

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



20 Quarterly Report
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Acronyms

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
BACRIM	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
CECIDIC	Center for Education, Training and Research for Comprehensive Community Development / <i>Centro de Educación, Capacitación e Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Comunidad</i>
CH&A	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> ¹
CHA&Y	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> ²
CHS	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>
CIPRUNA	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>
COMPOS	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
ELN	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
ICBF	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
ICR	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
INGRUMA	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
IR	Intermediate results
MEN	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
MIMA	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
OAS	Organization of American States / <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>
PANDI	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>
PPP	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
SAT	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
SENA	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
SNBF	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
UNAL	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

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

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

1. Executive Summary

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to September 2014 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Three intermediate results (IR) have been formulated to contribute to the achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, 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 Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

This quarterly report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out between October 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013 under the new results framework established in the Work Plan and Performance Management Plan (PMP), approved by USAID in November and January, respectively. During this first quarter of fiscal year 2014, efforts focused on development and approval of joint work plans with ICBF, with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and with the two Observatories supported by the Program.

IR 1 – During this quarter, 87 children and adolescents (CH&A) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, achieving 25% of the established target for FY 2014 (number of disengaged CH&A receiving services). Efforts also focused on initiating the development of an assistance model for responding to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of IAG using a differential approach.

IR 2 – During this quarter, 35,190 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of activities carried out by the CHS Program at the local level. It is important to highlight that 23,364 of these CH&A were beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Choco," which is being carried out together with the ICBF. In addition, 34 recruitment prevention plans were implemented through their formal delivery to the Municipal Council for Social Policy (COMPOS) and/or the Mayor's Office, thereby achieving 58% of the established target for FY 2014 (number of target municipalities implementing prevention plans). Finally, during this period, a survey was carried out among 8,876 individuals to measure increased knowledge on risks of recruitment in targeted high risk communities, thereby achieving 92% of the established target for FY 2014 (number of residents who receive prevention messages). It is important to note that 83% of those surveyed were beneficiaries of one project, "Wellbeing for New Generations of Ethnic Groups," developed together with ICBF as a recruitment prevention strategy.

IR 3 – The Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology was transferred to local authorities in 43 target municipalities with a high-risk of recruitment as determined by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, through the completion of all four steps established for the transfer process, thereby achieving 25% of the target for FY 2014 (number of models transferred to GOC institutions). Significant progress was also made in the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique, through the completion of the first two of four steps (formal presentation and training), with the transfer process expected to be completed in the next couple months. Finally, during this period, 10 documents were produced and 4 corresponding forums were conducted to disseminate and discuss the information, thereby achieving 47% of the established target for FY 2014 (number of analyses and forums). The ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory produced 6 documents (3 bulletins, 1 journal, 1 summary report, and 1 book) and conducted 3 forums. The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 4 documents (2 bulletins and 2 reports) and conducted 1 forum.

During this quarter, the technical team of the **CHS Monitoring and Evaluation Unit** was trained in the MONITOR and TRAINET systems with the aim of facilitating responses, both regarding actions inherent to the project for donor reporting as well as at a programmatic and mission level. Additionally, the Unit provided support for the following activities: **1)** Creation of the Work Plan for USAID fiscal year 2014, **2)** Revision of the Performance Management Plan (PMP) to align with the new Work Plan for USAID fiscal year 2014, **3)** Internal sharing and dissemination of the Work Plan and PMP among CHS staff. Finally, input of information into the MONITOR system continued, in order to track and follow-up on agreed actions and to monitor the technical and financial progress of projects, and to facilitate the writing and review of reports (weekly, quarterly or upon request).

2. Context

In November 2013, the peace process and dialogue between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) had been ongoing for one year. Agreement was reached among diverse actors and a positive balance was achieved in the talks that have been taking place in Havana, Cuba. During the reporting period, two significant advances were achieved: **1)** Partial agreement was reached on the issue of political participation, leading to a conclusion (including among political sectors opposed to the GOC) that peace in Colombia is now an irreversible process, and **2)** Completion of the 18th round of peace talks, focused on the issue of the illegal drug cultivation and narco-trafficking. It is foreseen that talks will start again in January 2014.

President Juan Manuel Santos highlighted the agreement reached between the FARC and representatives of the GOC regarding political participation of the insurgent group, and declared that the road to peace in Colombia is now secured: *For the first time, the guerrilla group has agreed to lay down their arms and end the conflict ... we have made progress.* President Santos also responded to criticism from some sectors of the country regarding the time it took both sides to reach this agreement: *I understand the impatience ... we have to understand that these processes are complicated and even more so considering that this has been a 50-year process.*³ Despite this historic progress, the announcement by the FARC of a unilateral ceasefire has not decreased the scale of the confrontations. Despite the 17 day-long ceasefire, the regions of Antioquia, Cauca, Norte de Santander continued to suffer from combat generated by the conflict, anti-personal mines and recruitment of minors, among other actions.

The involvement of minors in the armed conflict occurred not only during the ceasefire, however, but has also occurred during the entire peace process taking place in Cuba, as affirmed in December 2013 by Fabrizio Hochschild, Representative of the United Nations in Colombia: *Recruitment of children occurs every day. I was in Cauca a few days ago and I heard the testimony of children between nine and 15 years old, dozens of them who have been recruited by guerrillas in the last months, and this cannot be ignored.*⁴ A report released by Fundación Restrepo Barco affirms that, contrary to what is believed, recruitment of minors continues to grow throughout the country and as of the time of the report more than 14,000 children and adolescents were involved with illegal armed groups (IAG). According to the report, insurgents

³ TeleSur (2013). "Santos afirma que nuevos acuerdos con las FARC aseguran camino a la paz," 6 November 2013. Available at: <http://www.telesurtv.net/articulos/2013/11/06/presidente-santos-saluda-acuerdo-entre-las-farc-y-gobierno-de-colombia-9397.html>

⁴ El Universal (2013). ONU dice que las Farc se llevaron niños a sus filas durante la tregua, 30 December 2013. Available at: <http://www.eluniversal.com.co/colombia/onu-dice-que-las-farc-se-llevaron-ninos-sus-filas-durante-la-tregua-146997>

prefer to recruit those between 15 and 18 years old, not only to serve as guards or to fight on the front lines, but to be used as slaves for diverse functions.⁵ According to data from the Ministry of Defense, forced recruitment during the reporting period was reported most frequently by the FARC and in the following departments: Meta, Guaviare, Tolima, Huila, Caquetá, Cauca, Nariño, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Antioquia y Chocó.⁶

Colombian CH&A have experienced severe emotional trauma as a result of being trapped, directly or indirectly, in the middle of a war that has been ongoing for 50 years, as revealed by a study released in December. The study was carried out by the ICBF, UNICEF and IOM by interviewing more than 1,600 youth between 8 and 18 years old, of which 960 were direct victims of the conflict. The study acknowledges the devastation that the war has inflicted on displaced populations and the profound scars carried by victims of sexual violence and those who have lost their legs to landmines. Many children were also orphaned as a result of the conflict or the disappearance of a family member, were kidnapped, or were recruited and experienced the war on the front lines. As the study states: *They cannot avoid feeling sad. They cry. They isolate themselves. They have problems making friends. Anxiety accompanies them every day. It is hard to smile. They don't trust others. They are wracked by guilt and they have enormous difficulties overcoming their grief.*⁷ Despite the serious effects of the armed conflict on CH&A, there has been a lack of attention given to this population in the peace agreements. There is a need to emphasize the participation and needs of CH&A in peacebuilding processes, as was emphasized by Siobhan Fitzpatrick, Director of the Early Years Organization that works with conflict-affected children, following his visit to Colombia.⁸

Children and adolescents suffer various types of violence in Colombia, which become risk factors for recruitment. For instance, a dangerous combination of drug sales and sexual services linked to trafficking in persons and child sexual exploitation is attracting foreign tourists to Medellín, the third most popular tourist destination after Bogotá and Cartagena, as reported by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in November. Following a year-long study in the two Medellín neighborhoods most visited by foreigners (La Candelaria and El Poblado), the UNODC revealed that tourists choose this destination to engage in what is called “narco tourism” (drug tourism), a phenomenon that mainly entices travelers from the United States, Israel, Italy and Germany. Youth labor is also a significant phenomenon, with more than 170,000 CH&A working in Bogotá, many of them begging on the street, according to an investigation carried out by city councilwoman Martha Ordóñez. For children working in the street, experts contend that this space becomes their main place for socializing and learning, which has grave psychological and physical consequences for those children.⁹

Sexual abuse of children and adolescents is a crime that authorities have not been able to put an end to, and the number of victims grows every day, as revealed in a report released by the Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research (PANDI) entitled “Nothing Justifies Sexual Abuse!” The report was released in the context of the *World Day for the*

⁵ Caracol (2013). Más de 14.000 menores siguen vinculados a los grupos ilegales, 22 October 2013, <http://www.caracol.com.co/noticias/actualidad/mas-de-14000-menores-siguen-vinculados-a-los-grupos-ilegales/20131022/nota/1999779.aspx>

⁶ El Espectador (2013). Víctimas del reclutamiento infantil en Colombia no denuncian por temor, 11 December 2013, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/victimas-del-reclutamiento-infantil-colombia-no-denunci-articulo-463571>

⁷ El País (2013). Las cicatrices de la guerra en los niños colombianos, 22 December 2013, http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2013/12/22/actualidad/1387744398_905880.html

⁸ El Tiempo (2013). 'No se tiene en cuenta a los niños en los acuerdos de paz', 30 October 2013, http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/entrevista-de-el-tiempo-a-siobhan-fitzpatrick_13151635-4

⁹ El Espectador (2013). En Bogotá 170 mil menores trabajan, 5 November 2013, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/bogota/bogota-170-mil-menores-trabajan-articulo-455899>

Prevention of Child Abuse (19 November), *Universal Children’s Day* (20 November), and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (November 25). Sexual violence against children and adolescents was registered in 11,333 cases by the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science between January and September 2013. Of these, the large majority of victims (83%) are girls and adolescent women, and the most common age of victims is 5-9 years, of which 3,106 cases are boys, and 10-14 years, of which 5,097 are girls.¹⁰ Finally, an alarming number of child abuse cases were reported during the course of 2013. In Bogota, for instance, 24,772 cases were reported between January 1 and December 31, 2013, and psychological mistreatment was the most frequent complaint.¹¹

Widespread causes of suffering among girl children include sexual abuse, landmines, displacement and mistreatment, phenomena which all have a high rate of girl victims, as emphasized in a press statement issued by the PANDI Agency on the *International Day of the Girl Child* on October 11.¹² In the same press release, PANDI called for joint action by the State, society and the family to protect female children and adolescents in Colombia. To address these issues, various initiatives aimed at protecting CH&A and preventing the violation of their rights were developed and strengthened, such as: **1)** The Ministry of Defense carried out activities to prevent youth recruitment in 23 municipalities at a high risk of recruitment by IAG, **2)** The Fundación Telefónica, ICBF and Movistar organized an awareness-raising campaign in the public sphere to prevent exploitation of CH&A using “Rap” and technology, **3)** In December, in an event share truths about the Colombian conflicts, 300 youth sang the song “War is not a game for children or for grown-ups” together with the Latin American singer Piero.

Finally, a number of other significant political and social incidents occurred during the reporting period, such as: **1)** The XIII South American Conference on Migration was held in Cartagena de Indias on 3-5 December, with the participation of delegations from Member States, invited and observer States, representatives of international organizations and IOM, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of the Conference, **2)** The launch of the State of the World Population 2013 report by UNFPA, entitled “Motherhood in Childhood: Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy,” **3)** The Mayor of Bogota Gustavo Petro was removed by the Inspector General’s Office and banned from public office for 15 years, based on his irresponsible handling of the launch of a new waste management system for the city, and **4)** The change of Director of the ICBF, with Marco Aurelio Zuluaga Giraldo taking over the position in the month of October.

¹⁰ PANDI (2013). ¡Nada justifica el abuso sexual! El 83% de las víctimas de este delito son niñas y mujeres adolescentes, 20 November 2013, <http://www.agenciapandi.org/nada-justifica-el-abuso-sexual-el-83-de-las-victimas-de-este-delito-son-ninas-y-mujeres-adolescentes/>

¹¹ Caracol (2013). Se disparan denuncias por maltrato infantil en Bogotá, 3 January 2014, <http://www.caracol.com.co/noticias/regionales/se-disparan-denuncias-por-maltrato-infantil-en-bogota/20140103/nota/2048327.aspx>

¹² PANDI (2013). Día Internacional de la Niña, 11 October 2013, <http://www.agenciapandi.org/dia-internacional-de-la-nina/>

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

The below table 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 (though at this point only including this first quarter).

