

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



No AID-514-A-09-00001

22

Quarterly Report  
April - June 2014



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Organización  
Internacional  
para las  
Migraciones

## Table of Contents

<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2. CONTEXT</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>3. PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS AND TARGETS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>4. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS REALIZING INTERMEDIATE RESULTS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
IR 1 ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers .....	15
IR 2 GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas .....	19
IR 3 ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management .....	27
<b>5. PROGRESS MADE IN ASSISTANCE TO AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>6. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>7. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>8. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>9. EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>10. ANNEXES</b> .....	<b>40</b>

## Acronyms

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

---

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

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

## 1. Executive Summary

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) aim to contribute to the achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers
- **IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas
- **IR 3** – ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

This quarterly report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during the third quarter of FY 2014 (April 1 to June 30, 2014) under the results framework established in the Work Plan and Performance Management Plan, approved by USAID in November 2013 and January 2014, respectively.

During the reporting period, efforts focused on the revision and implementation of the joint work plan with ICBF, given recent changes in ICBF technical teams and evolving institutional needs, and continued to implement activities under the joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. CHS continued to support recruitment prevention through ongoing assistance to the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and the creation of five ethnic childhood observatories.

**Significant progress** was achieved during the reporting period, as follows:

- **IR 1** – A total of 65 children and adolescents (CH&A) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, and in total 66% of the established target for FY 2014 has been achieved (number of disengaged CH&A receiving services). The joint work plan between IOM and the ICBF was revised. New activities added to the plan included technical support for the Participation Protocol, productive initiatives as part of the Family Reunion Strategy, a mental health assistance strategy, support for the Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations Route for Child and Adolescent Victims, and a strategy to support professionals who implement the ICBF Assistance Program. Ongoing support was provided to the coordination process between ICBF, the Victims Unit and the ACR in the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Youth Victims, and this model is being replicated for indigenous and afro-Colombian youth victims in the Coffee Region.
- **IR 2** – During this quarter, 3,339 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of activities carried out by the CHS Program at the local level, and 1,372 CH&A were beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Choco," being carried out together with the ICBF. Efforts during the reporting period focused on the implementation of recruitment prevention plans in 15 new high-risk municipalities targeted for this year, using verification of rights processes and the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology. Follow-up was carried out to monitor implementation of prevention plans in the 43 municipalities targeted in the previous year. In addition, implementation was completed for 12 municipalities in Antioquia, surpassing the initial target of 9 municipalities. Finally, the Dreaming is a Right strategy presented the progress made as part of a consolidation phase aimed at compiling, organizing and sharing results achieved over two years of implementation.
- **IR 3** – During the reporting period, efforts focused on the process to transfer and incorporate assistance and prevention tools, such as a tool to support project development and to improve the governmental decision making process related to assistance for disengaged children and adolescents,

and the process of transferring the MVRO methodology continued in the 15 municipalities. Recruitment prevention efforts were supported through ongoing assistance to the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, in addition to the creation of five ethnic childhood observatories. Significant progress was made in carrying out reintegration case studies and regional analyses on the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process, in Antioquia and Chocó. The technical planning process is also underway to establish of a Documentation Center for the CHS Program, together with the Observatory for Social Innovation for Peace of the University of the Andes. Finally, 11 analyses were produced and forums held, including 5 by the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory and 2 by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. In this quarter, 37% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. Taking into account all cumulative progress during the fiscal year, the target has been surpassed: in total, 107% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved

In particular, many of the activities carried out by CHS focus on preparing for a **post-conflict scenario**, including a need for peacebuilding efforts and an increased demand for assistance, reestablishment of rights, comprehensive reparations and reintegration of child and adolescent victims of recruitment, particularly in indigenous communities. With the ICBF, CHS is working to support reconstruction of the social fabric and helping government institutions and civil society to prepare. This includes community-based intervention, family reunion, mental health and technical assistance strategies. Two consultancies are also being carried out: the first on peace education aimed at producing a compilation of experiences from Colombia and throughout Latin America on peace education, and the second on a culture of peace to analyze experiences of building peace and reconciliation in Colombia and in three other countries.

As part of a mission-wide effort to produce **knowledge management products** that contribute to analysis and debate, the Migration and Childhood Program is now producing two series of reports, as part of the USAID-funded CHS Program: "Spotlights" (analytical documents) and "infosheets" (on IOM programs).

The implementation of the CHS Program has also been impacted by various **challenging circumstances** including the ongoing peace process, internal institutional changes within the ICBF and national elections. Despite the challenges posed by these situations, CHS has adapted and has managed to coordinate activities with strategic GOC partners. For instance, in response to the recent resignation of the Director of the ICBF, Marco Aurelio Zuluaga, CHS is focusing on strengthening and consolidating activities at the technical level and maintaining constant communication with responsible ICBF teams to implement the pending activities that have been agreed upon.

## 2. Context

**Peace negotiations** have been ongoing between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) since November 2012 in Havana, Cuba. Although not specifically addressed in the agenda, points three and six offer opportunities to take into account child protection concerns. On April 11, at the end of the 23<sup>rd</sup> round of talks, an agreement was reached on **illegal drugs** – the fourth point on the agenda and the third to be discussed during the negotiations. On the same day, a **unilateral ceasefire** was jointly declared by the FARC and ELN for eight days during 20 to 28 May, for the presidential elections on 25 May. This was the first time these groups declared a ceasefire during an election period, and it was presented by the FARC spokesman as a “beacon of hope.”<sup>3</sup> During the second round of elections, the FARC again declared a unilateral ceasefire, for the period of 9-30 June.<sup>4</sup> The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Colombia, Fabrizio Hochschild, praised the agreement and declared that the peace process was now “irreversible.”<sup>5</sup> The negotiations continue without a bilateral ceasefire, and the Minister of Defense declared that the government would not cease its military operations.<sup>6</sup>

Globally, half of all those affected by conflicts and disasters are children and adolescents, including impacts on their wellbeing, physical security and their future, according to a report from the Child Protection Working Group.<sup>7</sup> In Colombia, 49% of all the victims of the internal armed conflict between 1985 and 2013 were under 26 years of age, including forced displacement, recruitment and sexual violence, according to a report released by the representative for Children, Adolescents and Family of the Office of the Inspector General, Ilva Myriam Hoyos. The ICBF Director, Marco Aurelio Zuluaga, called for attention to be given to children and adolescents so that they are made a priority in peacebuilding during the post-conflict period.<sup>8</sup>

Meanwhile, **child recruitment continued** among illegal armed groups. In Manangue (in the northern department of Bolivar), for instance, police thwarted the attempted recruitment of two minors by illegal armed groups after their families reported that a large group of youth were being recruited and transported by bus into the neighboring department of Cesar.<sup>9</sup> Hostilities between FARC, the ELN and the Colombian Armed Forces intensified in particular in the departments of Cauca, Choco, Nariño, Antioquia, Arauca, Santander and Putumayo, and the extensive displacement triggered by such hostilities continued to increase children’s vulnerability, especially those of Afro-Colombian and indigenous origin.<sup>10</sup>

The top commander of the **ELN** (Nicolás Rodríguez Bautista, alias ‘Gabino’) admitted to ongoing child recruitment practices by stating that 16 and 17 years old combatants are included among the ELN’s ranks.<sup>11</sup> During the reporting period, the Office of the Ombudsman called on the ELN to clarify how many children and adolescents are members of the group and to surrender them from its ranks “as soon as possible,” since child recruitment is prohibited by national and international law.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>3</sup> CNN Español, 16 May 2014, <http://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2014/05/16/las-farc-y-el-eln-anuncian-cese-el-fuego-unilateral-en-colombia/>

<sup>4</sup> El Universo, 7 June 2014, <http://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2014/06/07/nota/3069551/farc-declara-tregua-unilateral-9-30-junio>

<sup>5</sup> El Tiempo, 16 May 2014, <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/el-proceso-de-paz-ahora-es-irreversible-onu/14000001>

<sup>6</sup> El Espectador, 16 May 2014, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/mindefensa-descarta-una-tregua-bilateral-tras-anuncio-d-articulo-492800>

<sup>7</sup> El País, 1 May 2014, [http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona\\_5/pdf/20140501PA025.PDF](http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140501PA025.PDF)

<sup>8</sup> El Tiempo, 1 April 2014, [http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona\\_5/pdf/20140401ET014.PDF](http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140401ET014.PDF)

<sup>9</sup> Magangué Hoy, 25 April 2014, [http://www.maganguehoy.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=657:policia-frustra-eventual-reclutamiento-de-menores-por-parte-de-grupos-ilegales&catid=13:judiciales&Itemid=107](http://www.maganguehoy.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=657:policia-frustra-eventual-reclutamiento-de-menores-por-parte-de-grupos-ilegales&catid=13:judiciales&Itemid=107)

<sup>10</sup> Secretary-General’s Annual Report to the Security Council CAAC annual report 15 May 2014

<sup>11</sup> Semana, 16 April 2014, <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/eln-acepta-reclutamiento-infantil/383900-3>

<sup>12</sup> Radio Santa Fe, 16 April 2014, <http://www.radiosantafe.com/2014/04/16/eln-admite-tener-entre-sus-filas-a-menores-de-edad/>

As for the **FARC**, a controversial incident occurred at the local police station in Tumaco (in the southern Pacific Coast department of Nariño) in May, during which two children aged 13 and 14 years old died. One of the children, reportedly acting on behalf of the FARC according to police reports, had approached the station and thrown a grenade at a group of police officers. The second child was reportedly also involved with the FARC, according to police reports, and was also injured when the first child threw the grenade. Several police officers were injured, and the two children died of their injuries. In an alternate version backed by residents of the town and the Catholic Diocese of Tumaco, however, the children were not involved in the attack but were simply present when the grenade was thrown by an unknown third party; the FARC also denied their involvement and repeated this alternate version in their statement.<sup>13</sup> According to an investigation into the incident by *Semana*, there is no single witness who can reconstruct the event, although most agreed that the FARC was behind the attack, whether or not the children were involved.<sup>14</sup> According to the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), 23% of children in Tumaco are neglected by their families and a high number of orphans, and basic food needs are not being met with 16% suffering from chronic malnutrition.<sup>15</sup>

Minors **disengaging from illegal armed groups** continue to primarily come from the FARC. Two children were rescued in May by the army from the ELN, aged 13 and 17 years, in the municipality of Roberto Payan in the southern department of Nariño.<sup>16</sup> Another three minors between 15 and 16 years old disengaged from the FARC, also in May, after the FARC surrendered them to the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>17</sup> **Massive disengagements** of children and adolescents are expected to occur following any eventual peace agreement with the FARC. Of the total FARC combatants (7,200), it is estimated that at least 20% are minors, according to reports from the Colombian Armed Forces.

Children and adolescents were also victims of **other violence associated with the armed conflict**, including displacement, sexual violence, and death or injury from landmines. In addition, violence continued as a result of the activities of **organized criminal groups**. In particular, youth continue to flee from Buenaventura to avoid forced recruitment by criminal groups, in the department Valle de Cauca on the Pacific Coast. The district ombudsman of Buenaventura reported the prevention of recruitment of 17 minors in Buenaventura in 2013, and 25 cases of attempted recruitment have been reported this year.<sup>18</sup> Recruitment by criminal groups was also reported in Soacha, just to the south of Bogota in the central department of Cundinamarca, where groups are encouraging drug consumption among young students in order to later recruit them for criminal activities.<sup>19</sup>

At the same time, **notable progress** was made in preventing child recruitment and other violence against children in the context of the armed conflict. For instance, during the Third National Meeting in May of those responsible for cultural issues at the departmental level, under the theme of “Culture: Protective Environment Against Recruitment.” Representatives from 32 departments met to discuss how the culture

<sup>13</sup> El Espectador, 17 May 2014, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/diocesis-de-tumaco-afirma-los-ninos-no-llevaban-granada-articulo-492968> / Caracol Radio, 19 May 2014, <http://www.caracol.com.co/noticias/actualidad/farc-niegan-que-utilizaron-ninos-bomba-en-tumaco/20140519/nota/2231624.aspx>

<sup>14</sup> *Semana*, 25 May 2014, <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/falsos-ninos-bomba/389155-3>

<sup>15</sup> El Colombiano, 17 May 2014, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/bancoconocimiento/o/obligados-los-ninos-son-llevados-por-la-guerrilla/obligados-los-ninos-son-llevados-por-la-guerrilla.asp>

<sup>16</sup> La Libertad, 17 May 2014

<sup>17</sup> ElEconomistaamerica.co, 4 Mayo 2014, <http://www.economistaamerica.co/politica-eAm-co/noticias/5752836/05/14/Colombia-Las-FARC-liberan-a-tres-menores-reclutadas-como-guerrilleras.html#.Kku8M7IKh3DeI3r>

