos, CMSMP*). In the previous quarter, contacts were established and meetings held with local actors, as part of the projects component on local capacity building and coordination between local authorities and the community. As a result, a variety of diverse actors and needs were identified within this target area. As a result, during the quarter, two main lines of action were established:

- **Education:** This first line of action is supports dissemination and sharing of the School Coexistence Law among teachers, administrators, families and students, with support from the Coexistence Committees of two schools (Nueva Vida and Paraíso Mirador schools). The aim is to strengthen protective environments to protect children and adolescents from sexual violence, recruitment and use.
- **Social/community:** The second line of action is being carried out through projects led by the Somascan Fathers (*Padres Somascos*), a charitable religious congregation, which has benefitted **272 children, adolescents and youth** through learning processes on the development of recruitment prevention strategies. Progress was also made by working with 50 women leaders through learning and awareness raising processes, already initiated with leaders from the area, which also contribute to their empowerment and training, as well as in demanding their rights and strengthening the operation of sexual violence prevention and assistance programs.

Another result of local assessments and meetings was identification of psychosocial assistance as a priority need, to include individual interventions and collective work. This is in accordance with the understanding arrived at in the previous quarter that armed conflict occurs not only as particular events but as a general context that permeates the environment and limits or determines choices. Psychosocial assistance is needed in order to

achieve resilience in the face of the victimizing acts experienced as well as reconciliation, which is one of the main objectives of this community-based model for prevention and assistance.

**Cauca (indigenous model) – Project title:** *Community-based strategy to assist children and adolescents who have disengaged from illegal armed groups (Nasa indigenous community)*

This eco-tourism project being implemented together with the indigenous authorities of Toribio involved the participation of **125 CH&A from the community** and **197 families**, as well as **36 CH&A who have disengaged** from illegal armed groups. Efforts during the reporting period focused on implementation of joint work with target communities and strategic partners in the north of Cauca. The following progress was made on each component during this quarter:

- **Infrastructure:** A day-long **coordination meeting** was held among professionals from the Javeriana University and the Mayor’s Office to standardize criteria for design, workloads and other issues. This meeting also resulted in a timeline for the construction of the **Photography Museum**, when serves as a reference for the construction of tulpas and housing infrastructure (see below). Participations also included an architect from the “School of Life,” specialists in bamboo construction, in order to offer his support on working with bamboo.
- **Economic production:** Progress was made in the refurbishment and construction of lodgings, fish farming areas and the other productive projects (36 productive projects in total are part of the eco-tourism route). Efforts focused on strengthening the El Sesteadero main station of the route, keeping in mind the delivery of plans for the Nasa Museum by Javeriana University, which is supporting design and construction activities.
- **Education:** A plan of studies was developed to strengthen environmental components as part of the updating of the **Environmental Education Project**. This was carried out during a visit by the Paths of Identity Foundation (*Fundación Caminos de Identidad*, FUCAI) with the participation of all teachers from the El Sesteadero school, resulting in a reflective process and identification of activities for each of the teachers to carry out in their study plans and curriculum. This component is being implemented using the “Friendly Classroom” pedagogical tool (*Aula Amiga*) aimed at strengthening the various academic subjects, and during the reporting period IOM delivered two Friendly Classrooms, one to El Sesteadero and the other to El Tablazo.  
  
Research and monitoring of vegetable and animal species continued, with a focus on birds according to the Nasa worldview, through **field trips** for students of the El Sesteadero school in which older students served as guides for younger students.
- **Families:** A decision was made to add a course on “peace culture” to address peacebuilding, reconciliation, forgiveness, recognition of others, and peaceful conflict resolution. A meeting was conducted with parents in the El Sesteadero school to provide updates and information on the themes to be addressed to in the course to better connect families with the project.
- **Training:** Progress was made provision of training in coordination with **SENA** (National Apprenticeship Service). To date, **219 community members** have been trained on topics related to tourism and customer service. All participants receive two 60-hour courses in Eco-Tourism Awareness and Customer Service. SENA also offers eight optional 40-hour courses on food handling, basic cooking, food processing, basic administration, small animals, fish farming (trout), first aid and bamboo construction methods.

Finally, based on alliances established with municipal institutions, progress was made to ensure the **sustainability** of the project by forming a **Municipal Tourism Committee in Toribio**. This committee will work to ensure that the initiatives of the eco-tourism project are sustainable over time and included in the Municipal Development Plan.

**Caquetá (rural model) – Project title:** *Rural community-based model for the social integration of children and adolescents who disengage from illegal armed groups in the department of Caquetá*

The rural community-based model produced under this project will aim to promote social inclusion CH&A who have disengaged from illegal armed groups. The project targets **150 families** who will benefit from awareness raising and training activities, of which **60 families** will take part in the psychosocial support component, and of these **10 families** will be selected as “families in solidarity” to support the social inclusion process for CH&A. This model offers an alternative to other institutional and family approaches, for those CH&A who are far away from their territories of origin. This model also provides an opportunity for local community and families to play a fundamental role in the social inclusion of CH&A and the development of conditions for peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding, forgiveness and reconciliation.

During the reporting period, the interdisciplinary team from implementing partner Pastoral Social (training in the previous quarter) carried out training, awareness raising and capacity development among local community members and organizations in the La Gloria urban sector of the municipality of Florencia. Workshops were carried out for children, adolescents, teachers and parents from La Gloria. **Eight workshops** were carried out for **60 children and adolescents** and **5 teachers** from the Reina Isabel II of England technical institute, which addressed life skills, preventing consumption of psychoactive substances, understanding violent contexts and preventing various forms of violence. Another **eight workshops** were delivered for **70 parents** around topics of parenting practices, communication skills and violence prevention. Coordination mechanisms were established with the Florencia Center for Reconciliation and Departmental Networks of Female Victims of Violence and a work strategy was established.

Assessments were conducted of 57 of the targeted families, resulting in the identification of a number of common characteristics: low levels of income, victims of displacement and recruitment of child family members. Of the 57 female heads of household, 21 have no income and 46 have a salary below the minimum wage. Forty families were victims of forced displaced, and of these six families were displaced due to the threat of recruitment of their children by illegal armed groups. Children from two families were recruited by illegal armed groups (at the time of recruitment they were children and now they are adults), two families have children who have disengaged from an illegal armed group and are not currently living in their communities due to fears for their safety, and one family responded that their daughter was recruited as a child and they have not received any news of her since that time.

#### ***Mobile Units – Community-based reintegration models***

Planning and implementation also began on community-based models that will be carried out in coordination with ICBF’s Mobile Units to strengthen family- and community strategies. With direct participation and support of the Mobile Units, progress was made in the **implementation of models** in Antioquia, Meta, Tolima, Chocó and Nariño. The objectives and progress of each model is outlined below.

#### ❖ ***Nariño – Aponte Model: a community-based strategy to promote spaces to protect the rights of children and adolescents in the Inga de Aponte indigenous reservation***

This project seeks to strengthen existing community-based strategies for building protective environments for CH&A in the Inga de Aponte indigenous reservations. The aim is to help ensure timely, comprehensive and tailored assistance while also contributing to the protection and survival of the Inga people, their territory and the environment. The project works in close cooperation with indigenous authorities and the community using participative methodologies and processes.

During the reporting period, the proposal was shared and agreed upon with the indigenous authorities, both the main indigenous council (*Cabildo Mayor*) and lower-level authorities (*Cabildo Menor*) responsible for child, youth and justice issues. Reflective community meetings (*mingas de pensamiento*) and meetings with knowledgeable members of the community were carried out. As a result, the project began to identify existing initiatives and strategies, and a particular interest was expressed by indigenous

authorities and the community to create peace culture related initiatives. As CH&A begin to recognize and share their experiences, the aim is that this will serve as a basis for strengthening indigenous culture, recovery of ancestral values and recuperation of their native language. Significantly, there is a strong readiness among the community to receive indigenous CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups, and for this reason a legal route will be created that will guide the process of reestablishment of rights and social inclusion.

Finally, progress was made in the systematization of the experiences and results of the strategy, with the aim of promoting this as a model for preventing recruitment and protecting the rights of CH&A.

❖ **Chocó – Strategy to implement spaces and social practices for participation of child and adolescent victims from ethnic groups in the municipality of Bahía Solano (Chocó)**

This project will support actions to help strengthen organizational processes and develop participative spaces for CH&A victims from ethnic communities in the municipality of Bahía Solano, as an opportunity to implement the Participation Protocol for child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict. This project is being developed in cooperation with the Mobile Units of the ICBF Regional Office in Chocó.

During the reporting period, activities were identified and planned. Activities to be carried out include selection of local families who have been victims of displacement and other victimizing acts, identification of families belonging to afro-Colombian and indigenous communities and identification of youth organizations and experiences of CH&A. CHS will also carry out family assessments and verification of the rights of CH&A, with emphasis on identification of spaces and settings for participation. Three youth meetings will be held with participation of CH&A from ethnic communities to strengthen knowledge about the rights of CH&A, promote participation of CH&A as subjects of rights, and strengthen CH&A capacities. Two youth initiatives will be identified to strengthen participative space, and the experience will be systematized into a final document.

❖ **Meta – Preventing violence by empowering women in the municipality of Castillo Tolima – Preventing violence and teen pregnancy in the municipality of Ataco**

These two projects implemented by ICBF Mobile Units aim to prevent violence in Ataco (Tolima) and Castillo (Meta) and facilitate individual and collective processes to reestablish the rights of children, adolescents and women. During the reporting period, activities to be carried out were identified in coordination with ICBF such as: selection of 30 families and 120 CH&A from a list of families who are victims of displacement, identification of family violence (child abuse) and teen pregnancy situation, with participation of families and through family assessments, and carrying out inter-institutional meetings to present the project and identify sustainability strategies. The project will convene women and adolescents from targeted families, and other women from the community who are interested in participating, and form focal groups with women in the urban area to address issues of intra-familial violence, sexual abuse and teen pregnancy. Family and community meetings will be held to address themes and share routes. Finally, three cinema-forums will be held (Meta only).