Result Number	Indicator Name	Target 2014	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified	340	87	87	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 87 total disengaged CH&A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 64 boys (74%) and 23 girls (26%); 6 afro-Colombian (7%) and 18 indigenous (21%); 33 between 13-15 years (38%), 50 between 16-17 years (57%) and 4 older than 17 years (5%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 26% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services	40%	10%	10%	<p>Progress against the indicator: Of the 434 disengaged CH&A that were assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 43 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are currently receiving differential assistance through the Program (10%). Therefore, 25% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p> <p>It is important to point out that during this first quarter, guidelines of the ICBF Assistance Program were revised to incorporate a differential approach. Following dissemination of the guidelines, activities of will be carried out using a differential approach.</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies	7,000	35,190	35,190	<p>During the reporting period, 35,190 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with local support from CHS at the local level.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 503% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p> <p>It is important to highlight two points: 1) 23,364 CH&A (333% of the target) are the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, and 2) Without including the beneficiaries of this project, 168% of the target was achieved.</p>

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	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA	9%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
IR 1	# of disengaged child soldiers receiving services from programs funded in whole or in part by the United States Government	340	87	87	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 87 disengaged CH&A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 64 boys (74%) and 23 girls (26%); 6 afro-Colombian (7%) and 18 indigenous (21%); 33 between 13-15 years old (38%), 50 between 16-17 years old (57%) and 4 older than 17 years (5%); 45 are in primary school (52%), 32 are in secondary school (37%), 2 are in vocational school (2%) and 8 are not in school (9%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 26% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>
IR 1	% of public resources financing ICBF Assistance Program operations	3%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
IR 1.1	# of activities implemented with a differential approach	10	0	0	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, due to the fact that the new Technical Guidelines have not yet been disseminated. Once disseminated, activities with a differential approach can then be implemented within the ICBF Assistance Program.</p>
	# of contingency plans created	2	0	0	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator.</p> <p>The development of an assistance model to respond to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG using a differential approach was initiated during the reporting period, although the plan is not yet finalized.</p>

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IR 1.2	% of disengaged CH&A who participate in SNBF coordination activities	20%	0%	0%	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since the new results framework established the need for the participation of disengaged CH&A in the coordination activities of the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF). Still, significant progress was made in mapping the services available to disengaged CH&A and their access to those services.
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed	18%	0%	0%	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since prevention activities must first be initiated in the 15 new target municipalities in order to be able to establish the baseline, which will be determined by the initial stage of implementation of the MVRO methodology.
IR 2	% of public resources financing the operations of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat	5%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
IR 2.1	# of target municipalities implementing prevention plans	58	34	34	During the reporting period, 34 local prevention plans were developed and implemented, through the work of CHS together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 59% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.
	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored	43	0	0	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since the process of implementing the 34 prevention plans began during this quarter.
IR 2.2	# of residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages	9,600	8,876	8,876	During the reporting period, a survey was carried out to measure the increase of knowledge on risks of recruitment within target communities.

					<p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 92% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p> <p>It is important to point out that beneficiaries of one project account for 83% of the target, “Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups,” developed together with ICBF.</p>
IR 3	# of knowledge management products used by public officials	10	3	3	<p>During the reporting period, 3 knowledge management products were used by public officials (2 produced by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and 1 by the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 30% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>
IR 3	% of public resources financing the operations of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA	13%	0%	0%	<p><i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i></p>
IR 3.1	# of models transferred to GOC institutions	4	1	1	<p>During the reporting period, the MVRO methodology was transferred in the 43 high-risk target municipalities. Significant progress was also made in the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique, through the completion of the first two of four stages (formal presentation, training).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 25% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>
IR 3.2	# of analyses and forums led by GOC observatories	30	14	14	<p>During the reporting period, 10 analysis documents were produced and 4 forums were held to disseminate documents.</p> <p>Of this total, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 6 documents (3 bulletins, 1 journal, 1 summary report, 1 book) and held 3 forums. The Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat produced 4 documents (2 bulletins, 2 reports) and held 1 forum.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 47% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

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

For FY 2014, the results framework maintains the same three indicators that were previously established to respond to the strategic objective of the CHS Program and that are directly related to the intermediate results defined in the Work Plan and the PMP. The following results show the progress made over this first quarter of FY 2014 for each of these indicators:

- **% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services:** In relation to progress made towards the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 434 disengaged CH&A that were assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 43 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are currently receiving differential assistance through the Program, corresponding to 10%. Therefore, 25% of the established target for FY 2014 was achieved (10% achieved, against a target of 40%). It is important to point out that during this first quarter, guidelines of the ICBF Assistance Program were revised to incorporate a differential approach. Following dissemination of the guidelines, activities will be carried out using a differential approach.
- **# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies:** From October to December 2013, a total of 35,190 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS at the local level. Therefore, 503% of the established target was achieved during this quarter. In this regard, it is important to highlight two points: 1) 23,364 CH&A are the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, which corresponds to 333%, and 2) Without including the beneficiaries of this Chocó project, 168% of the target was achieved by CHS.
- **% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA:** *The established target is 9%. Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014, once results are obtained for each sub-intermediate result corresponding to institutional strengthening.*

IR 1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

Under the new results framework for FY 2014, the CHS Program focuses its efforts on four areas of action: **1)** Support the effective implementation of the new ICBF guidelines that incorporate a differential approach, through provision of technical assistance to the ICBF and monitoring and follow-up support for program operators, **2)** Development of contingency plans that incorporate a differential approach, and **3)** Promote the participation of disengaged CH&A and other victims in the process of claiming their rights and ensuring the effective enjoyment of those rights within the National Family Welfare System (SNBF) and in coordination with the National System for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims (SNARIV).

During the first quarter of FY 2014, the CHS Program has helped the ICBF to consolidate public policies for disengaged CH&A by carrying out the following activities: **1)** Designing an assistance model for responding to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of IAG using a differential approach, and **2)** Revision of the guidelines for the ICBF Assistance Program for CH&A victims of forced recruitment through the incorporation of a differential focus within the guidelines. These actions help to achieve the results and targets that were established in the Work Plan for FY 2013.

Progress made against the indicator for IR 1: During the reporting period, a total of 87 CH&A were newly enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 64 boys (74%) and 23 girls (26%); 6 afro-Colombian (7%) and 18 indigenous (21%); 33 between 13-15 years old (38%), 50 between 16-17 years old (57%) and 4 older than 17 years (5%); 45 are in primary school (52%), 32 are in secondary school (37%), 2 are in vocational school (2%) and 8 are not in school (9%). In this first quarter, 26% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.

IR 1.1 – ICBF assistance models and contingency plans incorporate a differential approach (ethnicity and gender)

In the context of this sub-intermediate results, efforts during the reporting period focused on strategic planning for the new fiscal year as well as carrying out the following activities in order to strengthen the capacity of the ICBF to assist CH&A disengaged from IAG:

- **Contingency Planning** – Efforts focused on initiating the development of an assistance model to respond to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of IAG using a differential approach.
- **Revision of Assistance Guidelines** – The guidelines for the ICBF Assistance Program were revised to incorporate a differential approach within each of its chapters, by including recommendations for assisting CH&A, including those that belong to ethnic groups. *(See Annex 2)*
- **Guide for Implementing the Victims Law** – With the aim of improving the human resources within ICBF using a “training of trainers” strategy, a guide was developed entitled *“Sacred Tree: Inspiring clear thinking for effective action – A guide for implementing the Victims Law among children and adolescents victims of the armed conflict in Colombia.”* The guide includes: **1)** Printed document with a self-training guide, training of trainers guide and an FAQ about the Victims Law, and **2)** Access to all the ICBF documents, tools and products for the implementation of the Victims Law, as well as for the guarantee and reestablishment of rights of CH&A victims of the armed conflict in Colombia. *(See Annex 3)*
- **Study on the Psychosocial Condition of CH&A Victims** – A final technical document was created following completion of a research study on the *“Psychosocial condition of children and adolescents: an investigation of the consequences, impact and effects according to victimizing act using a differential approach within the context of the Colombian armed conflict.”* This study was initiated in response to the requirements of Law 1448 of 2011 regarding psychosocial assistance, as well as in response to Recommendation 9 of Conpes 3726 of 2012 regarding filling gaps in official information on the differential effects on various population groups, with specific reference to the lack of knowledge about the psychosocial condition of CH&A in the context of the armed conflict. The research sample included 1,681 CHA, of which 961 were victims of the armed conflict, while the other 720 provided a control group. To ensure a differential approach within the study, participants included indigenous and afro-Colombian CH&A. *(See Annex 4)*

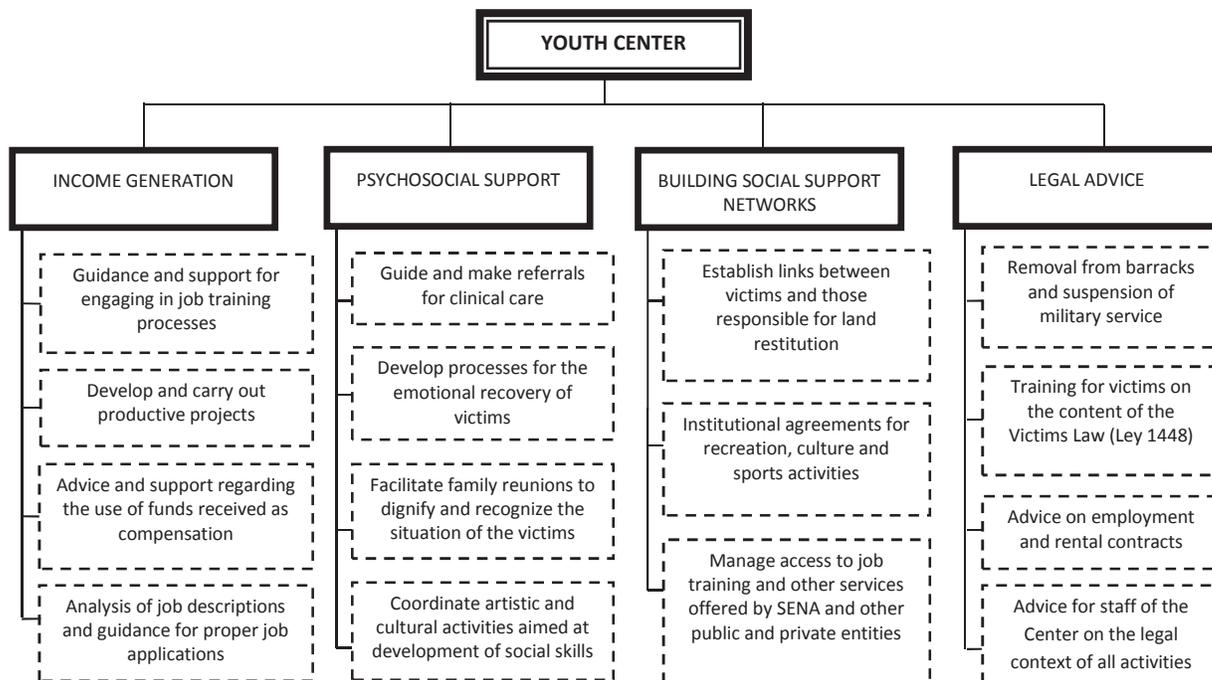
As part of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, the CHS Program continued to implement activities at the **Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict**. During the reporting period, significant progress was made in ensuring the sustainability of the initiative with resources from the Victims Unit in coordination with ICBF and the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR). Specifically, the following progress was made:

- Creation of an **Individual Reparations Plan**, using a differential approach, with specific activities for youth at the Pilot Center according to individual life goals, for each of four components. Activities

were established based on an evaluation of specific youth interests, which concluded that support was needed for basic, secondary, and higher education (42%); basic assistance such as health and legal documents (22%); and cultural, artistic, sports and income-generating activities (25%).

- A total of 309 youth have participated in the individual reparations plan process, of which 27 were enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, another 16 involved in a process with the ACR, and the remaining 266 were receiving assistance from the Victims Unit.

Image 1 – Activities involved in the Individual Reparations Plan



- During this quarter, a volunteer program was designed in the framework of the education fund incorporating youth beneficiaries enrolled in higher education, so that they share their time, knowledge and experience in the development of processes and activities to contribute to the reconstruction of the life projects of other youth victims of the armed conflict. Through this program, 621 youth have been contacted, with whom the accompaniment activities that will be part of their own comprehensive reparation process are being defined.
- The technical team of the Youth Center, along with participants from the National University, was trained on psychosocial intervention strategies using a narrative exposure technique, which offers the possibility for short-term recovery and is applicable in situations of high institutional demand.
- As part of the evaluation process and as a result of interest expressed by the GOC to continue implementing this youth center model, a meeting was held with the Youth Center team, IOM and the Victims Unit to review the results of the previous year and to develop a strategic plan for 2014. As an outcome of this meeting, three working meetings are planned for January to review the process, indicators and products, to contribute to the construction of the model that is being implemented.
- The *Fundación Social* presented their final recommendations to IOM, ACR, ICBF and the Victims Unit regarding ways to strengthen the transition of youth victims of recruitment between the ICBF, the Youth Center and ACR. The presentation also identified challenges to be strategically and

institutionally addressed, and recognized these sorts of inter-institutional spaces and synergies as one of the major contributions of this pilot institutional strengthening initiative.

- The Youth Center's technical team has produced a document that compiles, assesses and analyses relevant information regarding lessons learned and the identification of the target population during the construction of this model. The document is currently undergoing final review and approval, before it is formally delivered. (*See Annex 5*)

Progress made against the first indicator for IR 1.1: *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the first indicator for IR 1.1, due to the fact that the new Technical Guidelines have not yet been disseminated at a regional level, as the new Director of the ICBF requested is done for all technical guidelines released by ICBF programs. Once the strategic planning process is completed for the ICBF regional offices, the dissemination process for the guidelines can begin. Following dissemination, implementation of activities with a differential approach can begin within the ICBF Assistance Program.*

Progress made against the second indicator for IR 1.1: *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the second indicator. The development of an assistance model to respond to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG using a differential approach was initiated during the reporting period, although the plan is not yet finalized.*

IR 1.2 – ICBF coordinates inter-institutional assistance at the local level

The CHS Program worked to strengthen the member entities of the SNBF in provision of services to disengaged CH&A. Significant progress was made by CHS, in coordination with the advisory team of the office of the Assistant Director of the SNBF, in the planned activities for promoting access of CH&A to pertinent and quality services. During this period, the Victims Unit was included in this strategy, with the purpose of aligning the systems and the entities that are part of SNARIV and SNBF. The following advances were made:

- Conducted review of secondary sources (such as laws and regulations, policy documents and development plans), in order to identify the actions that SNBF and SNARIV institutions should take at the local level to guarantee the rights of CH&A.
- Held nine institutional strengthening workshops, in which 197 public officials were trained on issues related to comprehensive protection and the guarantee of rights of CH&A disengaged from IAG, as well as on the action plan for coordination between the SNBF and SNARIV systems.
- Carried out 39 interviews, including with 11 Support Unit professional staff, 13 social workers and supervisors of program operators of the ICBF Assistance Program, 2 private companies, 12 community members and civil society organizations, and 1 disengaged adolescent enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program. The aim of these interviews was to map the institutional services available and the access to those services (health, formal education, informal education, identity documents, establishing links with family, culture and sports) for CH&A disengaged from IAG.
- Creation of two final documents: **1)** National mapping of key actors responsible for providing services for the guarantee of rights, reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A and other CH&A victims of the armed conflict, as well as for ensuring access to those services and the quality of services, and identification of tensions between regulations and local realities (*See Annex 6*), and **2)** Action plan (*See Annex 7*).