<sup>18</sup> ElPais.com.co, 22 April 2014, <http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/judicial/noticias/personeria-investiga-presunto-abuso-fuerza-policia-buenaventura>

<sup>19</sup> Noticias RCN TV, 6 April 2014,

of each of their populations could serve as a tool for constructing protective environments for children and adolescents as a strategy to prevent forced recruitment by illegal armed groups.<sup>20</sup> As another example, following the incident in Tumaco, the Colombian Pediatric Society organized and launched a campaign called “Mourning our Children” (#delutopornuestrosniños). The campaign invites all Colombians, children and adults, as well as the international community, journalists and thought leaders, to use the hashtag on social networks in order to send a message to the armed groups to not involve more children in the armed conflict.<sup>21</sup>

Finally, a number of **other significant events** occurred during the reporting period. President **Santos** announced the initiation of formal peace talks with the ELN on June 10, exactly five days before presidential elections in which Santos faced strong opposition of hard-liner Oscar Ivan Zuluaga.<sup>22</sup> When President Santos won the election, he stated that his reelection had given him the mandate to continue peace talks with the FARC and ELN: “This mandate that we heard yesterday forces me to put my life and soul into this process. And that’s what I will do starting today.”<sup>23</sup> Finally, the legal battle continued regarding the Mayor of Bogota, **Gustavo Petro**. In December 2013, the Inspector General ordered his removal and banned him from public office for 15 years based on alleged “irregularities” in the launch of a new waste management system. In April, Santos complied with a ruling from the Superior Court of Bogota to reinstate the mayor, based on a ruling by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to suspend his removal while investigating alleged wrongdoing. However, both Santos and the Inspector General said they would challenge this, indicating the legal battle would likely continue.<sup>24</sup> Indeed, in late June, the Inspector General’s Office announced measures for a formal investigation into the interference of one of Petro’s relatives into the contracts negotiated by the Mayor’s office.<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> El Nuevo Día, 28 May 2014, <http://www.elnuevodia.com.co/nuevodia/tolima/regional/220357-sigue-preocupando-el-reclutamiento-forzado#sthash.R65wLh0.dpuf>

<sup>21</sup> La Opinión, 20 May 2014, [http://www.laopinion.com.co/demo/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=441428&Itemid=29](http://www.laopinion.com.co/demo/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=441428&Itemid=29)

<sup>22</sup> Colombia Reports, 17 Junen 2014, <http://colombiareports.co/eln-says-government-stalled-altered-peace-talks-announcement/>

<sup>23</sup> Colombia Reports, 17 June 2014, <http://colombiareports.co/colombia-elections-confirmed-peace-talks-mandate-santos/>

<sup>24</sup> Colombia Reports, 19 March 2014, <http://colombiareports.co/santos-will-challenge-petros-reinstatement/>

<sup>25</sup> Colombia Reports, 26 June 2014, <http://colombiareports.co/embattled-bogota-mayor-investigated-contract-irregularities/>

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

The table below shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year. The Observations section indicates the percentage of the target achieved.

Result Number	Indicator Name	Target 2014	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified	340	65	224	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 65 total disengaged CH&amp;A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 35 boys (54%) and 30 girls (46%); 10 afro-Colombian (15%) and 16 indigenous (25%); 2 were 12 years old (3%); 19 between 13-15 years (29%), 40 between 16-17 years (62%); and 4 were 18 years old (6%).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, <b>19%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>66%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services	40%	10.8%	31.3%	<p>Of the 396 disengaged CH&amp;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 (10.8%).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, 26% of the target was achieved (10.8%, against a target of 40%). In total, <b>78%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (25% Q1, 26% Q2, 27% Q3).</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies	7,000	3,339	61,276	<p>During the reporting period, 3,339 CH&amp;A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, <b>48%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>875%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p> <p>It is important to highlight two points:                      1) 1,372 CH&amp;A were the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF (20% of the target), and 2) Without including the beneficiaries of this project, there were 1,967 new beneficiaries (28% of the target).</p>

DISENGAGED CHILD SOLDIERS AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT PROGRAM (CHS)  
 QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 22  
 APRIL – JUNE 2014

	% 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	65	224	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 65 total disengaged CH&amp;A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 35 boys (54%) and 30 girls (46%); 10 afro-Colombian (15%) and 16 indigenous (25%); 2 were 12 years old (3%); 19 between 13-15 years (29%), 40 between 16-17 years (62%); and 4 were 18 years old (6%).</p> <p>35 were in primary school (54%), 23 in secondary school (35%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 4 were not in school (6%).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  In this quarter, <b>19%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>66%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been 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	2	3	<p>During the reporting period, two additional activities with a differential approach were implemented:(1) The creation of a community-based intervention strategy for social integration and inclusion of children and adolescent victims of forced recruitment, and (2) The continuation of the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict (counted against this indicator for the first time).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  This quarter, <b>20%</b> of the target was achieved. In total, <b>30%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved. This includes the continuation of the Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region.</p>

DISENGAGED CHILD SOLDIERS AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT PROGRAM (CHS)  
 QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 22  
 APRIL – JUNE 2014

	# of contingency plans created	2	0	1	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. However, progress was made through the joint development by ICBF and CHS of recommendations for the Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements and the inclusion of the Victims Unit in this process as an agency responsible for comprehensive reparations processes.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In total, <b>50%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1.2	% of disengaged CH&A who participate in SNBF coordination activities	20%	0%	0%	<p>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&amp;A in the coordination activities of the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF).</p>
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed	18%	0%	0%	<p>During the reporting period, prevention activities were initiated in the 15 new target municipalities with the application of a baseline survey (verification of rights) to 1,554 children and adolescents, as a starting point for the implementation of the MVRO methodology (52% of the goal of reaching 3,000 children and adolescents).</p> <p><i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014, once the surveys (verification of rights) are completed.</i></p>
IR 2	% of public resources financing the operations of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat	5%	0%	0%	<p><i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i></p>
IR 2.1	# of target municipalities implementing prevention plans	58	12	46	<p>During the reporting period, implementation of prevention plans was completed in 12 municipalities in Antioquia (surpassing the goal of 9 municipalities in Antioquia). This completes implementation in the 43 municipalities targeted for 2013 (in the end reaching 46).</p> <p>Progress was also made in advancing through the stages of the implementation</p>

DISENGAGED CHILD SOLDIERS AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT PROGRAM (CHS)  
 QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 22  
 APRIL – JUNE 2014

					<p>process in the 15 new target municipalities, with the first step completed (formal presentation) and progress made in the second step (application of the MVRO), with 1,967 CH&amp;A targeted.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  In this quarter, 21% of the target was achieved. In total, 79% of the target has been achieved during the entire fiscal year.</p>
	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored	43	17	17	<p>During the reporting period, follow-up actions were taken through field visits to monitor implementation of prevention plans in 17 of the 43 municipalities targeted in FY 2013.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  In total, 40% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 2.2	# of residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages	9,600	0	8,876	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since prevention activities are still being initiated in the 15 municipalities' targeted under the joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  In total, 92% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 3	# of knowledge management products used by public officials	10	7	10	<p>During the reporting period, 7 knowledge management products were used by public officials after being shared and disseminated through forums and discussions. Of these, 5 were produced by the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory and 2 were produced by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                  In total, 100% of the target for FY 2014 has been 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>

DISENGAGED CHILD SOLDIERS AND ADOLESCENTS AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT PROGRAM (CHS)  
 QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 22  
 APRIL – JUNE 2014

<b>IR 3.1</b>	# of models transferred to GOC institutions	<b>4</b>	0	2	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. However, progress was made in the transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities through completion of the first of the four steps of the process (formal presentation).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In total, <b>50%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved, through transfer of the MVRO methodology to 43 municipalities, and the Narrative Exposure Technique model to GOC institutions (ICBF, Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health).</p>
<b>IR 3.2</b>	# of analyses and forums led by GOC observatories	<b>30</b>	11	32	<p>During the reporting period, 11 analyses were produced and forums held. Of these, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 5 analysis documents, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 2 documents, and four forums were held to share and disseminate documents produced during the previous quarter.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, <b>37%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>107%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>

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

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

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

- **% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services:** In relation to progress made towards the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 396 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 receiving differential assistance through the Program, corresponding to 10.8%. Therefore, 26% of the established target for FY 2014 was achieved (10.8%, against a target of 40%). During this quarter, activities with a differential approach continued to be implemented and follow-up and technical strengthening efforts were identified to support the ICBF professionals who implement activities, by sharing the tools and methodologies developed in the previous year and which include a differential approach.
- **# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies:** A total of 3,339 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of local-level prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the support of CHS. Therefore, 48% of the established target was achieved during the quarter. It is important to highlight two points: **1)** 1,372 CH&A were the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, which corresponds to 41% of new beneficiaries (334% of the target), and **2)** Excluding the beneficiaries of this Chocó project, there were 1,967 new beneficiaries corresponding to 28% of the target.
- **% 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**

The CHS Program continued supporting the ICBF in the strengthening of public policies for assisting CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups, with an emphasis on the development of strategies that enable and support the reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations.

During the **third quarter of FY 2014**, efforts focused on the revision of the **joint work plan** (see Annex 3) between IOM and the ICBF. The joint work plan, in addition to achieving results of the USAID Work Plan, also aims to respond to the technical and financial needs of the ICBF Assistance Program. Given recent changes in the ICBF technical team and the institution's evolving needs, significant changes were made to the joint work plan by including the following additional activities:

- Technical support for review and validation of the Participation Protocol
- Productive initiatives within the framework of the Family Reunion Strategy
- Mental health assistance strategy for disengaged children and adolescents
- Support to ICBF and the Victims Unit in the development and implementation of the Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations Route for Child and Adolescent Victims
- Strategy to support the professionals who implement the ICBF Assistance Program

The revision of the joint work plan also involved the removal of a previously planned activity: the adaptation and implementation of the training-of-trainers guide, *Sacred Tree: Guide for implementing the Victims Law for child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict in Colombia*. However, it was agreed that the educational approach and concepts employed in the guide would be utilized in future activities. The revised joint work plan was approved by CHS and the ICBF Protection Directorate. At the end of the reporting period, technical meetings were being held with various ICBF teams to coordinate specific work plans, timelines and activities.

***Progress made against the indicator for IR 1: During this quarter, a total of 65 CH&A entered the ICBF Assistance Program, including 35 boys (54%) and 30 girls (46%); 10 afro-Colombians (15%) and 16 indigenous (25%); 2 were 12 years old (3%); 19 between 13-15 years (29%); 40 between 16-17 years (62%); and 4 were 18 years old (6%). 35 were in primary school (54%), 23 in secondary school (35%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 4 were not in school (6%). In this quarter, 19% of the target for FY 2014 was met. In total, 66% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.***

#### ***IR 1.1 – ICBF assistance models and contingency plans incorporate a differential approach***

The armed conflict has affected Colombian society in various ways, including at the level of the individual, the family, the community and society, with particular impacts on rural and indigenous communities. In recognition of this, ICBF and CHS are implementing activities that are designed to enable the creation of knowledge, models and tools to *support reconstruction of the social fabric, in family and community settings* frequented by child and adolescent victims of forced recruitment. This includes, for instance, the development of a community-based intervention strategy for a post-conflict setting. A second priority of the joint work plan is to implement activities that *help government and civil society institutions to prepare for a potential post-conflict setting*. Such an environment would involve peacebuilding efforts and an increased demand for assistance, reestablishment of rights, comprehensive reparations and reintegration of child and adolescent victims of recruitment, particularly in indigenous communities.

In line with these two aims – to rebuild the social fabric and help institutions prepare for the post-conflict – the following activities were carried out during the reporting period:

- **Reviewed the Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements** of children and adolescents designed in the previous quarter. The protocol outlines the assistance model to be used for massive disengagements of CH&A victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups using a differential approach, including clear roles and responsibilities, a toolbox for professionals providing assistance, and informational brochures for other professionals and the community in general. A number of **recommendations** were proposed, together with the ICBF Victims Team. These include validation of the protocol by the Victims Unit, and presentation of the protocol to the Directorate General and Protection Directorate of the ICBF, to be coordinated by the ICBF Victims Team.
- **Included other victimizing acts in the Clinical Forensic Methodological Guide**, developed by ICBF to assess the impacts of illegal recruitment on the psyches of child and adolescent victims. IOM is helping to validate and adapt this tool, and to train 200 public officials on Family Advocate teams<sup>26</sup> on how to carry out individual assessments and produce reports with their expert opinion. Within IOM, internal processes are currently underway to identify and hire an implementing partner.

