

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



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Acronyms

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

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

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

1. Executive Summary Context

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

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

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

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

IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

This report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during **the third quarter of FY 2015** (April 1 – June 30) under the results framework established in the Work Plan and the PMP, approved by USAID in January 2015. **Significant progress** achieved during the quarter includes the following:

IR 1 – Assistance efforts with ICBF focused on implementation of **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (indigenous model) and Bogota (urban model), with local coordination to support implementation in Caquetá (rural model). Two technical committees were held with the ICBF Protection Directorate and the Sub-Directorate for Reestablishment of Rights, as a result of which ICBF articulated a need to coordinate their Mobile Unit initiative with these new community-based reintegration models. With the Victims Unit and ICBF, efforts focused on supporting **participation processes** for child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict. This included a national meeting, where 80 CH&A learned about the peace process and developed proposals that will be presented to the negotiating parties in Havana, and a dissemination strategy for the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox among local professional teams working with child, adolescent and youth victims. A total of **84 CH&A** who had disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) were assisted during the quarter, including 64 who enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program and 20 assisted through community-based models.

IR 2 – Prevention activities continued to focus on monitoring implementation of the **15 prevention plans** designed in 2013, to ensure inclusion in local protection and prevention policies and in the next administrative period following the upcoming local and departmental elections. In the context of prevention strategies, **15,506 CHA&Y** participated in MVRO workshops. CHS continued to support actions under a joint work plan with SENA (Colombia's National Apprenticeship System), including techno-academies, ensuring access to training for rural youth, entrepreneurship training and transfer of methodologies. A variety of prevention projects continued with **18,649 new beneficiaries**, thereby achieving 202% of the target for FY 2015. CHS also continued to support the Ombudsman's Office and the Inspector General's Office.

IR 3 – Peace pedagogy activities included a **reconciliation** project to pilot and evaluate a 'family constellation' methodology, a project working with Misak indigenous youth to improve **educational and social inclusion**, support to strengthen local **cultural-entrepreneurial** initiatives together with the Ministry of Culture through its National Workshop Schools Program, and CHS participation in the "Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace," a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving peace education. On **justice** issues, a document is being finalized to compile information on restorative justice practices and CHS is supporting proposals for structural reform of the judicial system to include transitional justice related to recruitment, use and sexual violence against CH&A. **Training** in education, communication and citizen mobilization began in Recreational Centers as pedagogical strategy for peace, and planning is underway with Red PaPaz to develop peace pedagogy strategies including a "**Peace Kit**" (on peacebuilding, citizenship, family and community, and reconciliation). To date, **135 people** have participated in processes to share knowledge

on peace pedagogy (90% of the target for FY 2015).

IR 4 – Knowledge management included compiling publications for the CHS Program Documentation Center, which now includes 301 digitalized documents with abstracts. ICBF’s Child Welfare Observatory continued to compile information, produce bulletins, and hold working groups, including topics of trafficking, child labor, adolescent criminal responsibility, youth violence, peace and post-conflict. Knowledge and experience is being transferred to the new observatory in Nariño and expertise is being provided to support a trafficking study on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border. The Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat continued to provide guidance on prevention actions (including approval of its 2015 municipal prioritization exercise), to monitor policies, and to support policy development and local policy implementation. Finally, a mechanism to “actively search” for disengaged CH&A was designed, to be implemented during the next quarter. Planning continued for two technical roundtable events in July, the first on “DDR for children and adolescents” and the second on “children and migration.” Four publications were developed during the quarter, with a cumulative total of 16 documents representing 80% of the target for FY 2015.

Implementation of the CHS Program has been impacted by a number of **challenging circumstances**, including the ongoing peace process and internal changes within ICBF, which have impacted program. Despite these situations, CHS has continued to adapt and has achieved its goals in coordination with strategic government partners.

It remains important to highlight, in the context of ongoing peace negotiations between the GOC and the FARC, that it is necessary to continue to identify technical and financial resources to help ICBF to respond to a potential **massive disengagement and reintegration** of disengaged CH&A and at the same time to strengthen and further develop issues associated with **peace pedagogy** and **peace culture** in the context of new needs concerning reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric.

Priorities for next quarter include continued implementation of joint work plans with ICBF, CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat and the Victims Unit, which are all aligned with the CHS Program’s annual USAID Work Plan and PMP. The CHS Program will also help consolidate the design and implementation of community-based models for assistance and reintegration, continue to strengthen CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, support monitoring of the implementation of 15 local recruitment prevention plans designed in 2013, and support continued progress in the development of analytical documents on peace pedagogy to be shared at the local level.

2. Context

Peace negotiations continue between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Havana, Cuba, ongoing since November 2012. Although not specifically addressed in the agenda, points three and six offer an opportunity to take child protection concerns into account. However, violence in Cauca in April brought an intensification of hostilities, a hardening of media coverage, increased public skepticism, and a reversal of de-escalation measures. At the end of May, in response to a renewed military offensive, the FARC suspended their unilateral ceasefire and has escalated military operations in many parts of the country with significant impacts on civilian populations and extensive environmental damage³.

A Gallup poll found a near parity between those who think that the peace process is still the best policy (45%) and those who want a military solution (46%), while 62% believe an agreement will not be signed at all⁴. The peace process has more support in areas hardest hit by the conflict, where citizens believe more in the peace process and also tend to have higher levels of support for ideas of reconciliation and forgiveness⁵. The situation prompted

³ <https://vbouvier.wordpress.com/2015/06/26/recap-of-the-37th-round-of-peace-talks/>

⁴ <http://www.elcolombiano.com/dialogos-de-la-habana-atravesan-el-peor-momento-de-credibilidad-encuesta-gallup-FD2225304>

⁵ <http://www.olapolitica.com/content/en-zonas-de-consolidaci%C3%B3n-se-apova-la-paz>

calls for a renewed commitment to the conflict, de-escalation measures, humanitarian accords and a bilateral ceasefire, from the UN, the EU, guarantor countries Cuba and Norway, the Office of the Mayor of Bogota and civil society organizations such as the new Afro-Colombian National Peace Council (CONPA) and women's organizations. In the international community, dozens of faith leaders wrote to President Barack Obama and the U.S. Congress, recognizing and applauding their bipartisan support for the peace process⁶

On June 27th, the 38th round ended with a communiqué announcing a return to the negotiating table on July 3rd to continue discussing the issue of victims. In recent rounds, the parties sought measures to address reparations and de-escalation of the conflict and their persistence under increasing pressures is promising. In a joint declaration on June 4, for instance, the parties announced a major advance related to the theme of victims: an agreement to establish a Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Co-Existence, and Non-Repetition.

Meanwhile, **child recruitment** continued in many regions of Colombia. The Inter-Sectoral Commission for Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA), led by the Presidential Council for Human Rights, has identified 177 **municipalities at high risk** of child recruitment in 2015 (15.8% of municipalities), an increase from the 108 municipalities identified with the highest risks in 2014. This yearly prioritization exercise is carried out to facilitate targeting of the highest risk municipalities. Another item of interest is that the Attorney General's Office was not able to prove that two leaders of the FARC ('Timochenko' and 'Iván Márquez') were responsible for the **crime of forced recruitment** of three minors. As the Supreme Court of Justice ruled against an appeal, these two leaders of the FARC remain absolved for lack of evidence⁷.

Increasingly, criminal groups are using children and adolescents for 'occasional work' ranging from micro-trafficking of cocaine to serving as informants – a form of "**utilization**" as opposed to full-time incorporation or "recruitment" into the group, which enables the group to maintain strong control over the families.⁸ In the northeastern department of Santander, particularly in the capital Bucaramanga, local officials, police and civil society organizations reports indicate increasing numbers of youth involved in micro-trafficking of drugs, including many between 8 and 14 years of age.⁹ In Buenaventura, an important port city on the Pacific Coast where criminal groups fight for control of drug trafficking and other illegal trade, children and adolescents are used for extortions, micro-trafficking, theft and even for atrocities such as those carried out in so-called "chop houses" where victims are brutally dismembered. The Ombudsman's Office has denounced the use of children for illegal activities, and identified criminal groups as a risk factor in 21 of the country's 32 departments.¹⁰ As one example, the Ombudsman's Office reports at least 12 youth were forcibly recruited in Tolima by a local criminal group between October 2014 and February 2015. The youth were given arms training and forced to carry out extortions and killings. Those that escaped report that young women were also recruited to carry out these functions – in addition to being subjected to cruel treatment including slavery and sexual violence¹¹.

A recent report by La Sabana University in Bogotá argues that recruitment of children for use in armed conflict should be considered as **human trafficking**, since the phenomenon involves relocation of the victim and exploitation. This report also states that children are recruited because they submit easier than adults, adapt quickly to different contexts and are ideal for spying on the enemy or transporting drugs. The report claims that by not declaring the recruitment of minors a trafficking offense, judges and prosecutors are ignoring Colombian national law and international legal commitments.¹²

⁶ <https://vbouvier.wordpress.com/2015/06/26/recap-of-the-37th-round-of-peace-talks/>

⁷ <http://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/timochenko-ivan-marquez-inocentes-de-reclutamiento-de-menores/425106-3>

⁸ <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/justicia/desde-2013-y-durante-cada-mes-desertaron-26-menores-de-grupos-armados/15521340>

⁹ <http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/otras-ciudades/aumenta-reclutamiento-de-jovenes/15423195>

¹⁰ "Amenaza de nuevos reclutadores de menores de edad", *El Colombiano*, April 14 2015, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/paz-y-derechos-humanos/ninos-de-colombia-tienen-nuevos-reclutadores-en-el-conflicto-AC1712277>

¹¹ <http://www.elnuevodia.com.co/nuevodia/especiales/sucesos/259465-defensoria-del-pueblo-advierte-reclusion-forzada-de-menores-por-banda->

¹² "Trata de menores, el tema pendiente con las Farc", *El Colombiano*, April 11 2015, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/TRATA-DE-MENORES-EL-TEMA-PENDIENTE-CON-LAS-FARC-XL1692066>

At the same time, *CH&A continue to disengage* from illegal armed groups. In 2013 and 2014, every month an average of 26 children left an illegal armed group, according to a report by the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with a total of 619 disengaged children and adolescents entering the specialized assistance program of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF). The UN indicated that recruitment occurs in 28 of the 32 departments, with Caquetá, Cauca, Antioquia, Meta and Chocó being the most affected. The UN reports highlights that few investigations of these cases remain open, and that the majority of cases have been closed without any charges brought¹³.

Children and adolescents were also victims of *other violence* associated with the armed conflict, including displacement, sexual violence, and death or injury from landmines. Every day three children die in Colombia due to violence, related with the armed conflict, sexual exploitation and domestic violence, according to statements by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In a presentation of their observations to the Colombian government, this UN body called for the creation of a national monitoring system to better assess and understand the reality of children in Colombia as well as efficient and inclusive national youth policies, and expert present at the presentation renewed called for an end to the practice of child recruitment¹⁴.

Limited attention is given to crimes of **sexual violence** in the context of the armed context, including rape, sexual slavery, forced abortions and use of contraception, torture and violent separation from their mothers of any children born. Women and girls in areas controlled by the FARC have been victims of abuse. Those targeted are accused of being informants, as mothers who don't allow their children to join the group, or simply for being women. The induced abortion methods are highly unhygienic and are used on women and adolescents up to six months pregnant. The issue of sexual violence was brought to the negotiating table by delegations of victims, but the FARC remain silent or deny their existence¹⁵.

At the end of May, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, visited Havana to discuss conflict-related sexual violence with the delegations as well as the Cuban and Norwegian guarantors. Her visit coincided with the inaugural commemoration of the Colombia's National Day for the Dignity of Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Internal Armed Conflict. Ms. Bangura urged all parties to listen to the voices of women and put their protection and empowerment at the heart of the discussions, and implored the parties to do everything possible to ensure that the gains that have been made at the peace table are not lost and that everyone commits to an immediate de-escalation of the conflict and create a timetable to help the parties promptly finalize the remaining agreements. Ms. Bangura reports that both parties agree that addressing sexual violence and other human rights violations against women is critical, and that such violence is rooted in structural gender inequality and discrimination.¹⁶

Finally, it is important to keep in mind that *notable progress* continues to be made in preventing child recruitment and other violence against children in the context of the armed conflict. For example, a significant drop in recruitment was reflected in the results of the municipal prioritization exercise for 2015, an annual exercise carried out by the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-Sectoral Commission for Preventing Recruitment and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNA).