Based on the information collected through the mapping of institutional services and access to services, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Although all municipal development plans include actions for assisting CH&A victims of the conflict, assessments of CH&A victims are weak or non-existent.
2. Within the regulatory framework and related areas of competence, it is not evident what steps are to be taken by the secretariats to realize the guarantee and reestablishment of rights.
3. Regarding differential access to cultural, sports and recreational activities, regulatory provisions are non-existent and policies are rarely included within development plans.
4. None of the existing development plans include economic inclusion or job training strategies for CH&A victims of the conflict.
5. Within the regulatory framework, there is no evidence of general inter-institutional plans for the guarantee and reestablishment of the rights of CH&A victims.
6. Legal provisions for specialized healthcare assistance are nascent or non-existent, which is regrettable given the importance of psychosocial support services for this population.
7. The cultural, recreational and sports assistance that is offered is largely self-managed by the program operator, and is provided sporadically, without necessarily guaranteeing the right.

Progress made against the indicator for IR 1.2: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, since the new results framework established the need for the participation of disengaged CH&A in the coordination activities of the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF). Still, significant progress was made in mapping the services available to disengaged CH&A and their access to those services.

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

Under the new results framework for FY 2014, the CHS Program focuses its efforts on four areas of action: **1)** Support CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in the implementation of CONPES 3673 of 2010 in 15 new target municipalities, **2)** Support CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in monitoring the implementation of 43 local prevention plans that were developed in 2013, **3)** Strengthen youth initiatives, and **4)** Connect nationally recognized actors to large-scale mobilization campaigns.

During the reporting period, CHS focused on the following activities: **1)** Development of a joint work plan together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the general objective of strengthening recruitment prevention policies, including coordination between the national and local level, **2)** Together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, 15 new high-risk municipalities were targeted, **3)** Planning began for the CICLOPAZEO strategy, an initiative that is designed to complement local activities of the "Dreaming is a Right" campaign (*Soñar es un Derecho*) and the implementation of local prevention plans.

During the reporting period, a total of **35,190 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of CHS prevention activities at the local level.**

IR 2.1 Local authorities in high risk areas implement prevention plans

With the support of CHS, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat continued applying the *prevention model*, which works to strengthen institutional and community capacities and reduce risk factors associated with the recruitment of CH&A, through the implementation of the *prevention methods* laid out in CONPES 3673 of 2010 by departmental and municipal authorities. Specifically, during the reporting period, CHS provided technical assistance through conclusion of the implementation process for **34 local prevention plans** (59% of the target for FY 2014). The prevention plans were developed together with local government and with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and through spaces for community participation that were created where community members shared elements that are important for recruitment prevention, based on the local

reality, their respective contexts and specific needs.

The local prevention plans were developed and implemented with the support of **strategic partners** such as *Corporación Vínculos*, World Coach Colombia, *Fundación Proinco*, *Fundación Ángel de mi Guarda*, *Empresas Públicas de Medellín* (EPM), CECIDIC, *Fundación Paz y Bien* y *Comfenalco*. These organizations, with technical support from CHS and CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, were responsible for establishing agreements between institutions and the community, and they also participated in the transfer of the MVRO methodology, carried out processes to verify the rights of CH&A and provided significant support for the development of local prevention plans (*See Annex 8*).

The CHS Program identified **five steps to take to achieve implementation of prevention plans**. The following results were achieved during the reporting period:

- Inter-institutional participative spaces were created to discuss how to coordinate and articulate national recruitment prevention policies at the regional level, in which over 17,610 people contributed.
- The implementation of 34 local recruitment prevention plans was carried out together with local government and CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. Through the process of designing and implementing prevention plans, the following outcomes were achieved: **1) Policy strategies developed, 2) Prevention method consolidated**, in accordance with local departmental and municipal actors, and **3) Local capacity strengthened** in the regions to ensure that actions are taken, independently of whether there are changes in local government.
- Those who participated in the application of the MVRO methodology, including **10,711 CH&A, 1,600 families, 539 community members** and **249 public officials**, helped to identify risk factors that influence the involvement of CH&A in IAG and protective factors within the immediate environment. These inputs fed into the development of local prevention plans.



Based on the results of the application of the MVRO in each of the target municipalities, a few **general conclusions** were reached:

- The first conclusion is that there is a chain of events that occur daily, which converge to create conditions of vulnerability and risk for CH&A: the first link in the chain is the family, followed by the school, and finally the general social environment.
- In many cases, the school can be a risk-filled environment rather than a protective environment. It is important to highlight the need for institutional dialogue, particularly with the ICBF, since this institution considers the school to be a primary setting that contributes to the violation of the rights of CH&A.
- The social and local context is also important particularly public places, recreational areas such as parks, neighborhood street corners and invisible boundaries, where CH&A are approached by armed actors, presented with offers for micro-trafficking, consumption of psychoactive substances, or the use of CH&A for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.
- Finally, regarding institutions, it can be concluded that the institutional services on offer are limited

and disconnected and there is a lack of awareness of the significance of the use and recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

The CHS Program also focused its efforts on the development of a **new joint work plan with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat**, which includes the following planned activities:

- Targeting of **15 new municipalities** for the implementation of local prevention plans, in the departments of Boyacá, Bolívar, Cauca, Choco, Guajira, Norte de Santander and Valle de Cauca.
- Creation of 15 new local prevention plans in high risk areas.
- Design and implementation of **protocols for monitoring implementation** of the 43 local prevention plans that were developed in the previous fiscal year (FY 2013).
- Design and implementation of protocols for the implementation of youth initiatives.
- Implementation of communication strategies in the 15 municipalities in order to strengthen and improve local knowledge on recruitment prevention policies.
- Strengthening of coordination between the national and local level regarding recruitment prevention policies.

As a result of joint work between CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat and CHS, 15 new municipalities were targeted for FY 2014. The following table lists each municipality, the department in which it is located, and the level of prioritization given by CIPRUNA according to risk level.

Table 1 – 15 New Target Municipalities, 2013 -2014

Department	Municipalities	Level of Prioritization by CIPRUNA
Boyacá	Cubará	Medium
Bolívar	Cartagena	High
	Turbaco	Medium
	Magangué	Medium
Cauca	Puerto Tejada	Medium
	Corinto	High
Chocó	Quibdó	High
	Medio Atrato	Medium
	Itmina	High
Guajira	Maicao	High
	Uribia	Medium
Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	High
	Tibú	High
Valle del Cauca	Cartago	High
	Palmira	High

In the new joint work plan for FY 2014, an **inter-institutional process** was established for monitoring and following up on the implementation of the local prevention plans. The process will be led by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat with support from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). As part of this support, OIG has proposed to carry out a **comparative analysis** of the administrative reports from the 108 prioritized municipalities, along with the local development plans and the local prevention plans from the 58 municipalities targeted for this FY 2014. This initiative will promote co-responsibility among the local administrations, help improve institutional services at regional and local levels, and will build capacity at the regional and local levels to empower those responsible for ensuring that local prevention activities and methods are carried out.

Progress against the first indicator for IR 2.1: *During the reporting period, 34 local prevention plans were developed and implemented together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, as measured by the completion of all five established steps: dissemination, information gathering (MVRO), organization of the information gathered, creation of a recruitment prevention plan and, finally, formal delivery of the plan to COMPOS or the Mayor's Office. In this quarter, 59% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.*

Progress against the second indicator for IR 2.1: *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since the process of implementing the 34 prevention plans only just began during this quarter.*

* * *

In addition to the progress against indicators under the Work Plan described above, significant advances were also made on other related projects during the reporting period, including A) Prevention Projects and B) Institutional Strengthening of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.

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 Title: *Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó*

This project, developed together with the ICBF, assisted 23,364 children under 5 years of age throughout 22 municipalities of Chocó using comprehensive assistance methods that include protection, healthcare, nutrition and care. The technical assistance provided by CHS focused on providing the necessary training for program operators so that they could understand and implement the guidelines and standards of the government strategy "From Zero to Forever," specifically regarding psychosocial approaches to working with families and understanding how to incorporate a differential approach into educational methods. Five short workshops were also offered for the community as part of the strategy to improve healthcare, nutrition and food security using a differential approach. The courses were held in coordination with municipal authorities, the ICBF and the health sector, and participants included 423 families and 385 children under 5 years of age. The workshops addressed specific themes such as healthy diets, breastfeeding, health in early childhood, prevention of tuberculosis, food preparation and consumption, basic sanitation, and preventing accidents. During the reporting period, additional funding was received through a cooperative agreement with the ICBF (USD 2,593,360) in order to jointly develop activities related to the introduction of a way to rate the services provided through the ICBF assistance methods and programs in the context of the "From Zero to Forever" strategy.

Project Title: *Promoting Family Resilience and Strengthening Emotional Bonds from Early Childhood*

The project, implemented together with the ICBF and the Ministry for National Education, seeks to prevent the violation of the rights of children starting in early childhood through development of a training process for staff and provision of psychosocial support for family beneficiaries of early childhood programs, to strengthen emotional bonds and family resilience from an early age. The activities also provide an opportunity to work with families to promote reconciliation and prevent recruitment and other forms of violence against CH&A.

The following results were achieved during the reporting period:

- 3,640 educational agents¹³ providing early childhood services in 10 departments were trained in the methodology “*Weaving bonds, weaving dreams, weaving life from early childhood.*” There was a high demand for the course, as evidenced by the fact that there were more registration requests received than there were spaces available, and the low dropout rate (1.3%) demonstrates the high level of motivation and interest among participants. The training process ensured that the methodology was successfully carried out according to the intensive course schedule, in accordance with the technical annex and proposed results.
- The course used a hands-on method to improve methodological and educational skills for these educational agents, through promoting active participation, strengthened autonomy, an open dialogue, caring relationships and creating spaces for enhanced creativity, rethinking their role and using expressive language.
- 13,500 families also participated in the transfer of the methodology, through activities carried out by the educational agents and other staff of the assistance centers. There was a high level of participation of parents during this process, who expressed their desire to continue participating in these sessions.
- 6,000 families, victims of the conflict and/or identified as vulnerable, participated in psychosocial support processes. During the three sessions carried out by psychosocial professionals, family and community environments were strengthened to ensure the presence of conditions that facilitate child development, to strengthen early emotional bonds and to guarantee rights starting in early childhood, as a strategy to prevent the violation of the rights of children.

Although the implementation of project finished in the month of December, an extension of a month and a half is needed in order to complete the final delivery of the agreed technical and financial reports.

Project Title: *Circus tent for the implementation of plans to prevent the recruitment of CHA&Y by illegal armed groups in Ciudad Bolivar*

During the reporting period, the strengthening process was finalized for the Juan Bosco Obrero Training Center in Ciudad Bolivar, through the delivery of the circus tent and the participation of more than 170 CHA&Y. These youth now have a space that is appropriate for the development of youth initiatives such as circus arts, which are aimed at combating violence and promoting peace in the community. The implementation of this project was able to connect CHA&A at risk of recruitment with new and positive options for use of free time and the exercise of their right to recreational activities and cultural participation.

Project Title: *National Indigenous Forum*

In November, the first national indigenous forum on the topic of indigenous groups and childhood in the context of the armed conflict was held in Riosucio, Caldas. Around 71 people participated from 10



¹³ “Educational agents” (*agentes educativos*) include all individuals who interact with children and impact their development, even unintentionally, including parents, siblings, caretakers, educators, medical staff, neighbors and family friends.

indigenous groups: Pastos, Awa, Barí, Senú, Wayuu, Nukak Maku, Carapana, Nasa, Embera de Caldas and Mizak. Other participants included 18 public officials from the ICBF, the Office of the Vice President, the Mayor's Office of Riosucio, la Personería de Riosucio, the Attorney General, the National Police, the Office of the Ombudsman and the *Fundación Mundos Hermanos*. Themes covered during the event included recruitment prevention policies using a differential approach, social inclusion, reintegration and reconciliation. The Center for Indigenous Training INGRUMA led a field visit to their Specialized Assistance Center where 42 disengaged CH&A from eight indigenous groups are assisted, and they made a presentation on the method used by the ICBF Assistance Program to offer comprehensive and differential assistance. The Nasa indigenous group, represented by the Center for Education, Training and Research for Comprehensive Community Development (CECIDIC), performed the play "The Bald Mountain" by Jaime Aníbal Niño. Additional presentations included a discussion of CHS support for the development of recruitment prevention policies and their local appropriation in four indigenous reserves in Toribio (Cauca), as well as presentations of experiences with indigenous education projects and CHS-supported psychosocial projects.

Indigenous leaders discussed the vulnerability of their children to illegal armed groups and emphasized the elements that they considered crucial for protecting their children, as well as for addressing the issue at a community level and healing the wounds of violence that have been inflicted on their territories. This first national indigenous forum provided an opportunity for the indigenous groups to share their contributions, experiences and lessons learned regarding recruitment prevention and comprehensive reparations for the hundreds of CH&A that illegal armed groups have taken from indigenous communities, as well as regarding reconciliation and building a lasting peace that includes CH&A in the context of this new phase that the country is experiencing. A final report in Spanish was produced, along with a summary report in English ([See Annex 9](#)).