<sup>26</sup> Local-level multi-disciplinary Family Advocate teams (*Defensorías de Familia*) are composed of at least one psychologist, one social worker and one nutritionist. These professional teams are charged with carrying out initial interviews and verification of rights for the reestablishment of rights process. Statements from any member of the team are considered as expert opinion, according to the Childhood and Adolescent Code (Law 1098 of 2006).

- **Reviewed the Participation Protocol** for children, adolescents and youth, together with the IOM Victims Program (VISP), and provided joint recommendations on the document and the process for validating and implementing the protocol. A major achievement during the reporting period was a joint agreement between ICBF, VISP, and CHS to validate the participation protocol among adolescents and youth at the local-level. *(See Annex 4)*

- **Met with ICBF, UNICEF, War Child and Mercy Corps to construct a community-based intervention strategy**, designed to complement other approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program, in order to support social integration and inclusion of child and adolescent victims of recruitment, help reconstruct the social fabric and promote reconciliation. *Previously referred to as a “community-based specialized assistance model” to be implemented in four ethnic communities, it is now being developed as a “strategy” to be applied in Cauca. (See Annex 5)*

During the **four working meetings** held during the quarter, the design process was initiated through technical discussions on the conceptual and strategic foundation to be used. These meetings resulted in the creation of **two technical documents**. The first lays out the general conceptualization, lines of action, and main arguments, while the second establishes the objectives, phases, and planned results of the strategy. The phases are: (1) Recruitment, (2) Identifying, finding and engaging families and communities, (3) Analysis of family and community contexts, (4) Co-construction and implementation of the intervention plan together with families and communities, (5) Lessons learned for improvement and knowledge management.

- **Developed and approved a family reunion strategy** at the beginning of June to benefit 500 disengaged children and adolescents and their families, aimed at strengthening families, promoting reconciliation and supporting peacebuilding efforts. Consultations were held with ICBF to allocate technical and financial resources for **productive initiatives** within the context of this strategy.
- **Initiated the design and development process for a mental health assistance strategy for disengaged children and adolescents**. This will provide an opportunity to create innovative approaches to specialized assistance for this population. To date, the following innovations were established: (1) Addressing mental health conditions beyond the psychosocial interventions, using a systematic approach, and (2) Addressing the consumption of psychoactive substances. The aim is to adapt the strategy into technical guidelines and integrated into the ICBF Assistance Program.
- **Devised a joint IOM-ICBF technical assistance strategy for professionals directly implementing the ICBF Assistance Program**. This will provide an opportunity to strengthen local-level implementation, using tools and methodologies developed last year with support from CHS, as well as to establish direct contact with child and adolescent beneficiaries of the program.
- **Continued development of the Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region**. *See Section 5 for further information. (See Annex 6)*
- **Shared the results of the Regional Assessments**, the regional analyses of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process carried out in 2013, with various departments of the ICBF as part of IOM’s contribution to the activities established in the joint work plan.
- **Drafted a proposal for the protection route for the children of women human rights leaders and advocates, who are at risk or who have received threats to their lives**. Implementation will be carried out in three phases: (1) Characterization, (2) Assistance route, (3) Training. *(See Annex 7)*

As part of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, the CHS Program also continued to implement the **Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict**, which aims to support the comprehensive reparations process and strengthen life plans for youth by implementing an inter-institutional support model using a differential approach. The following progress was made during the reporting period, according to each of the established assistance pathways:

- **Route 1 (adolescents and youth from ICBF and ACR):** In total, 56 disengaged adolescents and youth have been assisted to date, including 22 girls and 34 boys. Various **workshops** were provided on financial training, legal advice, basic communication skills, and informal discussions with the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) regarding the transition process for youth from ICBF, at which 59 youth and public officials participated. In addition, **two “peace meetings”** were held for 20 youth aimed at providing space for reflection and dialogue on the role of youth in peacebuilding.
- **Route 2 (adolescents and youth referred by UARIV):** To date, 312 youth have been referred by UARIV to the Youth Center, including 55% boys and 45% girls. As part of this route, services have offered through the UARIV’s local “Dignity Centers” on specific issues, such as sociocultural integration, financial education, income generation, job training and education, psychosocial support and legal advice.
- **Route 3 (adolescents and youth accessing the ICETEX Fund for higher education):** In total, 2,370 adolescents and youth expressed interest and registered to attend universities across Colombia, of which 2,043 have accessed the higher education fund. Of these, the majority are young women (1,567) compared to young men (476).



In addition, the following results were obtained through the work carried out at the Youth Center:

Quantitative Results	Qualitative Results	Relevant Cases		
Victims of the armed conflict understand that training as a reparations measure encourages participation in society and helps transform realities.	In the <i>first quarter</i> of 2014, <b>632</b> beneficiaries of the Fund were assisted.  In the <i>second quarter</i> of 2014, <b>2,370</b> beneficiaries and others interested in the Fund were assisted.	Special attention cases	100%	2,370
		Emotional support	0.51%	12
		Procedural advice	37.3%	884
		Guidance on using the virtual platform	61.35%	1,454
		Career counselling	0.84%	20

**Progress made against the first indicator for IR 1.1:** During the reporting period, **two activities with a differential approach were implemented:** (1) *Creation of a community-based intervention strategy for social integration and inclusion of children and adolescent victims of forced recruitment, and (2) Continuation of the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict, reported now for the first time against this indicator. In this quarter, 20% of the target for FY 2014 (2 of 10 activities). In total, 30% of the target has been achieved (3 of 10 activities).*

***Progress made against the second indicator for IR 1.1:*** *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. However, progress was made through the joint development by ICBF and CHS of recommendations for the Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements and the inclusion of the Victims Unit in this process as an agency responsible for comprehensive reparations. In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (1 of 2 contingency plans created).*

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

Co-responsibility and coordination among institutions is needed in order to carry out reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations processes for child and adolescent victims of recruitment. To achieve inter-institutional coordination, increased institutional capacities are needed to enable the development of joint action at national and regional levels. In this context, the revised joint work plan with ICBF identified the following activities to be developed and implemented:

- Support the implementation, publication and dissemination of an individual assistance and comprehensive reparations route for child and adolescent victims, developed jointly by ICBF and the Victims Unit, which is currently undergoing a validation process.
- Support inter-institutional coordination for disengaged children and adolescents who transition from the ICBF to the ACR. It is foreseen that 3 institutional coordination committees will be held.
- Support the coordination process between ICBF, the Victims Unit and the ACR in the Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Youth Victims, and replicate this approach in the model for indigenous and afro-Colombian youth victims in the Coffee Region.
- Coordinate joint actions to generate support for land restitution and fiduciary trust processes. Significantly, the ICBF has expressed interest in the project and has decided to work together with CHS and the Ministry of Labor by participating on a working group and supporting the targeting of adolescents and youth who have received a fiduciary trust as a reparations measure.

***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 SNBF.*

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

Implementation continued of the **joint work plan** between CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. The aim of the work plan is to strengthen recruitment prevention policies, including coordination between the national and local level. Efforts during the reporting period focused on the implementation of recruitment prevention plans in 15 new high-risk municipalities targeted for this year, using verification of rights processes and the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology. Follow-up was also carried out to monitor implementation of previously developed prevention plans, in the 43 municipalities targeted last year.

***Progress made against the indicator for IR 2:*** *During the reporting period, prevention activities were initiated in the 15 new target municipalities with the application of a baseline survey (verification of rights) to 1,554 children and adolescents as a starting point for the implementation of the MVRO methodology (representing 52% of the goal of reaching 3,000 children and adolescents).*

In addition, it is important to emphasize that a total of **3,339 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of CHS activities** during the reporting period. This includes **1,372 CH&A** beneficiaries of one project, “Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó,” developed jointly with ICBF (20% of the target). In total, 23,386 CH&A have benefited from this one project (334% of the target). Without including the beneficiaries of the Chocó project, there were 1,967 new beneficiaries of recruitment prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat with support from the CHS Program (28% of the target).

**IR 2.1 Local authorities in high risk areas implement prevention plans**

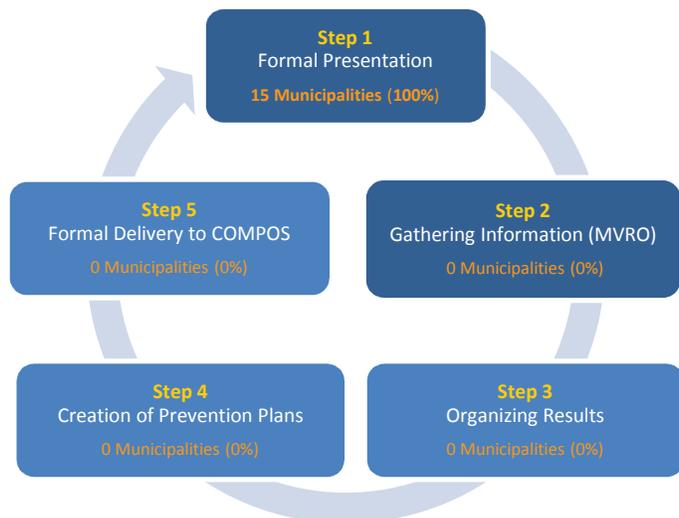
Activities during the reporting period focused on the development of prevention plans in 15 new target municipalities, completing implementation in 12 municipalities in Antioquia (Briceño, Buritica, Ituango, Liborina, Olaya, Peque, Sabanalarga, San Andres de Cuerquia, Santafe de Antioquia, Toledo, Valdivia, Yarumal), and beginning to monitor implementation of prevention plans in the 43 municipalities that were targeted last year.

**Finalization of plans in the municipalities targeted in 2013:** In the northwestern department of *Antioquia*, implementation of prevention plans was completed in 12 municipalities, beyond the initial target of 9 municipalities. *This marks completion of the 43 municipalities initially targeted for 2013, surpassing the goal of 43 municipalities and instead reaching 46 municipalities.*

**Prevention plans were initiated in the 15 new target municipalities:** The process of prevention plan implementation (involving five total steps) was initiated in the 15 municipalities targeted for this year, in coordination with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, implementing agencies and local mayors’ offices.

Of the five steps involved (*see diagram*), the first step was completed (100%) and the second was initiated:

- The **first step** (formal presentation) was fully completed in all 15 municipalities (100%). The project plan was shared with local authorities and presented to local policy coordination groups, such as to Social Policy Committees (COMPOS), Infancy and Adolescence Working Groups, and Transitional Justice Committees.
- Progress was also made in carrying out the **second step** (gathering information through the verification of rights process, as the first step in the application of the MVRO). 1,554 children, adolescents and youth were identified by Secretaries of Education as potential beneficiaries of the prevention strategies to be carried out in the 15 new target municipalities.



**Began to monitor implementation of prevention plans in 43 municipalities:** At the same time, actions were taken during the reporting period to follow-up and monitor the implementation of prevention plans that were developed in the 43 municipalities that were targeted in the previous year, in coordination with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. These monitoring activities are designed to support the successful implementation of the national Recruitment Prevention Policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010), using a rights-based

and comprehensive protection approach and based on local childhood and adolescence policies. These activities utilize the operational guide for monitoring implementation developed in the last quarter.

**Monitoring visits** were carried out to many of the municipalities where prevention plans were created and implemented in the previous year. Of the 43 municipalities targeted in the previous year, visits were made to the following municipalities: Mapiripan, Puerto Gaitán and Puerto Lleras (eastern department of **Meta**); Ciénaga and Aracataca (in the northern department of **Magdalena**); Caldon, El Tambo, Silvia, Morales, and Toribio (southern department of **Cauca**); Ipiales, Samaniego and Ricaurte (in the southern department of **Nariño**); and Buenaventura, Jamundí, Florida and Pradera (southern department of **Valle de Cauca**).

Visits were also planned to the northeastern department of **Arauca** (Araucita, Saravena and Fortul), but security limitations arose when the planned visits coincided with celebrations for the anniversary of the National Liberation Army (ELN), which generated heightened risk and security concerns. These visits to Arauca are currently being rescheduled for July, and will be reported in the next quarter.

**Working meetings** were convened during the monitoring visits, in coordination with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the local mayors' offices, in order to bring together all institutions involved in the implementation of the local prevention plan. Participants shared the progress made in carrying out prevention programs, projects and strategies and implementing prevention routes. It was emphasized at each meeting that local authorities have the responsibility to design, execute and evaluate local-level public policies for children and adolescents, and to make sure the policies use a differential approach that gives priority to children and adolescents in the context of the local development plan. Local authorities are also responsible for ensuring that specific activities are planned and that necessary resources are allocated in order to successfully comply with these public policies. In addition, local authorities must also ensure the participation of children and adolescents in all decision-making processes on issues that concern them or are of interest to them.