¹³ "Desde 2013, cada mes desertaron de guerrilla y bandas 26 menores", *El Tiempo*, April 6 2015, <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/justicia/desde-2013-y-durante-cada-mes-desertaron-26-menores-de-grupos-armados/15521340>

¹⁴ <http://www.vanguardia.com/colombia/309335-en-colombia-mueren-tres-ninos-al-dia-por-algun-tipo-de-violencia-onu>

¹⁵ <http://www.eltiempo.com/opinion/editorial/violencia-sexual-tema-sobre-la-mesa-editorial-el-tiempo-abril-7-2015/15526976>

¹⁶ http://www.hchr.org.co/migracion/index.php?option=com_acymailing&ctrl=archive&task=view&mailid=794&key=6UHVN16X&subid=18238-128dd8697a6323dac283734b6743c1b8&tmpl=component

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

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

Result Number	Indicator Name (#)	Target 2015	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified (1)	260 more	84	218	<p>During the quarter, there were 64 new beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program: 45 boys (70%) and 19 girls (30%); 11 afro-Colombian (17%) and 10 from indigenous groups (16%); 10 between 11-14 years (16%), 47 between 15-17 years (73%), and 7 were 18 years or older (11%).</p> <p>Another 20 were assisted through the <i>community-based model</i>, for a total of 84 child soldiers identified during the reporting period.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 84% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (2)	10% more	14%	43% ¹⁷	<p>In relation to progress made in the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 84 new beneficiaries assisted during the quarter (socio-familiar + community-based model), 70 (83%) received tailored services (30 family route, 10 women, 10 from ethnic groups, 20 community-based model)</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 433% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (43% against a target of 10%)</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (3)	10,000	18,649	20,246	<p>During the reporting period, 18,649 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS, thereby meeting and exceeding the indicator.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 202% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>

¹⁷ Please note that this cumulative progress reflects the correction of an error discovered in the quarterly report for Q1, in which progress of 23% was reported when in fact the progress made was 27%. This 3% additional progress has been added to the cumulative progress reported above (Q1 – 67% with differential services (27% progress); Q2 – 69% with differential services (2% progress); Q3 – 83% with differential services (14% progress); total 43% progress)

	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (4)	70%	0%	38%	<p>Progress against this indicator remains the same as the previous quarter. Additional progress will be reported in the next quarterly report (at the end of USAID FY 2015).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: To date, 54% of the target has been achieved (38% against a target of 70%).</p>
IR 1	# of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community-based models (5)	500	84	218	<p>During the reporting period, under the ICBF Assistance Program (<i>socio-familiar model</i>):</p> <p>64 new beneficiaries were assisted, including: 45 boys (70%) and 19 girls (30%); 11 afro-Colombians (17%) and 10 indigenous (16%); 10 between 11-14 years old (16%); 47 between 15-17 years (73%); and 7 over 18 years of age (11%). 30 in primary school (47%), 29 in secondary school (45%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 2 not in school (3%).</p> <p>363 in total were assisted, including: 216 boys (59%) and 147 girls (41%); 57 afro-Colombians (16%) and 71 indigenous (20%); 23 were between 11-14 years old (6%); 238 between 15-17 years (64%); and 102 were over 18 years of age (28%). 216 in primary school (60%), 107 in secondary school (29%), 17 in vocational school (5%) and 23 not in school (6%).</p> <p>Through <i>community-based models</i>, 20 new beneficiaries were assisted.</p> <p>In total, through both models 84 were new beneficiaries, and 383 were assisted.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 44% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1.1	# of community models implemented (6)	3	0	0	<p>Quantitative progress has yet to be made against the indicator for this sub-intermediate result, given that implementation is only considered complete once all four steps are complete, as established in the PMEP (<i>work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up</i>).</p> <p>Still, important progress was made through the completion of the first three steps (designing and implementing the community-based model) for two community-based models (indigenous groups in Cauca, women victims in Bogotá), while the third community-based model (rural model in Caquetá) is currently in the second phase (validation with the community).</p>

IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed (7)	85%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in the final quarter (Q4 of FY 2015) in accordance with the results framework, after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).</i>
IR 2.1	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored (8)	27	0	12	During the quarter, although no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, CHS still made progress in monitoring 15 prevention plans that were implemented in FY 2014. <i>To date, monitoring has been completed for 12 prevention plans in Antioquia.</i> Progress against the indicator: In total, 44% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.
IR 3	# of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (9)	150	70	135	During this quarter, 2 events were held to share knowledge management products and initiatives with the participation of 70 people (40 for regional peace analyses, and 30 in the technical working group for restorative circles in protective environments), thereby achieving 47% of the target during the quarter. Progress against the indicator: In total, 90% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.
IR 4	# of analyses produced and forums held (10)	20	4	16	During the quarter, 4 publications were developed, including 2 documents by CHS on restorative justice and 2 documents by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. Progress against the indicator: In total, 80% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

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

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

of child soldiers identified (Indicator 1): *During the quarter, there were 64 new beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program: 45 boys (70%) and 19 girls (30%); 11 afro-Colombian (17%) and 10 from indigenous groups (16%); 10 between 11-14 years (16%), 47 between 15-17 years (73%), and 7 were 18 years or older (11%). Another 20 were assisted through a community-based model, for a total of 84 child soldiers identified during the reporting period. In total, 84% of the target for FY2015 has been achieved.*

% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (Indicator 2): *Of 84 new beneficiaries during the quarter, 70 received tailored services (83%) including 50 assisted through the ICBF Assistance Program (30 family model, 10 girls, 10 from indigenous groups) and 20 assisted through an indigenous community-based model. In total, 433% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (43% more against a target of 10% more).*

of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (Indicator 3): *During the quarter, **18,649 CHA&Y** at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS. In total, **202% of the target** has been achieved (20,246 against a target of 10,000).*

% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (Indicator 4): *Progress against the indicator for this quarter remains the same as the previous quarter, during which the indicator reached 38%, representing **54% of the target** (38% against a target of 70%). Additional progress will be reported in the next quarterly report (Q4 of FY 2015).*

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

The CHS Program continued to implement its **joint work plan with ICBF** as part of institutional strengthening. During the quarter, efforts focused on implementation of **community-based reintegration models** in Cauca (*indigenous*) and Bogota (*urban*), and local coordination to support eventual implementation in Caquetá (*rural*). Two technical committees were held to follow-up on progress with the ICBF Protection Directorate and the Sub-Directorate for Reestablishment of Rights. In these meetings, ICBF articulated a need to coordinate the Mobile Units with the community-based reintegration models, emphasizing the importance of coordinating and aligning these two initiatives in light of the fact that the Mobile Units have significant territorial experience and can provide interesting support and complement the models.

Together with the **Victims Unit and ICBF**, CHS efforts also focused on supporting **participation processes** for child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict. This included organization of a national meeting of children in which **80 children** participated from Bogota, Tumaco, Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Bolívar, Sucre, Norte de Santander, Guajira, Meta and Casanare. Participants used art to reflect on the various situations in their regions, and a play called "Building Peace" was presented for the children to educate them on the structure and functioning of the negotiations in Havana. The children were able to share impressions and doubts regarding the peace process with the High Commissioner for Peace, the Victims Unit Director and the ICBF Director, and also developed, shared and presented peacebuilding proposals that will be presented to the negotiating parties in Havana. Finally, together with the Victims Unit and ICBF, CHS designed a dissemination strategy for the **Meaningful Reparations Toolbox** for professional teams working on assistance routes, social inclusion and comprehensive reparations for child, adolescent and youth victims of the armed conflict.

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

Progress made: *During the reporting period, under the ICBF Assistance Program (**socio-familiar model**): ***64 new beneficiaries were assisted**, including 45 boys (70%) and 19 girls (30%); 11 afro-Colombians (17%) and 10 from indigenous groups (16%); 10 were between 11-14 years old (16%); 47 between 15-17 years (73%); and 7 were over 18 years of age (11%). 30 were in primary school (47%), 29 in secondary school (45%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 2 were not in school (3%). ***363 were assisted in total**, including boys (59%) and 147 girls (41%); 57 afro-Colombian (16%) and 71 indigenous (20%); 23 between 11 and 14 years old (6%); 238 between 15 y 17 years old (65%) and 102 over 18 years of age (28%). Of the total, 216 were in primary school (60%); 107 in secondary school (29%); 17 in vocational school (5%) and 23 were not in school (6%). *Finally, under the **community-based model**, another **20** were assisted. ***In total, under both models: 383 CH&A were assisted during the quarter.***

Progress against the indicator: *In total, **40% of the target for FY 2015** has been achieved (198 assisted to date, only counting new beneficiaries, against a target of 500).*

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

During the reporting period, the CHS Program made progress in the implementation of community-based models: an **urban** model (Bogota) an **indigenous** model (northern Cauca) and a **rural** model (Caquetá).

Two technical meetings were held with ICBF to review progress made resulting in identification of new needs by ICBF related to gathering experiences and lessons learned from Mobile Units to strengthen local implementation. This proposal is currently under review by ICBF's Protection Directorate.

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

Initial contact was made with government entities operating in the Paraíso neighborhood of Ciudad Bolívar (an area within the municipality of Bogotá that this project is targeting), as part of the community-based model's component on local capacity building and coordination between local authorities and the community. The team met with a representative of the National System for Public Health Surveillance (SIVIGILA), who provided an overview on the sexual violence situation in the area and explained the operation of the system composed of the Health Secretariat, the Social Integration Secretariat, ICBF, the Commissioner, hospitals (IPS and EPS, Vista Hermosa, Meissen and Veraguas) and the Police force's Child Units.

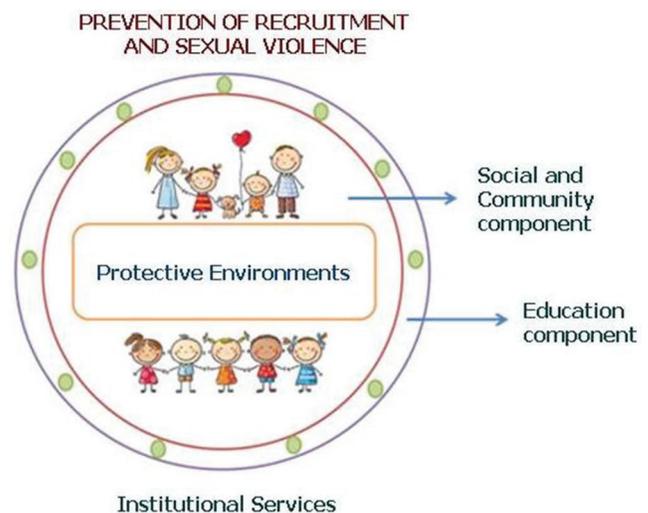
As part of this initial contact phase, the project was also presented to a variety of audiences with a focus on its relevance to peacebuilding, including the Victims Unit, the Victims' Comprehensive Criminal Assistance Unit of the Attorney General's Office, the National Gender Commission of the judicial branch, the International Center for Transitional Justice, the Challenger Foundation, Intermon Oxfam and La Salle University.

The work carried out resulted in increased understanding the personal circumstances that influenced decisions of youth to join illegal armed groups and enabled team to analyze the causes of recruitment. Based on this, armed conflict can be understood not only as particular events that occur but as a general context that permeates the various environments of individuals, which limits and determines their choices, as a result of which disengaged youth can be seen more as victims and less as perpetrators.

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

Efforts during the reporting period focused on the implementation, validation and coordination of the joint work plan with target communities and strategic partners in the north of Cauca, for this eco-tourism project being implemented together with the indigenous authorities of Toribio. There are now **125 CH&A from the community** and **197 families** participating in the project, as well as **20 CH&A who have disengaged** from illegal armed groups. The following progress was made on each project component:

- **Infrastructure:** Technical **partnerships** were established with Valle University and Los Andes University for carrying out structural assessments (buildings, cultural centers, soil samples) and training on earthquake resistance standards for construction foremen in the community.



– **Education:** The **Environmental Education Project** that is being updated as part of this project is currently under review by the departmental Education Secretariat, which is studying a request for greater depth in light of Circular 83. This component is being implemented using the “Friendly Classroom” pedagogical tool (*Aula Amiga*) aimed at strengthening the various academic subjects, which will also be provided to the local school in Toribio.