Project Title: *The Hero's Steps*

Efforts continued to strengthen youth groups and youth initiatives. This project has promoted the rights of CH&A and their comprehensive protection through using art to combat violence, positive use of free time and supporting the development of life plans so they can exercise their rights as citizens. During the reporting period, an audiovisual training workshop entitled "***The World of the Heroes***" was provided to 39 CHA&Y in Medellín y Jericó (Antioquia) from the educational institution San Vicente de Paúl. The participants involved themselves playfully and responsibly in the various film production roles, including art direction, costumes and photography. As an outcome of the workshop, the aim was that the participants would create an educational and cultural project. In November, four short films were produced and shot with the support of *Productora Héroe Films* and they will be incorporated into the production of the film "***The Hero's Steps***." The CHA&Y participated actively in the acting, production and creative development. ([See Annex 10](#))

Project Title: *Supporting sports and cultural processes to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents in vulnerable conditions in the indigenous reserves of Toribio*

During the reporting period, ***intercollegiate games*** were held in the municipality of Toribio (Cauca) with the support of CECIDIC. Four indigenous reserves participated in the games, which included basketball, volleyball, soccer, cycling and running. There were three qualifying rounds: by each educational center, then among groups of villages and finally by each indigenous reserve. Those who qualified competed in a final match in the context of the "Álvaro Ulcué" cultural meeting. Over 6,000 CHA&Y participated in the games from the Paéz indigenous group, all from educational institutions in rural areas. As an outcome of

the games, the project promoted family integration as a protective factor in the face of the lure of IAG, and encouraged social mobilization for the rejection of recruitment of CH&A by IAG. In addition, symbolic reparations and reconciliation processes were promoted at the final “Álvaro Ulcué” cultural meeting with the participation of community members, institutions and families. These recognized the failures in fulfillment of rights and the co-responsibility for providing comprehensive protection to CHA&Y in the municipality of Toribio. Finally, it is important to highlight the active engagement of the Mayor of Toribio through the inclusion of the intercollegiate games in the local development plan, as well as the support of educational institutions and the general community for the organization and logistics.

B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat

During the reporting period, progress continued in the institutional strengthening of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat and its partner institutions: 1) the Office of the Ombudsman, 2) the Office of the Inspector General, and 3) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1) Office of the Ombudsman (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

Project Title: *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 – Phase II*

This project aims to support the implementation of actions and recommendations in the educational sector for the prevention of all types of violence against children and adolescents. During the reporting period, progress continued to be made in strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman in eight municipalities across three departments: Arauca (Arauquita, Saravena, Fortul y Arauca), Meta (Mapiripan, Puerto Gaitán y Puerto Lleras) and Guainía (Inírida). The main achievements during the reporting period include:

- The distribution and dissemination plan was designed for the **two books** published in the previous quarter: **1)** “Compilation of national jurisprudence and norms, and doctrines of the international and inter-American system regarding the rights of children, adolescents, and women affected by armed conflict,” and **2)** “Access to justice for women, children and adolescents.” (*See Annex 11*)
- A total of 2,185 CH&A, 118 teachers, 180 families, 236 social organizations and 141 public officials participated in **one-day trainings** intended to strengthen coexistence in schools and to generate strategies to prevent the abuse of power and violence against CH&A. They are also intended promote a culture of human rights and the development, together with communities and institutions, of actions to strengthen and consolidate methods for preventing rights violations, providing assistance and reestablishing the rights of CH&A.

Table 2 – Project Beneficiaries

Training Participants	Arauca				Meta			Guainía	Total
	Arauquita	Saravena	Fortul	Arauca	Mapiripan	Puerto Gaitán	Puerto Lleras	Puerto Inírida	
CH&A	262	193	333	250	247	251	317	332	2.185
Teachers	16	21	17	25	11	17	0	11	118
Families	12	10	25	7	44	25	30	27	180
Social Orgs.	13	11	25	8	53	33	39	54	236
Public Officials	11	15	11	34	15	13	15	27	141
Total	314	250	411	324	370	339	401	451	2.860

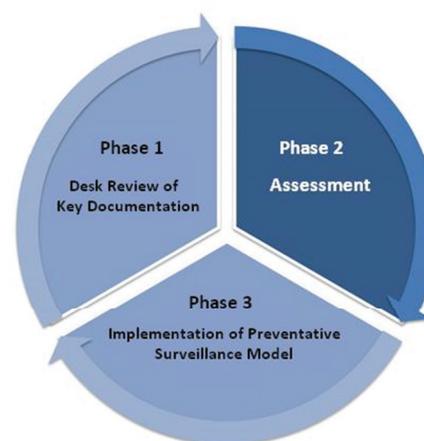
- The methodology developed by the Office of the Ombudsman was implemented with the support of CHS in nine educational institutions in eight municipalities to strengthen the following themes: human rights, sexual and reproductive rights, gender issues, protective spaces, bullying, support networks, and life plans. The voices of children, from early childhood to adolescence, were made more visible throughout the implementation of this methodology.
- The educational curriculum was revised and adapted during project implementation, with the aim of emphasizing the Institutional Educational Project strategy to ensure sustainability and continued reflection on these themes within the educational sector. The method designed by the Ministry of National Education was also revised and the *Method for Coexistence in Schools* was implemented.
- The Ombudsman methodology was also coordinated with the MVRO methodology of the CHS Program, which triggered reflection on the main risk factors and protective factors that are present in the targeted regions. As a result, situational reports were produced on sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, youth labor, recruitment, school dropouts and bullying. It was also observed that schools continue to be protective environment in these regions, where efforts have been made to avoid the violation of rights, though greater attention and efforts are still needed to provide necessary training to staff and to improve these environments.
- Significant progress made during the reporting period was due in large part to the harmonization, complementarity and synergy between the efforts of the Office of the Ombudsman and the *urgent prevention method* of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, while also considering the substantive differences that should be observed when monitoring, recording and issuing alerts about the various risks, collective threats and individual threats against CH&A.

2) Office of the Inspector General (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

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

With the support of CHS, further progress was made by the Office of the Inspector General in the second phase of the project, the organization and assessment of information and documentation gathered during the first phase. Specifically, during the reporting period, a **review of 108 local municipal-level development plans** was carried out, taking into consideration an assessment of municipal actions and available resources. Following these efforts, monitoring visits were made to 32 departments throughout the country to evaluate the status of the guarantee of rights of CH&A in each of the target areas. To carry out monitoring and follow-up, the following **tools** were designed and developed: 1) Forms for gathering the information needed for restructuring the surveillance model, 2) Mapping of responsibilities of the primary public authorities and other program operators addressing the protection of children and adolescents, 3) Surveillance tools, 4) Protocols and tools for site visits. During the reporting period, the Inspector General also submitted the first analytical report, in accordance with commitments made under CONPES 3673 of 2010.

Additionally, further efforts were made to prepare for the third phase, implementation of the Preventative Surveillance Model. This involved adjusting the indicators in order to improve coordination, in relation to the local situation of each municipality and the efforts carried out, as well as setting up the



administrative data platform.

3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Ministerio de Educación Nacional, MEN*)

Project Title: *Structuring, implementing and executing projects for more and better educational spaces and Productive Educational Projects to carry out the Border Plan for Prosperity*

This project is based on the development of Productive Educational Products (*Proyectos Productivos Pedagógicos, PPP*) in the context of the government’s Border Plan for Prosperity.¹⁴ During the reporting period, project activities continued in nine municipalities across four departments, in which the following beneficiaries were targeted:

Table 3 – Target Beneficiaries and Selected Productive Educational Products (PPP)

Departament	Municipality	Educational Institution	Beneficiaries	Project
Arauca	Fortul	Alejandro Von Humboldt Educational Institution	100	Yogurt production. Being a livestock area, there is a surplus of milk that can be used, and yogurt should be marketed easily since currently it is not being produced locally.
Cesar	San Diego	Rafael Uribe Agricultural College	113	Breeding and raising 300 broiler chickens.
Nariño	Cumbal	Divine Child Educational Institution	197	The PPP was strengthened by implementing family farms.
	Ipiales	Los Pastos Educational Institution	100	Growing hydroponic plant fodder to be used as livestock feed.
	Cuaspad (Carlosama)	San Sebastián Agroindustry Educational Institution	105	Raising small animals (laying hens and breeding guinea pigs), using a differential ethnic approach.
	Tumaco	Iberia Higher Education Institute and Job Training Institute for Human Development	80	Strengthening the social fabric through the design, embroidery and patterning of school uniforms and sports clothing.
	Barbacoas	María Inmaculada Educational Institution	72	Traditional medicinal plants for improving health
	Ricaute	Ospina Pérez Educational Institution	60	Planting, growing and marketing flowers (Anthurium and Heliconia).
Vichada	Cumaribo-Sarrapia	Kuawia Ecological Intercultural Boarding School	100	Raising 200 broiler chickens, cultivating 2 hectares of yuca brava and maíz, handicraft hammock construction (aimed at parents and students), and sewing workshops (aimed at parents).
Total			927	

The enrollment phase began during the quarter through an initial introduction among the target municipalities involving familiarizing local institutions with the project, especially mayor’s offices, education secretaries, and educational institutions. In each municipality, educational institutions and basic profiles for each PPP were selected. Trainings were also planned for each municipality with the aim of ensuring the success of each project and sustainability over time, so that activities and cross-cutting knowledge can be generated in the educational sector, based on the idea that a meaningful education is the best model for personal and community development.

It is important to understand that the majority of these institutional educations are located in social

¹⁴ The Colombian government decided to prioritize the social and economic development of border communities through the Border Plan for Prosperity (*Plan Fronteras para la Prosperidad, PFP*). The plan seeks to improve institutional capacities, responding in a strategic, comprehensive, adequate and timely manner to the challenges that are presented daily in the border regions.

environment and territories that are permeated by all forms of violence, not only those that originate in social conflict (intrafamilial violence, child abuse, sexual abuse, exclusion and intolerance) but also those that originate in the dynamics of armed conflict and criminal groups. For this reason, the structure of each PPP integrates other complementary activities that are based on a differential approach, as a fundamental and cross-cutting concept throughout the process, and which also increases the visibility of important realities such as human rights, lifecycle, ethnicity and gender.

IR 2.2 Knowledge of recruitment risks increased in target communities

In order to increase knowledge of recruitment risks among target communities, the implementation of the “Dreaming is a Right” strategy continued during the reporting period. The main areas of focus for FY 2014 include: **1)** Strengthening **mobilization strategies** to promote the rejection of recruitment of CH&A and their comprehensive protection, **2)** Development and consolidation of **youth groups** for peace, and **3)** Development of measures to support **coordination and joint ownership** of the campaign by governmental institutions and indigenous authorities.

During the reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- Construction of a network of allies at national and municipal levels
- Supported implementation, transfer, and reproduction of three Peace Education methodologies
- Context analysis of the environment of the CH&A, so they focus on solutions rather than the problems.
- Progress was made in online mobilization, including:¹⁵
 - Webpage: 1,453 unique visitors
 - Facebook: 133 new “likes,” 65 new friends, and creation of Facebook groups for each geographic area, thereby generating increased interactions (*Yo Protejo Norte, Yo Protejo Medellín, Yo Protejo Oriente, Yo Protejo Cali, Yo Protejo Villavicencio, Yo Protejo Costa and Yo protejo Nariño*)
 - Twitter: 101 new followers
 - YouTube: videos shared 807 more times, and 6 new subscribers
- As an outcome of online mobilization efforts, the following results were also achieved:
 - Dissemination and use of the Creative Laboratory of Neighborhood 5 in Medellín
 - Held three events to share experiences and provide feedback regarding lessons learned in the municipalities of San Carlos, Yarumal and Carmen de Bolívar
 - Held four peace workshops in the municipalities of Granada, San Andrés de Cuerquia, Yarumal and Ipiales.

Continued efforts were made to encourage social mobilization around the rights of CH&A and to move towards guarantees of non-repetition by revitalizing protective environments through educational exercises and sustainable processes of cultural transformation, such as the “Dreaming is a Right” strategy. The strategy aims to recognize CH&A as subjects of rights as part of the preventative training and mobilization exercises carried out in 16 target municipalities, seeking in this way to contribute to their development as participative, democratic, and inclusive citizens, and who are able to live in harmony with themselves, with others and with nature.

Joint activities carried out with the PANDI Agency

¹⁵ The social mobilization figures reported in this quarter have increased compared to previous quarterly reports. However, it should be noted that the figures in this quarterly report (Oct-Dec 2013) cannot be compared with the previous quarterly report (Jul-Sep 2013), which reflected annual figures for FY 2013.