A need was identified to better standardize the activities, coverage, budgets and indicators and ensure coordination based on the operational plans. This will ensure that the issue of recruitment prevention is addressed within a single operational plan that integrates and incorporates all relevant working groups, such as Childhood and Adolescence Working Groups and the Transitional Justice Committees, and attends to the three prevention routes (early prevention, urgent prevention and protective prevention).

Finally, **technical assistance** was provided by the CHS Program to support local policy development in the Pacific Coast department of Valle de Cauca, in the municipalities of Jamundí and Buenaventura. CHS supported the development of public policy for youth by helping establish a consultative committee and thematic working groups, to create spaces to address issues concerning the guarantee of CH&A rights, as well as a form to gather information on existing youth organizations. In Buenaventura, CHS supported the development of two public policies, one for children and adolescents and another for youth. This included an assessment of the situation of local youth, and support to the local administration concerning the allocation of resources to strengthen policy development.

***Progress against the first indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, implementation was completed in 12 municipalities in Antioquia (surpassing the goal of 9 municipalities in Antioquia). This completes implementation in the 43 municipalities targeted for 2013 (in the end reaching 46). Progress was also made by initiating the implementation process in the 15 target municipalities has been initiated, with the first step fully completed (formal presentation) and the second step initiated (application of the MVRO methodology), with 1,967 CH&A targeted. In this quarter, 21% of the target was achieved. In total, 79% of the target has been achieved during the entire fiscal year to date.***

***Progress against the second indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, local monitoring visits were initiated to follow-up on progress made in implementing prevention plans in 17 municipalities, of the total 43 municipalities that were targeted in the previous year (40% of the target).***

\* \* \*

In addition to the progress against indicators under the Work Plan for FY 2014, significant advances were made on other related projects, including **A) Prevention Projects** and **B) Institutional Strengthening** for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its institutional partners.

### **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, carried out jointly with the ICBF, supports the implementation of early protection strategies, using an approach that takes differences in life cycle into account. Comprehensive assistance methods, including protection, healthcare, nutrition and caretaking, help to guarantee the rights of children in early childhood, and thereby reduce the vulnerabilities and risks that facilitate recruitment by illegal armed groups. During the reporting period, 23,386 children less than 5 years of age were assisted in 22 municipalities of Chocó accounting for 97% of the total number of children less than 5 years of age. There has been a marked improvement of the rights of these children: 87.1% of beneficiaries now have civil registration documents, 67% are participating in the health system, and 64% have completed the full series of vaccinations.

**Project Title:** *Youth Peacebuilders*

As part of ongoing mobilization efforts, CIPRUNA is working to develop a sustainable strategy to mobilize youth with the support of CHS and other strategic allies, in order to contribute to increased knowledge of the risks of youth recruitment within communities and support for recruitment prevention at the local level. The initiative promotes cultural transformation, restoration of communal bonds and development of initiatives for reconciliation and a peace culture, by promoting skills and capacities of community youth leaders and other social change agents. With co-funding from Colpatria, the project is jointly carried out by IOM, the Alvaralice Foundation, the World Coach Foundation and Familia Ayara.

During the reporting period, the initial phase of the project focused on identification of the target neighborhoods, including 11 sectors of the Barrio Potrero Grande and Sector 12 of the Barrio Taller, an area with free housing for forcibly displaced families. Visits were made to the local neighborhoods to get to know the area and to choose target sites where workshops and mapping will be carried out, as well as to get to know the existing soccer training fields and soccer schools. A pre-inscription of participations was carried out and activities were planned for each of the project's components. In addition, the process of applying the MVRO methodology was initiated with 7 facilitators, and a survey of institutional actors was carried out.

The following progress made under each component during the reporting period:

Component	Activities
1. Establishment of a School of Fine Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial assessment of required materials and other elements.</li> <li>- Requested consultation from an art professional to indicate and prioritize the materials needed to construct the fine arts room, which will be used for drawings, oil paintings, graffiti and stage makeup.</li> </ul>
Component (cont.)	Activities (cont.)
2. Consolidation of positive and protective references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secured the participation of 10 sports schools, 18 “neighborhood teachers” (<i>profes bariales</i>), and 610 children, adolescents and youth.</li> <li>- Planned activities to be carried out, in coordination with the sports schools.</li> <li>- Established the components of the project: consumption of psychoactive substances, early sexuality (“playing with the soccer ball, not with my body”), and prevention of the use of children and adolescents in illegal activities.</li> <li>- Determined together with the neighborhood teachers that the components would be based on training and soccer, within a framework of psychosocial support and sports psychology.</li> <li>- 400 soccer balls were delivered, thanks to support from Coca-Cola FEMSA, to be used by the soccer schools and the general community</li> </ul>
3. Social transformation through artistic and cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiated activities in May by enrolling 40 children, adolescents and youth in high-impact training using cultural and artistic activities (hip-hop, rap, break dance and graffiti).</li> </ul>

An official **launch event** was held in May in the main auditorium of the Techno-cultural Center *Somos Pacifico* (meaning “we are from the Pacific” as well as “we are peaceful peaceful”). Strategic partners from World Coach and Familia Ayara brought life and energy to the event by participating in the opening and closing activities, including a short, impactful exhibition of freestyle, rap, break dance and graffiti, along with an explanation of how art and sports are also being used to help prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents. The event was attended by 100 representatives of public and private institutions, civil society organizations, community associations and community-based organizations.

### 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*

This project seeks to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman in their mission to issue warnings about high risks of recruitment, by supporting 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, with ongoing technical support provided by the CHS Program, a review and revision was carried out of the materials and methodologies to be used by the Office of the Ombudsman for implementation of work at the local-level to promote peace and conflict resolution. Based on these adjustments, the government will work to implement **School Board committees** to strengthen Law 1620 of 2013, establishing a National System of School Coexistence to address bullying and cyberbullying.

In addition, the CHS Program helped develop a **Technical and Methodological Guide** for the Creation of Ombudsman Reports on Childhood and Adolescence, to strengthen capacities and support processes of the Office of the Ombudsman. The document offers guidelines for developing reports on the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents, thereby providing a high-level technical resource to support government action on these issues.

Efforts were made to establish new strategic partnerships in the Pacific Coast department of Valle del Cauca and the northern department of Norte de Santander, in order to better optimize resources and strengthen the project by incorporating other methodologies. To this end, the project was presented to the World Coach Foundation and Familia Ayara Foundation to encourage their support and participation.

Finally, a restructuring of the project resulted in the elimination of the planned “**teacher’s network**,” the goal of which had been to strengthen capacities on legal issues and procedures related to bullying at school. Instead, efforts will focus on strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman at the regional level.

## **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*

CHS continues to provide technical support in the development and implementation of a **comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring** of the protection of CH&A in regions affected by the armed conflict. During the reporting period, as was previously proposed, design began for a **web application** to be used to register information on the accountability of local authorities. This included the review, revision and adjustment of the **information registration modules** to track the guarantee of rights of children, adolescents and youth, in line with existing norms and rules of the Inspector General’s Office.

In addition, the design of the model was adjusted to align with new guidelines on preventive vigilance. This involved the **revision, editing and adjustment of qualitative content** of the Report on Forced Recruitment and the Analysis of the Condition of the Rights of CH&A involved in or at risk of involvement in the armed conflict, two documents that were developed in the previous quarter. This included the inclusion of issues of interest to the Inspector General’s advocates for youth labor and sexual violence.

During May and June, a **comparative analysis** was also carried out on the condition of the guarantee of rights of children and adolescents in municipalities prioritized by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. The analysis covered the protection and guarantee of fundamental rights; the inclusion of public policy actions for the defense, promotion and guarantee of rights; the identification of risk factors and protective factors for recruitment; and coordination between national and local levels to ensure policy implementation. The following were produced as a result of this analysis: a matrix of operationalization of the qualitative variables to construct a report on forced recruitment, a matrix to evaluate the municipal and departmental development plans, and a methodology to guide analysis of the matrix of rights and indicators by local authorities.

This progress made in development of a comprehensive prevention model is also helping to support the **Second Public Accountability Review** of the Office of the Inspector General. To further support the public review, adjustments were made to the **guiding criteria document** and continued efforts were made to identify, compile and prioritize **indicators** related to the comprehensive protection of CHA&Y at risk of being drawn into the armed conflict. Methodological and technical tools were developed to support the participation of the Inspector General’s Advocate for Children, Adolescents and the Family at the Departmental Meeting of Government Secretaries, being held in the context of the Second Public

#### Accountability Review.

Progress was also made on some **local-level analyses** during the reporting period. In the northeastern department of Arauca, an analysis was carried out on the condition of the protection of the rights of children, adolescents and youth. In the Pacific Coast department of Valle de Cauca, progress was made in reviewing national and international reports related to the situation of the violation of the rights of children and adolescents in the municipality of Buenaventura.

### 3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*)

**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 Projects (*Proyectos Productivos Pedagógicos*, PPP) in the context of the government’s Border Plan for Prosperity.<sup>27</sup> Projects are being developed in the 11 municipalities in the following areas: agriculture and basic crop cultivation (4), conservation and production of medicinal plants (1), dairy production (1), growing and selling flowers (1), clothing (2), agriculture and livestock production (3) and artisanal goods (1). The project in Sarrapia (in the eastern department of Vichada) actually integrated three of these areas: agriculture and livestock production, artisanal goods and clothing.

To date, 1,142 adolescents in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> levels of secondary school have participated in the projects, of which 53.6% were girls and 46.4% were boys. 590 were from ethnic groups – one-fourth of these were afro-Colombian while three-fourths were indigenous (Awa, Pastos and Piaroa). The projects carried out in the Colombia-Venezuelan border regions of Vichada and Cesar completed the cycle of design, execution and closure of the support phase of the project. It is foreseen that the implementation process will be completed in Arauca at the end of July, the final region at the border with Venezuela.

#### IR 2.2 Knowledge of recruitment risks increased in target communities

##### “Dreaming is a Right” Strategy

With the aim of increasing knowledge of recruitment risks among families, communities, and government institutions responsible for the comprehensive protection of CH&A, the implementation of the national “**Dreaming is a Right**” strategy (*Soñar es un Derecho*) continued during the reporting period. The main objective of the Dreaming is a Right strategy is to encourage civil society to reflect and take concrete action against the crime of recruitment and other forms of violence that impact Colombian children, adolescents, and youth. By using art, culture and sports, the strategy has helped to construct spaces that promote peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and peace, in which children, adolescents and youth are protagonists in their own lives and their voices are heard.

Currently, the strategy is undergoing a consolidation phase aimed at taking stock, compiling, organizing and sharing results achieved over its two years of implementation. During the reporting period, a **presentation** was made to share



<sup>27</sup> 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.

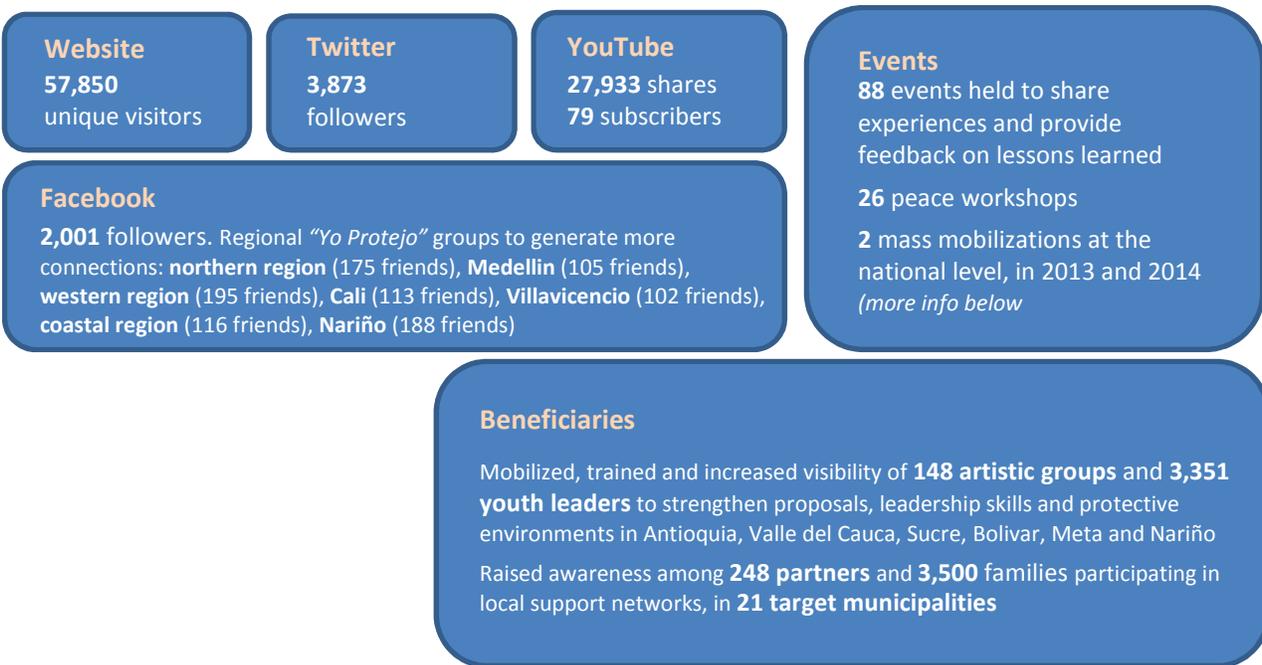
updates on the process of gathering the results achieved by the Dreaming is a Right strategy (*see Annex 8*).