❖ **Antioquia – Family and community strategy to prevent rights violations among children and adolescents in the municipality of Salgar**

This project aims to strengthen family and community strategies by providing tools that will help prevent threats and violations of the rights of CH&A, increase understanding of those rights, and provide guidance on available services to facilitate psychological recovery, peaceful conflict management, rebuilding of the social fabric and improvement of family and community relationships.

The project will be developed by professionals of the ICBF Mobile Units in the department of Antioquia and actions will be focused on families, community members and CH&A affected by the tragedy in the municipality of Salgar, who were displaced by a natural disaster and have returned. The project is based on training and educational activities, supported by the “Return to Happiness” and “Colorful Words” methodologies adapted by the professional teams to meet the general objective of the strategy, using a rights-based approach, a differential approach and a “do no harm” approach.

The strategy will be developed and implemented through activities that will include review of information on the situation of affected families and CH&A who received humanitarian assistance, to identify and select families and CH&A who will participate and benefit from this strategy. A list will be created of families and CH&A beneficiaries, along with a list of leaders, teachers and adolescents who can contribute. Two training workshops were scheduled for volunteers to ensure that each volunteer can fulfill their assigned role. The training will be offered by professionals of the ICBF Mobile Units previously trained in the methodologies. Finally, the project will identify sustainability strategies, share results, and establish commitments to continue the project.

❖ **Nariño – Awa Model, a community-based strategy to promote spaces to protect the rights of children and adolescents in the Camawari and Unipa indigenous reserve**

This project aims to strengthen community-based strategies to promote spaces to protect the rights of children and adolescents in the Camawari and Unipa indigenous reservations in Ricaurte, a municipality in the department of Nariño. The project proposes a participative methodology that uses a collaborative process to facilitate participation of local communities in decision making processes through workshops, in which the initiatives and strategies to be implemented are prioritized. During the reporting period the identification of community-based strategies used by the communities of the Camawari and Unipa indigenous reserves, development of activities using existing community spaces for wide dissemination of these strategies (workshops and sessions to exchange experiences with productive centers), and systematization of the experience to better position the strategies as a model to prevent recruitment and protect the rights of children and adolescents.

**Number of community-based models implemented (Indicator 6):**

*Progress made: Quantitative progress has yet to be made against this indicator, given that implementation is only considered complete once all four steps are concluded, as established in the PMEP (work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up). Still, important progress was made through the completion of the first three steps (work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model) for all three community-based models (Cauca, Bogotá, Caquetá). Progress on the final stage (follow-up) will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (the last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program). Finally, progress was also made on other community-based strategies: 5 to be implemented with ICBF Mobile Units and another in Antioquia, which completed the first two phases (work plan creation, validation with communities).*

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The CHS Program made significant progress on a number of other projects related to **institutional strengthening** for the ICBF, as part of the joint work plan between the CHS Program and the ICBF Protection Directorate.

**Mental health** – The CHS Program continues support the development of strategies for providing mental health services to child and adolescent victims of illegal recruitment. During the reporting period, CHS finalized **six guides** and summaries of the guides for detection and identification of risk factors for depression, suicidal behaviors, anxiety, psychoactive substance consumption, trauma-related disorders and crisis management for disengaged



and cultural projects will be created by recovering the history and oral tradition of the town by bringing together CHA&Y to form a “heritage protection group” that will use archeology and eco-tourism to support the local economy and teach the community about its rich cultural heritage.

2. **“Kickstarting Youth Sports in Totumo”** – *El Totumo (30 direct beneficiaries, 100 indirect beneficiaries)*  
 CHA&Y from the town of El Totumo developed a sport training project to kickstart soccer practice and training. The aim is to identify alternatives for a healthy and dynamic use of free time and a positive use of local community spaces. The ultimate objective is to improve the physical capacities of CHA&Y and strengthen social connections in the community following its experiences as a site of intense conflict.
3. **“Sports Club El Bobal La Playa”** – *El Bobal (45 direct beneficiaries, to indirectly benefit the entire town)*  
 The creation of a sports school will be sponsored and supported by community leaders. The aim is to bring together and include CHA&Y in fun sports activities to only improve physical abilities but also to strengthen the social fabric of the community and create protective environments. In this regard, the project will kick start sports practice through the creation of a sports club that will organize three training groups (sports such as soccer, microsoccer, volleyball, basketball and softball).
4. **“Happiness of Totumo: Youth Dance School”** – *El Totumo (14 direct beneficiaries)*  
 CHA&Y from the town of El Totumo want to strengthen an existing youth initiative to organize practices and performances of the local folk dance “Bullerengue,” a rhythm and tradition developed by the local afro-Colombian communities. The CHA&Y hope to continue this tradition as an expression of cultural autonomy and assertion of Caribbean culture. For these children, adolescents and youth, this represents an opportunity for expressing joy, bringing the community together and promoting youth integration.

**Participation protocol** – CHS continued to work with ICBF and the Victims Unit on the coordination of a differential approach for CHA&Y within comprehensive reparations processes, with a particular emphasis on implementation of the **Special Participation Protocol** for Child and Adolescent Victims.

During the reporting period, **4 regional meetings** (Nariño, Cauca, Norte de Santander, and Antioquia) were held with **158 adolescent and youth** including youth representatives in victims’ participation roundtables at national, departmental and municipal levels, members of the Youth Network consolidated through regional and national meetings in 2014, and adolescent and youth victims that have been part of a process led by the Victims Unit.

Department	City	Date	Total participants
Cauca	Popayán	Saturday, 15 August 2015	24
Norte de Santander	Cúcuta		32
Antioquia	Medellín	Saturday, 22 August 2015	50
Nariño	Pasto		52

The aim was to facilitate organizational process for adolescent and youth victims and strengthen their advocacy agendas around the public policy for assistance and reparations for victims. In each of the departments, a working group was formed for local implementation of the Participation Protocol, and these working groups were attended 55 representatives in total. This space was also used to share the Methodological Guide and develop a work plan with ICBF, the municipal Mayor’s Offices (specifically, the Government Secretariat and the departments for Social Welfare, Education and Health), and the local ombudsmen, in fulfillment of the Resolution that called for creation and implementation of the Participation Protocol.

Local youth initiatives to be supported and strengthened were identified as a result of these meetings, as follows:

1. **Cauca: “Strengthening leadership skills by supporting learning and artistic processes, to serve as youth spokespersons”** – *Municipalities of Popayán, Suárez, Mercaderes, Piendamó, Totoró, and Caloto (60 CHA&Y direct beneficiaries, 100 CHA&Y indirect beneficiaries)* – The main needs and issues identified in the local

communities by CHA&Y centers on the fact that existing institutional services in the department are not available in rural areas, only available in urban areas. In addition, armed actors continue to impact their local communities and generate difficulties related to maintaining a strong social fabric.

2. **Norte de Santander: “Creation of an Arts School: storytelling, puppetry, circus and theater”** – *Municipality of Cucuta, in the Juan Atalaya area composed of 70 neighborhoods (30 CHA&Y direct beneficiaries, 80 CHA&Y indirect beneficiaries)* – CHA&Y participants identified the absence of cultural and recreational spaces that would help prevent consumption of psychoactive substances among youth victims.
3. **Nariño: “Strengthening sports schools, art and outdoor cinema”** – *Municipalities of Samaniego, Los Andes Sotomayor, Buesaco, Leiva, Nariño, Chachagüí, Colón Génova and Pasto (52 CHA&Y direct beneficiaries, 132 CHA&Y indirect beneficiaries)* – Strengthening existing sports and arts initiatives in these municipalities, as well as creating outdoor cinema (“movies in the park”), will allow CH&A victims of the conflict to share and reflection on their life stories in order to help them make sense of their experiences as part of processes of comprehensive reparations and their empowerment as subjects of rights. In this way, the initiative will offer psychosocial oriented resources to help them understand their past and present, and transform their reality into one that not only guarantees their human rights but enables planning for their future as active citizens.
4. **Antioquia: “Training for development of productive, educational and pedagogical projects for peace and provide cultural and sports activities”** – *Medellín (50 CHA&Y direct beneficiaries, 100 CHA&Y indirect)* – This initiative will create a youth organization to promote agricultural awareness, strengthen construction of a culture of peace among youth of Antioquia using an information and educational strategy for historical memory and human rights, to promote spaces for integration and participation for CHA&Y of Antioquia through sports and culture so that they positively use free time and strengthen their life projects.

#### ***IR 2 – GOC and communities implement strategies using technological innovations to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment and use of CH&A in high risk areas***

CHS continued to support CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat in monitoring and strengthening **15 local recruitment prevention plans** designed in 2013, with **7 monitored during the quarter**. Currently, with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, CHS is helping coordinate technical assistance departmental and local government agencies to ensure that the plans are consolidated within the new government agendas following elections in October.

CHS continued to support actions under a **joint work plan with SENA** (Colombia’s National Apprenticeship System) to improve institutional capacity through strengthened skills training processes for youth victims, those at risk of recruitment and their families. This contributes to peacebuilding by promoting income generation and inclusion in the labor market, with an emphasis on improving quality of life for vulnerable families, children and adolescents, creating protective environments and participative spaces, and supporting innovative, inclusive peacebuilding. During the quarter, continued support was provided to the four techno-academies previously assisted (Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Tuquerres) in addition to a techno-academy in Huila where a “Friendly Classroom” was installed (as was done previously in the other academies).

To date, these SENA skills training initiatives have benefitted **1,163 adolescents and youth** by introducing them to new and interactive technologies and facilitating access to information, thereby providing an opportunity to create new recruitment prevention strategies using innovative technologies and tailored training processes. One example of a tailored, differential approach is the support provided to the Nasa community in Toribio (Cauca), who are receiving training in the various areas and topics that are needed for the operation of an Eco-Tourism Route (a project implemented as part of the creation of a community-based reintegration model).