Together with the PANDI Agency, efforts were made to strengthen the **“Dreaming is a Right”** campaign using a differential approach, in the Atlantic coast, the eastern plains, Caquetá, Tolima and Nariño. During the reporting period, the following progress was achieved:



- Design and implementation of **13 workshops** on themes associated with the guarantee and protection of human rights, delivered in 9 municipalities and with the participation of 545 CH&A and 58 adults. The workshops also measured the level of knowledge of recruitment risks gained from prevention messages delivered through local actions carried out by CHS.
- More than 150 CH&A from Bogota and 12 other municipalities participated in the creation and recording of **the song “Dreaming is a Right” and accompanying music video** (original in Spanish, along with an English subtitled version). A differential approach was used, with the video incorporating a representative sample of cultures (from the Caribbean, the plains, from Pasto, etc). The lyrics address the rights of children and their dreams for peace. The success of this initiative is due in large part to support from parents, teachers and community members. Local media was also present during recordings and contributed to the successful development of the music video.
- The music video was launched during the premiere of the film “Trafficking of Innocents” (*Trafico de Inocentes*) in the Cinemark theater (CAFAM Floresta) with the participation of *Fundación Esperanza*, victims of trafficking in persons, officials from USAID, IOM and the PANDI Agency. This video clip will be sent to all institutional educations involved in the making of the song. It will also be shared with all institutions working on issues related to the guarantee of rights and protection of CHA&Y, in the context of institutional strengthening efforts for the prevention of recruitment carried out in FY 2013 with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat in 43 target municipalities.
- The “Dreaming is a Right” campaign message, with a differential approach, was published in **various media** such as the *Diario del Sur en Pasto* (Nariño), *Emisora Radio Delfin* in Riohacha (Guajira), and in *Canal Cuatro en Arauca* (Arauca), as well as in social networks through the “Dreaming is a Right” campaign platform. More than 10,000 people of different ages, genders and socio-economic level were reached through these efforts, which not only introducing them to the campaign but also shared knowledge of actions being taken to protect children from the armed conflict and to create protective environments. Following efforts to seek allies in the communications field, agreements were established with more than 20 media agencies. Additionally, 18 voice spots were recorded by CH&A to complement the information provided by journalists.
- Finally, **a competition was held entitled “What is your dream?”** Proposals were received from nine educational institutions,¹⁶ and all were quality applications and consistently argued for the need of the CH&A from each institution. Four finalists were chosen based on including an emphasis on the guarantee and promotion of the rights of CH&A. The three runners up were: “Digital Library and Vallenata Instrumentation” (Riohacha, Guajira), “Peace Group” (Dibulla, Guajira) and “Cultores de

¹⁶ Institución Educativa Rural San Antonio de Palomino (Dibulla, Guajira); Institución Educativa Departamental Jhon F. Kennedy (Aracataca, Magdalena); Centro Educativo Nuevo Horizonte (Riohacha, Guajira); Institución Educativa Técnica de Comercio “Virginia Gómez” (Ciénaga, Magdalena); Institución Educativa Alejandro Humboldt (Fortul, Arauca); Institución Educativa Liceo del Llano Sede Simón Bolívar (Araucita, Arauca); Institución Educativa Normal Superior Montes de María (San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar); Institución Educativa Agroindustrial Los Pastos (Ipiiales, Nariño); and Institución Educativa Manuel Edmundo Mendoza (El Carmen de Bolívar, Bolívar).

Macondo” (Aracataca, Magdalena), and the winner was “School Playroom” from the Educational Institution Liceo del Llano Sede Simón Bolívar (Araucita, Arauca).

Joint activities carried out with the ICBF

Additional activities were carried out with the aim of contributing to the prevention of forced recruitment and use of CH&A through the development of strategies to promote their rights, together with the ICBF. Efforts during the reporting period centered on two main components: **1)** Program for the Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups, and **2)** Participation, mobilization and communication strategy.

1. Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups

- Through the Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups Program (*Programa Generaciones Étnicas con Bienestar*, GECB) assistance was provided to empower 11,050 CH&A from 114 communities. The aim was to create spaces and to address themes that are related to and contribute to recruitment prevention, the guarantee of rights and prevention of rights violations.
- Work opportunities were provided to 141 members of afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, who formed a large part (63%) of the technical teams of the local implementing partners.
- The larger community was continuously integrated into the program, who provided support by distributing snacks and additional resources for the assisted CH&A in each community. Traditional authorities also provided support for the program in each municipality where the program operated.
- Community assessments, stakeholder analyses and a mapping of risk factors was carried out in 50 communities, and the results were shared with each community.
- For the community, one of the most significant benefits of the Program has been the use of the local language and culture by the program operators, to support the recovery of their native language and the strengthening of their cultural traditions, which has supported the communities in the development of protection strategies for CH&A.
- The flexibility of the implementation of the Program allowed for its implementation with a differential approach that respected the local culture, strengthened traditions, and provided protection mechanisms for CH&A, as well as for their community and territory.



2. Participation, Mobilization and Communication (PMC) Strategy

- During project implementation, three guides were developed to support the promotion of the participation of CH&A within the SNBF: **1)** Participative processes for CH&A, to guide activities related to the mission of ICBF, **2)** Guide for creating public sector institutions and encouraging local-level participation, and **3)** Module on indicators for participation. These guides are currently in the process of final review and approval.
- 25 municipal-level working groups were created to promote the meaningful participation of CH&A.
- 98 strategies for strengthening protective environments were designed and implemented.

- National oversight networks were strengthened, with a network installed within each department. The 632 CH&A that form part of this network received training in social and citizen oversight, both virtually and in person, through their participation in forums. To promote the sustainability of these established groups, ICBF and CHS helped them to participate in a call for proposals for youth initiatives of the Ministry of Health and IOM, which involved carrying out social oversight exercises related to different themes.
- In November, the Latin American Conference on the Participation of Children and Adolescents was held in Bogota under the theme “Weaving Networks.” Participants included 44 CH&A from Uruguay, Ecuador, Chile and Colombia. Over the course of two days, various activities were carried out related to youth participation, culminating in the creation of the **International Council for the Participation of Children, Adolescents and Youth (CIP-NAJ)** and the strengthening of the **National Experiences Network** (*Red Nacional de Experiencias*).
- **Ten communication strategies** were developed based on the communication “seedlings” model, which seeks to develop communication skills among CH&A to facilitate communication regarding their rights through the appropriate use of different media to spread information about their rights and to positively impact the local context, thereby helping to strengthen protective environments. The ten communication strategies addressed the promotion of the rights of CH&A, preventing youth suicide, youth labor, intrafamilial violence, and other violations of rights.
- **Two ethnic communication strategies** were developed among 40 CH&A from the Jambaló indigenous reserve through practical workshops that included speakers and non-speakers of the Nasa language. Given the absence of communication spaces, the workshops helped to create six youth programs on the community radio station to address themes such as the indigenous “*tulpa de saberes*” and ancestral knowledge, cultural practices that allow for oral expression of their own knowledge, and promotion of the significance of their own language.
- Additionally, in Riosucio (Caldas), workshops were held with community members from the indigenous reserves of La Albania and Totumal, aimed at examining the agreements and disagreements that exist between the interpretations of the world among indigenous CH&A and other interpretations. The workshops involved the construction of communication through use of signs and symbols created using petroglyphs, hand painting and iconography. The community of Riosucio participated actively in the workshops. Beneficiaries included 40 CHA&Y between the ages of 11 and 25 years old, which allowed for conversations on diverse themes of interest to the community such as the right and responsibility to use one’s native language, local justice and healthcare systems, and indigenous education.

CICLOPAZEO

To complement and support the “Dreaming is a Right” campaign strategy, the CICLOPAZEO approach was designed to encourage mobilization around lending visibility to the rights of CH&A, their protection and the social rejection of all forms of rights violations, including the recruitment and use of CH&A by IAG. The CICLOPAZEO calls on local, regional and national authorities to coordinate actions to address these issues, and to establish agreements to work together to construct and strengthen protective environments for CH&A. During the reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- The CICLOPAZEO event was scheduled for February 12, 2014, to coincide with the International

Day against the Use of Child Soldiers. It is intended to bring together CH&A, civil society, national institutions, international cooperation agencies and the general community, and particularly the allies of the “Dreaming is a Right” campaign. The aim is to generate social mobilization for the transformation of cultural perceptions and representations and cultural, promoting CH&A as subjects of rights. This strategy shares the conceptual approach of the “Dreaming is a Right” campaign, which it seeks to complement.

- It was planned that the CICLOPAZEO will be developed together with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat in the 43 target municipalities where local prevention plans were developed in FY 2013. For the purposes of this event, CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat will participate as a strategic ally and will help to carry out the event in each of the target municipalities, as the agency charge with supporting follow-up regarding the implementation of local recruitment prevention action plans.
- Formal letters were sent to the mayor of each of the 43 target municipalities, where CHS had previously helped to develop prevention plans, in order to request their support in the development and implementation of the mobilization strategy within their municipality.

In the short term, the goal is to mobilize more than 8,000 people in the 43 target municipalities as well as in Bogotá and Medellín. Efforts will be led at the national level by the strategic partners of the Dreaming is a Right campaign and at the regional level by mayors, education secretaries, ICBF regional offices, Risk Management Units, NGOs, CHA&Y and the community in general. Overall, the initiative seeks to make a national call to reject the recruitment and use of CHA&Y and to promote the co-responsibility of the family, society and the State.

Progress made against the indicator: *During the reporting period, a survey was carried out to measure the increase of knowledge on risks of recruitment within target communities. In this quarter, 92% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved (8,876 surveys). It is important to point out that 83% of the target corresponds to the beneficiaries of one project, “Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups,” developed together with the ICBF.*

IR 3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management

Under the new results framework, activities in FY2014 will focus on four main areas of action: 1) Support the transfer and incorporation of new assistance and prevention tools within public institutions; 2) Qualify the process of governmental decision making regarding assistance for disengaged CH&A and recruitment prevention; 3) Continue strengthening inter-institutional cooperation regarding the two Observatories (ICBF, and CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat), created to support the monitoring of issues related to infancy, childhood and adolescence, to report trends and behaviors, and to issue early risk warnings, all with the aim of providing technical inputs to develop and strengthen policies and programs; and 4) Produce case studies on reintegration processes for CH&A disengaged from IAG. During the reporting period, CHS made progress in the development and approval of joint work plans together with each Observatory.

Progress made against the indicator: *During the reporting period, 3 knowledge management products were used by public officials (2 produced by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and 1 by the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat), achieving 30% of the target for FY 2014. In general, those who received the survey found the information shared to be useful for their work.*

IR 3.1 – Key institutions receive lessons learned on assistance and prevention

The main achievements during the reporting period included: 1) Conclusion of the transfer process for the

MVRO methodology (completion all four steps of the transfer process, as established in the PMP), and 2) Completion of the second step (training) in the adaptation of the Narrative Exposure Technique.

- ***Transfer of the MVRO methodology***

During the reporting period, the transfer of the MVRO methodology was concluded in each of the 43 target municipalities, through the completion of the last of the four established steps: 1) Formal presentation, 2) Training, 3) Follow-up and Monitoring, and 4) Formal delivery through official letters to local and/or national authorities.

- ***Transfer of the Narrative Exposure Technique***

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the adaptation of the Narrative Exposure Technique to support psychosocial interventions for victims of violations of human rights (HR) and international humanitarian law (IHL) in the context of the armed conflict. Results achieved during the reporting period, together with academia and specifically the National University of Colombia (UNAL), included:

- ***Formal Presentation:*** Formal presentations were made to ICBF, the Victims Unit and the Ministry of Health, who showed interest and committed to select members of their respective teams to participate in the training process. UNAL, with technical support from CHS, was responsible for delivering the presentation about the project and to provide detailed information about the model and its usefulness for working with victims of the internal armed conflict in Colombia.
- ***Training:*** Training processes were initiated during the reporting period for **137** public officials from ICBF, the Victims Unit, IOM and the Ministry of Health. Trainings were provided in six regions: Bogota (15 participants), Pasto (30 participants), Armenia (20 participants), Santa Marta (22 participants), Cali (25 participants) and Bucaramanga (25 participants). Participants gained conceptual and methodological tools for providing comprehensive assistance to victims of the armed conflict using a differential approach (life cycle). These officials gained awareness and knowledge about procedures for attending to, assisting, and providing comprehensive reparations for victims of the armed conflict based on the “do no harm” concept and using a psychosocial approach based on the narrative exposure technique, which enables recovery in the short-term and is applicable in situations of high institutional demand. In this quarter, 51% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.

To complete the remaining steps, the following activities are planned:

- ***Monitoring and Follow-up:*** This third step will be carried out upon conclusion of Phase II of the training process, scheduled for February 2014, to cover Medellín, Popayán, Manizales and Bogota.
- ***Formal Delivery:*** This final step will conclude the transfer process to participating organizations through the formal delivery of the methodology, including to the ICBF, the Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health. In addition, to conclude the process of transferring the narrative exposure technique to academia, UNAL will offer elective courses as part of its psychology curriculum, as well as short diploma courses. These courses will build the inherent capacities of UNAL for providing psychosocial support to victims of HR and IHL violations in the context of the armed conflict.

Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, the MVRO methodology was transferred in the 43 high-risk target municipalities. Significant progress was also made in the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique through the completion of the first two of four stages

(formal presentation, training). In this quarter, 25% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved (one of four models transferred).

IR 3.2 – ICBF and CIPRUNA generate and apply knowledge

The following progress and results were achieved during the quarter in the work being carried out with **ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory**:

- Continued to consolidate **monitoring dashboards**, which provide an **overview and analysis of progress made across indicators**, for the following themes: **1)** CH&A disengaged from the armed conflict; **2)** Adolescents associated with the Criminal Responsibility System (*Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal*, SRPA); **3)** CH&A victims of sexual violence, in line with the National Institute of Health report; **4)** CH&A victims of kidnapping; **5)** CH&A in the reestablishment of rights process with ICBF; and **6)** CH&A injured by fireworks in December 2013.
- Based on the control boards, began using an **infographics tool** as a way of disseminating and sharing information, which is posted on the webpage and through other media. In this quarter, an infographic was created on “Adolescent Pregnancy in Colombia: a survey on the dynamics, risks and consequences.”
- Consolidated all of the **econometric models** created in the previous quarter, with the objective of establishing the risk factors that are cross-cutting for rights violations experienced by CH&A, such as sexual exploitation, malnutrition, landmines, recruitment and use, youth labor and repeated offenses within the SRPA.
- Published the following **bulletins**: **1)** “Analysis of risk factors for teenage pregnancy in Colombia,” **2)** “The family: protective environment for Colombian children and adolescents,” and **3)** “Family and community: two pillars for nutritional recovery.”
- Published the **journal of the Unique Registry System for Information on Childhood** (*Revista Sistema Único de Información de la Niñez*, SUIN) of the ICBF, the summary report for the **First International Meeting of Observatories on Childhood**, and the book “Observe in order to Protect.” (*See Annex 12*)
- In order to support **inter- and intra-institutional coordination**, suggested and validated a proposal to connect an official from the Child Welfare Observatory with each one of the ICBF Mission Directorates to guarantee the institutional sustainability of the Observatory and their publications.
- To further support institutional coordination, **technical working groups** were developed on each of the following themes: **1)** Sexual and commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, **2)** Nutrition, **3)** Youth labor, **4)** Coordination among observatories for the prevention of juvenile crime, **5)** Prevention of recruitment and use of children by IAG, **6)** Family and communities, **7)** Teen pregnancy, **8)** Office of the communications advisor for the ICBF Director General, **9)** Advisors and technical assistant directors from all units to explore the challenges the ICBF faces regarding a potential post-conflict environment and peacebuilding process.
- To **disseminate and share information** from publications: **1)** Round table discussion held by the Child Welfare Observatory, with support from CHS, to share information from the bulletin “Children and Migration” (developed previously) and the bulletin “Youth Labor,” **2)** Information from the SUIN Journal shared at la Mesa del SBNF, and **3)** Published all bulletins from 2013 on the



ICBF website.