In this context, a “**Manifesto**” was written and presented by over 1,200 Colombian adolescents and youth who had participated in the Dreaming is a Right campaign (*see Annex 9*). These youth came together as citizen peacebuilders to use the manifesto as a way to capture their dreams, proposals and commitments to social change. A final document was designed and printed to be further shared, in order to allow their voices to be heard and to position their requests within decision-making and policy settings at the municipal and department levels. The manifesto will serve as an input into the development of a new recruitment prevention policy in Colombia, together with other statements made by children, adolescents and youth. The manifesto was shared during the presentation on results achieved, and also shared through alternative media and other spaces for dialogue, in coordination with the Recruitment Prevention Working Groups in the target municipalities, and with partner institutions.

In addition, the “Change Leaders” methodology was applied to 123 adolescents and youth from the departments of Antioquia (in the northwest), Valle de Cauca (on the Pacific Coast), Nariño (on the Pacific Coast) and Meta (in the east). A meeting was also held to exchange ideas for social change with 25 adolescent and youth leaders in the municipality of Medellin (in Antioquia), resulting in the creation of three proposals to be further developed.

Finally, a commitment was made by *Fundacion Mi Sangre*, the organization that has led implementation of the strategy, to continue supporting youth leaders and the digital strategy until December 2014. This will allow time for the “Committee of Allies” to identify a solid and sustainable approach for ensuring continuance and maintenance of the Dreaming is a Right strategy.

As a result of the actions taken in the context of the Dreaming is a Right strategy, the following results represent the **results obtained by the strategy over the past two and a half years**:





### Mass Mobilizations

Mass mobilizations were held on February 12<sup>th</sup> for two consecutive years (2013 and 2014), to coincide with and commemorate the “International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers.” The mobilizations were held in coordination with the Dreaming is a Right Strategy, and included two main components:

1. **Social media mobilizations: “Índice de Paz”** – The strategy called on citizens and others in the international community to become part of a “Protection Network” by declaring “I protect” (Yo Protejo) and committing to construct protective environments and activate protection processes to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents.
2. **Street mobilizations: “CICLOPAZEO”** – Street demonstrations were organized along bicycle routes as “cicloPAZeos,” a play on the Spanish words for cycle, peace and outing. Artistic, cultural and sports activities were organized along the bicycle routes to attract the participation of the community and promote recruitment prevention efforts. These activities were also intended to be transformative and inspire youth by showcasing the opportunities available to them to develop their potential, creatively use their free time and develop positive goals and plans for their future.

### News in the Voice of Children

A new project, “News in the Voice of Children: Experts on their own reality,” was initiated by the CHS Program in coordination with the PANDI communication agency, Free Press, War Child, and *Aldeas Infantiles SOS*. The project aims to educate children and adolescents on human rights and develop journalism skills to help guarantee their right to participation, and promote their voice and point of view within the media, as subjects who think proactively about the promotion of their rights, in order to prevent rights violations and to protect them against crimes such as forced recruitment.

During the reporting period, **four workshops** were held with 23 children and adolescents in Quibdó (the capital of the Pacific Coast department of Chocó), including 13 in workshops led by *Aldeas Infantiles SOS* and 10 in groups led by the Pedro Grau y Arola school. As a result, products of high-quality format and content have been produced that reflect the opportunities and skills identified in this region of the country, for use in radio, newspaper and television. Additional workshops are currently being planned in Bogotá, Ipiales, Toribio and Mocoa.

Strategic media partnerships were also established with **newspapers** (Diario del Sur, Periódico Meridiano de Córdoba, Diario del Huila, Periódico El Mundo, Revista RS), with **radio** (Programa En Familia of Caracol Radio, Marina Estéreo, Colmundo Radio) and **television** (City Noticias, Canal TRO, Telecafé).

**Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since prevention activities are still being initiated in the 15 municipalities targeted under the joint work plan with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. In total, 92% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.**

### IR 3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management

During the reporting period, efforts focused on the process to transfer and incorporate assistance and

prevention tools, such as a tool to support project development and to improve the governmental decision making process related to assistance for disengaged children and adolescents. CHS is also supporting recruitment prevention efforts through ongoing assistance to the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and the creation of five ethnic childhood observatories. Significant progress was also made in carrying out reintegration case studies and regional analyses on the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process, in Antioquia and Chocó.

***Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, 7 knowledge management products were used by public officials, after being shared and disseminated through forums and discussions, including 5 produced by the ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory and 2 produced by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. In total, 100% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (10 documents). In general, the person who received the survey applied by CHS considered that the information provided to them was useful for their assistance and recruitment prevention work.***

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

Activities during the reporting period focused on continued transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities, along with a project development tool. Five ethnic childhood observatories were also created with the support of the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. Efforts also began to develop a Documentation Center for the CHS Program, to compile, systemize and share the knowledge that has been gathered by the Program over its fourteen-year history.

A number of important research initiatives, events and discussions were also initiated during the reporting period, including a **consultancy on educating for peace**, to gather evidence from the region to will help the CHS Program create an approach to peace education, in addition to a **consultancy on peace culture** (*more info below*). Technical discussions also began with the presidential program **Colombia Youth** (*Colombia Joven*, in Spanish) aimed at combining technical and administrative resources to strengthen the programs of Colombia Youth in relation to a number of themes: development of public policies for youth, transferring the methodology of the Dreaming is a Right strategy, political advocacy among CHA&Y in terms of guaranteeing rights, and support for the Peace Strategy.

Finally, a **Meeting of Mayors** was held in Palmira in the department of Valle de Cauca, with support from CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. The meeting resulting in the formulation of an agenda for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents, in the context of the peace negotiations with the FARC in Havana. Documents produced by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat were shared at the meeting, including two bulletins on the lessons learned, challenges and difficulties faced in implementing public policies on recruitment prevention; the Guide for the Implementation of the Protective Prevention Route; and the Municipal Prioritization Map.

#### ***Transfer of the MVRO methodology***

During the reporting period, the transfer of the MVRO methodology continued in the 15 municipalities targeted for 2014. Formal presentations were made were completed in all 15 municipalities, representing completion of the first of the four steps established in the PMP. In addition, some 1,762 CHA&Y were identified by the Education Secretaries as potential beneficiaries for the prevention strategies that will be carried out in each of the 15 target municipalities.

#### ***Transfer of project development tool***

A need has been identified to develop a project development strategy specifically aimed at CHA&Y. In response, CHS began to develop such a tool based on its experience implementing productive and

entrepreneurial projects using instruments that were developed together with independent consultants, such as the Business Marketing and Administration Model (MIMA). This new tool is designed to meet two specific needs: (1) the ability to independently transfer the project development tool, to allow it to be easily replicated and (2) specific guidance for understanding entrepreneurship as a tool for peacebuilding. During the reporting period, progress was made in the development of this tool, to be called **Steps to Become Pioneering Entrepreneurs and Peacebuilders**.<sup>28</sup> The tool, currently undergoing internal review, includes the following sections:

- *Starting Point*: Overview of steps to follow, including a glossary, acronyms, and an outline
- *Step 1*: Definition of the idea of entrepreneurship and definition of goals and objectives
- *Step 2*: Description of products and services, identification of clients, definition of value added, and competition in the market
- *Step 3*: Definition of costs and expenses, definition of the necessary functions within the entrepreneurship, and a definition of inputs and primary materials
- *Step 4*: Analysis of the economic viability of the venture and its impacts on the environment

#### ***Creation of five regional ethnic childhood observatories***

The CHS Program is helping to transfer the ICBF Observatory model, together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, to support the creation of **five ethnic childhood observatories** in various regions of Colombia: Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolivar (in the north). Each observatory will monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection.

During the reporting period, five proposals were presented (*see Annex 10*). A joint review was conducted and it was determined that the majority of technical and financial resources provided by CHS, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, and War Child would be devoted to the Cauca region, with more limited support to the other four regions. *See Section 5 for further information.*

#### ***Documentation Center for the CHS Program***

The technical planning process is underway for the establishment of a Documentation Center for the CHS Program, to be developed together with the Observatory for Social Innovation for Peace of the University of the Andes. The project will collect, organize and share the various documents and publications related to recruitment prevention and comprehensive assistance for children and adolescents who have disengaged from illegal armed groups, which have been produced by CHS over its fourteen-year history. The initiative is aimed at building and sharing a “state of the art” of lessons learned on these issues.

During the reporting period, the three phases of the project were identified. The first phase, to begin in August 2014, will involve the recruitment of an intern from among the undergraduate students of the University, who will carry out a preliminary location, selection and organization of the most relevant documents produced by the CHS Program. In the second phase, to begin in January 2015, a second intern will be recruited to draft a “state of the art” document that brings together findings and recommendations from the documents collected in the first stage. Based on this, the second intern will also critically and constructively examine the actions taken by the program related to recruitment prevention, comprehensive assistance and reestablishment of rights for disengaged children and adolescents. This

<sup>28</sup> In Spanish, *PAZos Para Convertirse en Pioneros Emprendedores Constructores de Paz*. The first word, “PAZos,” is a pun meant to refer to both “steps” (*pasos*) and “peace” (*paz*).

state of the art document will be used by the Observatory for Social Innovation to identify research themes to pursue to further build knowledge and social innovation on these issues, and support the construction of conditions for peace. In the third stage, the project will be finalized by sharing the documents gathered and the state of the art document, both in print and virtually, as well as through academic events.

### ***Consultancies on Peace Culture and Education***

A **consultancy on “Educating for Peace”** was initiated during the reporting period, aimed at producing a compilation of experiences from Colombia and throughout Latin America on peace education. The literature review will examine empirical evidence of specific practices, illustrating the evolution of each experience and providing a series of reflections on each process. This will help the CHS Programs to create an approach to peace education that includes knowledge as well as attitudes, emotions and skills, and that develops moral and ethical autonomy among educational agents, by encouraging reflection on actions to realize equality, legality, social inclusion, respect and appreciation of ethnic, economic, cultural, religious, political, sexual and gender diversities.

A **consultancy on Peace Culture** was also initiated to identify and analyze experiences of building a culture of peace and reconciliation in Colombia and in three countries that have signed peace agreements, in order to make recommendations for policies. The consultancy will consist of three components: (1) *Comparative analysis* of three international case studies, (2) *Conceptual and methodological framework*, including an analytical frame for the role of culture and reconciliation in a post-conflict setting, and (3) *Policy recommendations* on actions that can be taken to support a culture of peace in the various post-conflict stages, settings and contexts in Colombia.

In June, interviews will be carried out with various actors and strategic partners of the CHS Program at national and regional levels, including the Ministry of Culture, ACR, ICBF, the Office of the Vice President, the National Center for Historical Memory, the PANDI Agency, the *Familia Ayara* Foundation and the *Escuela Taller* Foundation), aimed at compiling information and expectations to support the development of recommendations. A visit will also be made to Medellin to interview the House of Memory Museum, ACR, and the Government of Antioquia, as well as children and adolescents from the area of Commune 13.

***Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. However, progress was made in the transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities through completion of the first of the four steps of the process (formal presentation). In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (two of four models transferred: the MVRO model in the 43 municipalities and the Narrative Exposure Technique).***

### ***IR 3.2 – ICBF and CIPRUNA generate and apply knowledge***

The following progress and results were achieved during the second quarter of FY 2014 in the work being carried out with ***ICBF’s Child Welfare Observatory***:

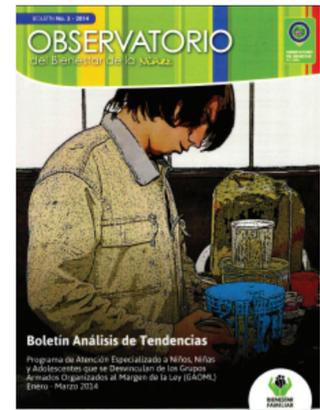
- As part of ***information management***, the observatory now has **82 databases** that are continually updated in accordance with the timeline set by each institution providing the information. In addition, a working group was established with DANCE, the National Institute of Health and SNBF during the reporting period.
- As part of ***information processing*** efforts, **monitoring dashboards** were created to monitor progress made across indicators for the following themes: (1) Administrative Processes for the Reestablishment of Rights, (2) Disengaged children and adolescents, (3) Victims of landmines and

unexploded ordnance, and (4) Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System. Maps were also created, one to support monitoring according to type of violence against children and adolescents and a second based on the indicators of the rights of children and adolescents, in the context of the construction of an index of children's rights.