**% of CH&A in high-risk areas whose basic rights are guaranteed (Indicator 7)**

***Progress made:*** *Progress will be reported in Q1 of FY2016 (last quarter of implementation of the CHS Program), after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).*

### ***IR 2.1 Targeted high-risk areas have territorial prevention plans***

CHS continues to work with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to strengthen public policies to prevent recruitment, utilization and sexual violence against children and adolescents. This included guidance and technical assistance at departmental and municipal levels to ensure that plans are developed and adapted to include a prevention route, operational plans made and decrees issued to adopt the plans, routes and/or immediate action teams. Activities focused on coordinating action and increasing knowledge of policies for children and adolescents, prevention plans, prevention routes, and responding to recruitment threats through technical working groups, committees, meetings and workshops. As a result:

- **Monitored implementation of 7 local action plans** for recruitment prevention (Tuluá, Trujillo, Jamundí, Cali, Buenaventura, Quibdó and Medio Atrato).
- **8 prevention routes were developed** in Valle de Cauca department (Tuluá, Trujillo, Jamundí, Cali, and Buenaventura) and Chocó department (Istmina and Tadó). The prevention plan for Quibdó was also updated, based on availability of institutional services and the local Annual Operational Investment Plan, in the context of the local Transitional Justice Committee.
- **8 spaces for recruitment prevention were strengthened** in Valle de Cauca department (Tuluá, Jamundí, Cali, Buenaventura) and Chocó department (Istmina and Tadó), with emphasis on departmental Technical Committees and Prevention Working Groups.
- **6 decrees** were developed to formally adopt prevention routes and immediate action teams, with approval by the local Social and Political Council (COMPOS), including Cali, Tuluá, Buenaventura (adopted), and Alto Baudó and Medio Atrato (in process of adoption)
- **6 immediate action teams** were strengthened (Cali, Tuluá, Buenaventura, Istmina, Tadó and Medio Atrato)
- **4 protective environments** (schools, communities, families) were strengthened in Tuluá, Buenaventura, Yumbo and Quibdó) as well as local organizations (Batuta Foundation and Caminando Derechos in Chocó)

CHS supported **75 technical assistance visits** to two departments: Valle de Cauca (Cali, Buenaventura, Jamundí, Trujillo, Tuluá, Palmira, Yumbo, Buga and Florida) and Chocó (Quibdó, Istmina, Tadó, Medio Atrato, Alto Baudó, Medio Baudó). These visits benefitted **544 participants**, including representatives from local government secretariats, ICBF, the Victims Unit, ACR, family commissioners, family advocates, teachers, educational directors, school psychosocial counsellors, local police Child and Adolescent Units, the National Family Welfare System (SNBF), Social Development Secretariats, childhood focal points and the Technical Secretariat of Early Childhood Working Group, Coexistence Secretariats, the National Defense Ministry, the National Ombudsman's Office, Governor's Office of Nariño, Ministry of the Interior, Department for Social Prosperity, the Attorney General's Office, the Future Colombia Program, the OAS Mission for Peace Process Support (MAPP-OEA), students, parents, and civil society actors such as Batuta, Carvajal Foundation, Paz y Bien Foundation and Childhood and Development Corporation.

Efforts focused on **three main areas**: sharing information on prevention routes, strengthening local coordination bodies, and supporting policy development by local and departmental governments.

#### ***1. Shared information on the three routes (early, urgent, protective) for prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents***

- *Buenaventura, Jamundí, Tuluá, Buga and Yumbo*: An agreement was made with the Ministry of Education and local schools to promote and revitalize prevention routes and reporting processes, in the context of an “Better Protected Schools” agreement to develop consultation and dialogue with actors charged with the protection of CH&A within schools. The aim is to provide inputs for developing risk management plans, departmental policies for children and adolescents, and national policies for recruitment prevention.
- *Tadó, Istmina and Quibdó*: As part of a neighborhood social work program of the Chocó Technical University, the created prevention routes were shared with institutional and social actors to deepen support for a decree to formally adopt these routes.
- *Buenaventura, Jamundí and Tuluá*: An exchange of experiences was facilitated among the schools, family advocates and family commissioners, in coordination with the Education Secretariat, ICBF and Police Units for Children and Adolescents. The aim was to revitalize and energize the protective prevention route and responses to cases of rights violations. As a result, teachers, administrators, coordinators and members of the family commissions, ICBF and Police Units for Children and Adolescents increased understanding and agreed upon routes for prevention and assistance in response to various forms of violence against CH&A. In addition, **social cartography of rights** was carried out in Jamundí and Tuluá.
- *Valle de Cauca*: Support was provided to the Governor’s Office in the development of instruments for the inclusion of differential and rights-based approaches as part of departmental Public Management Tools.
- *Quibdó*: The national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010) and information on prevention routes was shared among parents of CH&A participating programs offered by the Batuta Foundation.
- *Medio Baudó and Alto Baudó*: Mapping of institutional services available, sharing of public policies and inclusion of the three prevention routes was carried out in the municipalities, in addition to an identification of strategic actors such as the Family Commissioner, focal points for Early Childhood, school counsellors, Police Units for Children and Adolescents, and focal points for victims.
- *Tadó*: The immediate action team was reactivated, and agreements were reached between ICBF and the Government Secretariat to share prevention routes with officials and implementing partners.
- *Tumaco*: Prevention routes were shared and incorporated into protocols for prevention and protection plans in municipalities of Tumaco on the Pacific Coast of Nariño.
- *Tolima*: With support from the Governor’s Office, the transfer and application of the MVRO methodology benefitted 3,423 children and adolescents.

**2. Strengthened local coordination bodies and supported incorporation of attention to comprehensive child as part of instruments to prevent recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents**

- *Buenaventura*: CHS and the ICBF Regional Office supported the Childhood and Adolescence Working Group in policy development, analysis of structural elements for differential, rights-based, and peacebuilding approaches, and a management plan with indicators. However, the institutional will and technical capacity needed to update the document is lacking.
- *Jamundí*: With the local Childhood and Adolescence Working Group and COMPOS, CHS helped to design a inputs for public policy and adjust prevention routes. An interinstitutional team is now leading efforts to develop a policy document with the inputs provided.
- *Cali*: With the local Peace Advisory body, progress was made in development of lines of action for public policies for victims, children and prevention. An initial exchange agreement was made for the development of the policy.

- *Chocó*: Technical advice was provided to the team of the Commander’s Advisory Group of the National Defense Ministry, at their request, related to assessments of prevention policies in the department. It was agreed that recommendations would be followed up within the Interagency Working Group.

**3. Strengthened and supported municipal and departmental governments to design and implement policies for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents**

- *Arauca, Cauca, Cesar, Casanare, Cundinamarca, Nariño, and Risaralda*: Guidance was provided from the national level on development of policies to prevent recruitment and utilization of CH&A.
- *Department of Chocó*: CHS participated in the local Transitional Justice Committee in relation to restitution of rights for the Embera Katio indigenous community of the Alto Andágueda indigenous reservation (called for in Sentence 007 of 2014). These efforts relate to the tens of children that have died over the past three years without understanding of the causes, according to the Association of Indigenous Authorities for the Embera, Wounaan, Katío, Chamí y Tule indigenous groups within the department of Chocó.
- *Department of Chocó*: With CHS support, the Attorney General’s Office and the Future Colombia program were included within the departmental Recruitment Prevention Working Group in order to work with students and families from local schools on issues of juvenile delinquency and crime prevention. Based on a recommendation from the Interagency Working Group, this effort aims to help prevent recruitment in municipalities with existing early alerts.

**# of territorial prevention plans with their implementation monitored (Indicator 8)**

**Progress made:** *During the quarter, CHS made progress in monitoring 15 local prevention plans that were implemented in FY 2014: 7 were monitored during the quarter, and monitoring of the final 8 will be completed in Q1 of FY 2016. This is in addition to monitoring completed for 12 prevention plans in Antioquia. **Progress against the indicator: In total, 70% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved to date (19 against a target of 27).***

\* \* \*

In addition, progress was made on: **A) Prevention projects** and **B) Institutional strengthening projects**.

**A) Prevention projects**

The following prevention projects aim to support the strengthening of recruitment prevention policies at the local level. The main achievements are listed below for each project.

***Project: Strengthen and develop skills among CHA&Y at risk of recruitment in Medellín***

Medellín Mayor’s Office

During the quarter, a **psychosocial module** was implemented through four sessions with the participation of 30 adolescents and youth. Participants were introduced to a psychosocial approach, how to learn from experience and enhance their skills, and guided to reflect on the significance of social, psychological and cultural elements within their communities, such as how patriarchy operates as a legitimator of violence and emotions. Progress continued in development of **18 historical memory initiatives**, which adolescents will implement within their communities as a way for them to replicate the process and knowledge gained. The adolescent and youth also participated in **peacebuilding activities** through a workshop as part of the UN *Respira Paz* campaign (“Breathe Peace”) and creation of media content related to peace (video and radio). Finally, the process to **systematize the experience** progressed through a visit to Medellín to participate in an educational workshop for the program’s final module and interview local officials, which served as inputs for the ongoing drafting of the final document.

**Project Title: *Youth Peacebuilders***

Cali Mayor's Office

In September, an event was held to conclude the project and officially hand over the youth initiatives, which include the four previously developed initiatives – **FOLRAPZA** (folk lore, rap and zamba); **URBAN SWING** (salsa, afro music, traditional music); **STREET ART** (murals); and **ULTIMATE GENERATION** (ultimate Frisbee) – as well as two additional initiatives: **SCHOOL RADIO** and **PEACE BAND**. During the event, certificates were provided to the **85 adolescent peacebuilders** who participated in the project during May to August. To ensure sustainability, a plan was created for each initiative for regulation of operations and responsible management of assets by the youth and teachers, with oversight by the school's director. In addition, 30 adolescents were trained as peacebuilders, who will participate in the "Let's Make Peace" festival in October at the Javeriana University in Bogota. This event will be organized together with the High Commissioner for Peace, UNDP and CHS. The Folrapza youth group will perform as opening act for the Pasabordo Musical Group, who will perform a concert to close the event.