– **Families:** Together with the Social Development Secretariat, **training processes** were developed and delivered within spaces of informal dialogue with **197 families**, individually and in groups. Issues included violence prevention, drug consumption, mental health, gender, healthy schools, sexual and reproductive health, values, positive use of free time, community support networks, youth movements, facilitator workshops, youth assemblies and “community service paths” (*mingas¹⁸ de recorrido*). The **family strategy** is also being reformulated, to include criteria on sanctions that can be imposed by indigenous authorities for rights violations such as sexual abuse, infant mortality and child abuse, progress is being made on coordination, legislation, prevention and assistance. Finally, a **community reflection session** (*minga de pensamiento*) was held to raise awareness among the community on implications of recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and inclusion of this population (once they have disengaged) in the new “community life plan” (*plan de vida de la comunidad*).

– **Economic production:** CHS support included facilitation of actions such as tours and scheduled visits of the four eco-tourism paths, resulting in identification of new productive initiatives, families and locations to be included. The visits shared the project and the benefits that it provides for the various points along the route.



61 initiatives were selected to benefit **252 families** and **974 community members** and a space was designed for training the families on financial and administrative skills (including basic training on tools such as Microsoft Excel and Word). The aim is to facilitate administrative and financial oversight based on the model of two initiatives in El Sestadero – fish production and dual-purpose sheep production (meat, wool for crafts).

– Finally, important contributions and support was provided by students in their final semester and a professor from the Javerian University in Cali related to support for topographical maps and design of what will be the **Museum of the El Sestadero Main Station** in the project.

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

This rural community-based model will aim to promote social inclusion of children and adolescents who have disengaged from illegal armed groups, along with peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding, reconciliation. During the reporting period, training was provided for the technical team covering aspects related to objectives, target population, conceptual elements and operational aspects of the strategy, review and analysis of the budget, agreements for operationalization and identification of the various components of the work plan. A committee was formed to support and track the model’s development composed of National System for Family Welfare (SNBF) institutions including ICBF, ACR, the Caquetá Governor’s Office and the CHS Program. The target population was also identified, to focus on the town of La Gloria in the municipality of Florencia. Specifically, **150 families** will benefit from awareness raising and training activities, of which **60 families** will take part in the psychosocial

¹⁸ A *minga* is an indigenous tradition of cooperative, voluntary work for the common good.

support component, of these **10 families** will be selected as “families in solidarity” to support the social inclusion process for children and adolescents.

Project title: *Social model for rapid response to assist children and adolescents in a post-conflict period*

Documentation for design and implementation of this model is the final stage (design, layout and printing). The model has three main aims: (1) Help **prevent recruitment** of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups as well as other types of rights violations through the positive use of free time, working with families and communities and developing sports and cultural strategies within a framework of guarantees of non-repetition; (2) Promote **reconciliation and social integration** for disengaged CH&A in their communities of origin and support comprehensive family protection; (3) Through the educational component, support **reconciliation** processes among children, adolescents, youth, families and communities.

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

Progress made: *Quantitative progress has yet to be made against the indicator for this sub-intermediate result, given that implementation is only considered complete once all four steps are complete, as established in the PMEPE (work plan creation, validation with communities, design of the model, follow-up).*

Still, progress was made during the quarter through the completion of the first three steps (designing and implementing the community-based model) for two community-based models (indigenous groups in Cauca, women victims in Bogotá), while the third community-based model (rural model in Caquetá) is currently in the second phase (validation with the community).

* * *

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

Mental health – The CHS Program continued to support the development of strategies for providing mental health services to child and adolescent victims of illegal recruitment. During the reporting period, CHS worked with ICBF and the Montserrat Clinic to develop and approve a **profiling guide** for the case studies in the working groups (*see Annex 2*). Two technical working groups were also held to review **two case studies** (the first on assistance routes and the second on trauma/crisis), with participation of the Ombudsman’s Office team and technical teams of the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A (from ICBF’s Meta regional office for the first case study, and from Quindío for the second). The profiling guide has provided an important resource for ICBF for the reception and initial evaluation of disengaged children and adolescents, and the information gathered through the case studies has helped to complement the guides and promote reflection among ICBF technical teams at both national and regional levels on the various mental health issues of disengaged children and adolescents that are identified during the reestablishment of rights process. **Guiding questions** for the guide are currently being developed by the Montserrat Clinic technical team.

Land restitution – CHS continued to work with the ICBF Protection Directorate and the Unit for Management of Restitution of Disposed Land (UGRTD) to adapt land restitution section of Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims and Land Restitution Law) and its regulatory decrees into an educational version for children and adolescents. During the reporting period, a technical working meeting was held with ICBF, the Victims Unit, the UGRTD, the PANDI agency and CHS, resulting in approval of chapters one (overview) and dos (administrative and judicial routes). The chapters will also be validated by the children of land claimants in the next quarter. The other two chapters – chapter three (indigenous groups) and four (afro-Colombians) – are currently in a process of review and feedback by the ethnic focal points of the participating organizations, to be followed by the same methodology for the other chapters of individual review, adjustments and approval by all participants in the working group.

Meaningful reparations – To implement the Meaningful Reparations Toolbox, it was decided that that the tool will be **shared with professional teams** involved in assistance, social inclusion and comprehensive reparations for child, adolescent and youth victims of the armed conflict, and that **technical recommendations** will be developed to strengthen the implementation of public policies in these areas with participation of those taking part in project activities. Professional teams to be targeted include technical, ombudsman/advocate and implementing teams of the ICBF, Victims Unit teams, and other actors. Guidance and support provided by the technical, advocate and implementing teams of the ICBF Regional Office in Bogota. (*see Annex 3*)

The toolbox will be implemented through a **two-day process** (to include sharing, appropriation and reflection) to train the teams on the concepts, methodology and pedagogical approach presented in the toolbox. The training will be delivered in **five ICBF regional offices** (Casanare, Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, and Cauca), as these offices all have a Victims Assistance Unit (including psychosocial, educational, advocate and implementing teams) as well as staff and consultants from the Victims Unit, other entities and social organizations that work with child and adolescent victims within a public policy framework. The process will help align reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations processes and will draw attention to differences that emerge for various contexts (rural and urban), types of assistance and differential approaches. Participant evaluations and consultations will be carried out to establish guidelines for entities and organization to continuation and expansion of trainings based on the toolbox, its implementation, analysis, monitoring and follow-up.

Justice and peace – For this project (*Justice and Peace: A pedagogical process for Necoclí, Antioquia in response to the sentence against Fredy Rendón Herrera alias “El Alemán”*), obstacles related to **beneficiary selection** were overcome during the reporting period. These obstacles, related to out of date lists and high mobility of families in the area, were addressed in the second technical committee held during the quarter, resulting in the decision to work with vulnerable members of the community (children, adolescents, public officials, and families).

Application of the **Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO)** methodology continued, including **verification of rights surveys**, with the participation of 221 children and adolescents. The results, shared with a working group of parents and public officials in the municipality of Necoclí, include the following:

- All children and adolescents are affiliated with the health system and are in socio-familiar levels 1 and 2, although the quality and appropriateness of the services provided is not very good. No children or adolescents with physical disabilities were identified.
- Of the children and adolescents surveyed, 99 are attending elementary school and 101 are in secondary school. Only one child was found to be overage.
- The sports infrastructure is not adequate for sports activities under optimal conditions, and there is a lack of sports equipment necessary to carry them out; generally only football, micro and baseball are possible.
- All children and adolescents have personal identification.
- There is a strong presence of illegal armed groups in the territory, specifically criminal groups (the Usuga Clan) whose activities include drug trafficking amid a context of limited services and capacity.
- Intra-familiar violence and limited coverage of food support was observed. Observation was made of the violation of protection rights or signs of neglect, abandonment, homelessness, substance abuse, use by illegal armed groups, sexual abuse, child labor or bullying.
- Widespread practices of child labor, sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and sexual tourism of children and adolescents were also observed in the municipality.

Although the municipality has a recruitment prevention plan with the three prevention routes, institutions have not been held responsible due to internal changes in the context of elections

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

During the quarter, a two-day **National Meeting of Child and Adolescent Victims Playing for Peace** was held for **80 children** from various regions (40 from Tumaco, Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Bolívar, Sucre, Norte de Santander, Guajira, Meta Casanare and 40 from Bogotá). The aim was to promote and facilitate participation of children within peacebuilding processes using a participative approach that promoted dialogue among child victims of the armed conflict. Participants used art to reflect on the various situations in their regions, and a play was presented for the children to educate them on the structure and functioning of the negotiations in Havana. The recreational and participative methodology was designed by the Victims Unit, who led its application with participation of ICBF, Plan International and CHS. The children shared impressions and doubts regarding the peace process with the High Commissioner for Peace, the Victims Unit Director and the ICBF Director, and also developed, shared and presented peacebuilding proposals. Currently being compiled, these will be presented to the peace negotiation teams in Havana.



IR 2 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A

The CHS Program continues to support CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in the monitoring and strengthening of the **15 local recruitment prevention plans** designed in 2013. The aim is that these plans are included within local protection and prevention policies and are strengthened under the next administrative period (following local and departmental elections). In the context of prevention strategies, progress was also made in the application of the MVRO methodology, created by IOM to identify local protective and risk factors related recruitment and use of CH&A by illegal armed groups, with participation of **15,506 children, adolescents and youth**. This process is being carried out with psychosocial teams and teachers from Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation schools.

During the quarter, CHS continued to support actions under the **joint work plan with SENA** (Colombia's National Apprenticeship System), including techno-academies, access to training for rural youth, entrepreneurship training, and transfer of methodologies. The aim is to improve institutional capacity through strengthened skills training processes for youth victims of the armed conflict, those at risk of recruitment and their families. These tools contribute to building peace in Colombia by promoting income generation and inclusion in the labor market, with an emphasis on improving the quality of life for vulnerable families, children and adolescents, creating protective environments and participative spaces, and supporting innovative, inclusive peacebuilding from the perspective of children, adolescents, youth and their families. The following progress was made under each component:

- **Techno-Academies:** Information was sent to various actors with youth projects within the four cities with a techno-academy on training options offered by each academy for children and adolescents. Particular support was provided to four techno-academies (Bogotá, Medellín, Tuquerres, and Cali) by installing a "Friendly Classroom" in each, in addition to a robotics bank in Cali. To date, **80 adolescents and youth** have joined the Tecno-Academies.
- **Rural Youth:** Training opportunities were initiated for youth in rural, isolated areas to bring SENA facilitators to these distant areas and thereby ensure access to training in accordance with the needs of each region.

- **Entrepreneurship:** This component includes a **community-based model** that seeks to promote social and economic development in the community by identifying and strengthening existing business opportunities and building on existing potential through skills building and training for youth. Specific business units that were implemented in recent years were identified and strengthened as **productive pedagogical initiatives**, and this information was provided to SENA to ensure support from SENA’s entrepreneurship unit and the potential access to its entrepreneurship fund, thereby helping facilitate sustainability of these projects. Finally, a **special training process** is prioritized for projects that have the minimum number of interested participants. The focal point for each project requests the training follows a specific process or route, information is centralized, and the SENA then assigns a facilitator and support travel of the facilitator to the region to implement the training.
- **Methodologies:** Various methodologies are being provided in the context of the joint work plan, including an **educational entrepreneurship model for youth**, designed to explain in an entertaining way how to access entrepreneurial ventures, step by step, from the initial conception to the establishment of the business idea. A **resilience methodology** is also being provided to foster training of educational agents to help generate and propagate actions to enable other young people and their families acquire skills and tools to overcome adverse situations and thus achieve peace through reconciliation.

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

Progress made: *Progress against this indicator will be reported in the final quarter (Q4 of FY 2015) in accordance with the results framework, after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).*

IR 2.1 Targeted high-risk areas have territorial prevention plans

In the framework of strengthening CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, and specifically under the “territorialization” component, support is provided by three regional advisers in the departments of Choco, Valle del Cauca and the Caribbean Region (Bolívar, Córdoba, Guajira and Magdalena) and one national consultant who is responsible for coordinating the territorialization team and local entities in Arauca, Bogotá, Cauca, Cesar, Cundinamarca and Vichada. This provides technical assistance coverage for 12 departments, including **56 priority municipalities** with a high probability of recruitment and use of CH&A, according to the prioritization carried out by the Observatory of the CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat.