- The outcomes of the third quarter of 2013 are summarized in the table below.

Table 4 – Activities during Q3 2013

Unit	Activity	Outcome
Rights Monitoring <i>(Monitoreo de Derechos)</i>	SUIN Journal	SNBF validated the bulletin, and the main indicators were disseminated and shared in order to influence monitoring of rights within the SNBF system
	Teen pregnancy	The Directorate of Protection, and the Children and Adolescence Directorate, validated the bulletin on teen pregnancy and produced recommendations on the theme based on the risk indicators included in the bulletin.
Armed Conflict and Childhood <i>(Conflicto Armado y Niñez)</i>	Control boards on the armed conflict	The control board was shared with the new ICBF Director General and the Deputy Director General, in order to guide campaigns working to prevent the violation of rights in the context of the armed conflict.
	Map of Areas Considered to be the Origin of Children and Adolescents Disengaged from the FARC	Created a map to identify the departments considered to be the origin of children and adolescents disengaged from IAG. The plan is to disseminate and share this map with the Protection Directorate and the Deputy Director of the ICBF, prior to strategic planning for 2014.
Crimes against children <i>(Delitos contra la niñez)</i>	Children and adolescents injured by fireworks	Issue of children and adolescents injured by fireworks shared with and validated by the control boards, which then shared the issue with the director and deputy director of the ICBF, to strengthen preventative campaigns on the theme.
Office of Communication Advisors of the ICBF Directorate <i>(Oficina Asesora de Comunicaciones de la Dirección del ICBF)</i>	Workshops on preparedness in a post-conflict setting	Workshops were designed and implemented to assess post-conflict challenges that ICBF will face at a national and regional level. The information will be organized and analyzed in order to advise the ICBF on this issue.
	Workshops on citizen journalism	Citizen journalism methodology designed and disseminated, with the aim of learning about the perceptions of regional actors regarding problems and proposed solutions on themes of children and the family. The information from this workshop implementation phase will serve as an input for regional visits of the ICBF Directorate.

During the reporting period, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory carried out coordination efforts with the European Community's "EUROsociAL" Program in order to provide training and design the methodology for an Index of Effective Enjoyment of Rights, and with the Center for Investigation and Research (*Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo*, CINDE) regarding participation in workshops on technical preparedness in a post-conflict setting at national and regional levels. In addition, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory participated in technical meetings such as the round table discussion on juvenile crime organized by the Ministry of Justice, as well in events to disseminate and share the study on the psychosocial condition of

children and adolescents in the armed conflict and the First National Indigenous Forum.

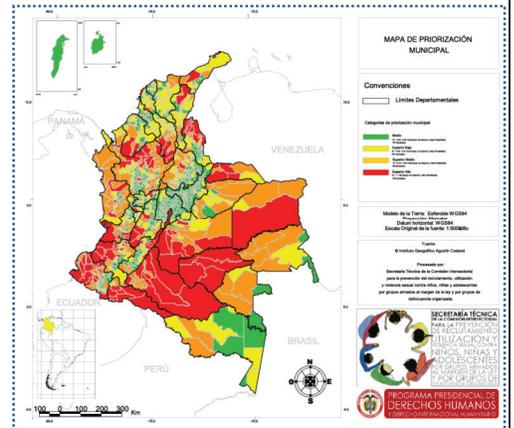
Another significant achievement is the official establishment and position of the Child Welfare Observatory within the ICBF institutional structure, through Decree 1927 of 2013. Through this arrangement, the ICBF should “direct, guide, coordinate and control the operations of the Child Welfare Observatory and other observatories that are created within the Institute.” (See [Annex 13](#))

Significant progress was also made by the **Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat**, in terms of products as well as forums to disseminate and share information and to influence decision making. CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat carried out a monitoring and follow-up process regarding inter-institutional coordination and the national, departmental and local implementation of CONPES 3673 of 2010. This was carried out during the reporting period through the following activities:

- Creation of a matrix to track the process of inter-institutional coordination regarding the accomplishment of actions established in CONPES 3673 of 2010.
- Gathering of inputs for the creation of a map of institutional services for the three prevention methods established by CONPES 3673 of 2010. This map will be published in the second bulletin of the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat.
- Designed, and shared with CIPRUNA institutions, **an instrument to track and report progress** regarding the activities established in the action plan, in accordance with what was carried out in the second half of 2013 to promote recruitment prevention policies.
- Monitored and followed up on the project for illegal recruitment prevention in the department of Vaupés, and submitted results to CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat.

Another important advance achieved during the reporting period was carrying out the **municipal prioritization exercise**, which was completed in two phases: 1) Organization of information by municipality and, depending on the availability of information, also organized in time series, and 2) Carried out a statistical analysis using the Probit Model, which quantified the probability of recruitment risks within each municipality, given the characteristics of each municipality in relation to a series of variables. To complete the exercise, the following activities were carried out:

- Constructed a statistical probability model composed of 118 variables that yielded four groups of municipalities for municipal prioritization. This proposed model and the results were presented to CIPRUNA technical staff in December.
- The final list and map of municipalities were presented to the CIPRUNA plenary in December. These will allow CIPRUNA member institutions to focus their efforts on behalf of the prevention of recruitment and use of CH&A. The municipalities of the country can be divided in two general groups: those who have an average probability (573) and without record of recruitment threats, and those who have a high probability and with recorded recruitment threats (549).
- During the development of this process, **maps were created to geo-reference the indicators** that explain the model’s dependent variable. Nine maps were developed, each with its own description and analysis of the following six indicators: Area (km²); Unmet Basic Needs (2005); Unmet Basic Needs, Municipal Capital; Unmet Basic Needs, Rest of the Municipality (2005); Human



Development Index; Presence of armed actors. Additionally, it was proposed that maps of Unmet Basic Needs by Municipal Capital be further elaborated, both using a polygonal representation as well as a punctual representation, as well as a map of punctual representation of Unmet Basic Needs by Municipal Capital that provides a contrast to the polygonal information of Unmet Basic Needs, Rest of the Municipality (for each municipality).

- As a result of these efforts, the technical team of the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat has produced **three partial prioritization documents**. The first explains in detail the design and development of the probability model, the second explains the process of geo-referencing and shows the spatial layout of the selected indicators, and the third addresses monitoring and following up regarding CONPES 3673 of 2010. All of these documents serve as inputs for the development and publication of the final prioritization document.
- Disseminated and shared the preliminary data processing proposal for achieving the Probit Model of municipal prioritization for 2014, with the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory, the Early Alert System, and the Delegate for Infancy and Adolescence from the Ombudsman's Office.

During the reporting period, two fundamental actions were carried out regarding the generation of knowledge within CIPRUNA: 1) Publication and dissemination of Bulletin 1, "Cumaribo Experience," with 100 copies distributed to regional advisors of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, cooperating agencies and strategic allies, and CIPRUNA members agencies, and 2) Print design completed for Bulletin 2 on "Opportunities and challenges for public policies on prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups," which seeks to show progress made and actions taken by institutions under the Action Plan of CONPES 3673 of 2010. (*See Annex 14*)

The **XIV Meeting of the Inter-sectoral Commission** also occurred during the reporting period, at which the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat presented two reports: 1) Report on the local-level implementation of the inter-sectoral policy on prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence, and 2) Report on monitoring and follow-up of CONPES 3673 of 2010. At the **XV Meeting of the Inter-sectoral Commission**, which also occurred during the quarter, an additional report was presented on the proposed prioritization for 2014, the work of CIPRUNA regarding coordination between national and local levels, and the monitoring and follow-up of the prevention policy and progress under the Action Plan for CONPES 3673.



Also during the reporting period, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Secretariat, with the support of CHS, participated in and/or developed the following **training processes**:

- Meeting between technical planning staff and technical mission staff from 15 institutions, which made commitments under the Action Plan for CONPES 3673.
- Workshop for regional advisors of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the aim of sharing experiences of work carried out at the local level, lessons learned, difficulties and challenges.
- Workshops to disseminate, to share and to encourage the appropriation of the Urgent Prevention Method and the Immediate Protection Method in Valle de Cauca, Boyacá, Cauca, Quindío, Bogotá

and Meta.

- Workshop held in Boyacá on October 8, which covered planning and inter-institutional coordination as a way to strengthen the departmental working group on infancy, with the participation of 31 people from various agencies at the departmental level or from the national-level with presence in the department.
- Using the working group on infancy and family, created a space in Toribio (Cauca) for different organizations that provide support the local level to come together and contextualize the Urgent Prevention Method and the Immediate Protection Method.
- Participated in a conference on the creation of a Network of Observatories on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, with the aim of consolidating this Network of Observatories on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, and thereby accomplishing, in part, the mandate of Decree 4800 regulated by Law 1448 of 2011.

Finally, it is important to highlight the forum that was held to disseminate and share the bulletin “Cumaribo Experience,” held in November with the objective of generating a space for discussion and analysis of the dynamic of recruitment and use of CH&A in the municipality of Cumaribo (risk factors and vulnerability factors), as well as to share the methodology developed by CIPRUNA for constructing immediate protection methods to increase local response capacities. Around 20 individuals attended the forum. Among the aims of the forum, it sought to serve as tool for gathering institutional perceptions on the implemented methodology, particularly in order to improve the methodology in upcoming development at the local level. The objective of the workshop, the agenda, and the established commitments were recorded in a final report (*aide memoire*).

Project Title: *A stable and lasting peace that includes children and adolescents*

This project, finalized during the reporting period, aimed to initiate a reflective process on the significance of a peace that is stable, lasting and includes children and adolescents, and to identify areas of intervention for creating and maintaining the conditions necessary for peace. To achieve this objective, the project posed a central question: What does it mean to build peace from the differential perspective of children and adolescents (including also youth), within each region? Regional assessments were carried out in nine target departments, grouped into three regional corridors: the **Western Border Region** (Norte de Santander, Santander and Arauca), the **Southwest Border Region** (Nariño, Cauca and Valle de Cauca) and the **Southern Region** (Tolima, Huila and Caquetá).

The regional assessments were carried out through a review of secondary sources (reports from institutions and organizations, press information), looking the conflict dynamics in each department and their impact on CHA&Y. Strategic regional actors were also consulted, including experts on the conflict, peacebuilding and the differential perspective of CHA&Y, as well as CHA&Y themselves. Two separate workshops were held: one for experts, and one for CHA&Y. On average, 30 people attended each workshop, so that altogether around 300 people were consulted at the regional level, in addition to more than 50 at the national level through two workshops. (*See Annex 15*)

The main conclusions and general findings are summarized below:

- The nine departments represent around 26% of the national territory, and 30% of the Colombian population.
- The population between 0 and 26 years of age in the nine departments represents around 15% of the total national population, although more than 45% of the population of each department

and in some departments the percentage is as high as 60%, as in Caquetá.

- The armed conflict and the related violence are expressed differently in each of the assessed departments, and even within each of the sub-regions identified within each department. Still, across all departments the greatest impacts are observed on populations under 26 years old.
- On average, in the assessed departments, those registered as victims of the armed conflict made up more than 50% of the total number of victims within the department. In addition, of all those under the age of 26 living in the department, there are more victims of the armed conflict than non-victims. This illustrates that the armed conflict and its associated violence has a disproportionate impact on CH&A.
- Although all CH&A have the same rights, and those rights are permanent and interdependent, each department revealed a prevalence of certain victimizing acts. For example, sexual violence is a victimizing act that is highly prevalent in Nariño, Arauca and Valle de Cauca, despite the fact that the phenomenon is underreported, while recruitment is highly prevalent in Caquetá, Cauca and Tolima.
- Finally, although there direct victims of the armed conflict and its associate violence can be identified, it is not possible to ignore that the conflict has also generally impacted the wider population, creating a violent environment where the logic, ethics and aesthetics of war takes precedence.

In response to the main questions posed throughout the development of the project, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- **Why do we need to speak of conflict when we are discussing peace?** Because conflict creates a path and a script that is necessary to consider, though on the horizon we are moving toward the construction of conditions for peace and its maintenance.
- **When we speak of peace, are we all talking about the same thing?** No. In theory, in the context of this project, a distinction was made between the ongoing peace negotiations (an issue for the short- and medium-term) and the process of building conditions for peace and maintaining those conditions (an issue for the long-term). Although the peace negotiation process is a necessary condition for building peace, it is not sufficient. In fact, conditions for peace can even be constructed in the midst of ongoing conflict, although it is always better to address conflict through peace negotiations.
- **Does peace mean the same thing within each region?** No. Each region has its own particular way of understanding peace. Although the perspectives of peace as synonymous with pacification (only one armed actor, exercising control over the territory and population), pax romana (victory through arms) or celestial peace (peace as a state that is reached upon dying and entering the kingdom of God) are not hegemonic, they were consistently observed within each of the assessed departments. For CH&Y, tranquility and harmony are synonymous with peace. Tranquility refers to a more personal state, within the affective and subjective realm, while harmony related to challenges presented in terms of family and community life. Within each department, with the exception of Nariño, it was necessary to make connections between the personal dimension and the community, social and political dimensions within a context of peace.
- **What actions and interventions are needed to build peace, taking into account the differential perspective of CH&Y?**
 1. Support peace education training and the creation of spaces where a democratic culture can be developed and appropriated.
 2. Work towards the promotion and strengthening of a culture of human rights.