**Title: *Wayuu Akuaipa Cultural Thought Center***

During the reporting period, progress was made in the **systematization of the experience** of applying the MVRO methodology, carried out with **232 individuals** including children, adolescents, youth and community members. This MVRO process was combined with transfer the World Coach model to the community of Bahía Portete, an approach that integrates sports and psychosocial assistance by training community leaders to teach soccer while providing psychosocial education, build peace and defend human rights. This approach is intended to support collective reparations for CH&A in a manner tailored to the Wayuu indigenous group. The findings of the MVRO process were shared with institutions such as ICBF, the Victims Unit, the National Ombudsman's Office, the Challenger Foundation, Proniñez, and PEPSICO. The ultimate aim of this project is to minimize the impacts of identified risks, promote local practices and customs based on the perspectives of CHA&Y, and strengthen the Cultural Thought Center as a space for intercultural dialogue. As a result, four areas were consolidated as part of the Community Educational Project (fishing, weaving, herding and culture) with a traditional leader assigned for each area. The community was also provided with a motorized boat, a children's park and playhouse to provide space for recreation and a protective environment, and 36 bicycles to improve mobility for the CH&A of Bahía Portete while providing recreation.

**Project: *Systematization of the Experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers***

The process of compiling, analyzing and 'systematizing' the experience of Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers was completed during the previous quarter. During the reporting period, progress was made in design, layout and printing of the final document and plans were developed for sharing the model and its results. A transitional justice forum was also held, "A peacebuilding strategy from Agua Blanca for the world," with participation of **230 individuals** including law and psychology students from the Javeriana University, delegates of ANSPE, ACR, local NGOs, the first lady of Cali, managers of the Paz y Bien Foundation, and others (*See annex 5*)

**Project: *Technical assistance and institutional strengthening for the National Youth System Directorate (Colombia Joven)***

This project in the municipalities of Florida, Candelaria and Pradera aims to promote creation and development of youth policies and support institutional strengthening of the National Youth System Directorate ("Colombia Youth" – *Colombia Joven*) in Valle de Cauca department. During the reporting period, the project was presented to the Municipal Social Policy Council (COMPOS), the Mayor's Office, and representatives of the municipalities of

Pradera, Candelaria and Florida, who supported the proposal and designated two officials from the Mayor's Office as focal points. For application of the MVRO methodology, 24 individuals from the three municipalities, were trained in the methodology, a work plan was established for applying the MVRO in each municipality, and priority areas were identified for the exercise. Colombia Joven trained participants on the JUACO methodology, to be used to identify youth groups and actors for a rapid participative assessment, to complement the MVRO.

In the context of this project, CHS also provided organizational support and participated in September in the **first specialized youth fair "Youth Expo 2015"**, which was aimed at better positioning youth issues and strengthening access to opportunities for youth. The fair demonstrated 80 innovative practices of 284 youth between 14 and 28 years of age, and overall 690 adolescents and youth benefitted from the event's activities. In addition, 28 public and private entities and 6 international organizations participated as part of a "Youth City" space. Some 20,699 visitors participated in the various activities and spaces, including 7 theater shows, 64 talks, 7 discussions, 11 sports demonstrations, 5 group dances, 8 artistic shows using painting, urban art and oral performance, 19 musical performances with 16 independent musical groups that included 38 individuals from various regions, 7 community radio stations with live coverage of the event and 77 exposition spaces. Specifically, CHS supported the following activities:

**(1) Visibility and positioning of youth initiatives**

- *Workshop School of Buenaventura*: Cooking with an emphasis on traditional foods, an initiative supported by the Ministry of Culture's Workshop Schools Program to strengthen local appropriation of cultural heritage, promote artistic and cultural training processes, and strengthen cultural industries.
- *Cactus as source of life and knowledge*: This initiative of the Siapana Indigenous Boarding School in Guajira involves student investigation into the use of cactus by their grandparents and ancestors in order to start a business to process sweets, baked goods and personal products using cactus that will generate employment for youth of the Wayuu indigenous community.
- *Coffee with social consciousness*: The Formemos Foundation produces coffee through work with families, children and youth as key actors, creation of a sociocultural connection with the community, using clean agricultural production processes, emphasizing certified artisanal production and quality production.
- *Community-based strategy in Toribio, Cauca*: This CHS project in the municipality of Toribio supports the creation of a community-based reintegration strategy for the Nasa indigenous group through eco-tourism, culture and recreational activities designed to provide education on environmental protection, generate opportunities for reconciliation, peace and inclusion through job and income generation for local inhabitants, including CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups.
- *Tecno-academy of Soacha*: CHS supported presentation of a game designed and created by adolescents of Soacha's tecno-academy, as a strategy to prevent recruitment and other conflict-associated violence.



**(2) Participation in the development of an academic agenda for sharing two strategies**

- *Rap Debate*: This methodology helped raise awareness among visitors and students of issues related to protection and prevention of violations of the rights of CH&A, including recruitment by illegal armed groups and the ways that youth can contribute to inclusion, reconciliation and peacebuilding.
- *Model of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers*: Participants were introduced to the dynamics of the Youth Restoration Centers, enabling visitors to participate in a conversation on the development of the components of the model (life project, autonomy, restorative justice, truth circles).

**(3) Increasing visibility of the actions of the CHS Program**

- A stand was used to share information about CHS while supporting two awareness raising activities among visitors to the fair to promote the voices of CH&A in peacebuilding processes. First, a collective graffiti was created, led by the Ayara Family Foundation. Second, 846 child, adolescent and adult visitors wrote messages to express perceptions of what peace means for CH&A. The major trends in these messages included themes of love, tolerance, harmony, respect for life and the lives of others, tranquility, equality, family and calls to action and unity.



#### **Project: *My Municipality: News in the voice of children***

This project developed with the PANDI communications agency aims to empower CH&A as “citizen reporters”. As a result, 86 CH&A have been trained in the direction and production of their own radio, news and television programs, based on an understanding that CH&A are the subject to the problems that affect them and that they provide the content of the programs. The programs seek in this way to help prevent rights violations and improve protection against crimes such as recruitment and use by illegal armed groups. These CH&A have developed the technical skills and knowledge needed to effectively exercise their right to participation, to ensure that their voices are recognized as part of the construction of a new, equal society. The project supported the first report by CH&A at an international level through the program *Wadada News For Kids*, in the context of World Peace Day (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3j4PbqLz4Y8>).

#### **Project: *Preventing, Forming and Transforming Lives***

This project brings together at-risk youth in Ciudad Bolívar (Bogotá) to help them find new horizons in their lives through soccer and break dance, providing them with an opportunity for technical training at Juan Bosco Center. To date, the Center has worked with more than **117 youth and families** on the importance of healthy use of free time through sports and art as a strategy to reinforce identity, values and traditions, meet emotional needs and build self-esteem and social skills while strengthening technical skills in soccer or creating a feeling of social inclusion through dance or break dance. The four levels of the leadership workshops were successfully completed: (1) “It’s Worth It”, (2) “Workshop School for Forgiveness and Reconciliation”, which promotes understanding that anger driven violence can be rationally controlled and positive actions used to promote social welfare, (3) “WAIT”, to learn to control negative emotions and build emotional intelligence, and (4) Forgiveness as a healing strategy and an issue that teachers and youth confront daily within the Juan Bosco Center. CHS also helped strengthen the Workshop School for Forgiveness and Reconciliation component.

#### **Project: *Implementation of a prevention and assistance route for CH&A migrants at risk or victims of labor exploitation and sexual exploitation on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border***

During the reporting period, according to the actions identified previously, efforts focused on strengthening the three Departmental Committees and the Municipal Committees and implementation of the MVRO methodology in four schools targeted by ICBF (in Cumbal, Cumbitara, Colón Génova and Ipiales), with the following results:

- *Committee to Combat Human Trafficking*: This departmental committee requested help in strengthening existing municipal committees and creation of committees in identified municipalities, as well as a request for training with the indigenous communities in the areas near the border. CHS helped develop refresher courses for the committees of Ipiales and Cumbal.
- *Advisory Committee on Sexual Abuse*: In coordination with the departmental committee, support was provided for municipal committees to improve institutional skills related to responding to sexual abuse.
- *Committee to Eradicate Child Labor*: At a departmental level, technical support was coordinated with the municipalities, in order to adequately collect information on at-risk CH&A and those currently involved in

the worst forms of child labor. Training was also provided to teachers from local prioritized schools through the MVRO and “Pedagogical Suitcase” methodologies.

**Project: *Voices of children and adolescents to create strategies to prevent recruitment by illegal armed groups, unwanted pregnancies, child labor and sexual commercial exploitation***

This project aims to implement a participation strategy for children and adolescents to help strengthen their right to participation, support the role of teachers and families in the promotion and guarantee of their rights, encourage the creation of spaces for peaceful coexistence and strengthen schools and families and protective environments to support efforts to build a culture of peace. In coordination with local institutions and the two targeted schools, a route was designed to identify, detect and report cases of violence, sexual exploitation for trafficking and the worst forms of child labor among CH&A. This route improves the reach of schools in relation to prevention and family interventions to strengthen protective factors.

During the quarter, youth initiatives were designed by the two schools to strengthen capacity for dialogue and fulfillment of rights of CH&A, benefitting a total of 1,506 CH&A. The first, “Peace is flying smoothly: my family is my secure space”, aims to create training processes to strengthen experiences of peace in families and the community. The second, “Generation of community based strategies for peaceful coexistence and protection of the rights of CH&A through productive pedagogical projects”, aims to contribute to creation of peacebuilding strategies and strengthen the sense of co-responsibility in the protection of the rights of CH&A. Finally, the information collected through 260 family assessments and MVRO implementation with families and CH&A was systematized.