During the quarter, CHS supported CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat to continue providing guidance and technical assistance to **15 municipalities** (in Guajira, Magdalena, Bolívar, Choco and Valle del Cauca), as well as in Cauca, to ensure that plans are developed and adapted to include a prevention route, operational plans made and decrees issued to adopt the plans, routes and/or immediate action teams. CHS also made 97 visits to 29 municipal and departmental entities or bodies, and as a result 29 activities were completed to share recruitment and utilization prevention policies and routes with public officials of local administrations and institutions. Finally, eight working groups or bodies for prevention of recruitment were created or strengthened through 24 meetings. In these visits to the municipalities, technical guidance was provided for the creation of prevention routes in 12 municipalities, and adjustments were made to existing prevention routes in 16 municipalities.

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

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

- In the northeastern department of La Guajira, in the municipalities of Dibulla, Maicao and Riohacha this information was provided to help adjust prevention plans, prompting the formation of a Recruitment

Prevention Committee (*see area two, below*). Participants included 10 individuals: public officials from the Mayor's Office (Government Secretariat, Health, Education), members of the police unit for children and adolescents, Family Commission, Police Inspector, and the Police Commander. A human rights course for judicial operators in La Guajira was also provided with information on the three prevention routes and the general framework of the national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010). Participants included 27 individuals from the Attorney General's Office, Ombudsman's Office, ICBF, Secretaries of Health and Education, the La Guajira Governor's Office, Riohacha Secretariat for Coexistence, Dibulla Government Secretariat, the USAID Human Rights Program, members of the police unit for children and adolescents, and the Future Colombia Program.

- In the northern department of Bolívar, information on prevention routes was shared in San Jacinto (9 participants), San Juan Nepomuceno (11 participants) and Carmen de Bolívar (10 participants) among educational agents and public officials to update risk factors and identify ways to mitigate factors in the context of adapting or developing prevention plans. The three prevention plans that were created were assigned to the municipal government secretariats, and include budget allocations for early prevention. The technical assistance provided for adjustments or updates to prevention plans is aimed at creating an operational plan that will invigorate the work being carried out in each municipality on prevention issues.
- In the department of Choco on the Pacific Coast, information on prevention routes were shared within the context of a workshop for development prevention plans and routes. This workshop included participation 27 representatives of CIPRUNA departmental entities and representatives from civil society organizations and national and international NGOs. In Tadó, information was shared within the House of Justice and in the municipality of Medio Atrato, information was shared on the national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010) among public officials and students (10th-11th grades).
- In Valle del Cauca, another Pacific Coast department, prevention routes had already been developed and adapted to the local context in the municipalities of Tuluá, Trujillo and Buenaventura with 41 participants. In this case, the process consisted of sharing these already existing routes, promoting their appropriation and increasing knowledge to support implementation and taking action in response to potential cases of recruitment. Currently, routes are being adapted and finalized for Cali, Palmira, Jamundí and Florida.
- Finally, in the Pacific Coast department of Cauca, two sub-regional workshops were held to share and build prevention routes, one in the south (with the municipalities Almaguer, Argelia, Balboa, Bolívar and Patía) and one in the north (with Santander de Quilichao, Guachene, Buenos Aires, Toribio and Suarez). The national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010) and its three prevention routes was also presented in Popayán, as part of a human rights training course led by the Presidential Council on Human Rights and with judicial officials from the department. 28 people participated in the workshops.

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

- In Valle del Cauca, a technical committee exists among the Governor's Office Social Development Secretariat, ICBF and the focal point of the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF), the IOM advisor and the territorial advisor for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. During the quarter, a workshop was held to construct a departmental recruitment prevention strategy, with participation of 41 officials from the Valle del Cauca Governor's Office, Tuluá, Trujillo, Palmira and Cali Mayor's Offices, and representatives of the police unit for children and adolescents, MDN – GAHD and GAC, ICBF, ACR, IOM and Save the Children, among others.
- In César, a Departmental Prevention Working Group exists and technical guidance is provided from the national level by Juan Pablo Fayad in coordination with the Governor's Peace Office. During the quarter,

meetings were held to develop a departmental prevention plan with participation of 25 representatives from local entities including the Attorney General’s Office, ICBF, Victims Unit, the police unit for children and adolescents, Ministry of Labor, ACR, DPS, National Army, Cesar Governor’s Office, and the Astrea and El Paso Mayor’s Offices, among others.

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

- In Chocó, CHS participated in the Departmental Social Policy Council to promote the inclusion of actions to prevent recruitment and use of children as part of public policies for children, in relation to programs or projects in education, health, recreation, culture, sports, leaderships, citizenship, peace, and youth initiatives. Together with UNDP and SNBF focal points, CHS also supported the municipalities of Quibdó, Tadó and Itsmina to strengthen child policies and, more recently, to prepare the accountability processes. Specifically, in Alto Baudó, during a meeting with the Mayor, support was offered to strengthen development of public policies for children.
- In Valle del Cauca, a strategy was defined to provide guidance and help update departmental policies for children and adolescents, based on comprehensive protection and rights-based perspectives. CHS also supported development of a departmental social information system and developed tools to support the development of differential policies. In Buenaventura, CHS participated in the Childhood and Adolescence Working Group to present the prevention plan; in Jamundí, a Technical Committee on Children and Adolescents was held, aimed at defining agreements for adjusting public policies; and in Cali, progress was made in the development of a policy to prevent violations, assist and provide reparations for victimizing acts. An inter-institutional agreement now exists to design a prevention policy.

In general, the CHS Program continues to support CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat to provide direct assistance and support for the development of prevention routes and operational prevention plans in 15 targeted municipalities, developed based on an application of the MVRO methodology. With this guidance and technical assistance to local authorities and bodies. The following results were achieved during the reporting period:

Municipalities with a recruitment prevention plan	Municipalities with plans formally adopted by decree	Municipalities with a decree adopting prevention routes and immediate action teams	Municipalities with an operational plan	Municipalities with adjustments or development of prevention plans
15	4	10	6	12

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

Progress made: *During the quarter, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator (completion of all established steps), though CHS made progress in monitoring 15 local prevention plans that were implemented in FY 2014. To date, monitoring has been completed for 12 prevention plans in Antioquia. **Progress against the indicator: In total, 44% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved to date (12 against a target of 27).***

* * *

In addition to progress above regarding development of prevention and monitoring implementation, progress was made on **A) Prevention projects** and **B) Institutional Strengthening projects**.

A) Prevention Projects

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

Project: ALIAS MARÍA, audiovisual and artistic platforms to promote the protection of CHA&Y rights and prevent violations in the context of the conflict

In total, **30 children and adolescents** participated in learning and reflection spaces as part of a pilot program to offer recreational workshops that provide artistic and communication tools to transform the environment in which they live. They produced a series of videos that increased visibility of the issue of forced recruitment and these videos were shared as a recruitment prevention measure. There is now a web documentary series that shows the dynamic and results of the topics covered in the workshops in the lives of the participants. The movie, *Alias María*, was presented in the Cannes Film Festival in May 2015.

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

Medellín Mayor's Office

During the reporting period, a photography workshop was held to close the **historical memory component** of the project, which helped adolescents and youth participants to find in photography a new form of expression for their situations and the events in their daily lives. Four sessions were held for the **participation component** that covered issues related to laws and public policies for youth, participative mechanisms and spaces, youth participation and local development, best practices, contextualization of participation and leadership, social representations of youth, youth movements and culture, social networks, volunteerism and social movements. As a result, the **35 adolescent and youth participants** gained a basic understanding of participation concepts and issues and have come to recognize participative spaces where they can be key actors for local development. Finally, the project also carried out an **educational excursion to the municipality of Necoclí** with **36 youth** that enabled a meeting among youth using a participative methodology to collect knowledge acquired during the project and use this to create differential actions to initiate local actions.

Project: Youth Eco-tourism Guides

Workshop School of Cartagena

Plans were temporarily suspended to create and provide multiple sports fields to play soccer, basketball and volleyball along with a children's park for the children and adolescents of Bocachica in Cartagena. This is due to a need to complete the prior consultation process with the local community. The process will restart in the month of July with the plan to complete the process in August.

Project: Strengthening public policies for CH&A in Buenaventura and Jamundí (Valle del Cauca)

In **Jamundí**, final review was completed for the policy adjustment proposal, and existing documents will now be technically evaluated by the Working Group on Children and Adolescents to ensure relevance. A matrix of results was produced that indicated the need for an administrative decision by the Mayor to continue advancing in the participative process of harmonization and updating of the policy. This will ensure: (1) expansion to include early childhood and the family; (2) alignment with accountability process for early childhood, childhood, adolescence and

youth, to prevent institutional wear, meet the deadlines for public accountability and ensure assessments are up to date; (3) a management plan that integrates a differential, rights-based and peacebuilding approach; (4) an institutional management route to ensure its implementation (political commitment, fiscal assessment); (5) logistical, human and financial resources for citizen consultations for policies and public accountability; and (6) the team leading public policy and public accountability are motivated to establish a short-term timeline, centralize inputs and organize workshops to share and adjust the results and analysis obtained.

In **Buenaventura**, the Working Group on Children and Adolescents met in May and the CHS Program presented the results of the MVRO social cartography process and its alignment with recruitment prevention routes. Participants in the MVRO process included **35 representatives** of government, health, planning, education, the family commissioner, the ICBF local office, the child and adolescent police unit, Social Ministry (Pastoral Social), Jesuit Refugee Service and Save the Children. As a participative methodology, four working groups were held to develop the various work plan areas: (1) Training and development of technical capacities and restructuring and strengthening of the coordination body; (2) Public policies for children, adolescents and youth; (3) Prevention and assistance for child and adolescent victims of violence; and (4) Sharing, dissemination and strategic coordination. Currently, the structure and progress made in the prevention plan is being reviewed, along with a review of the request to issue an administrative decree to formally adopt the plan (which has been with the Mayoral Legal Office since December, and was already shared with the Council and sent to the Mayor for approval and implementation).

Project Title: Youth Peacebuilders

Cali Mayor's Office

During the reporting period, four initiatives were selected under this project: (1) **FOLRAPZA** – folk lore, rap and zamba; (2) **URBAN SWING** – salsa, afro music, traditional music; (3) **STREET ART** – murals; and (4) **ULTIMATE GENERATION** – ultimate frisbee. Given budget contracts, the needs are now being reassessed and new quotes are being requested in order to meet planned objectives. It was also decided that the official handover will be made at the beginning of August in a community recreational/educational event to be led by the school based on the youth initiatives and in the context of recruitment prevention. These initiatives will benefit **85 CHA&Y**.

Title: Wayuu Akuaipa Cultural Thought Center

During the quarter, the MVRO methodology was carried out with 231 individuals including children, adolescents, youth and community members. Challenges faced in implementation included the development of exercises, especially written activities, since the young children don't yet know how to read and right, and the adults also faced some issues related to reading and writing. In response, the project opted for an oral methodology in order to facilitate work with this population. These first working sessions addressed **territory and family** issues with participants, and prior to the sessions a meeting was held with community facilitators to reinforce concepts of vulnerability, risk, threats, opportunity and resilience, all addressed previously when the methodology was presented by the CHS Program in Riohacha.

As a result of these MVRO workshops, children and adolescents identified the current reality in Bahia Portete including the main risks associated with the sea, the distance of this community and how lonely the community can be, desolate ponds with the presence of animals such as snakes and scorpions, and the ruins of the school and health center where children said they hear cries and voices in the evening when the night begins. The local community members pointed to the importance of voluntary return as something fundamental within the traditional laws of the Wayuu indigenous group. They also highlighted the vulnerability they feel in the face of constant harassment by "invaders" that they encounter in their territory, including the Epinayu Clan. Families expressed the risk posed by the presence of foreign people in their territory at any time of day or night and the harassment by armed men that fire shots during the night.