- Regarding **publications**, three bulletins were produced on the following topics: (1) Trends of the disengaged children and adolescents program during January – March 2014, (2) Peace in the Voice of Children: Speaking about conflict and peace, (3) Analysis of conditions on the street for children and adolescents. An additional publication was currently awaiting final approval from the ICBF's Editorial Committee, "Synopsis: From submission to empowerment – the before, during and after of the recruitment of adolescent girls and young women by illegal armed groups." (see Annex 11)
- Progress continued to be made in the construction of the **Index of Child Rights**, developed in coordination with Eurosocial and the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF). The document was shared with the SNBF's Executive Committee, the working group of the Unified Information System on Children (SUIN), the National Federation of Departments and the Colombian Federation of Municipalities. An event is currently being planned to launch the Index of Child Rights.
- The ICBF Observatory continued to support the "**Exploratory study on trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation**" by providing ongoing technical guidance on the instruments and methodology for information collection in accordance with the information needs of the project. During the reporting period, categories of analysis were defined and plans were made to present the project to the target municipalities together with the local ICBF offices, intended to result in the formation of target groups and identification of institutional actors. Finally, the ICBF supported implementation of established instruments in the municipalities of Dos Quebradas, Calarcá, Belén de Umbría and Santa Rosa.

To date, **60%** of the information has been collected, providing valuable inputs to be used for the various sections that will make up the final document. However, due to a series of inconvenient and unavoidable circumstances, the field work is now scheduled to be completed in July. Following this, all data will be analyzed, the document drafted and inputs identified for designing the prevention and assistance routes for children and adolescents.

- Regarding the **International Network of Childhood Observatories**, a matrix for characterizing the international observatories was shared and areas of action were identified: (1) Monitoring of the rights of children, (2) Sexual violence against children and adolescents, and (3) Youth justice. These areas of work were defined through virtual reunions, sharing information and defining criteria.
- **Technical working meetings** were held to address the following themes: **1)** Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, **2)** Colombian Youth: Reviewing information on youth to promote public policies, **3)** Special Projects Group of the National Planning Department, to identify shared policies between the Department and the ICBF Observatory for publications and studies, **4)** Proposal for work to be carried out by the Observatory in the context of the Working Group to Follow-up on Policies for Afro-Colombian Children and Adolescents, **5)** Subdirectorate of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, **6)** The Technical Sub-Unit (SUT) group led by the DNP and in the framework of the Project for Standardization of Indicators of Security and Coexistence, and **6)** Peace and post-conflict group, an internal working group of the ICBF to guide policy and

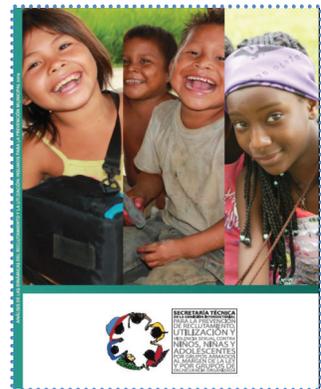


program decisions toward a post-conflict scenario.

- Finally, during the reporting period, documents produced by the ICBF Observatory were shared and disseminated at the University of the Andes and the SUIN working group, and focal groups were held on peace and post-conflict scenarios.

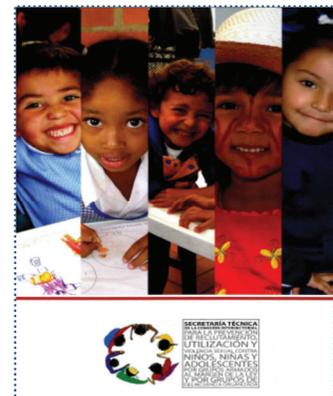
Significant progress was also made by the **Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision making regarding the development of prevention policies. The activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat during the reporting period achieved the following results:

- Drafted a document providing a brief **description and analysis** of the physical geography, economy, and the municipal development distribution, along with a possible explanation for the location of the target municipalities based on high levels of recruitment risks.
- Completed the editing process for the **2014 Prioritization Document**, and an assessment was prepared of the local services available in the context of support for local-level implementation of the national Recruitment Prevention Policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010). In addition, an assessment document was drafted to identify and characterize the strategies, programs and projects aimed at prevention recruitment and use in the target municipalities. (*See Annex 12*)
- Organized the **Second Forum of the CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** on the monitoring and follow-up of the national Recruitment Prevention Policy, as contained in CONPES 3673 of 2010, a task that the Secretariat has been carrying out since 2011. Policy implementation has involved a learning process that included recognition of the rights of children and adolescents as well as a commitment by institutions and the strengthening of those institutions around the promotion of the objectives of the policy and general principles of comprehensive protection. In this context, two bulletins were produced to identify relevant lessons learned, challenges and difficulties, which reflect the commitment on the part of the Government of Colombia to monitor, measure and track the actions taken by institutions regarding prevention policies. The forum was attended by approximately 20 representatives from government, civil society, academic, and international cooperation institutions.
- Designed an **information collection tool** to serve as an input for monitoring and follow-up and for the future evaluation of the prevention policy, in order to support fulfillment of the actions for which the Technical Secretariat is responsible under CONPES 3673 of 2010. As part of this tool, a **survey** was designed with 28 questions, which is currently undergoing review by the Territorialization Team, to then be promptly approved by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.
- Participated in the **Third Session of the Inter-sectorial Commission for Recruitment Prevention** of the Santander Government, in Bucaramanga (in the north-central department of Santander). As part of the support for the local-level implementation of prevention policies, the Observatory provided a detailed presentation of the Municipal Prioritization for 2014 and specific results generated by the Department of Santander.
- Participated in the **Subcommittee on Prevention, Protection and Guarantees of Non-Repetition of the Directorate of Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and Victims of the Conflict** of the Antioquia Government, in Medellin (in the north-central department of Antioquia). As part of



the support for the local-level implementation of prevention policies, the Observatory provided a detailed presentation of the Municipal Prioritization for 2014 and specific results generated by the Department of Antioquia. The event was attended by representatives of ICBF, the Victims Unit, USAID, the Mayor of Medellin and the Departmental Government of Antioquia.

- Continued to review and expand the **battery of indicators**. This included updated the inventory of available information as a support for the development of relevant processes for requesting information from the various government institutions. New indicators were also incorporated into the work of the Observatory, in particular information on mining production from the System on Colombian Mining Information (SIMCO), municipal fiscal development from DNP. Finally, the indicators freely available via the internet were also updated.
- Developed a proposal for the **prioritization for 2015**. The proposal was shared among the Observatory team, resulting in an approval in general terms, with the exception of some details of the presentation that were later corrected. In general terms, five stages were identified for the full development of the 2015 prioritization and the process is scheduled to finalize in September.
- Designed and shared various files at the **Meeting of Mayors** in Palmira, with information on comprehensive protection and policies for children at the local level, as well as the responsibilities of mayors, governors and other public authorities. The files also contained information on the operational structure of the local Immediate Action Teams, the operational structure for responding to threats, a municipal prioritization map, and information on the municipalities targeted according to risk level. (*See Annex 13*)



\* \* \*

In addition, significant progress was made on another related project being implemented by CHS, which also contributes to the achievement of this third indicator of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2014.

The project, ***Case studies on the reintegration of children and adolescents and regional analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process***, aims to improve the inclusion and visibility of a differential perspective of children and adolescents within the Colombian peace agenda. This is in accordance with their special protection status under the Constitution and in observance of the fact that guaranteeing their rights helps to ensure a stable, durable and sustainable peace.

The project focuses on a series of case studies on the diverse routes that have been taken by children and adolescents (now youth) to leave the illegal armed groups, to be used as to develop evidence-based recommendations on good practices to replicate and lessons learned. The case studies will be carried out using three units of analysis, each with a central unit and sub-units:

1. Youth that left the armed group while they were minors and entered the ICBF Assistance Program, and transitioned to the Reintegration Program led by the ACR once they reached 18 years of age.
2. Youth that left the armed group and entered directly into civil society without initial institutional support, although they may now be participating in institutional programs, particularly the ACR.
3. Youth that left the armed group, while a minor or even as a youth, whose route is not tracked by public institutions but rather by community-based or social reintegration measures or schemes.

The project plan and goals was shared at the national-level with approximately 40 representatives of civil

society organizations, international agencies, government institutions and academia (*see Annex 14*). The aim was to promote an exchange of knowledge and experiences on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes for children, adolescents and youth. Specifically, the objectives were to (1) specify the relevant and strategic aspects to be included in reintegration to integrate a differential perspective and ensure that it also provides an opportunity for reparation and reconciliation, as well as to (2) identify good practices to replicate and lessons learned to be used in the case of a massive disengagement of children, adolescents and youth.

To stimulate debate, four guiding questions were developed to guide discussions:

- How can we promote a DDR process that is aimed at the transformation of disengaged children, adolescents and youth into subjects of rights (including political rights) and assume responsibility for the exercise of those rights?
- What is the role that should be played by the armed group in a DDR process for children, adolescents and youth?
- What function should be played by society in reintegration processes for children, adolescents and youth, within a perspective of co-existence and reconciliation aimed at guaranteeing that they are sustainably kept away from a life of weapons?
- What are the risks that should be neutralized by the State to ensure that the reintegration process is strong and sustainable?

A pilot workshop was held in Bogota with the participation of 5 youth who disengaged from illegal armed groups and joined the ICF Assistance Program, and another workshop was held in Necoclí with the participation of ten youth that disengaged from the AUC and transitioned directly into civil life without initial institutional support programs (the “Finding Nemo” project). The workshops used a web metaphor to reflect not only on people and relationships, but also on histories, experiences and contexts that have been interwoven into the life trajectories of the youth. The approach examined how, with whom and for what the youth have constructed these webs or networks, emphasizing the network created since they left the illegal armed group until the present time.

Finally, a national-level presentation was provided of the results of the regional analyses of the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process, carried out in 2013. Participants included more than 30 representatives of government institutions, international cooperation agencies, academic and civil society organizations. The aim was to present the main findings on what attaining a stable, durable and extensible peace means for children, adolescents and youth. At the presentation, a keynote address presented the main findings of the exercise in each of the nine departments, followed by a sort of “fishbowl methodology” in which members for various institutions highlighted various potential opportunities and challenges, and ending with a space for open exchange with participants regarding their concerns, contributions and comments on the exercise carried out and resulting findings.

***Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, 11 analyses were produced and forums held. Of these, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 5 analysis documents, the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat produced 2 documents, and four forums were held to share and disseminate documents produced during the previous quarter. In this quarter, 37% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. Taking into account all cumulative progress during the fiscal year, the target has been surpassed: in total, 107% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.***

\* \* \*

Finally, IOM Colombia has been developing its own series of **knowledge management products** as part of a mission-wide effort to produce reports that contribute to analysis and debate on themes of national interest, particularly in areas related to the programs and projects being implemented by IOM Colombia. Within the Migration and Childhood Program, as part of the USAID-funded CHS Program, two series of reports are now being developed, led by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit:

- **Spotlights on Migration and Childhood:** Analytical documents aimed at deepening understanding and enriching reflections regarding the situation of children, adolescents and youth in Colombia. The information comes mainly from reports and studies produced by IOM and other institutions, as well as from news and other secondary sources.
- **Infosheets on IOM’s Migration and Childhood Program:** Informational documents providing an overview of various prominent aspects of IOM’s Migration and Childhood Program. The aim is to introduce the context, strategy and objectives, to describe related activities, and to present some of the main results, products and impacts achieved.

All documents can be found on the IOM Colombia website ([www.oim.org.co/](http://www.oim.org.co/)) by clicking on the link on the main page labeled “Reports.”