**Project: *Support for families and associations of farmworker members of the ANUC to strengthen these as protective spaces and environments for children, adolescents and youth***

This project will support 100 families and 9 associations of members of the National Farmworker Association (ANUC) to strengthen these as protective spaces for CH&Y. During the quarter, the project began with improvement and refurbishing of the existing Farmworker Center to serve as a center for storage, warehousing and marketing, and progress was made in formalization before the Superintendent of Industry and Commerce. Currently, the ANUC is sharing the project and selecting beneficiaries in the municipalities of La Vega, Nocaima, Cuberal, San Martín, Armero Guayabal and Lérida in order to organize workshops to promote virtual marketing through an online web portal, to be supported by the children of the targeted families. Coordination is also underway with SENA to carry out workshops on topics of work and family, association membership, and marketing in Bogota and among the families in the abovementioned municipalities.

**Project: *Strengthening protective environments for children and adolescents in Bocachica and Bahia Portete through acquisition of sports equipment***

This project contributes to protective initiatives among populations of Bocachica and Bahia Portete through the purchase of 72 bicycles and helmets (36 for each town) that are suited to the geography of each area to create protective environments and provide solutions to the mobility issues faced by local children and adolescents.

**Project: *Baking training for adolescent mothers by strengthening the productive unit of the Bakery of the Juan Felipe Gomez Escobar Foundation***

This project contributes to peacebuilding by strengthening the bakery productive unit of the Juan Felipe Gomez

Escobar Foundation to provide training and improve employability of adolescent mothers as well as create an innovative product line through use of new technology. As part of this process to strengthen the institution and protect the rights of adolescents, CHS purchased a bread making machine that will enable the modernization and optimization of the production process which currently supports four adolescent mothers who completed training in the Foundation are now working in the bakery. At the same time, a training process on baking cakes and pastries began during the quarter for a group of 25 adolescent mothers. Of these, the 10 best students will be selected to participate in a traineeship managed by the Foundation with partner organizations and companies and the other 10 students will leave the program with training to enable them to seek employment.

**Project: *Comprehensive gastronomy training for youth living in Mompox and nearby villages***

This project provides support for the ongoing mission of the Workshop School of Cartagena in the process of training highly vulnerable youth in traditional and modern trades. During the quarter, CHS provided the Cooking School with new equipment to provide new training processes and increase its competitiveness. This equipment will enable the Cooking School to become self-sustainable from sale of the products in the municipality. By providing adequate and well-equipped spaces for theoretical and practical activities, this support will promote the enrollment of adolescents and youth who can train in the art of cooking and thereby create new life plans. The first cohort of **28 youth** will be the first students of the Gastronomy and Cooking School.



**Project: *Strengthening the environment for training in gastronomy for vulnerable populations in Medellin through the Youth Service Foundation***

This project, carried out together with the Youth Service Foundation, is designed based on the demand of youth for training in cooking and baking as skills that will provide sustainable work and income opportunities that can strengthen their life plans by providing a legal option. During the quarter, CHS provided equipment to improve the Cooking and Baking Workshop of the Youth Service Foundation. To date, 39 CH&A have benefitted from this initiative. The sustainability of the project will be supported by sale of the products in the Foundation's facilities, to its staff as well as to students, and later distribution is planned within the local community. The income can then be used to reinvest in the workshop itself and benefit its student population.



**Project: *Strengthening protective environments for children and adolescents through recreational and educational activities and capacity building for the educational communities of three schools and the Recreational Center of Fortul***

During the quarter, CHS followed up on the equipment delivered to Fortul in the Pablo Sexto school, the Tierra Seca school, and the Recreational Center to three sports schools. This project is supported by teachers and administrators, the Government Secretariat and the Mayor's Office. The project has benefitted more than 334 children and adolescents to date.

**Project: *Strengthening the Don Bosco radio station as an educational tool for the student community's children, adolescents and youth***

This project, developed in partnership with the Proniñez Foundation, will provide equipment and support the

implementation of a radio station for Don Bosco Center as an educational tool to transmit fundamental human values to the CHA&Y of the student community. Three main areas are covered by the project: (1) Training for children, adolescents and youth, (2) Production of content to be shared with the school community, in school media and on social networks, and (3) Technological development for the youth. The radio station will operate three times a day, during breaks.

Programming will combine music and information of interest to the school community. Campaigns will also be carried out in accordance with institutional activities of the school, for example campaigns to promote a “responsible sexuality” week, prevent drug consumption, or promote a healthy diet. The radio station will help **246 youth** improve their communicational skills, including vocabulary, intonation, reading and self-confidence. It is an exercise in recognition of others, improvement of relations and strengthening of self-esteem. The numerous youth of the Don Bosco Center with talent for singing, music composition and songwriting will also be able to record their songs in the radio station studio, to be shared through the radio station and on YouTube, enabling them to share and improve their musical talents.



### **Prevention Projects with Other Partners**

#### **Partner: *Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation***

During the quarter, 18 plans for the creation of protective environments in the short-, medium- and long-term were created in the context of the Required Annual Plan (POA), the Institutional Improvement Plan (PMI) and the Institutional Education Project (PEI). The development of these plans included the educational community, especially children, adolescents and young people, who participated by providing the perspective of their own strategic interests and practical needs for building a life project centered on coexistence, knowledge, rights and responsibilities. This process has been developed in 20 schools. In addition, 11 schools have developed youth initiatives of productive pedagogical projects, and the project provided the necessary inputs for implementation. In 2016, the Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation plans to interact in local institutional coordination spaces in order to strengthen institutional services according to the findings of the MVRO methodology to support the creation of protective environments.

#### **Partner: *Huila Governor's Office***

This project with the Huila Governor's Office and the mayoral offices of Algeciras, Tello and Colombia will be carried out by an implementing partner, the Comprehensive and Peaceful Development Corporation of Southern Colombia (CORDIPAZ). The project aims to promote and strengthen implementation of public policies for adolescents and youth aimed at reducing risks of use, recruitment, and sexual abuse by illegal armed groups and through the three prevention routes (early, urgent and protective). During the quarter, 30 teachers and leaders were trained in the MVRO methodology and youth initiatives were selected in the three municipalities.

#### **Partner: *Caquetá Governor's Office***

This project with the Caquetá Governor's Office aims to **promote and strengthen public policies for children and adolescents**. During the quarter, significant progress was made in application of the MVRO methodology with the Social Ministry of Florencia (Valparaíso, Curillo, Montañita, and Cartagena del Chaira). The inter-institutional coordination process resulted in commitment by the ACR Regional Office in Caquetá to participate in the proposed prevention strategy, which increased the reach and coverage to include additional municipalities (Belén de los Andaquies, Puerto Rico, San Vicente del Caguan and Florencia). This doubled the number of target

municipalities and will enable the project to benefit 1,173 CH&A, parents and teachers. Progress was also made in the development of youth initiatives in each of the eight municipalities. Finally, an important event was held in September to present the previous results to the Departmental Social Policy Council to increase visibility of the risks faced by CH&A in the target municipalities and identify actions that can be taken by the various government entities on the Council. The Governor's Office committed to increasing visibility of the results and corrective actions in the Public Policy for Children and Adolescents.

CHS is also supporting the Caquetá Governor's Office in the construction of inputs for a **public policy on gender equality**. During the reporting period, progress was made in the review of documentary sources at national and departmental levels (normative framework, national policies, development plans, local assessments, etc) related to gender equality. A systematization of the information was also carried out, to identify the state of the art and characterization of the department in relation to the situation of CH&A and gender equality. A first workshop was designed and carried out to consult and coordinate inputs for a public policy for children, adolescent and gender equality with 30 women representatives from the 16 municipalities. A second consultation with women will be carried out at the end of October, in order to then proceed with drafting, review and validation of the final document of public policy inputs.

**Partner: Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

During the quarter, progress was made in implementing activities established in a Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of uniting technical, administrative and financial efforts to expand the coverage of the project "more and better schools", improve sports training and implement the infrastructure for the project "plan for reading and access to knowledge" as part of the development of the educational and cultural training components of the Border Plan for Prosperity. This agreement will include 2,900 CH&A and 350 family beneficiaries in 13 municipalities across 10 departments. The project will carry out three technical visits to include: sharing the proposal, coordinating the proposal and defining the operational plan (including youth entrepreneurship and productive pedagogical projects). During the quarter, these technical visits were carried out in 6 municipalities with local authorities and educational communities, in departments of Choco, Guajira, Cesar and Norte de Santander. Workshops to transfer the MVRO methodology were held with participation of 90 individuals in Acandi (Choco), Uribía (Guajira), Puerto Santander and Villas del Rosario (Norte de Santander), Agustín Codazzi and Curumani (Cesar).

**B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat**

During the reporting period, progress continued in efforts to support institutional strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and partner institutions: 1) **Ombudsman's Office**, and 2) **Inspector General's Office**.

**Ombudsman's Office** (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

**Project: Training, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A**

This project supports implementation of Law 1620 of 2013, which seeks to strengthen school environments, civic education and sexual and reproductive rights, and create mechanisms for the promotion, prevention, care, detection and management of behaviors that negatively impact students and the school environment.

Based on findings and irregularities encountered in implementation of School Coexistence Committees, the Ombudsman's Office identified a



significant number of requirements that call for Secretariats of Control and Physical Spaces to locate and close establishments that function as points of sale for psychoactive substances and prostitution, among other illegal activities. In response to the interventions of the project in various regions, there has been an increase in requests for support from the Ombudsman's Office, including 15 cases of presumed bullying in school and capacity development provided in Medellin in September. During the quarter, 124 CH&A benefitted from actions carried out by the Ombudsman's Office in coordination with CHS. Overall, the project has benefitted 2,255 CH&A, 294 officials, 423 teachers, 277 community members, and 185 parents.