Ten workshops were held with Wayuu children and adolescents with the aim of recognizing, recuperating and strengthening identity:

Workshop #1

Oral Tradition	Workshop on “Who are we as Wayuu and where do we come from?” with CHA&Y led by wise men with support from Akuaipa / Bahía Porte ‘teachers’. The teachers facilitated conversations by asking Wayuu wise men about the origin myths (the origin of the clans, the Aalas hill, how many clans do we know?, the Uriana and Epinayu people of Portete, “if my last name is Fince, Barros or Ramirez then why am I also Uriana or Epinayu?”, Wayuu genealogy and drawing family trees, history of Bahía Portete, port activities and the Wayuu. Division of the La Guajira peninsula based on traditional knowledge and creation of maps of the territory
Art and Culture	

Workshop #2

Oral Tradition	Sacred sites of the Wayuu people , including Alewaluu (site of friends and lovers), Taluwayuupana-ipa Pulaska (the stone of destiny), the myth of Wauipa (the serpent mistress of the pond), Jepirra (sailing cape). Sacred sites of the Bahía Portete territory , including Rain Rocks, the cementary. What are some other sites of spiritual importance in the territory? Dreaming in the Wayuu culture (sharing dreams and their meanings). Confinement in dreams – tradition and importance. Brainstorming: What can we dream of doing in Portete?
Art and Culture	Characteristics of Wayuu music. Importance of Wayuu music. Origins of musical instruments (such as Kaasha, Totoroi/Ontoroi, Waɓawai, Maasi, Talirai, Sawawa, and turompa).
Weaving	The need for art. Introduction to the importance of creating thought through weaving. History of the Waleker (weaving spider); Atia, Maawui, Kanaspi and their history in the Waleker story.
Herding	Work of the Wayuu man. The importance of herding for the Wayuu people: cattle, goats, sheep, horses.
Fishing	Work of the Wayuu man. The sea from ancestral Wayuu knowledge. Bahía Portete: our sea.

Workshop #3

Oral Tradition	Role played by the woman. Matrilineal authority of the woman as arbitrator of conflicts, the woman wordsmith/speaker. The woman Plache. Courtship, Wayuu love, romantic unions, the types of relationships in Portete, Wayuu marriage, settlement, dowry and establishment of a new family.
Art and Culture	Songwriting as a form of storytelling. The importance of oral tradition for the Wayuu culture. Construction of traditional instruments. Origins of songs. Composition of songs.
Weaving	Mythical language associated with weaving. Knowledge of plant fibers. Cotton trade and culture. Needles: origin and recreation of the construction of needles as past ancestors did.
Herding	Learning of those called to work in herding, feeding the animals, grazing chores.
Fishing	Fishing and the sea. Fishing boats. Fishing instruments, the instruments used by ancestors, and the recreation of these ancestral fishing instruments.

Workshop #4

Oral Tradition	Children. Childbirth of the Wayuu people. The role of the child in the Wayuu people. The transition of the girl to a woman (puberty).
Art and Culture	Musical performance. Preparation of music for a dance (Yonna). Role of the musicians during the dance. Traditional music and themes of Wayuu folklore.

Weaving	Spinning, spindles, looms. Sutta, Korompa, Anutpala. Weaving the Horquetas. Backpacks, clothing, design, audiovisual presentation and tolos for weaving.
Herding	Livestock breeding. Clan cattle branding. Construction of livestock pens. Taking care of the livestock.
Fishing	Navegating with Juanch. In the waters of Bahía Portete. Use of the cast net and the line.

Workshop #5

Oral Tradition	Old age and dreaming. History of necklaces (Lania) as protection against jet-black (talking about my drawings). Painting as exercises to compose stories.
Art and Culture	Wayuu crafts. Use of pots and ritual vessels. Wuayunquerras workshop.
Weaving	Chinchorros (hammocks). Weaving a Wayuu hammock, braiding, fabrics. Dos and Don'ts.
Herding	The herder and his environment.
Fishing	Types of fish in Bahía Portete. Rich marine life: Fish we can eat, Species we should protect.

Workshop #6

Oral Tradition	Death for the Wayuu people. Passage to the second life. Wake. First burial. Prayers. Exhumation. Reburial. The Pütchipü (speaker), a calling learned from adolescence; for example a nephew who excels in speaking, accompanying his uncle to conciliation and other situations that warrant the application of Wayuu law, for example marriage, reparations for offenses, and family disputes, among others. The youth thereby learn in practice how to be a good Pütchipü.
Art and Culture	Yonna dance. When and why do we dance the Yonna? Music and dress for the Yonna dance.
Weaving	Workshop on bracelets, sashes and belts. Building thought by weaving fabric. Famous weavers of the Portete region and the La Guajira peninsula.
Herding	Sacrifice of animals and the art of the butchering process.
Fishing	"I am a Wayuu fisherman of Bahía Portete." Tides, winds and currents.

Workshop #7

Oral Tradition	Food of the Wayuu. What is harvested in the Roza? Typical Foods. Ceremonial meals. Chirrinchi.
Art and Culture	Face painting. Where paint is obtained. Symbols used in face painting. Workshop on face painting.
Weaving	Weaving workshop. Learning to use the loom, the needles, patience with weaving. Weaving is done by night in silence. Histories told.
Herding	Selling livestock. Weights and measures. How to buy and how to sell. Ritual gift exchange.
Fishing	Fishing registration and logging (time, date, sea conditions, cataloging what was caught). What should be returned to the sea in order to maintain marine life

Workshop #8

Oral Tradition	Medical traditions – Piachi. Traditional medicines and plants. The art of healing.
Art and	Developing herbalists, knowledge of medicinal plants.

Culture	
Weaving	Preparing Wayuu blankets. Types of blankets. Selling the blankets.
Herding	Breeding: Races, improving meat and dairy production, keeping records of crossbreeding.
Fishing	Fishing for seafood and lobsters.

Workshop #9

Oral Tradition	Origin myths. Nature spirits and how the Wayuu should interact with them. Cleansing and protection rituals.
Art and Culture	Wayuu oral tradition – keeping ancestral memory alive. Myths about the people of the Portete region. Stories created by the children, adolescents and youth of Portete region.
Weaving	Weaving for men. Harness for horse riding. Making and wearing of men’s clothing.
Herding	Knowledge sharing: Exchange of knowledge among herders.
Fishing	Mending: Fixing the boat, making fishing gear, mending the nets (Atarraya).

Workshop #10

Oral Tradition	Wayuu law and justice. The relation with Alijuna justice. Wayuu institutions.
Art and Culture	Cactus (Cardón): backbone for the Wayuu. Cactus enclosures, food (Mexican cuisine, exchange of experiences), using the cactus (Yotojoro) for construction.
Weaving	Origen of the word Portete. Wayuu fabrics for the world market, global tastes.
Herding	The herder as environmental protector: The herder as the protector of the Guajira savanna and desert, protector of the water and the plants in his environment. <i>Environmental education module.</i>
Fishing	The fisherman as environmental protector: The sea’s beaches are everyone’s responsibility. The fisherman as protector of the marine and coastal environment. <i>Environmental education module.</i>

Project: Analysis of the Experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers

The process of compiling, analyzing and ‘systematizing’ the experience of Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers was completed during the reporting period (*see Annex 4*). In addition to the final document collecting the experience and presenting the model used, the systematization is also a tool that will impact two specific areas. **Internally**, it will make it possible to carry out an introspective exercise about how to improve procedures and the model in the next implementation phase. **Externally**, it will provide a management tool to comprehensively introduce the program and its model to public and private actors based on results and lessons learned with emphasis on its relevance for conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

This technical assistance process also helped build internal capacities, promote recognition of the model and its importance, and supported expansion of the program’s reach:

- The process **empowered professionals of the center as actors who can influence public policies** by providing training on public policies, the adolescent criminal responsibility system and restorative justice.
- The process **empowered the organization to expand its reach**. The model currently only covers the district of Agua Blanca, but the assistance from CHS has helped them to appreciate the importance and its applicability to other areas within the Valle del Cauca department and throughout the country and improve coordination with public actors

- Finally, the process **contributed to improved sustainability** by improving recognition of model’s success among public and private actors throughout Cali and the department. This will help to strengthen the financial sustainability of the project by building relationships, particularly with the private sector.

The **final document** presents a number of **recommendations**:

- Using a holistic pedagogical model, this program has successfully mobilized various community actors to support restoration of relations and given new meaning to the lives of youth. The success of the model can provide a reference point for understanding the human component of conflict and the innate capacity of communities in rebuilding their social fabric.
- The Program of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers has accumulated a wealth of experiences and lessons learned that are not restricted to the application of a community-based restorative justice for youth in conflict. Rather, the scope has been unintentionally expanding in such a way that its community-based character can enable it to take on a more flexible role in practice.
- Restorative justice remains relatively unknown and with limited application to date. This is despite the fact that restorative justice has been incorporated as a guiding thread of governmental justice policies related to resocialization of minors in trouble with the law, as well as other less-structured, isolated initiatives prior to the creation of a transitional justice framework in 2007. This is due to the fact that implementation of restorative justice initiatives not only requires resources and budgets, but actually requires a change in the way the State and institutions conceive of matters related to human development and relationships.
- There is a need to strengthen processes and mechanisms of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System the inclusion and participation of all actors involved in restorative justice (youth, family and community), from the beginning and throughout the process in search of reintegration and the creation of mechanisms for the application of alternative penalties.
- Families require a comprehensive support plan within the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System.
- Starting with State security agents, the fundamental pedagogical characteristics of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System must be regained and its purpose reestablished to ensure “protection, education and restoration.”

Three **development phases** were proposed:

Phase 1	Form a commission , to be composed of actors involved in the conception and development of the model. This commission will create detailed agendas for a "Restorative Justice Week" to be held from 6-13 September (to coincide with the Peace Week to be held in Colombia), design an educational video of the systematization and the model based on life stories of young people who have gone through the program. The commission will identify partners in the region for carrying out pilots.
Phase 2	Hold a “Restorative Justice Week” to include various activities such as public forums and high-level dialogue among key actors around the incorporation of the basic components of the model into their own programs and policies (SENA, ACR, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Attorney General’s Office, municipal ombudsman offices, mayors, and others). Activities will also include press conferences, motivational peace circles, and recreational and educational workshops in district schools. Finally, “I am Colombian” workshops will be hold, with the idea that recognizing oneself as Colombia implies recognition of the Colombian Constitution and one’s own responsibilities. The activity will conclude with graduation of Colombian CH&AY by giving a bracelet with the Colombian flag, a copy of the Constitution, and a copy of the book “Systematization of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers”.
Phase 3	Carry out pilots in the region involving an exchange of experiences both within Cali (Siloe, Llano Verde) and outside of Cali (Medellín, Bogotá).

Project: *Strengthening protective environments for children and adolescents through pedagogical activities and community educational capacities in three educational institutions and the Fortul Recreational Center*

During the reporting period, equipment for three sports schools was handed over to the Pablo Sexto and Tierra Seca schools and to the Recreational Center, with the participation of teachers, school administrators, the Government Secretariat of Fortul and the Mayor of Fortul. This project benefitted **300 children and adolescents** during the reporting period. CHS also worked with SENA to improve food handling among students of the 11th grade of the Tierra Seca school, and supervised the conditions of the productive pedagogical project in the Tierra Seca school together with the Mayor's Office Health Department. The students of the three schools are currently making progress in their productive projects, and providing sustainability to the projects by assigning tasks according to grade level and according to subject (Spanish, chemistry, physics, and productive project).

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

During the quarter, the project was initiated in the municipalities of Florida, Candelaria and Pradera with the aim of promoting creation and development of youth policies and support institutional strengthening of the National Youth System Directorate ("Colombia Youth" – *Colombia Joven*) in Valle de Cauca department.

Project: *Sports and art for community reconciliation in Cali (Valle del Cauca)*

During the quarter, with ACR, the National Sports School (*Escuela Nacional del Deporte*), the Bolivar Foundation – Davivienda, and the World Coach Foundation, two coordination meetings were held for joint implementation of this project. The aim is to create spaces for reconciliation using sports and art in the community of Los Lagos in the Commune 13 area of Cali. This project aims to benefit **200 children and adolescents** through application of the MVRO methodology and the central component will be sports as a way to prevent rights violations and promote a positive use of free time (using sports as a vehicle for psychosocial and educational support).