3. Promote the sharing of peacebuilding messages in the mass media.
4. Provide meaningful and differential reintegration and reparations.
5. Encourage a strategic review of the educational system, oriented toward peacebuilding.
6. Support the elimination of barriers to access, particularly in rural areas.
7. Transform families, communities and institutions into real protective environments for the rights of CHA&Y.
8. Promote more than just events, but also coordination processes that are continuous, inclusive and sustainable.
9. Develop products and processes that use a differential approach, not only in relation to CHA&Y but also in relation to territory and ethnicity.

Project Title: *Round table on the legal framework for addressing the crime of recruitment of children and adolescents by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)*

In November, a breakfast round table discussion was held on the theme of the legal framework for addressing the crime of recruitment of children and adolescents by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The objective was to identify and analyze the elements to keep in mind regarding the legal treatment of the FARC in relation to the crime of forced recruitment of CH&A as a war crime, in the context of the ongoing peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the FARC. Participants included 32 individuals from the Victims Unit, ICBF, ACR, Coalico, the Office of the Attorney General, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, the Office of the President, *Fundación Social* and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace. As an outcome, the group identified lessons learned regarding the process of demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration in Colombia, and specifically legal themes in relation to the crime of forced recruitment of CH&A, that can serve as inputs into the peace negotiation process. In addition, the discussion identified the main challenges that the GOC faces in legally addressing the crime of forced recruitment of CH&A. (*See Annex 16*)

The main conclusions that were drawn include:

- The lesson learned is that the response provided by the Inspector General is generally late and questionable in relation to the crime of illegal recruitment (within the Justice and Peace Law)
- An important change was observed, which affirms that a gap exists: for the first time, the Attorney General's Office received cases of CH&A who enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program and who today (no longer children or adolescents) are about to finalize their process with the ACR.
- It is important the State, using its other systems, seeks out those responsible for the forced recruitment of CH&A, who are potentially involved in other Attorney General and ACR processes.
- It is necessary to first consider the handover of minors from the ranks of illegal armed groups before considering transitional justice, as a solution that could function better in the case of an eventual peace agreement.
- It is important to conclude that illegal recruitment forms part of a complex legal issue, for which it is necessary to address it within the context of transitional justice as a war crime and a crime against humanity.

Finally, it was concluded that some irregularly could present itself in the future, in which case it would need to be evaluated what role the supervisory bodies should have played and what roles they could play in the future, if there is a repeated gap between the ICBF and the Attorney General. It is essential to consider this issue, so that the instruments to be created will hopefully include those responsible, deadlines and disciplinary actions (in line with the penalties established by Law 1448 of 2011, precisely to

ensure a timely government response to the victims). ***In a post-conflict environment, decisions will need to be made about the distribution of resources, and above all the resources that are allocated for children.***

Progress made against the indicator: *During the reporting period, 10 analysis documents were produced and 4 forums were held to disseminate documents. Of this total, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 6 documents (3 bulletins, 1 journal, 1 summary report, 1 book) and held 3 forums. The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 4 documents (2 bulletins, 2 reports) and held 1 forum. In this quarter, 47% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.*

5. Challenges encountered and actions taken

1. In the context of the peace process, it is necessary to identify the technical and financial resources needed to work with CH&A victims of forced recruitment, in the case of a massive disengagement of this population. At the same time, work should begin on themes associated with peace education, as well as the development and implementation of new assistance and prevention activities in relation to different types of violence that violate the rights of CH&A and which could emerge in the post-conflict environment.
2. A significant challenge is the provision of technical support to the ICBF that is relevant and in line with their institutional priorities regarding assistance for disengaged CH&A in the context of the peace negotiations that are underway in Havana between the GOC (represented by the State) and the FARC guerilla group. In response to this situation, CHS has conducted joint technical meetings with ICBF in order to develop a joint work plan for 2014.
3. The naming of a new ICBF Director brought changes to the internal dynamics of the institution, and impacted the normal development of project implementation (changes to technical teams, changes to focus and direction, and delays in execution time). In response to this situation, CHS promoted pursued opportunities for coordination with the Director General, the Deputy Director General and the technical working teams in order to achieve concerted action, and also requested a working meeting with the ICBF to develop the joint work plan for 2014.
4. Another significant challenge faced during the quarter involved the efforts made to consolidate the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory, in order to not lose the space gained within the institutional structure of the ICBF. To these end, the actions of CHS focused on organizing meetings with the Deputy Director of the ICBF to present the progress, achievements and results obtained aimed at strengthening the ICBF, specifically regarding decision making on public policy issues.

6. Priorities for the next quarter

1. Design and implementation of the joint work plan with the ICBF.
2. Development of a monitoring strategy for the implementation of local prevention plan.
3. Ensure that the theme of peacebuilding is included as a new area of focus within the work of the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory.
4. Carry out the "CICLOPAZEO" citizen mobilization event on February 12, 2014, as an initiative that seeks to complement both the local-level actions of the "Dreaming is a Right" campaign and the implementation of local prevention plans.
5. Plan a strategy for delivering the information gathered back to the nine regions that participated in

the regional assessment, “*A stable and lasting peace that includes children and adolescents,*” whether virtually or in person.

7. Conclusions

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in achieving the goals established under the new Work Plan for FY 2014. In this regard, **the program implemented by CHS achieved the impacts throughout the national territory of Colombia**, by achieving the following results:

1. As a result of this project, for the first time, spaces for dialogue were established between key actors and CHA&Y and a first overview of the situation of children and adolescents was created in the context of the peacebuilding process in Colombia.
2. The first report was published with results that provide evidence on the psychosocial impact of distinct events occurring in the context of the armed conflict on children and adolescents, who were victims of these events.
3. The development of an assistance model for responding to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of IAG using a differential approach was initiated during the reporting period, although the plan is not yet finalized.
4. By supporting the development of 34 local prevention plans, CHS contributed to the consolidation of the presence of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat at the local level.
5. A significant highlight is the improved position of the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat is evidence of the fact that it is important for institutions to generate evidence-based knowledge in order to make decisions on issues related to assistance for children and adolescents and the prevention of the violation of their rights. Another important highlight is the creation of the International Network of Observatories on Children in the context of the International Meeting of Observatories, a strategy based on promoting the development of a knowledge society on the issue.
6. The creation of the Youth Center was another important achievement, in particular the improved coordination that was achieved between the Victims Unit, ICBF, ACR and IOM.
7. The first national indigenous forum was held, with the participation of representative from ten indigenous communities from throughout Colombia, who shared their contributions, experiences and lessons learned regarding the prevention of illegal recruitment and comprehensive reparations for the hundreds of indigenous CH&A who have been taken from their communities by illegal armed groups, as well as regarding processes of reconciliation and the building of a peace that is stable, lasting and that includes CH&A given the new phase that the country is experiencing.

8. Expenditures and Resource Utilization

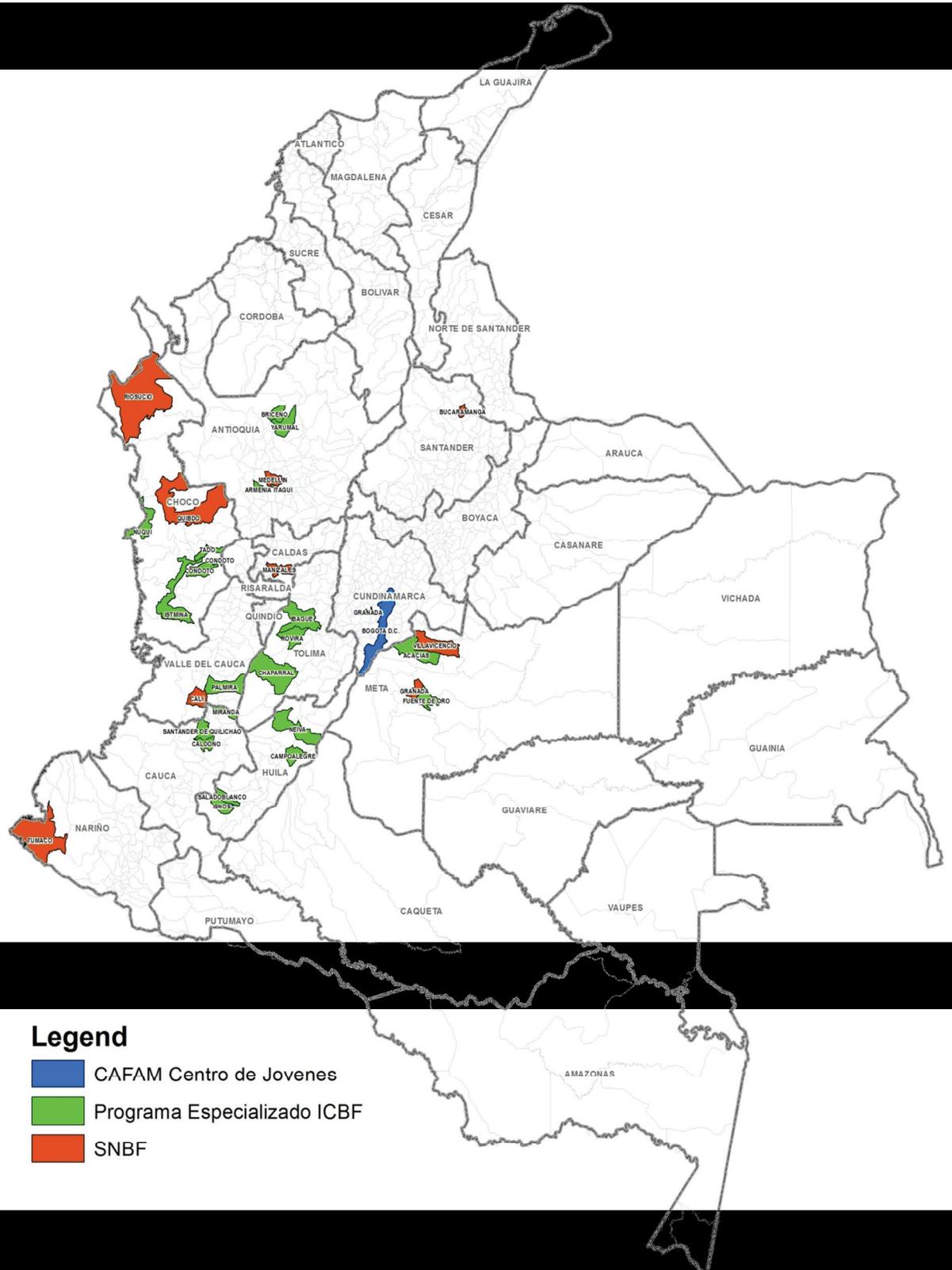
Annex 2	Revised Guidelines of the ICBF Assistance Program, with a differential approach
Annex 3	Guide for Implementing the Victims Law (Printed document, access to documents)
Annex 4	Final technical document for the study on the “Psychosocial condition of children and adolescents: an investigation of the consequences, impact and effects according to victimizing act using a differential approach within the context of the Colombian armed conflict”
Annex 5	Youth Center assessment and analysis document
Annex 6	National mapping of key actors responsible for the guarantee of rights, reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A and other CH&A victims of the armed conflict
Annex 7	SNBF Action Plan
Annex 8	Prevention Plan Agreements
Annex 9	National Indigenous Forum: Final report in Spanish and summary report in English
Annex 10	Short films for “The Hero’s Steps”
Annex 11	Two books: “Compilation of national jurisprudence and norms, and doctrines of the international and inter-American system regarding the rights of children, adolescents, and women affected by armed conflict” and “Access to justice for children and adolescents”
Annex 12	Documents published by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory
Annex 13	Decree 1927 of 2013
Annex 14	Documents published by the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat
Annex 15	Policy Paper: Regional Assessments
Annex 16	Report of the Breakfast Round Table Discussion
Annex 17	Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
Annex 18	Life Stories