**Inspector General's Office** (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

**Project: *Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict***

Progress continued in efforts to strengthen the Inspector General's Office, specifically the Delegate for Defense of the Rights of Children, Adolescents and the Family. During the quarter, progress continued on the improved surveillance model, which aims to improve oversight of the responsibility of local public administrations to guarantee the rights of CHA&Y. Specifically, review and adjustment was carried out of technical content, methodological guidance and the online application.

A reference document was created with details on the technical analysis process for each of the four levels of guaranteeing rights included in the model: (1) Analysis of the situation of the rights of CHA&Y, (2) Analysis of local public management for fulfillment of development goals, (3) Analysis of local public management for the creation of protective environments, and (4) Analysis of local public management for the guarantee of rights. Technical support was provided for implementation of the model through trainings, workshops and transfer meetings with participation of 350 national, departmental and municipal public officials. As a result, this project has supported the creation of a model to track guarantee of rights of CH&A, a web tool that citizens can consult, and a model for analysis and assessment of the information provided by territorial authorities.



***IR 3 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A***

Peace pedagogy efforts focused on a variety of issues: restorative justice, social and educational inclusion, peace education and cultural entrepreneurship. The following progress was made under each project.

**Project: *Misak Youth working for peace in Bogota***<sup>11</sup>  
Challenger Foundation

This project aims to improve educational and social inclusion processes for early childhood, adolescence, youth and peacebuilding with the inclusion of Misak families and the community in this neighborhood of Bogota. During the quarter, work continued jointly with the Challenger Foundation on three components: (1) tailored technical assistance, (2) implementation of a mobile classroom, and (3) a public exhibition.

(1) **Tailored technical assistance** – Progress was made in planning for 30 hours of workshops to include teachers, CHA&Y, mestizo families and families from various ethnic communities of Bogotá, particularly from the Misak community. Three working sessions were held to review the differential approach aspects that are currently

<sup>11</sup> This project, previously reported under Intermediate Result 2 (Prevention), is now more aligned with the peace pedagogy component of this program and therefore reported here under Intermediate Result 3.

used, to structure and develop a proposal for a differential approach, establish general guidelines for joint work with the Social Integration Secretariat, and begin working with families and assessing family environments.

(2) Mobile classroom – The mobile classroom was completed and delivered to the community, to be used to deliver 200 hours of training, for the entire community but particularly aimed at CH&A, to promote use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and renewable energy. The learning environment was designed to be mobile and flexible with different learning approaches, including a “laboratory classroom” (inside the container, an open floor plan with mobile elements), as well as a dynamic exterior to publically exhibit content (includes an environmental cover using wind and solar energy and topsoil with a corridor and access stairs). The computer equipment and software were also delivered during the quarter.

(3) Public exhibition – Preparation and implementation was completed for the public exhibition of 50 panels. During the quarter, **partnerships** were strengthened with the “Women, Follow my Footsteps” Corporation, the Creature Design Collective and disengaged youth with the aim of finding a better way to narrate and communicate the topics. The Corporation, which has worked together with the Collective, led a series of meetings with women from the Corporation and disengaged youth. The meetings addressed the social issues that each group has had to face, as well as the tone that should be used for each case to more easily transmit the issue to the community. Based on this, contents for the exhibition were developed and presented to disengaged youth and women from the Corporation for their approval. The final product will be a graphic novel, as agreed with the Corporation, and progress was made in the design of content (based on the meetings) and illustrations (based photos taken by the Collective). **Five exhibitions** were also held during the quarter, starting in the Challenger Foundation facilities where it remained for five days, before moving on to the Santa Bárbara Shopping Center, then the Center for Peace, Memory and Reconciliation, the University Jorge Tadeo Lozano (as part of the historical memory week organized by the National Center for Historical Memory), three high schools (Miravalle Usme, Arborizadora Ciudad Bolívar, Corazonista del Norte), the El Nogal Club, and Maloka.

**Project: *Management of inclusive teaching and learning environments to ensure the right to a quality education for Colombian children, adolescents, youth and adults***

Ministry of Education

For this project, carried out in the context of an agreement with the Ministry of Education, a national technical committee was formed and an operational team, work plan and timeline were validated. Progress was made in the development of a proposal for forming an “Educational Site”, and coordination with other micro sites and virtual courses of the Ministry for Education. A guidance document for inclusive education was developed and progress was made in the route for implementing the single working session and a report addressing operational aspects and support for managers.

**Project: *Participation in the Working Group of the Educational Partnership for Building a Culture of Peace***

The CHS Program, as part of the peace pedagogy component of its work plan, has been participating in the working group for the “Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace”, a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving education with a specific focus on **peace education** to build a culture of democracy and peaceful coexistence by helping to strengthen local peacebuilding initiatives. This partnerships aims to strengthen and share peace education experiences so that they can be better understood, valued, and used as key inputs for local, regional and national policies for coexistence, reconciliation and peace.

During the quarter, new partners joined the project including CINDE, CINEP, Legal Option Corporation, the Other School Corporation, the Regional Corporation, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Javeriana University. An action plan was developed and approved by the partners that included knowledge management, public policy advocacy, communication for social mobilization and cultural change, and strengthening

coordination with educational communities, organizations, collectives and networks. Progress was also made in systematization of experiences of six peacebuilding initiatives in the departments of Cauca and Putumayo and the updating of the guide for systematization and strengthening of organizations, collectives and networks to support sustainability of their peacebuilding activities. Finally, technical support was provided for identification of content and methodologies for the development of a **National Meeting on Peace Education**, to be held in October. This initiative will include 40 social organizations, public institutions, universities and international agencies working to help build a culture of peace in Colombia. This space will support efforts to influence the

***Project: Transitional justice using a restorative justice approach from the perspective of child and adolescent victims, with emphasis on illegal recruitment and victims of sexual abuse in the context of the armed conflict***

In the previous quarter, this project completed a final document based on a series of consultations, “Restorative justice practices within transitional justice for child and adolescent victims of illegal recruitment and sexual violence.” The final document includes three main sections. The first section, on restorative justice as part of transitional justice processes, presents the central argument of the study including the concepts, scope, characteristics, aims and practices of restorative justice. The second section presents other processes in which restorative practices can be used for CH&A victim, with the analysis divided into four processes identified as relevant for CH&A victims of recruitment, use and sexual abuse (criminal responsibility processes for perpetrators, comprehensive reparations for CH&A victims, the adolescent criminal responsibility system, and reintegration and integration processes). A final section provides complementary material including a glossary and normative elements for further reading on the topic. This report will be distributed in the final quarter of the year (Q1 of FY2016) to administrative and judicial professionals working in areas related to restorative justice *(See annex 6)*.

***Project: Strengthening the Judicial Branch – Children and Gender***

For this project, the work plan focuses on proposals for structural reform of the judicial system with particular emphasis on the relevant judicial administration bodies. During this quarter, progress was made in an analysis of the **judgments of the Constitutional Court** during 1993-2015 related to effects on the rights of CH&A and women by competent authorities on CH&A issues. Work was carried out on the development of an assessment of national and international legal instruments and jurisprudence related to transitional justice, the analysis of agenda points agreed upon in the peace talks in Havana, and the construction of hermeneutic and normative proposals for the Judicial Branch. Progress also continued in **transliteration and analysis** of concentrated and comprehensive reparations hearings of the Central Bolívar Block being carried out by the Bogota High Courte. Finally, in accordance with a request of the President of the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch, a new line of work was developed as part of the strategy to strengthen the Judicial Branch to incorporate efforts to complement the proposals for justice and children. This new line of work involves collecting information on the experiences of women in prison in Buen Pastor (Bogotá), Chimitá (Bucaramanga), Jamundí (Valle del Cauca), Picalaña (Ibagué), Pedregal (Medellín), and Eron (Cúcuta), judgments issued to date and information on CH&A sons and daughters of these women.

***Project: Strengthening actions developed in the Recreational Centers in the context of a pedagogical strategy for peace through training in education, communication and citizen mobilization***

This project, developed together with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, supports training in Recreational Centers and the design of peacebuilding initiatives to promote protective spaces and peaceful coexistence for CH&A based on a social pedagogy of peace approach to help reconstruct the social fabric and promote reconciliation. During the quarter, **132 “peace transformers” were identified** (over 20 for each of the six Recreational Centers, in Chaparral, Vista Hermosa, San Jose del Guaviare, Fortul, Cubará, Puerto Leguizamo and Samaniego). *Another*

*municipality will also be targeted (San Bernardo del Viento) starting in October.* These peace transformers received **30 hours of training** on peace pedagogy concepts and progress made in the peace negotiations, along with a workshop to prepare them for the **“training of trainers”** process, in which they will be responsible for replicating what they learn in training processes with additional CH&A who frequent the recreational centers or attend the schools that work with each recreation center, with the support of 17 teachers. After this, the next phase will involve implementation of peace initiatives. Five peacebuilding initiatives based on concepts learned have been identified in each Recreational Center with participation of adolescents and youth. The final phase of the project will involve sharing the initiatives with the community.

**Project: Development of strategies to build peace pedagogy and culture for children, adolescents, parents and caretakers** (Partner: Red PaPaz)

During the quarter, significant progress was made in production of a “Peace Kit” (*Kit PaPaz de Construcción de Paz*) to include four analytical documents created with civil society, government and other organizational partners on topics related to peacebuilding: citizen participation, nonviolent conflict resolution, respect for diversity, and reconciliation. Initial meetings were held with partners and experts who will produce the academic content. A guiding theme of the document was decided, along with the general focus, structure and basic contents of the documents. The kit will include an introduction covering basic definitions, context of the armed conflict, explanation of the purpose of each of the tools, approaches and expectations. The four tools (participation, diversity and plurality, conflict resolution, forgiveness and reconciliation) will each include common elements: an explanation of what the tool is, how it contributes to peacebuilding, standards of citizenship skills addressed, how it can contribute, challenges and obstacles, ad relationship with the other three components, and the normative framework. Currently, the contents have been developed for the first module on citizen participation and the second module on conflict resolution, which are currently being reviewed and approved by the CHS Program.