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

During the quarter, 84 children and adolescents from the municipalities of Quibdó, Ipiales, Villavicencio, Bogotá, Corinto and Toribio participated in the project as "citizen reporters". These youth were trained in the direction and production of their own radio, news and television programs, based on an understanding that children and adolescents are the subject to the problems that affect them and that they provide the content of the programs. The programs seek in this way to help prevent rights violations and improve protection against crimes such as recruitment and use by illegal armed groups. (*see Annex 5*)

Project: *Preventing, Forming and Transforming Lives*

This project brings together **60 at-risk youth** in the area of Ciudad Bolívar (in Bogotá) to help them find new horizons in their lives through the practice of soccer and break dance, and provide them with an opportunity for technical training at Juan Bosco Center.

CHS has made important progress in the beneficiary selection and sharing the project among the local community. The initial call for participants was issued in Abril among previously identified youth in the area, and these initial participants then spread the word of the program among their peers. Several sessions were held with respondents to provide more information and groups of beneficiaries were formed.



During the reporting period, **8 workshops** were held with participants in the soccer school aimed at building a sense of belonging to the institution, in order to promote appropriation of the physical space, recognition of its elements and boundaries and taking responsibility for its maintenance.

The center also organized an **Ecological Walk for Peace**, an educational outing to the “Park among the Clouds” in Bogota for **60 children, adolescents and youth**. This outing used a guided tour of the park as a space for initiating dialogue on the ecosystem and increase appreciation of the importance of the environment, while also serving to provide a start for resocialization. A **leadership workshop** called “It is worth it!” was also held on personal goals and efforts needed to take advantage of opportunities for personal growth, as well as a **forgiveness and reconciliation workshop** to address issues related to human emotions, with combined participation of 60 children, adolescents and youth in these events. The methodology used by the Juan Bosco Center, focused on a commitment made by the parents, supports activities that complement normal school activities and help to prevent rights violations, specifically the participation of these youth in criminal groups that are present in the area targeted by this project.

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

During the reporting period, coordination was concluded with the delegates of the ICBF Regional Office in Nariño for the implementation of a strategy called “**schools as guarantors and protectors of rights, a space for peace**” in Ipiales, Cumbal, Colón Génova and Cumbitara municipalities within the department of Nariño. All four municipalities are located in border areas, some have migration controls, and all have a trafficking committee, a prevention and eradication of child labor committee and a consultative committee on sexual violence. There is a situation of high vulnerability of the rights of children and adolescents, a population that has been particularly affected by the armed conflict, and all municipalities present high levels of teen pregnancies. Finally, there is political commitment in all municipal administrations to implement the strategy.

This strategy will seek to implement a route for prevention, assistance, detection, reestablishment of rights and repatriation for child and adolescent migrants, through the following actions:

- Strengthening the departmental and municipal committees on trafficking, sexual violence (with an emphasis on prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children and preventing teen pregnancies), and child labor, as well as the Departmental Working Group on Recruitment Prevention, based on the functions and responsibilities of each committee and with an emphasis on the comprehensive protection of CH&A.
- Training and strengthening of family advocates and commissioners to implement the protection route.
- Prevention, identification and referral of cases of CH&A with rights violations or at risk of violation, with special emphasis on identification of CH&A migrants or those with dual nationalities.
- Implement initiatives to prevent rights violations, reconciliation and a pedagogical strategy for peace, in coordination with the Educational Institution Plans (PEI).

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

During the quarter, CHS coordinated with delegates of the ICBF Regional Office in Chocó and the Departmental Education Secretary to implement a participation strategy for children and adolescents to help strengthen their right to participation, support the role of teachers and families in the promotion and guarantee of their rights, encourage the creation of spaces for peaceful coexistence and strengthen schools and families and protective environments to support efforts to build a culture of peace.

Target populations were selected together with the technical teams of the ICBF Regional Office in Choco, the local office in Bahía Solano and the Quality Directorate of the Departmental Education Secretariat. Two schools were selected in the Bahía Solano municipality based on criteria that included greater risks or problems related to rights violations and limited institutional services and cooperation projects of this kind. Selection also took into account the receptivity and participation of the educational community and assurances of children, adolescents local ombudsmen and comptrollers in the selected schools.



The initiative was also presented to the community of Bahía Solano during the reporting period, during which areas of action were also identified to be carried out as part of the strategy. The **40 participants** included the Regional Directorate of the ICBF, the ICBF technical teams, the local office in Bahía Solano, the Quality Directorate of the Departmental Education Secretariat, principles, administrators, teachers, children and adolescents represented by ombudsmen and comptrollers from the schools, representatives from the municipal administration and mayoral candidates in upcoming elections.

The project benefitted **1,761 children and adolescents** during the quarter, through the following activities:

- Carrying out 260 family surveys with participation of ICBF professional technical teams, the Departmental Education Secretariat, teachers and students from the schools. While the compilation and final review of the surveys is ongoing, some general conclusions can be drawn at this point: the majority of families are “reconstituted”, there are a significant number of single mothers, household income is below the minimum level, and some families receive subsidies (such as “families in action” subsidies). Once children complete secondary school, few opportunities exist to access higher education or job training.
- The MVRO methodology was carried out with families and with the targeted children and adolescents within the two schools.
- Coordination was carried out with the schools and with the Departmental Education Secretariat for the delivery of two “Friendly Classrooms” (*Aulas Amigas*).
- Youth initiatives to be implemented were identified in each school. The initiative in the Valley Agricultural School will incorporate the productive pedagogical project approach by integrating agricultural practices throughout the learning process of CH&A, keeping in mind that agricultural activities help to improve the capacity for learning in all areas of the curriculum. The initiative will also include an exchange of experiences with the PPP of another agricultural school in Nariño. In the Luis López de Mesa School, the project to be implemented will be called “peace is a smooth flight, my family is my secure niche”.

Project: *Rap Pedagogy for Peace*

This project, implemented by the Ayara Family Foundation, provided a training process for hip hop artists and leaders, combined with social mobilization and communication strategies. The goal was to involve, train and raise awareness among adolescents and youth about peace pedagogy, to teach them about peaceful conflict resolution and help build a peaceful and democratic culture.

This project, finalized during the reporting period, concluded with the development of a methodological guide for the model used for this project: “**Rap Debate: A Pedagogy for Peace**”. The methodology combines Ayara’s own “Rap Debate” model with the “Peace Pedagogy” strategy developed by CHS. This methodological guide will be provided to participants in Ayara programs in order to enable leaders that receive training to replicate the model among their peers and in their communities.

In addition to replication and appropriation of the model, significant changes in attitudes were observed among the youth participants, who **now view hip hop as a vehicle for social change** and not merely as an art form or a hobby. The youth trained by Ayara appropriated the concepts and started organizing their own shows in their communities. They are organizing and presenting their own rap debate events based on the concepts and approaches learned from the project: using rap combined with a peace pedagogy approach that emphasizes critical thinking, reflection and a focus on peaceful conflict resolution. In fact, Ayara estimates that the number of events organized by the youth on their own now outnumber the events that Ayara itself organized with CHS support as part of the project. The project also provided continuity to the “Dreaming is a Right” campaign that had been supported by CHS over the past years, with many events organized around the 12th of February to commemorate the International Day against Child Recruitment, and at the close of the project the youth involved in the project had started to use the “dreaming is a right” slogan in their own rap debate events.

Prevention Projects with Other Partners

Partner: *Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation*

A preliminary agenda has been developed for a second national workshop with psychosocial teams and other representatives of the 21 schools of the Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation. The workshop will present progress made in applying the MVRO methodology and the development of an agenda for preparation of protective environment school plans.

Partner: *Tolima Governor’s Office*

In the MVRO process, a total of 3,172 children and adolescents, 77 municipal school focal points, 69 teachers and 150 members of 5 indigenous councils from 7 target municipalities have participated. In total, 21 MVRO processes were carried out in 3 municipalities. Since Ataco, Planadas, Rioblanco and Chaparral already had prevention plans, efforts focused on strengthening existing prevention routes and immediate action teams, rather than on implementing MVRO processes. Short-term youth initiatives were also supported as a prevention strategy to encourage positive use of free time, including 35 in rural areas and 11 in urban areas.

Partner: *Huila Governor’s Office*

With the Huila Governor’s Office, with which CHS is in the process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding, the aim is to join efforts to contribute to comprehensive development of children, adolescents and youth in the municipalities of Algeciras, Colombia and Tello, through implementation of public policies for adolescents and youth aimed at reducing risks of use, recruitment, and sexual abuse by illegal armed groups and through the three prevention routes (early, urgent and protective). In these municipalities, which have been prioritized by the Early Alert System of the National Ombudsman’s Office as having high risks for recruitment, efforts will focus on strengthening prevention routes and applying the MVRO methodology for 1,500 children and adolescents and 150 families, which will result in the development of youth initiatives.

Partner: *Caquetá Governor’s Office*

With the objective of promoting and strengthening public policies for children and adolescents, progress during the quarter included development of a joint work plan to provide technical and financial assistance for developing various activities in the department focused on prevention and a community-based model. Although an agreement could not be signed due to the Law of Guarantees, a commitment has been made by the Caquetá Governor’s Office to guarantee the support agreed upon through a direct contracting process.

The following progress was made during the reporting period:

- A training workshop was held for the technical team that will support project implementation, covering the objectives, target population, concepts and operational elements of the strategy to promote rights and prevent recruitment. The training also covered review and analysis of the budget, implementing agreements and identification of the components of the work plan.
- It was decided that ACR would participate in the recruitment prevention strategy, thereby helping to cover four additional municipalities with application of the MVRO methodology and support the development of youth initiatives, and joining the team from partner Social Ministry of Florencia throughout the process.
- The initial process to share the project began in the municipalities of Montañita, Curillo, Valparaíso and Cartagena del Chaira, led by the Social Ministry team, which also served to better contextualize the project and identify facilitators and focal points within the target schools.
- Finally, coordination was carried out with the Queen Sofia of England School located in Florencia, and the process was initiated with the school's educational community.

B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

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

Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

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

This project, developed under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ombudsman's Office, achieved significant progress related to support for the implementation of Law 1620 of 2013, benefiting **871 children and adolescents**, **276 community members** and **138 public officials**.

Law 1620 of 2013 seeks to strengthen the school environment, civic education and sexual and reproductive rights. The law also seeks to create mechanisms for the promotion, prevention, care, detection and management of behaviors that negatively impact students and the school environment. However, although public officials are familiar with the law, it is not being implemented by all departmental and local committees. Most committees have held meetings, but have not generated articles of incorporation. To verify implementation, during the reporting period the Ombudsman's Office reviewed supporting documentation for 9 local and departmental coexistence committees. The national Committee for Coexistence in Schools also reviewed the documents that created these local-level committees and interviewed public officials. Currently, the Ombudsman's Office is offering support to strengthen 7 of the 9 reviewed committees including creation of each constitution and developing functions.

This review process found that the majority of schools lack documentation (meeting minutes, case histories), and offer limited training for teachers on the topic. The processes for responding to bullying are largely unknown, there are no projects or campaigns to support a healthy school environment, and the teachers that are charged with responsibility for the issue don't have the capacities needed or lack knowledge to implement responses. This training is needed not only so that teachers can intervene, but also to address the issue that often the teachers themselves are the main bullies, as was revealed in workshops with CH&A. The issues found to lead to bullying were early teenage pregnancy, sexual tendencies, racial differences and parents' occupation.

The Ombudsman's Office supported its regional offices and the prioritized schools by holding a session of the Committee for Coexistence in Schools, in which Law 1620's action plan and its fulfillment were presented. In

addition, technical assistance was provided to school coexistence committees in the form of support materials and guidance for the implementation of a comprehensive assistance process. Social cartography was used to learn the perspectives of children and adolescents to support and encourage their participation in their school's coexistence committee. Cases were observed of bullying in schools and online and other infractions of the Childhood and Adolescence Code, in addition cases where violated rights were not reestablished and assistance routes were not fully implemented, due to ignorance.

Based on the findings and irregularities encountered in the review, a significant number of requirements were developed related to implementation of school coexistence committees, directed at the ICBF, the childhood and adolescence police units, Education Secretaries and some the Secretaries of some Mayor's Offices. The findings called for greater control, oversight and physical spaces in which to review and address the issues presented, such as drug abuse and prostitution, among others.

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

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

Progress continued in CHS efforts to strengthen the Inspector General's Office, specifically the Delegate for Defense of the Rights of Children, Adolescents and the Family. During the reporting period, the first phase was implemented of the improved surveillance model, which aims to improve oversight of the responsibility of local public administrations to guarantee the rights of children, adolescents and youth.