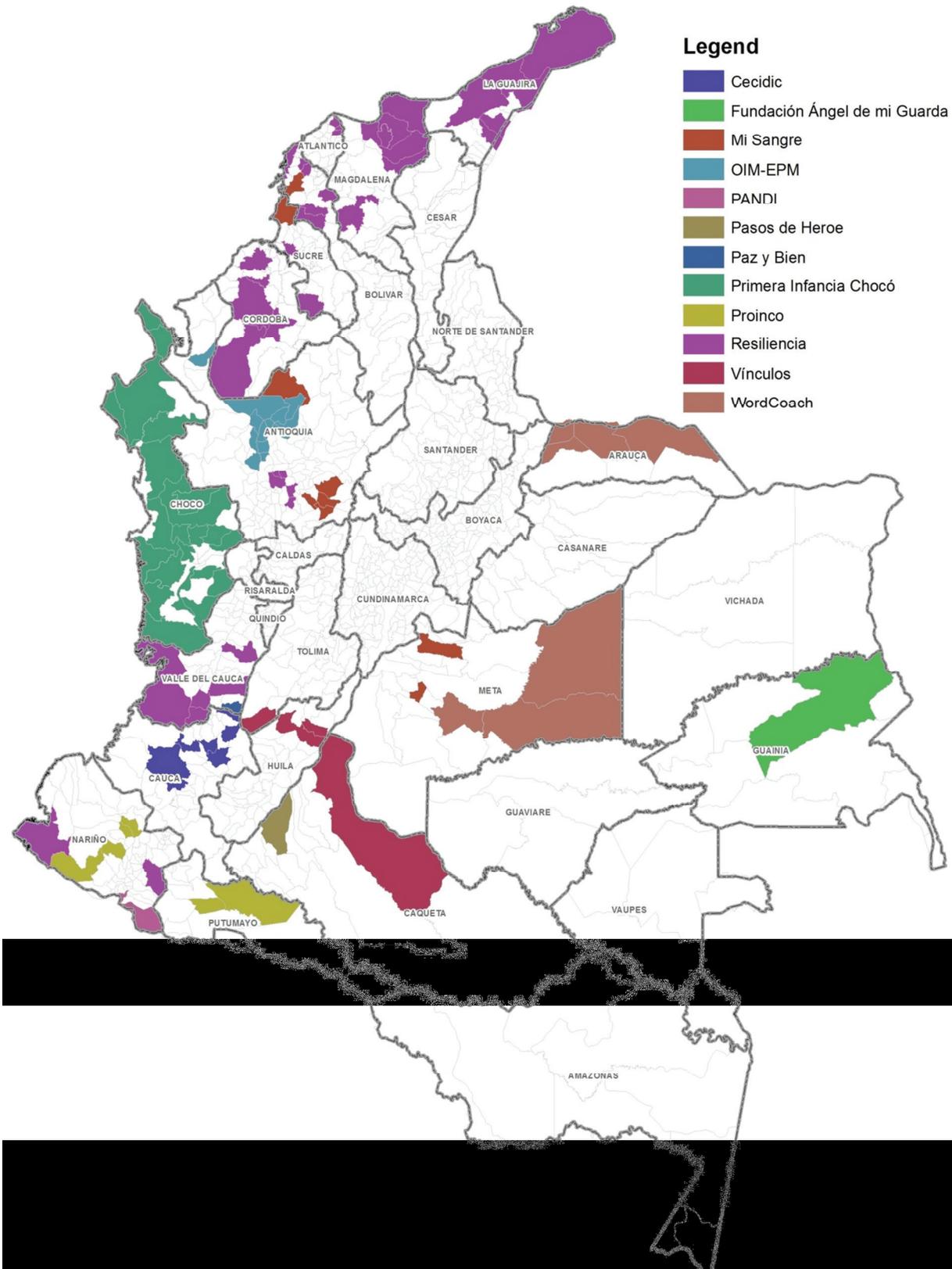
Annex 1 – List of Beneficiaries

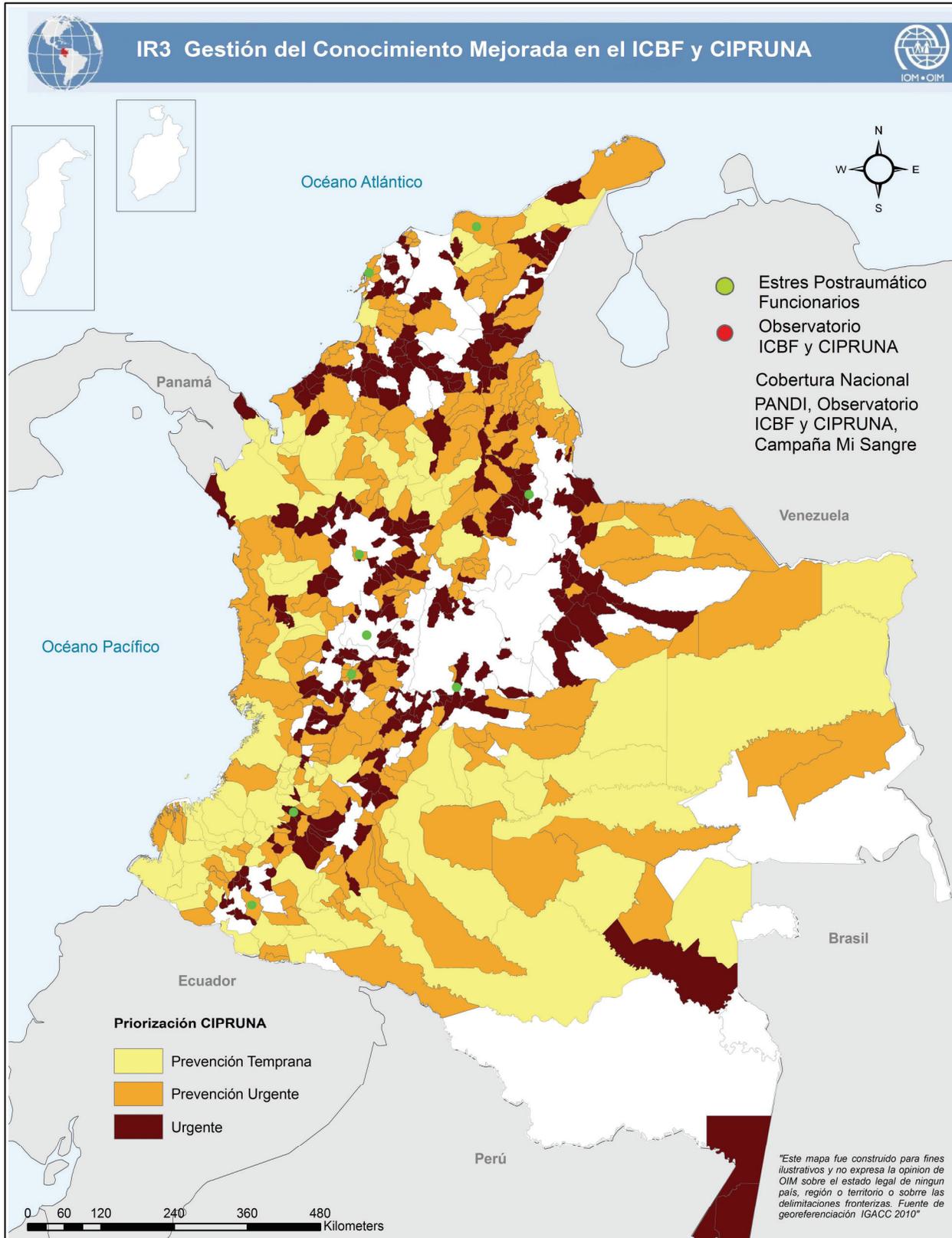
Linea	Código	Nombre	Beneficiarios										Sexo		Total	Acumulado	Lugar
			Etnia			Tipo				Membros ONG	Hombres	Mujeres					
			Alfro	Indigenas	Otros	Discapacitados	Docente	Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad/Familias				Funcionarios Públicos				
Atención	PSP-1811	CAFAM Centro de Jóvenes	30	24	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	298	307	604	Bogotá
		Foro Indígena	0	32	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	40	49	89	Caldas
Prevención	NAI-731	Generaciones	81	2179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1150	1110	2260	Antioquia; Bolívar; Caldas; Risaralda; Caldono, Cauca; Jambaló, Cauca; Cauca; Oriente del Cauca; Cesar y Guajira; Magdalena; Nariño, Meta, Guaviare; Norte de Santander; Misirato, Risaralda; Pueblo Rico, Risaralda; Tolima; Valle del Cauca; San Andres y Providencia
	FED-0033	MVRO Nacional				0	0	0	0	0	249	2139	0			13099	
	NAI-726	Primera Infancia Chocó	73	31	128	0	0	0	0	0	183	49	0	88	144	232	24166
ME-189-6	Vicepresidencia (Todos)	150	7066	748	0	88	9370	503	114	5	4152	3768	10100	Valle de Cauca; Policarpa, Nariño; Cumbitara, Nariño; Ipiiales, Nariño; Samaniego, Nariño; Ricaurte, Valle de Cauca; Puerto Calcedo, Putumayo; Puerto Guzman, Putumayo; Toribio, Cauca; Miranda, Cauca; Toribio, Cauca; Tello, Huila; San Vicente, Cauqueta; Panaoada, Tolima; Ipaales, Nariño; Cumbel, Nariño; Ricaurte, Nariño; Tumaco, Nariño; Cuspuud, Nariño; Barbacoas; Antioquia			
Colombianización	NAI-745	Fundación Angel de mi Guardia				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	173	302	Inírida
	PSP-1846	PANDI	1	192	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	77	211	597
	FED-0044 / CM 210-2	Defensoría del Pueblo	0	55	1218	0	0	0	0	0	130	405	0	535	738	2831	Saravena, Anauca; Inírida, Guainía; Puerto Lleras, Meta; Maipiripan, Meta; Gaitán, Meta; Arauca, Anauca; Fortul, Arauca; Arauquita, Arauca
TOTAL			335	9.579	2.759	-	199	25.189	3.844	511	5	6.527	6.384	29.767	38.108		

Annex 17 – Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3

MAP IR 1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers







Annex 18 – Life Stories

Life Story - IR 1

“I regained my freedom”

Augusto is a young man who belongs to the Awa indigenous community, although his connection with his community has not been very strong due to the situations he has experienced. His life was normal, until an experience on his fourteenth birthday changed the course of his life story.

Augusto’s mother was assassinated by a guerilla group when he was very young. Still, he had the unconditional life of his grandparents, aunts and uncles. Despite being without a mother, he lived happily with an aunt and felt that he had everything; he played, he studies and he lived a simple and tranquil life.

When he was still in his adolescence, on his fourteenth birthday he received an invitation from some friends to celebrate at a place away from his home. He accepted, and they were having a good time until they were abruptly interrupted by a group of people who said they belonged to an illegal armed group. “They began to select who would serve in the group and who would not, and they forcibly took me that day,” explains Augusto.

He was in the group for a year. Although they allowed him to continue studying, he often had to leave class when they called him, or skip class for a few days. Interrupting his studies was what pained Augusto the most. It was very important for him because it was related to his dreams for the future. “Later I had to use weapons, face war and death, and all the time I was thinking about how I could escape,” he recalls.

“Being in the group, I also was also in the mountain, bringing food, fuel, gathering intelligence, transporting weapons, drugs. Doing these things was awful, but any failure to comply could cost me my life.” Every day was a nightmare for him, until the commander told him that he had to join the group full time, 24 hours a day. At that moment he decided to plan his escape, and he soon found an opportunity by offering to transport a 10 kilo package of drugs. He delivered the package, and then took the first bus that came toward the nearest capital city. He sought out the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) and initiated an assistance process through the ICBF Assistance Program, which received support from USAID and IOM. “There, I regained my freedom,” he affirms with relief, as if he were still experiencing it in that moment.

As he belonged to an indigenous community, he was sent to live at a farm for youth which functions as a Specialized Assistance Center. There he received differential and comprehensive assistance, training and, most importantly, he lived in an environment that allowed him to recover his native Awa cultural practices and traditions.

Living in a natural environment where he also has the possibility to meet his family, Augusto affirms that he is experiencing reparation: “every day that I’ve spend on the farm has brought me peace, the opportunity to heal my wounds and to have a new life.” He feels that he has restored his rights: to life, to family, to freedom and to education, a particularly essential right for Augusto. As proof of this, he has just graduated from high school.

In this Center, he has also overcome his depression, his bitterness and an immense sadness that had filled him. “I felt as if nobody loved me, and I tried to commit suicide various time, but here I overcame this and I now feel happy, calm, as if I had been born again,” he explains.

On the farm he learned how to plant, to dance, to paint and to make hats and to weave bracelets. He is also learning the activities related to raising chickens, including how to select the eggs and feed the hens, and he will soon receive a certificate for this course.

Among his next goals, Augusto wants to enroll in university to study psychology. Upon graduation, he wants to help children who went through the same situation, by using not only his knowledge as a profession but as someone who knows from personal experience the needs, feelings, and fears that youth can experience after disengaging from an illegal armed group. August is also concentrating his efforts on another dream: to return to his native territory and to be able to live there with his family.

Life Story - IR 2

A youth leader committed to working for her community, now and in the future

Antonia is a youth leader from a municipality of Nariño who is among the 1,400 child, adolescent and youth beneficiaries of the project “Strengthening development of intersectoral policies for the prevention of recruitment of children, adolescents and youth in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo,” implemented by *Fundación Proinco*.

A few months ago, she participated in the application of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology in her community, which forms the basis of the above-mentioned project, carried out in the context of efforts to strengthen the Intersectoral Commission for Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA) led by the Office of the Vice President, with support from USAID and IOM. The MVRO methodology facilitates understanding of the risk factors and protective factors present in the community, as a way to address the crime of recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups.

As part of her participation in the implementation of the MVRO process, this young woman has participated in various recruitment prevention workshops, which have allowed her, her friends and their families to identify places and situations that pose a threat to adolescents and youth. At the same time, this identification of risks serves as an input to help strengthen the local prevention plan in her municipality.

Antonia, who for the past seven years has stood out as a leader within her region, also found that the workshops offer the possibility to “build bonds of confidence with other youth, and this has helped to motivate me to keep working on behalf of children, adolescents and youth, keeping in mind their reality, their needs and their dreams,” she explains.

It was these experiences that helped her decide, upon graduation from high school, to dedicate her time to building a youth movement and to participate in activities such as the MVRO process and the local youth working group of her department. Currently, she is the process of applying to university, a step toward achieving her dream of becoming a social worker so she can continue working for her community.

Although Antonia is an orphan, and for a while lived with some family members, today she lives alone although maintaining constant contact with her cousins, grandparents, aunts and uncles. These experiences have allowed her to reflect on the family as an environment where children can be protected.

Antonia explains that in her municipality, as in many others, adolescents and youth are exposed to risks such as bullying, drugs, recruitment, and access to easy money. Still, she is aware that sports, art, culture, education and knowledge of one’s rights can help youth to distance themselves from harmful situations. This is particularly possible with there are opportunities to participate in the implementation of methodologies such as the MVRO, which seek to support peacebuilding efforts throughout the country.