**Project: Techno Kits: A pedagogical technology strategy**

This project provides technology education kits to allow CHA&Y to develop skills that will contribute to their social inclusion and minimize educational, cultural and economic gaps. The kits, developed by the Challenger Foundation, aim to respond to the needs of CH&A as technology developers, providing them with the means, tools and content in a manner that is easy to learn and with practical results. The kits are designed to encourage the study of computer science among CHA&Y, regardless of the level of knowledge they currently have. During the quarter, the kits were created and validated with students of the Formemos Foundation, who affirmed their interest in the kits and demonstrated the ease with which young people can grasp new concepts through the use of technology.

**Project: Guide for Youth Pedagogical Entrepreneurship (PAZ-OS) to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among youth**

This project aims to respond to offer an adequate response to the needs and possibilities of productive enterprises among CHA&Y based on a pedagogical and creative perspective. During the reporting period, progress was made in validation of the tool among youth beneficiaries of projects currently being implemented by CHS. A distribution plan was developed in order to benefit the greatest number of youth. The sustainability of this strategy will be supported through joint efforts to develop actions aimed at strengthening and improving income of the families of the beneficiaries, with support from international



agencies and effective channeling of resources to benefit CH&AY (*See annex 7*)

**Project: Systematization of the Ayara Family experiences – Audiovisual record of CHS Program projects aimed at preventing the recruitment of children, adolescents and youth**

This project will record the experiences of projects implemented by the Ayara Family Foundation with support from the CHS Program and USAID aimed at the prevention of recruitment of children, adolescents and youth. The methodologies of the Ayara Family use artistic and innovative methodologies based on hip hop and urban culture to provide Colombian youth with an alternative to violence and the precarious conditions in which they live by providing opportunities for positive expression and development of life skills. This project will provide a record for the program as well as a tool to share and multiply application and raise awareness of these artistic and innovative methodologies for preventing recruitment. During the quarter, the Ayara Family developed the first phase of the project: gathering technical materials (proposals, reports, systematizations) and audiovisual materials (songs, videos, documentaries). These experiences will be presented in a final book and DVD with life stories, photographs and videos (300 books and 300 DVDS).

**Project: Coordination of actions in the Municipality of Caucasia (Antioquia) through design of local peacebuilding initiatives to promote protective environments and peaceful coexistence for adolescent girls and young women as part of a social peace pedagogy strategy** (Partner: OCENSA)

This project, implemented with OCENSA, will implement the social pedagogy for peace methodology developed by IOM's Migration and Childhood Program. The project aims to contribute to the creation of spaces of peaceful coexistence and protection against violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and intra-familial violence (IFV) for children, adolescents and youth in the municipality of Caucasia (Antioquia). A "training of trainers" approach will be used to provide training to 20 adolescent girls and young women, along with 5 public officials, on the three components of the methodology (education, communication and citizen mobilization). During the quarter, progress was made in selection of beneficiaries who will be trained during the next quarter, and who will then be responsible for training another 200 youth.

**Project: Support for the second phase of the strategy "Let's Make Peace"**

(Partner: Office of the High Commissioner for Peace)

A "Let's Make Peace" Festival was held in Villavicencio, Ibagué, Cali and Cúcuta to raise awareness of the peace process among students. The event was led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace with support from the universities, UNDP and the CHS Program. On September 10<sup>th</sup>, youth from the universities of Los Llanos, Uniminuto, Santo Tomás, Antonio Nariño, and the Unified Higher Education Corporation attended discussions on the peace process and participated in role playing simulations of the peace talks, as well as a conversation with the Governor of Meta on the need for an improved economy with greater solidarity in the post-conflict period. There were also printed t-shirts, artistic performances and films and documentaries about ending the conflict. Over **1,500 students and professors** participated. The event concluded with a performance by the musical group Pasabordo (*See annex 8*)

**# of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (Indicator 9)**

**Progress made: During the quarter, knowledge management products and initiatives were shared 152 CH&A through peace pedagogy projects in the Recreational Centers and in Caucasia, thereby achieving 101% of the target during the quarter. In total, 191% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved to date (287 against a target of 150).**

#### **IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management**

Progress under this final monitoring, tracking and knowledge management component includes:

##### **ICBF Child Welfare Observatory**

During the reporting period, ***ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory***

- One document was produced: “Adolescents, youth and crime: Elements for understanding youth crime in Colombia.” An additional document was under development: “Participation of children and adolescents in judicial and non-judicial mechanisms for truth seeking in the context of transitional justice” (*See annex 9*)
- Two bulletins were shared during the quarter. The first, “MAWKTAW JIYU: How do the Nasa know?” was shared at the assembly of the Nasa community in Toribio with the participation of 30 individuals. The second was “Trafficking of children and adolescents: a territorial study in the Coffee Region”. The third was the above mentioned bulletin on understanding youth crime, shared at an event in the context of the Youth Expo 2015 with 20 participants.
- The strategy continued to transfer the knowledge and experience of the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory to help strengthen the new Observatory in the department of Nariño. In this context, a study has been developed on “An approach to the phenomenon of trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation of children and adolescents in the departments of Nariño” from the perspective of institutional actors of the committee to combat human trafficking and community actors (community leaders, mothers, children and adolescents).
- Continued leadership of the International Network of Childhood Observatories composed of 14 countries, with work focused on three thematic areas: monitoring the rights of children, sexual violence and juvenile justice.
- Finally, four working groups were held: (1) Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, (2) The coordination of Observatories in the context of the the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, (3) Inter-Institutional Working Group on Child Labor, and (4) Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group of the ICBF Sub-Director General.



##### **Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat**

Significant progress was made by the ***Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat*** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision-making and development of prevention policies. The three strategic areas of focus are strategic guidance of prevention actions, monitoring public policies and follow-up and support for local implementation of prevention policies. Results during the quarter include:

- Actions of the Presidential Council for Human Rights were redefined in an action plan for the policy (CONPES) on juvenile delinquency, modifications were made to bulletins on utilization and sexual violence, and training of judicial actors was included.
- A first meeting held to review progress made on the final document for the municipal prioritization exercise for 2015 to explain in detail the process of carrying out the municipal prioritization exercise for 2015 along with description of objectives, audience and criteria that guided drafting of the document. The analyst

responsible for this task committed to presenting a preliminary proposal for an index by September 30<sup>th</sup>.

- The municipal prioritization exercise was presented to a variety of audiences.
  - Presented to the advisors of the Attorney General’s Office National Directorate as an input for selection of local target areas for recruitment prevention activities.
  - Presented to the Ministry of Justice along with guidance for methodological and operational design for selecting target areas to support access to justice, along with presentation of results from CIPRUNA’s observatory, the National Accounts Directorate and the National Planning Department.
  - Presented in a space created by the Observatory of the Presidential Council for Human Rights for the elaboration of a map of risks (required by the Victims Law) along with presentation of results of CIPRUNA’s observatory, the Prevention Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, the Land Restitution Directorate, and the Victims Unit’s National Information Network.
  - Presented to the Boyacá Departmental Committee for Children, Adolescents and Youth, during which it was decided that the committee will use the results to target actions in prioritized municipalities and will also include the information produced in the department’s social observatory.
- Attended training on data analysis cubes on victims offered by the Ministry of Health to request protocols for consultation of information (registry of victims’ data cleaned using validated information documents).
- Finally, a geospatial referencing process for a social cartography workshop was carried out in the municipality of Cumaribo, including four social cartography maps and matrixes of institutional services and risk factors not included in the social cartography graphic exercises. Six municipal maps were created, in addition to a map compiling all georeferenced records.

### Technical Roundtables

Progress continued on the organization of technical roundtables with technical and financial support from CHS:

- A first event on “**Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) for children and adolescents**” was held in July with the participation of approximately 30 representatives of public agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations and victims of the armed conflict. The focus was on learning from international experience and ensuring inclusive and effective participation. Participants reflected on the practices, processes and procedures that should be implemented in Colombia given the current situation and also in preparation for an eventual peace agreement for ending the armed conflict. A final document with lessons learned and conclusions from the event is being prepared for publication. Meetings were held during the quarter with the professional responsible for finalizing review and design. The structure will follow the sequence of the working sessions while highlighting main conclusions and important discussion points. A first draft was completed and this is currently being reviewed by IOM.
- A second event on “**Migration and Childhood**” provided a space for exchange of national and international knowledge and experiences on children and migration issues, with emphasis on two sub-themes: (1) regular and ordered migration of children, adolescents and youth (family and independent migration), and (2) forced migration and violations of the rights of CH&A migrants in the context of armed conflict. The event included participation of representatives of public entities, academia, and civil society organizations. Main conclusions related to the importance of having an entity that is specifically dedicated to addressing migration issues (as in the case of Migration Colombia), and to the way in conflict operations as a major factor in displacement of CH&A in the Colombian context given the multiple violations of rights that they must face in their daily lives. Finally, there was important discussion around the way that Colombians who migrate to other countries can preserve a part of their Colombian identity through culinary, cultural and musical practices, among others.

- Planning continued for an event on “**Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) and gender**” to be held in October, with progress made in logistical and technical preparations. The event aims to create a space for technical level reflections and exchange of knowledge on the particular rights of women and girls and the use of a gender perspective as a tool for analysis and social interventions within DDR processes with an emphasis on girls and adolescent girls. The event is scheduled for October 22 in Bogota with participation of four experts and around 50 attendees.
- Planning also continued for an event on “**Utilization of children and adolescents by criminal groups**” to be held in November, with progress made in logistical and technical preparations. The aim is to create a space for technical level reflections and exchange of knowledge on new forms of violence and actions of armed groups to better prevent recruitment and utilization of children and adolescents. Through this event, the aim is to gather inputs that will strengthen processes for reestablishment of rights and assistance for CH&A in the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program, as well as to prepare for a potential massive disengagement of CH&A. Two meetings were held during the quarter to prepare the event, which is scheduled for November 10-11 with the participation of five experts and around 50 attendees.