This improved surveillance model enables the Inspector General's Office to influence the generation of protective environments and reduction of risk factors, including those related to involvement in armed conflict and other violence. A human rights module is included with requirements on policy actions, implementation of prevention plans, allocation of resources and local administration aimed at guaranteeing rights and creating favorable conditions for the protection of children, adolescents and youth. All information collected by this tool will be analyzed and processed, thereby providing an important input into national policy development processes including for preventing the recruitment and use of children and adolescents in the armed conflict and other forms of violence and rights violations.



The improved surveillance model was presented in various inter-institutional fora to gauge reception of it's the model, its content, and the requirements involved for local authorities. This included (1) the technical working group for the "Facts and Rights" Strategy (*Estrategia Hechos y Derechos*) with participation of ICBF, the Presidential Program "Colombia Youth", the Public Service Administrative Department, the Comptroller General's Office, the National Federation of Departments, (2) technical teams of the Inspector General's Delegate for Defense of the Rights of Children, Adolescents and the Family, (3) and the CHS Program.

At the same time, progress was made in the coordination process among representatives of the Public Service Administrative Department and the Comptroller General's Office related to content of the Citizen Dialogue Module. Various technical documents were also created, including (1) Questions and guiding criteria for accountability by local authorities related to the steps taken to guarantee rights; (2) Conceptual maps or diagrams of the improved surveillance tool, (3) Systematization of the process developed to date, and (4) Process for evaluation and analysis by the Ombudsman of the local-level information gathered by the system.

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

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

Project: Reconciliation as an experience and an agreement for peace

The strategy of this project was generated in the context of the conceptual and methodological approaches used actions supported jointly by ICBF and the CHS Program, such as technical guidelines for inclusion and assistance to families, the peace pedagogy document “A stable and durable peace for children and adolescents”, and guides for reconciliation. Target areas were also selected in the context of cooperation with ICBF based on an exercise that identified departments and municipalities that will likely be key regions in the post-conflict period. The areas include two schools in Putumayo (in the municipalities of San Miguel, at the Ecuadorian border) and one school each in San José de Fragua (Caquetá), Ricaurte (Nariño) and Villavicencio (Meta).

The various components of this project were established, to include:

- **Monitoring and evaluation** based on an initial baseline and final measurements with analysis of information gathered, thereby enabling an evaluation of results obtained and factors that contribute to or impede the results, the commitment of the school to the project, lessons learned, and documentation of knowledge gained in order to share this more widely.
- **Workshops, guidance and support** for implementation of the ‘family constellation’ (including ‘organizational configuration’ with parents, teachers and administrative teams and ‘family constellation’ with CH&A using a systemic group therapy approach), and an approach to reconciliation as an experience and an agreement for peace. Results will also be delivered to the educational community in each school, to be analyzed and used as inputs for the improvement of each Educational Institute Plan (PEI).
- **Spaces and forms of participation** implemented for children and adolescents in reconciliation processes.
- **Documentation of the experience** with recommendations and lessons learned.
- **Booklet** developed, validated, designed and printed.

The implementation of this strategy aims to benefit approximately **1,699 children and adolescents, 600 families, 5 schools, 345 teachers**, and **50 public servants and community leaders**.

Project: Misak Youth working for peace in Bogota¹⁹

Challenger Foundation

This project aims to improve educational and social inclusion processes for early childhood, adolescence, youth and peacebuilding with the inclusion of Misak families and the community in this neighborhood of Bogota. The preparations are ongoing for the creation of a mobile classroom and public exhibition, intended as educational tools to increase awareness of peace issues while also promoting the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and renewable energy among the youth population. Once the purchase of supplies and adaptation of the container for the Mobile Classroom is completed (planned for July), the target population will be selected. The exhibition, planned for the month of September, will be shown in schools, clubs and on major public streets. Finally, a methodology is being planned for assessing the impact of this project.

¹⁹ This project, previously reported under Intermediate Result 2 (Prevention), is now more aligned with the peace pedagogy component of this program and therefore reported here under Intermediate Result 3.

Project: Educational Partnership for Building a Culture of Peace

The CHS Program is participating in the “Educational Partnerships for Building a Culture of Peace”, a network of national and international organizations aimed at improving education with specific focus on **peace education** to build a culture of democracy and peaceful coexistence by helping to strengthen local peacebuilding initiatives. As a member of this network, CHS helped to develop the **Action Plan for 2015-2025**. The plan includes a **National Peace Education Forum** to analyze the current peace context and education needs; to review peace education policies at national, regional and local levels as well as existing peace education approaches, methodologies and teaching; to analyze and provide foresight on progress and needs in peace education at a regional level; and to support the consolidation of a national agenda for peace education.

Project: Education and Communication Strategies for Building a Culture of Peace

Ministry of Culture

This project aims to help build a culture of peace by supporting and strengthening **local cultural-entrepreneurial initiatives** with children, adolescents and youth who are highly vulnerable or are victims of the armed conflict and its associated violence. During the quarter, progress was made together with the Ministry of Culture in support for initiatives with a focus on two basic strategies: the National Workshop Schools Program - A Peacebuilding Tool (Tumaco and Buenaventura), and support for a peace culture studies unit as a pilot within the National Workshop Schools Program. This project with the Ministry of Culture will benefit approximately **2,000 children and adolescents**.

Project: Partnership with the Ministry of Education: Inclusive Education

Ministry of Education, Carvajal Foundation

This partnership aims to improve learning environments, promote inclusive learning and strengthen the process of **inclusive education** under a differential, multicultural and restoration of rights approach, specifically the right of all children, adolescents, youth and adults to a quality education. The work plan includes five cross-cutting elements – (1) infrastructure and strategic competitiveness; (2) social mobility, (3) ecological transformation of the countryside, (4) strengthening rule of law, (5) good governance – all guided by an overall focus on ecological, sustainable ‘green growth’. Together, these provide guidelines for a policy that will enable the construction of a peaceful, equitable and educated nation. This project will benefit approximately **500 children and adolescents**.

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

The CHS Program, as part of the peace pedagogy component of its work plan, has been participating in the working group of the Educational Partnership for Building a Culture of Peace, a network aimed at improving national education with specific focus on **peace education**. This partnership aims to strengthen and share peace education experiences so that they can be better understood, valued, and used as key inputs for local, regional and national policies for coexistence, reconciliation and peace. The planned actions under this project include:

- **Public policy advocacy** to contribute to development of policy inputs that support a culture of peace and promoting the inclusion of these policy inputs in local, regional and national agendas.
- **Communication for mobilization and cultural change**, positioning peace education within the media as an important and relevant approach to building a culture of peace through transformation of beliefs, views, social representations and social practices.
- **Knowledge management on peace education** to create knowledge to support peace education and peace culture approaches throughout Colombian and strengthen local experiences, through documentation of local and regional experiences and increase the visibility of materials produced at local and regional levels.

During the quarter, a technical document was planned to include the agreements established with each partner and the key areas of action that were agreed upon. An assembly was held to reestablish the partnership, during which the proposed action plan was shared and agreement reached on contributions each member will provide.

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

This project successfully concluded the compilation of information from **consultations** in five cities throughout Colombia, with participation of public officials from both the administrative and judicial sectors, with child and adolescent victims and with community leaders. The information gathered provided the main inputs for the final **document**, “Restorative justice practices within transitional justice for child and adolescent victims of illegal recruitment and sexual violence.” (*see Annex 6*)

The final document proposes **four strategies** for applying restorative justice:

- As part of criminal responsibility processes aimed at those responsible for the crime
- As part of comprehensive reparations for child and adolescent victims of recruitment and sexual violence
- As part of the adolescent criminal responsibility system
- As a model for reintegration and inclusion

Review and feedback on the final document is currently being provided by a youth victim, a delegate of the victims working group and a justice and peace judge of the Bogota Superior Court, in addition to review by the CHS Program. Once the comments are compiled, final adjustments will be made and the document will then be published, distributed and shared.

Results were also presented to a technical working group addressing challenges for families in a post-conflict environment, with participation of public institutions, academia and civil society organizations.

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

For this project, a work plan was developed together with the consultant on children and gender, the consultant on transitional justice, the project coordinator and Néstor Raúl Correa, a judge on the Superior Judiciary Council and President of the judicial branch’s National Gender Commission. The work plan focuses on proposals for structural reform of the judicial system with particular emphasis on the relevant judicial administration bodies such as family advocates (*defensorías de familia*) and family commissioners (*comisarias de familia*).

A transitional justice proposal will be developed in the next quarter for reestablishment, assistance, punishment, and guarantees of non-repetition related to recruitment and use of children and adolescents and sexual violence against children, adolescents and women, both within and outside of the context of the armed conflict. Judicial and extra-judicial mechanisms will be identified and proposed for recognizing and punishing recruitment, use and sexual violence during the armed conflict. Mechanisms and institutional programs will also be identified and proposed to ensure the protection of disengaged children and adolescents and women victims of violence, both within and outside the context of the armed conflict, in accordance with existing legislation and jurisprudence.

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

During this period, planning and implementation began for training processes in the Recreational Centers along with the design of peacebuilding initiatives to promote protective space and peaceful coexistence for children and adolescents. This initial phase also aimed to identify potential “peace transformers” who participated in the trainings and who can be responsible for replicated what they have learned in training processes with additional children and adolescents who frequent the recreational centers in the target areas (Chaparral, Vista Hermosa, San Jose del Guaviare, Fortul, Cubará, Puerto Leguizamo and Samaniego). Progress was also made in adapting for a child and adolescent audience the methodological and educational approach established in the document “Pedagogy for sustainable peace: building citizenship, democracy and equality” (*see Annex 7*). This involves development of specific activities for 3 workshops (education, communication, citizen mobilization), designing and implementing peace initiatives and sharing these with the communities and other national audiences

Project: *A stable, durable peace for children, adolescents and youth*

During the quarter, a presentation was delivered on the results of the regional analyses previously carried out on the significance of a stable and durable peace from the differential perspective of children and adolescents within their regional contexts. Participants included around 40 representatives of government institutions, civil society organizations and academia. During the event, a general presentation was made on the regional analyses and two commentaries were presented, one from a national perspective and another from a territorial perspective. The plan to share and distribute the results at a national level and in partnership with academia is currently being implementing.

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

Together with Red PaPaz, a technical meeting is being planned for July on the topic of challenges for the family in a post-conflict period. The aim is that participants will include representatives of government institutions, academia, international agencies and civil society organizations, in addition to participation of an international expert in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as Jenny Gómez, who recently completed a consultancy for the CHS Program on restorative justice. Another significant result achieved was planning for the production of a “Peace Kit” (*Kit PaPaz de Construcción de Paz*) that will include four analytical documents created together with civil society, government and other organizational partners, to address four issues: peacebuilding, citizenship, family and community, and reconciliation.

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

Progress made: *During the quarter, 2 events were held to share knowledge management products and initiatives with the participation of 70 people (40 for regional peace analyses, and 30 in the technical working group for restorative circles in protective environments), thereby achieving 47% of the target during the quarter. Progress against the indicator: 90% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved to date (135 against a target of 150).*

IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

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

CHS Program Documentation Center

For the CHS Program Documentation Center, collection was finalized for documents created by or with support of USAID, and the process continues to include and categorize documents by other authors as reference materials. As of the end of June, an Excel catalogue was created that organizes the documents by year and program component (assistance, prevention and institutional strengthening) with an abstract for each document to facilitate review. To date, the catalogue includes 301 publications and documents (collected and digitalized) that has been classified as relevant reference material for the CHS Program. CHS continues to search for, collect and digitalize documents in its folders and libraries. The documents created by other authors (not the CHS Program) will also be digitalized to facilitate access through IOM Colombia's Documentation Center. Finally, the documents developed in the context of the CHS Program that have already been digitalized will be uploaded to USAID's DEC platform to facilitate access and to establish a registry of documents produced with USAID support.