**SPOTLIGHT: Child Labor in Colombia** June 2014

**A global problem**  
 Child labor exists on a massive scale in all major regions of the world, with a higher rate observed in low-income countries. In Latin America and the Caribbean, numbers are relatively low but persistent, with 12.5 million children (8.8%) engaged in child labor, especially in hazardous work, according to data as of 2012.<sup>1</sup> This is 10 percent of all children in the region.<sup>2</sup>

Since 2000, countries around the world have increasingly adopted and implemented more coherent and integrated strategies to combat child labor. Following the global economic crisis of 2008, however, there were concerns that this positive trend would be reversed or slowed. Initial assessments revealed that child labor actually rose appreciably in Colombia and marginally in four other countries (El Salvador, Indonesia, Pakistan and Togo).<sup>3</sup>

**Economic crises put children at greater risk**  
 During economic crises, in general, it is known that children in particular face a higher risk of being put to work as social safety nets are stretched, families depend on child labor for survival, and the informal economy grows.<sup>4</sup>

**What is child labor?**  
 So what constitutes “child labor”? A variety of concepts have been developed as interest in the issue has grown among NGOs, government agencies and academics.<sup>5</sup> Diverse opinions exist about the types of work that children should and should not be allowed to do, and at what age they should be allowed to do them – or whether they should be allowed to work at all.<sup>6</sup> Still, while details may vary, it is important to agree on a

**INFOSHEET: Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** June 2014

Since 2001, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has been implementing its Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS) to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government of Colombia to assist child and adolescent victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups, through the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), and to prevent their recruitment in the context of the armed conflict, through the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment, Use and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNA). As part of these efforts, CHS has supported the creation and strengthening of the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.

**OBJECTIVE**  
 The aim of the Observatory is to influence decision-making by national agencies on policies and programs to prevent recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups, at national and local levels.  
 This is achieved by monitoring and analyzing associated risk factors and effective government actions carried out to address those factors, in the context of the current national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010). The Observatory produces and shares information and analyses, promotes institutional coordination and provides space for reflection and discussion.

**CONTEXT**  
 The national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010) is aimed at strengthening local capacities to guarantee rights, promote comprehensive protection and respond to concrete threats. The policy identifies three prevention routes: (1) Early Prevention to minimize or address risk factors; (2) Urgent Prevention to respond to collective threats by strengthening protective environments; and (3)

## 5. Progress made in assistance to afro-Colombian and indigenous populations

Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are among the groups benefitting from the work of the CHS program. This section explains in further detail some of the activities that CHS has carried out for the benefit of these particular population groups, in the context of working to prevent the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents.

### **Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region**

The objective is to support comprehensive reparations and the consolidation of life plans of disengaged CH&A and other youth victims of the armed conflict through the development of an inter-institutional support model using a differential approach for indigenous and afro-Colombian populations.

Development continued during the reporting period, with a major achievement being confirmation of the participation of INGRUMA as a strategic partner, given their previous experience providing differential assistance to disengaged children and adolescents in the Coffee Region. INGRUMA shares an interest in the aim of the model, which is to bring together and integrate the assistance route for reestablishment of rights, being developed with ICBF, and the comprehensive reparations route established by the Victims Unit, particularly the component for collective reparations for indigenous groups including return to their indigenous territory.

The four phases of the development of the model will include: (1) Assessment, (2) Community-based individual reparations plans, (3) Intervention, (4) Lessons learned. The implementation contract has been signed, and a work plan has been devised to monitor the fulfillment of established activities. (*See Annex 6*)

### **Construction of five regional childhood observatories**

The CHS Program is helping to transfer the ICBF Observatory model, together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, to support the creation of **five ethnic childhood observatories** in various regions of Colombia: Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolivar (in the north). Each observatory will monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection.

During the reporting period, five proposals were presented. A joint review was conducted and it was determined that the majority of technical and financial resources provided by CHS, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, and War Child would be devoted to the Cauca region, with more limited support to the other four regions.

The **Indigenous Childhood Observatory of Cauca** will support comprehensive development for indigenous children as well as the promotion, fulfillment and restitution of their rights, through the following actions:

- Build knowledge on indigenous children and adolescents in the north of Cauca in order to better understand the reality of their issues and to propose alternatives.
- Support the development of community-based public policies that respond to the needs and potential of the indigenous population of the north of Cauca, with a focus on children.
- Promote joint efforts among institutions, organizations and sectors on issues related to children and adolescents.
- Issue early warning alerts on risks of violations of the rights of children and adolescents, with a local and territorial focus.

The Cauca observatory will address four main themes: Health and survival, education and development, protection, and participation. For each theme, the specific dynamics and character will be observed, and protective factors will be identified to address the issue using a differential approach. **The priority will be on the first theme of health and survival**, in order to focus on local-level **food security** for the Nasa people in relation to the armed conflict and the situation following a potential peace agreement.

As a result of the work of the Cauca observatory, a “state of the art” document will be produced for each of the themes within the Nasa context using secondary, academic and institutional sources, to provide the basis for designing further studies and research that will bring an added value. A publication will be produced to present the studies carried out by the observatory, a forum will be held on the themes addressed by the observatory, and an inter- and intra-institutional working group will be established. Finally, an information system and warehouse will be designed for sharing relevant information, and a database on the Nasa peoples living in Toribio.

The **observatory of Casanare** will address issues of sexual violence, consumption and psychoactive substances and nutrition among the children, adolescents and families of the communities living in the indigenous reserves of Chaparral and Caño Machuelo. The observatory will produce quantitative and qualitative characterizations to contribute to the development of preventive actions. Products will include two bulletins and forums to share the documents, to be supported by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory.

The **Ethnic Observatory of Bolívar** will be aimed at identifying characteristics and triggers of the use of violence in conflict resolution among adolescents and youth in the town of San Basilio de Palenque. Additional themes will include dropping out of school and the use of free time, and parenting by third parties. Products will include a bulletin, a forum to share the bulletin, and a database.

The **observatory of Cesar** will carry out participative assessments of socio-familiar conditions of the Yukpa group living in the indigenous reserves of Iroka and Caño Padilla (within the municipalities of Agustín Codazzi and La Paz). The aim is to generate inputs to be used for the development of culturally specific programs and projects to improve the quality of life of children, adolescents and their families. The thematic priorities will include family dynamics, child raising practices and risk and protective factors. Products will include two bulletins (on indicators and findings) and a validated assessment methodology.

The **Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence and Family Observatory of Putumayo** will collect information on the condition of children, adolescents and their families in the department to enable monitoring of these conditions using a rights-based approach. Thematically, the focus will be on identifying risk factors for forced recruitment. Products will include a bulletin and a forum to share the results.

## 6. Challenges encountered and actions taken

Currently, the recent resignation of the Director of the ICBF, Marco Aurelio Zuluaga, represents a significant potential challenge. This created expectations of upcoming changes to technical teams and a modification of the activities already established within the joint work plan between ICBF and the CHS Program. In response, CHS is focusing efforts on strengthening and consolidating agreed activities at the technical level and maintaining constant communication with the responsible ICBF teams to implement pending activities.

The fundamental challenge for CHS is to make the greatest progress possible in executing the activities established in the joint work plan, despite the difficulties encountered related to changes within ICBF, decision making processes and consultation timelines. Therefore, during the reporting period and following approval of the joint work plan, CHS and ICBF initiated the planning process for activities by carrying out technical meeting with each relevant ICBF department and the assigned focal points for each of the themes.

## 7. Priorities for the next quarter

During the next quarter, the CHS Program will focus its efforts on:

- Advancing delivery of technical assistance to professionals of the ICBF Assistance Program
- Consolidating the introduction of the community-based intervention strategy
- Implementing the family reunion strategy and productive initiatives for families
- Continuing efforts to strengthen capacities of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to develop prevention activities and monitor the implementation of local prevention plans
- Continuing to support the creation and launch of the Observatory of Indigenous Childhood in Cauca, together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and War Child
- Making significant progress in the consultancies established by CHS for the case studies and regional assessments, and for peace culture and education, with results that will support the construction and strengthening of new post-conflict scenarios

## 8. Conclusions

The resignation of the Director of the ICBF has created expectations among CHS and ICBF technical teams, with the recognition that it is probable that changes will be made to internal team structures along with related modifications to the needs for assistance from international cooperation agency.

The project has been developed within a context that has included a number of critical junctures and scenarios. During the quarter, this has included the electoral process, the polarization of the country and progress made in the peace negotiations in Havana. Amidst these situations, the CHS Program has continued to adapt and important progress has been registered in terms of an the initiation of negotiation on victims issues and its significance for children and adolescents, the contingency plan, the issue of transitional justice and issues related to comprehensive reparations, reintegration and reconciliation for children and adolescents.

In this context, through dialogue and joint action with government institutions and civil society, the CHS Program has continued to promote an understanding of peacebuilding based on the voice of children and adolescents.

## 10. Annexes

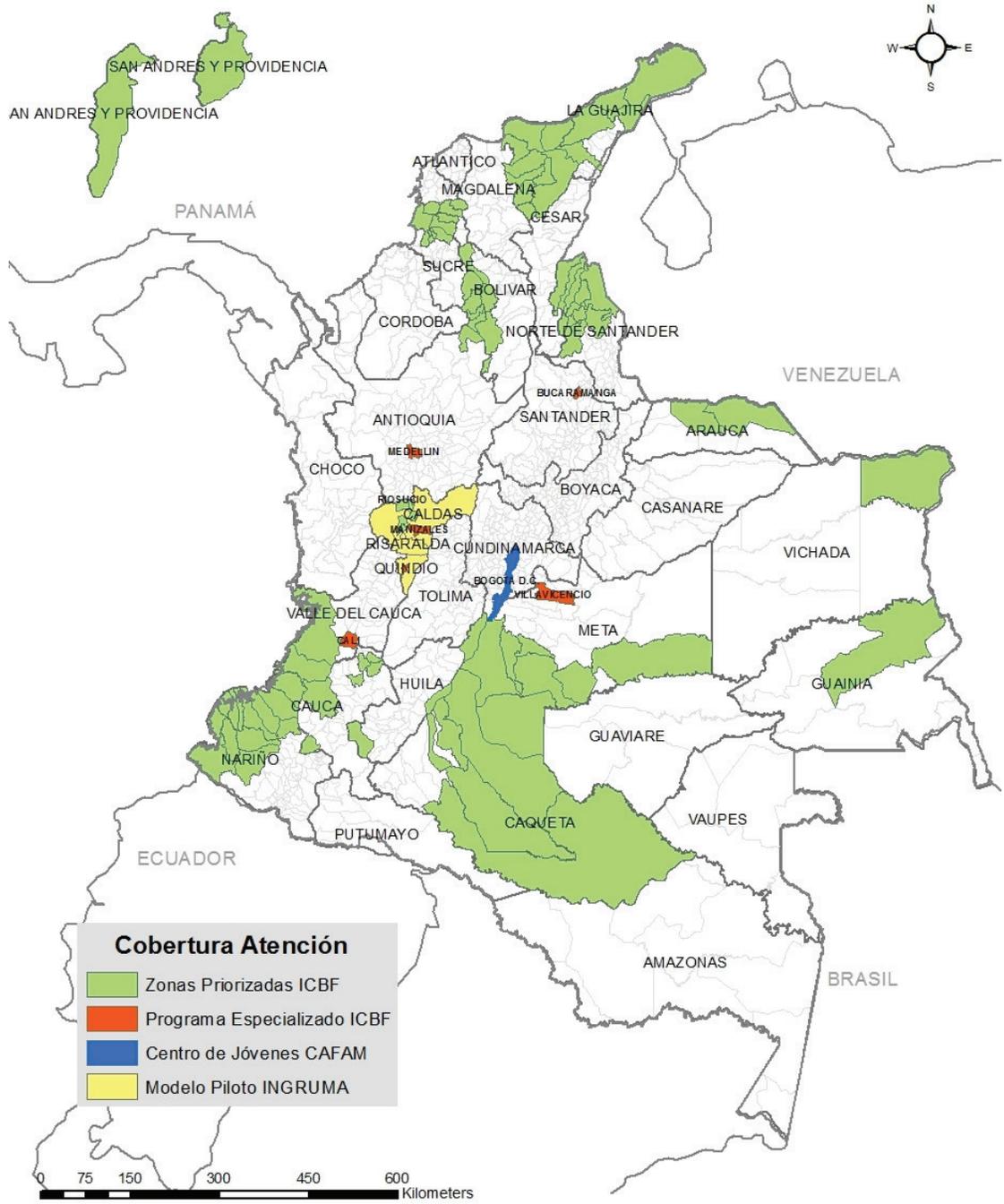
<b>Annex 1</b>	List of Beneficiaries
<b>Annex 2</b>	Trend Analysis
<b>Annex 3</b>	Joint Work Plan with ICBF
<b>Annex 4</b>	Participation Protocol
<b>Annex 5</b>	Documents of the Community-based Intervention Strategy
<b>Annex 6</b>	Work Plan for the “Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region”
<b>Annex 7</b>	Proposal for the protection route for children of women human rights leaders and advocates
<b>Annex 8</b>	Presentation on the results of the Dreaming is a Right strategy
<b>Annex 9</b>	Manifesto document written and presented by over 1,200 Colombian adolescents and youth
<b>Annex 10</b>	Five proposals for regional ethnic childhood observatories
<b>Annex 11</b>	Publications produced by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory
<b>Annex 12</b>	2014 Prioritization Document produced by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat
<b>Annex 13</b>	Files shared by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat at the Meeting of Mayors in Palmira
<b>Annex 14</b>	Report on the national-level presentation of the plan and goals for the project “Case studies on the reintegration of children and adolescents and regional analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process”
<b>Annex 15</b>	Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
<b>Annex 16</b>	Life Stories
<b>Annex 17</b>	MONITOR updated report