\* \* \*

In addition, significant progress was made on *other related projects* being implemented by CHS, which contribute to this fourth intermediate result of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2015.

**Project: Support for a Sound Monument** (Partner: National Center for Historical Memory)

This project supports the production of a musical play called “The History of Lobsters and Hummingbirds”, which shares feelings and experiences of children on the conflict, to serve as a historical memory “sound monument” for schools in Bogota. In coordination with the musical producer, rehearsals began with the musical team and with children who will participate in the production of the play’s 10 songs. A team of educators was also formed to carry out historical memory workshops with the children from participating schools which will frame production of the play. The timeline for workshops has been established and will continue into October.

**Project: Analysis of the effectiveness of actions and services aimed to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups**

Significant progress was achieved on this project, which is designed to measure the effectiveness of recruitment prevention activities carried out by CHS. Relevant quantitative and qualitative information was identified on disengaged CH&A, municipal recruitment prevention plans, the national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010), reports on monitoring and follow-up on action plans established in CONPES 3673, and a matrix of national institutional services available for preventing recruitment. A process began to design the evaluation and analytical approaches, to use a mixed methods approach with both quantitative and qualitative information. It was determined that the following instruments will be used: descriptive matrix of municipal prevention plans, follow-up survey of prioritized municipalities, analysis of assistance databases, and analysis of the Single Information System for Children (SUIN).

**Project: Analysis of the participation of minors in illegal armed groups in processes in justice and peace processes, prioritized with macro-criminality patterns**

An analysis was carried out of sentences related to illegal recruitment handed out between December 2011 and August 2015 by the Justice and Peace Tribunals of Bogotá and Medellín. Analysis was also carried out on those who entered an illegal armed group as a minor and the treatment of this issue in processes prioritized based on

macro-criminality patterns that have been carried out by these Tribunals. This information was used to construct a matrix to reconstruct the information and facts pertaining to illegal recruitment with the aim of providing a way to organize, systematize, follow-up and analyze the judicial treatment of illegal recruitment of minors within the Justice and Peace processes.

***Project: Methodological route and interaction model to establish a strategy for creating protective environments based on the use of new technologies and a love of reading among children and adolescents in the context of peacebuilding in Colombia***

For this project, developed with the Rafael Pombo Foundation, initial actions began during the reporting period to gather information for developing a “state of the art in hypertext” (documentary logbook) to track production of written and audiovisual materials on protective environments, reading and ICTs and post-conflict. The first meetings were also held to establish tasks and responsibilities and establish the work plan and timeline within the new time period established for the project in the target areas of Bogota, Villavicencio and Ibagué.

***Project: Development of a mobile application for trafficking in persons focused on prevention and assistance that contains a section with information for children***

This project aims to develop an online application for trafficking in persons focused on prevention and assistance that contains a section with information for children, developed jointly by ICBF, the Ministry of the Interior and IOM’s CHS Program and Trafficking Program. The application will use new technological advances to better provide information to the community to serve as a prevention strategy and enable individuals to report cases of presumed victims of trafficking to the Ministry of the Interior (to operate 24/7). The application includes a section for children with tailored content including the various modalities of trafficking, warning signs and who to contact in a clear, simple and educational language. This application was launched on the International Day against Trafficking in Persons by the Ministry of the Interior and will be made fully available to the community in the final quarter of the year (Q1 of FY2016).

***Project: Pilot of the “Monitoring and identification mechanism for non-institutional disengagements” to support the construction of non-repetition measures (Active Search)***

During the quarter, a monitoring and follow-up process began together with the Office of the President through its Ministry for Post-Conflict and CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. An Institutional Monitoring and Active Search **workshop** was held on August 11-12 for the regional advisors of the mechanism to monitor and actively search (search, identification and verification) for children and adolescents who are disengaged from the FARC but do not enter into institutional assistance programs.

The **methodology** was developed by identifying the actions that will be carried out in each municipality: sharing the policy with key individual actors and in collective spaces, identifying and mapping actors, identifying institutional and social competencies for registering cases, agreements and coordination with municipal and departmental actors, formalizing activities carried out by the network, recommendations for a recruitment prevention plan, identification, reporting and follow-up on cases, compilation of cases of institutional and social verification and/or rectification of cases that have not been resolved, and small-scale targeting of risk dynamics, threats and cases.

The **sharing of recruitment prevention policies** became a central component of the institutional monitoring as it enables the building of closer relationships with authorities and other organizations in order to inquire into both institutional capacities as well as those cases that where it was not possible to provide the best care, thereby identifying barriers and bottlenecks related to improving care and assistance.

Starting in mid-August, the five advisors began to **implement the active search methodology** and to monitor and follow-up on the process, with a focus on the following activities (from the list of agreed upon activities above): identification and mapping of actors, agreements and coordination with municipal and departmental actors, small-scale targeting of risk dynamics, threats and cases, and sharing policies in collective forums and spaces.

As previously agreed, local actions will include sharing principles and recommendations related to recruitment prevention policies and forming immediate action teams who can carry out prevention routes. In addition, it is proposed to establish a network of institutions, NGOs and social organizations who can issue alerts related to changes in risk dynamics related to the recruitment of children and adolescents.

\* \* \*

Finally, CHS efforts continued on six other *ongoing projects*, which will be fully developed and finalized in the last quarter of the year (Q1 of USAID FY 2016):

- Development and strengthening of a sustainability management plan for the ethnic Childhood Observatory in the north of Cauca.
- Support for a review of the indicators to be used in a National Youth Survey.
- Psychosocial recommendations for the process of surrender of CH&A by the FARC, understood as a period of transition, in the context of the ongoing peace negotiations between the FARC and the GOC.
- Support for implementation of the digital strategy and development of a digital ecosystem for ICBF’s content platform.
- Systematization of the experience of the Don Bosco “Building Dreams” Center, a Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) that is part of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A.
- Publication of case studies.

#### # of analyses and forums held (Indicator 10)

***Progress made:*** During the quarter, 2 publications were developed (1 by the ICBF Observatory; 1 by the National University’s Observatory) and 2 forums were held (1 in Bogota; 1 in Toribio, Cauca), thereby achieving 20% of the target during the quarter. In total, 100% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved to date.

## 5. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Challenges faced in this fourth quarter of the USAID FY2016 included the ongoing peace process, to which CHS continues to adapt to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. In particular, it remains necessary to continue to identify technical and financial resources to help ICBF to respond to a potential massive disengagement and reintegration of disengaged CH&A and at the same time to strengthen and further develop issues associated with peace pedagogy and peace culture in the context of new needs concerning reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric.

## 6. Priorities for the Next Quarter

The priorities for the next quarter include:

- Finalization of joint work plans with ICBF, CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat and the Victims Unit, all of which are aligned with the CHS Program’s annual USAID Work Plan and PMEP.

- CHS will also focus on finalizing implementation of community-based models and concluding monitoring of implementation of all 15 local recruitment prevention plans designed in 2013, as well as continued support in the development of analytical documents.
- Above all, CHS is focusing on the need to finalize all program activities and ensure their sustainability following conclusion of the CHS Program in December 2015, along with the priority of gathering information and lessons learned for the final report.

## 7. Conclusions

CHS continued to coordinate activities together with **ICBF** management and technical teams under the joint work plan, with particular focus on the implementation of community-based reintegration models. With **ICBF** and the **Victims Unit**, regional meetings were held in Nariño, Cauca, Norte de Santander and Antioquia for 158 adolescent and youth to support to help create conditions and promote participative spaces for listening to the voices of children and adolescents and ensure that their voices have an impact, in the context of support for local-level implementation of the Participation Protocol.

In terms of prevention activities, CHS worked with **CIPRUNA**'s Technical Secretariat to monitor implementation of 7 of the 15 prevention plans designed in 2013, to ensure inclusion in local protection and prevention policies and in the next administrative period following the upcoming local and departmental elections. The remaining 8 plans will be monitored in the following quarter (Q1 of FY2016). CHS also continued to support actions under a joint work plan with **SENA**, benefiting 1,163 adolescents and youth to date. Finally, CHS continued to support the Ombudsman's Office and the Inspector General's Office.

As for **knowledge management**, activities continued to promote a social pedagogy for peace approach including projects to improve educational and social inclusion, strengthen local cultural-entrepreneurial initiatives, and support for a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving peace education. Planning is underway to share a final document on restorative justice practices and CHS continues to support structural reform of the judicial system, among other projects.

CHS Program implementation has been impacted by various challenges that have impacted implementation of the program, including the ongoing peace process. Despite these situations, however, CHS has continued to adapt and has managed to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners. In addition, CHS continues to meet the challenges of finalizing program activities and closing out the CHS Program.

## 8. Expenditures and Resource Utilization

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## 9. Annexes

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|-----------------|---|
| <b>Annex 1</b>  | List of Beneficiaries   |
| <b>Annex 2</b>  | Community Design Document                                     |
| <b>Annex 3</b>  | Characterization Guide to Mental Health                       |
| <b>Annex 4</b>  | Meaningful Reparations Toolbox                                |
| <b>Annex 5</b>  | Systematization Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers |
| <b>Annex 6</b>  | Systematization Restorative Justice                           |
| <b>Annex 7</b>  | Publication PAZOS   |
| <b>Annex 8</b>  | Communicative materials "Make peace"                          |
| <b>Annex 9</b>  | Publications ICBF Child Welfare Observatory                   |
| <b>Annex 10</b> | Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3              |
| <b>Annex 11</b> | Life Stories  |