## Annex 1 List of Beneficiaries

Línea	Código	Nombre	Beneficiarios													Lugar			
			Etnia			Tipo					Sexo		Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA					
			Afro	Indígenas	Otros	Discapacitados	Docente	Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad/Familias	Funcionarios Públicos	Miembros ONG	Hombres			Mujeres				
Atención	PSPJ-1811	Centro de Jóvenes CAFAM	2	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	9	17	964	*	Bogotá
Prevención	NAJ-763	F. Ayara	34	75	112	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	118	103	221	221	Corinto, Cauca
		F. Ayara	196	0	0	0	1	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	91	105	196	195	Puerto Tejada, Cauca
		F. Ayara	0	69	69	0	0	0	0	126	12	0	0	0	69	69	138	126	Trujillo, Valle del Cauca
	NAJ-764	World Coach	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	109	91	200	200	Santa Marta, Magdalena
		World Coach	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	99	108	207	207	Tibu
		World Coach	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	107	93	200	200	Cucuta
	NAJ-726	World Coach	0	1	204	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	81	124	205	205	El Tarra
		World Coach	0	30	211	0	0	0	0	200	41	0	0	0	125	116	241	200	Matcao, La Guajira
			<b>Total 15 Municipios</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>1554</b>	
		CM-285	EPM	0	0	622	0	0	0	413	122	87	0	0	213	409	622	2931	2191
	NAJ-726	Primera Infancia Choco	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	1372	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	1372	23386	23386	Choco
			232	177	1.847	-	1	3.339	201	87	-	1.021	1.235	3.628	28.889	27.131			

**Annex 15 Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3**

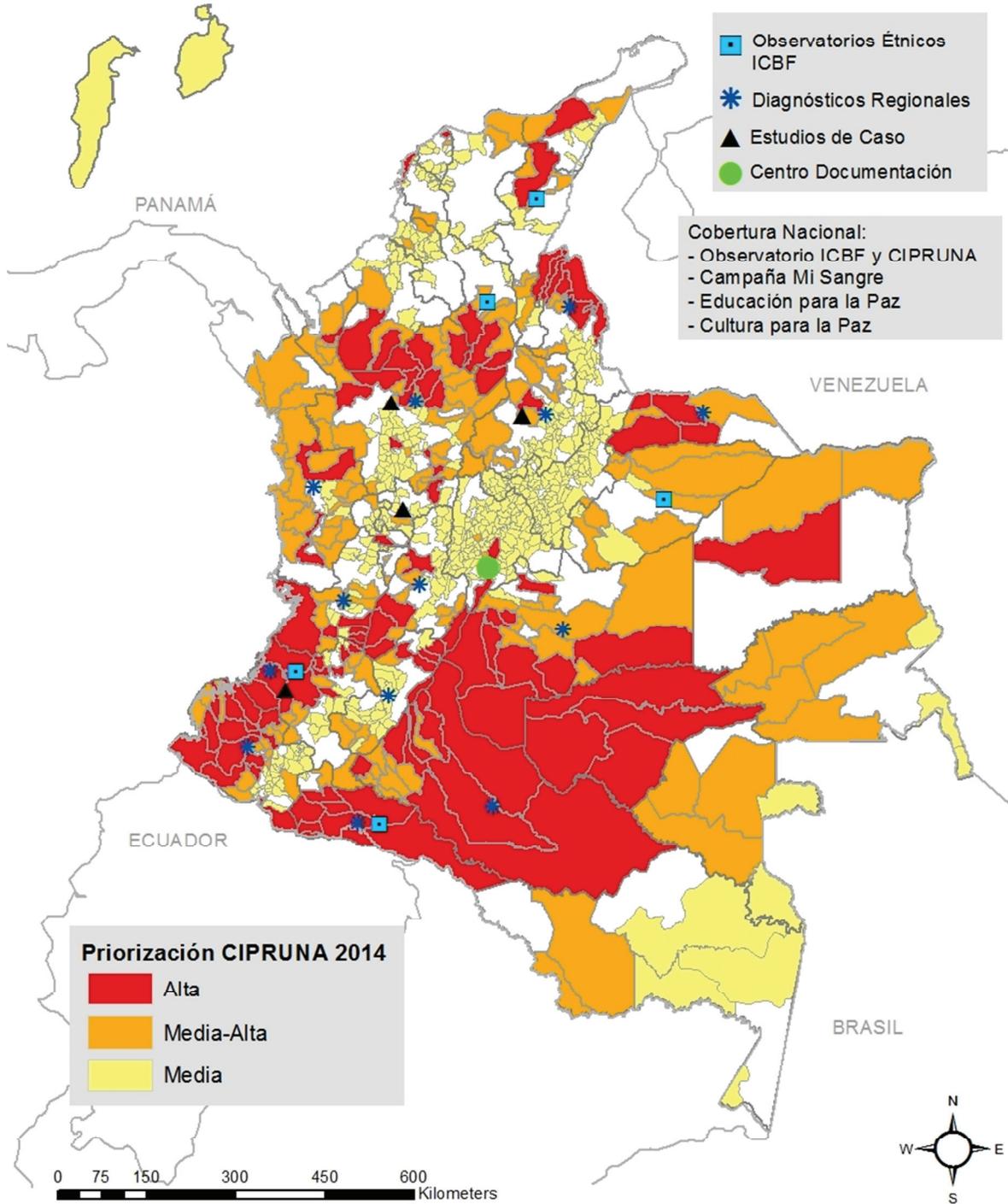
**MAP IR1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers**



**MAP IR2 – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas**



**MAP IR3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management**



## Annex 16 Life Stories

### “A place for us”

Camilo lived with his parents in a complicated situation, and not only economically – he also suffered physical and psychological abuse by his father, and he recalls a painful indifference on the part of his mother. When he was eleven years old, a friend was always showing him weapons and inviting him to join him in the so-called “great life.” Camilo thought about it and decided to accept the invitation, because he thought that he would be appreciated in the illegal armed group. “My father would tell me that the day I left I should never come back, and that I didn’t matter to him. In my home, they would tell me that I was the worst,” he remembers sadly.



He left with four other classmates. From the very first day in the illegal armed group, he realized that the “great life” was a lie. He had to walk for hours on many occasions and lived through three continuous months of training, receiving abuse and threats about the security of his family. “Though they didn’t love me, I didn’t want anything to happen to them,” he explains.

Later, given his young age, he was assigned informant tasks, but he continued to face threats, fears and the possibility of losing his life at any moment. He spent two years living this way, crossing through towns while watching and looking for an opportunity to escape. When he was thirteen years old, he found his chance when they asked him to go to another city to deliver arms and money. There he found an aunt and asked her for help. “I asked for a bus to take me to Bogota, and I left. I didn’t turn myself in right away because people said they would send you to jail, but two months later I worked up the courage and did it.”

In that moment, he entered into the specialized assistance program for disengaged children and adolescents offered by the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), which receives support from USAID and IOM. The path wasn’t so easy at the beginning; he passed through various foster homes, and also had to start primary school again. He had many difficulties until gradually he began to value the opportunity to study and rebuild his life. Later, he entered a foster home where his foster father was an uncle who supported him, respected him and valued him as a son. “He is like family to me,” explains Camilo.

Camilo underwent a great change. Before, he didn’t believe in anything, and today he has an active and purposeful attitude. He thinks about his path and seeks opportunities to rebuild his life and plan for his future. While in the ICBF Assistance Program, he continued his studies that had been suspended in the fifth grade of primary school.

This young man has now participated for a year in the activities of the Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Youth Victims. In the center, he receives guidance, support, and invitations to activities and educational outings.

The Youth Center has operated now for one year. It uses a differential, transformational, and effective strategy for repairing harms suffered by youth as a consequence of serious violations of their human rights and international humanitarian law in the context of the armed conflict. In this way, the Center facilitates comprehensive reparations in a way that helps youth give new meaning to their past and gain tools for building a different future for themselves.

This Youth Center is led by the Unit for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims, in coordination with the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) and ICBF, with support from USAID and IOM.

Camilo is among the 2,411 youth that take part in the strategies implemented by the Youth Center. He says that he always participates in the activities that are offered: “it doesn’t matter if I’m tired, because it is a place for us – a place where I learn, where I’m surrounded by people who support me and where I’m with other youth who have been through the same things that I have.”

This young man is today in the ninth grade of high school, and he dreams of buying an apartment, and later starting his own family. “I will do it when I have the means to provide my family with well-being, love, and a home. I don’t want them to go through the same things that I went through, and most of all I don’t want my children to lose part of their childhood.”

Camilo wants to graduate soon from high school so that he can enroll in university, where he wants to study environmental engineering because, as he explains, it has to do with the countryside.

He hopes that the situation with his family will change eventually. Although it is still very complicated, given the way that his parents are, he hasn’t lost hope.

### **“I must follow my own path now”**

One sad constant in Roberto’s life has been overcoming situations related with pain and death. First, he faced the assassination of his father, later forced displacement from his land, and then the recruitment and assassination of his brother. Despite these hardships, however, this young man has learned from each experience and has chosen to become a strong person and a leader, and he is eager to move forward in his life.



Coming from a farming family, Roberto remembers how several years ago his father was mistaken for a member of the army, and for this reason was assassinated at the hands of an illegal armed group. Later, after receiving many threats and then having a gun pointed at his mother’s head, his family had to flee overnight from their town. Only one month later, his fifteen year old brother joined an illegal armed group to avenge the death of his father. He spent four years planning his revenge, but he was discovered and was forced to flee. He managed to escape, but he eventually faced the same fate as his father a couple years later, when the group finally found him.

After this tragedy, his mother and four brothers had to flee again to another town where they have lived now for over a year. During that time, Roberto participated in the project “Promotion of the rights of children, adolescents and youth” implemented by USAID and IOM, aimed at strengthening public policies for children and adolescents related to the prevention of recruitment by illegal armed groups.

Roberto, now 17 years old, has participated in various activities and trainings carried out in the context of this project. “I participated in *La Parla* (community radio), gardening, recycling, and health brigades, and I’ve learned a lot. These activities have helped me so much. I’m now thinking positively about my future and the future of my family. Before, I thought about avenging the death of my father and my brother, but not anymore. Now I’ve learned to value life. I’ve learned to develop skills, I learned to stop being afraid. My self-confidence is very high now. I’ve learned to value my body, the environment... I never had the opportunity to be part of something like this, so for me it has really helped me so much, and it has helped other youth as well,” he explains.

When Roberto compares his life now, participating in the project, with how it was before, he explains that before he was filled with resentment. He adds, “I was very shy, I didn’t like to talk in public and I didn’t like to work in groups. Now I’m more participative, I’m no longer afraid to talk with other people, and I’m more supportive of others. I feel that I’m a better person, no longer thinking about revenge. Yes, the loss of my father and brother is painful, but I feel that I must follow my own path now and achieve my own goals.”

Although Roberto has friends who are in illegal armed groups, this project has helped him to maintain his distance. “I tell them that I am a good boy and that they shouldn’t invite me to join them. I tell

them not to get angry or seek revenge against me because I want to be someone in this life and want to follow a good path. Many have called me a coward.”

Armed groups aren’t the only risk that threatens youth in the municipality where Roberto lives. He has also been invited to take drugs and to steal, because according to his peers it is a way to get money. But this young man responds to all these offers with a firm “no,” because he now respects and values himself and others as human beings.

Roberto wants to graduate soon from high school. He is already in ninth grade and dreams of studying biology. His plans also include buying a house for his family, where he can also start a business – perhaps a small shop for his mother.

While he thinks that the key to keeping away from negative influences is to “keep busy and learn new things that will help you in life, as in this project,” he also thinks that to protect children from recruitment “schools are needed where children are provided with breakfast, lunch, trainings, workshops, and arts education, and given motivation... where they can occupy the greatest possible amount of their free time.”

Roberto wants this project to be implemented in other neighborhoods of his town, and hopefully also in other departments, so that other adolescents and youth can take advantage of opportunities and also keep away from all types of risks, as he has done.