ICBF Child Welfare Observatory

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

- The Observatory continues to carry out operations to develop informational dashboards to compile available public information on the situation of children and adolescents. It was decided that the ICBF Statistical Group will administer the information, and the Child Welfare Observatory will have permanent access to it.
- A joint work plan was established to transfer the knowledge and experience of the ICBF Observatory to help strengthen the new Observatory in the department of Nariño.
- The ICBF Observatory also plans to support a trafficking study on the Colombian-Ecuadorian border through development of the project proposal, creation of tools, application of tools, data collection and analysis of the information.
- Four documents were published during the reporting period: (1) Trafficking for sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents: a local study in the Coffee Region, (2) How do the Nasa know? The Nasa children in the perspective of the Nasa, (3) Violent youth demonstrations: An element that threatens the cultural and social identity of the *kuagros* in San Basilio del Palenque, and (4) Towards comprehensive protection for the children and adolescents of Putumayo.
- Finally, four working groups were held: (1) Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, (2) The coordination of Observatories in the context of the Adolescents Criminal Responsibility System, (3) Inter-Institutional Working Group on Child Labor, and (4) Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group of the ICBF Sub-Director General.

Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

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

Results achieved during the reporting period include:

- For the municipal prioritization exercise for 2015, technical endorsement was received from CIPRUNA. Approval was also received from Guillermo Rivera, Presidential Advisor for Human Rights, who released the official figures along with risk reports and follow-up notes, referring to a significant drop in recruitment.
- In the context of designing a new public policy for the prevention of recruitment, use, and sexual violence, progress was made in the development and reform of a decree to formalize institutional changes. A plan was also developed for workshops with youth and public officials in Bogota and at regional levels.
- The information gathering process was finalized for the development of a final report on execution of the National Recruitment Prevention Policy for 2010-2014 (CONPES 3673 of 2010), and the information is now being processed and organized for eventual publication.
- Progress was made on five products: (1) Bulletin published, “Sexual Violence: An approach to the concept, (2) Bulletin published, “Defining what we mean by utilization is a difficult task,” (3) Updated matrix of available institutional services, (4) Editing of a demographic profile bulletin, and (5) Development of pilot document on spatial analysis of social cartography workshops. (*see Annex 8*)
- Finally, an “active search” mechanism was designed for locating children and adolescents who disengage from the armed conflict informally (without entering into institutional assistance routes). This will be implemented as a pilot during the next quarter in the departments of Caquetá, Meta, Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca and Antioquia.

Technical Roundtables

Progress was made in preparation for two upcoming technical roundtable events, to be held in July. The first event is on “Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) for children and adolescents” and the second is on “Migration and Childhood”. Both will include participation of international experts and national representatives of government, civil society and academia. Final reports and presentations made by the experts will be shared as a result of these workshops.

* * *

In addition, significant progress was made on *related projects* being implemented by CHS, which contribute to this fourth intermediate result of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2015. Planning continued on the following projects, which will be fully developed and finalized in the last quarter of USAID FY 2015:

- Development and strengthening of a sustainability management plan for the ethnic Childhood Observatory in the north of Cauca.
- Preproduction, production and post-production of the musical play as a historical memory “sound monument” for schools in Bogota called “The History of Lobsters and Hummingbirds”, together with the National Center of Historic Memory.
- Analysis of effectiveness of actions and services aimed to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups.

of analyses and forums held (Indicator 10)

Progress made: During the quarter, 4 publications were developed, including 2 documents by CHS on restorative justice and 2 documents by the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. In total, 80% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (16 against a target of 20).

5. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Despite being in the third quarter of execution of the USAID Project, the implementation of activities has continued to pose difficulties given the delays in ICBF decision making processes. CHS continues to facilitate implementation of planned activities through ongoing technical meetings with ICBF to offer support and respond to emerging needs for institutional strengthening. In general, the ongoing peace process and internal changes within ICBF have presented significant challenges that have impacted the development of this USAID program. CHS has continued to adapt and has managed to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners.

6. Priorities for the Next Quarter

The priorities for the next quarter include:

- Continue implementation of joint work plans with ICBF, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the Victims Unit, which are all aligned with the CHS Program's annual USAID Work Plan and PMP.
- Consolidate the design and implementation of community-based models for assistance and reintegration.
- Continue to strengthen CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and support monitoring of the implementation of the 15 local recruitment prevention plans.
- Progress in the development of analytical documents on peace pedagogy and share these at the local level.

7. Conclusions

During the quarter, CHS coordinated and planned activities together with **ICBF** management and technical teams under the joint work plan. Products were identified to strengthen staff technical capacities, with planning to prepare to assist disengaged children and adolescents including through community-based reintegration models.

With **ICBF** and the **Victims Unit**, concrete actions were planned for participation processes for CHA&Y victims of the conflict in order to promote internal reflection and better position the issue. The objective is to create conditions and promote participative spaces for listening to the voices of children and adolescents and ensure that their voices have an impact, in the context of support for local-level implementation of the Participation Protocol.

With **CIPRUNA's** Technical Secretariat, prevention activities continued to focus on monitoring implementation of the 15 prevention plans designed in 2013, to ensure inclusion in local protection and prevention policies and in the next administrative period following the upcoming local and departmental elections.

CHS continued to support actions under a joint work plan with **SENA** (Colombia's National Apprenticeship System), including techno-academies, ensuring access to training for rural youth, entrepreneurship training and transfer of methodologies. Finally, CHS continued to support the Ombudsman's Office and the Inspector General's Office.

Under the **knowledge management** component, publication of the document "Pedagogy for a Sustainable Peace: Constructing citizenship, democracy and peace" represents a significant achievement of the CHS Program during the quarter as a knowledge product that supports national peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.

In general, the ongoing peace process and internal changes within ICBF have presented significant challenges that have impacted the development of this USAID program. Despite these situations, however, CHS has continued to adapt and has managed to achieve its goals in coordination with strategic government partners.

9. Annexes

- Annex 1** List of Beneficiaries
- Annex 2** Case Studies Profiling Guide
- Annex 3** Meaningful Reparations Toolbox
- Annex 4** Analysis of the Experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers
- Annex 5** Reports produced by “Citizen Reporters”
- Annex 6** Transitional justice using a restorative justice approach from the perspective of child and adolescent victims
- Annex 7** Methodology for the Recreational Centers project
- Annex 8** Bulletins produced by the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat
- Annex 9** Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
- Annex 10** Life Stories

Annex 1 – List of Beneficiaries

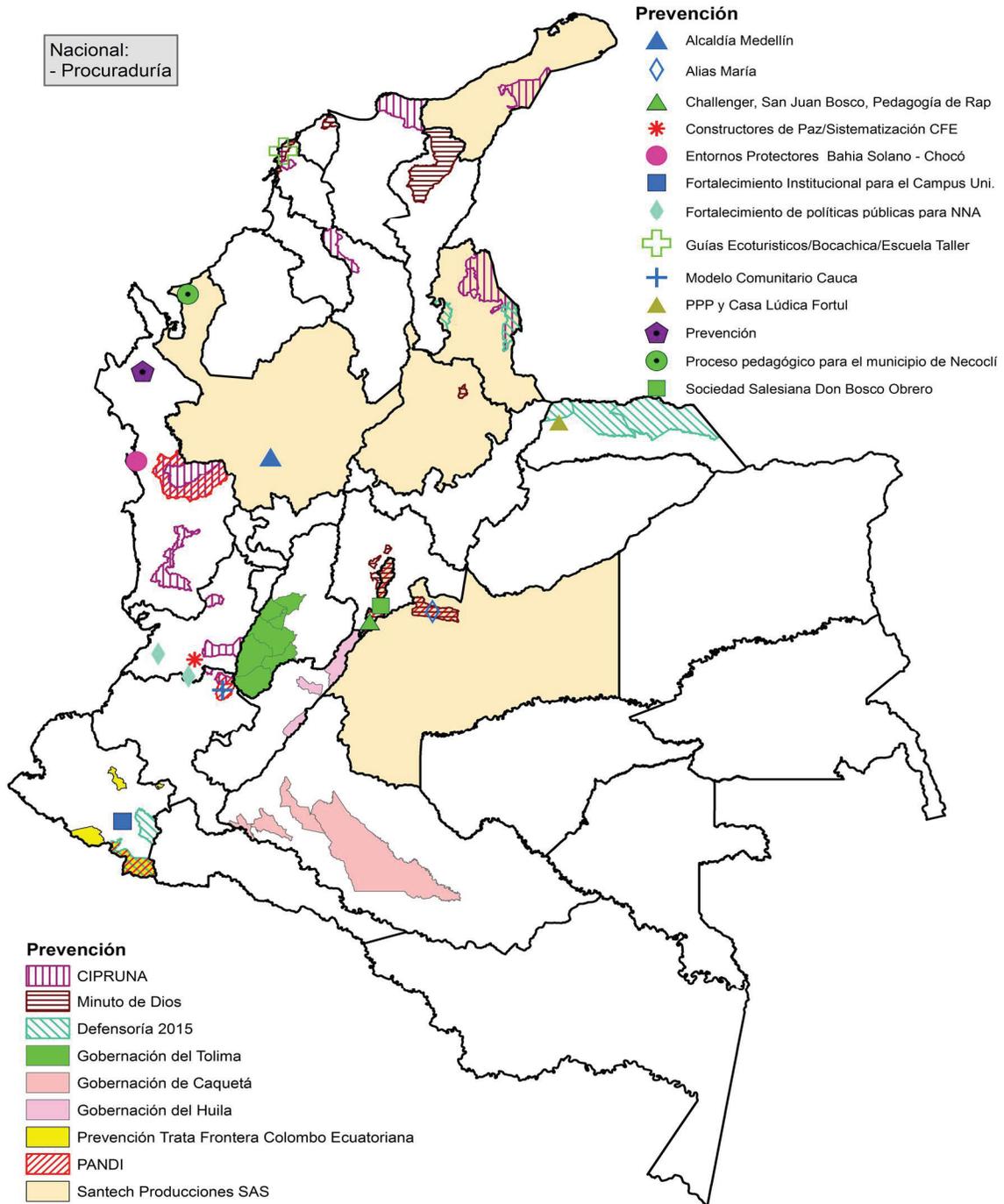
BENEFICIARIOS TRIMESTRE ABRIL - JUNIO 2015

Código	Nombre	Responsable	Lugar	Etnia			Tipo				Sexo		Total	Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA	Fecha						
				Afro	Indígenas	Otros	Docente	Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad	Miembros ONG	Funcionarios Públicos	Hombres					Mujeres					
NAJ-785	Minuto de Dios	Gloria Picón	Barranquilla	304	0	0	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	210	94	304	304	27/03/2015				
			Bogotá	0	0	2790	0	2790	0	0	0	0	0	0	1560	1230	2790		2790			
			Bucaramanga	0	0	2832	0	2832	0	0	0	0	0	0	1378	1514	2892		2892			
			Cartagena	1142	0	0	0	1142	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	618	1142		1142			
			Galapa	809	0	0	0	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	401	809		809			
			Madrid	0	0	457	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	179	457		457			
			Soacha	0	0	3124	0	3124	0	0	0	0	0	0	1360	1764	3124		3124			
			Soledad	1154	0	0	0	1154	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	682	1154		1154			
			Tabio	0	0	274	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	154	274		274			
			Valledupar	1271	0	0	0	1271	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	684	1271		1271			
			Villavicencio	0	0	1289	0	1289	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	669	1289		1289			
			TOTAL	4680	0	10766	0	15506	0	0	0	0	0	0	7517	7989	15506		15506			
CM-336	Defensoria 2015	Gloria Panesso	Cúcuta	0	0	145	64	145	64	43	0	0	24	131	145	276	145	22/07/2015				
			Ocaña	0	0	246	50	296	50	58	0	0	33	87	159	246	246					
			Arauca	0	9	345	95	440	95	61	0	0	36	134	220	354	354					
			Arauca	0	0	112	81	193	81	61	0	0	14	128	140	268	268					
			Saravena	0	0	268	91	359	91	36	0	0	17	120	148	268	268					
			Ipiiales	0	7	136	10	146	10	7	0	0	5	57	86	143	143					
			Pasto	1	0	161	17	178	17	10	0	0	9	71	91	162	162					
			TOTAL	1	16	1413	408	871	276	0	138	0	0	138	728	989	1717		871			
			PSPJ-2147	PANDI 2015	Gloria Picón	Bogotá	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	5		4	9	9	24/06/2015
						Corinto	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	6		8	14	14	
						Torbio	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	6		9	15	15	
						Ipiiales	0	15	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	6		10	16	32	
Quibdo	13	0				1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	14	30					
Villavicencio	0	0				16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	16	32					
TOTAL	13	30				41	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	31	53	84	132	100				
FED-0084	Entornos Protectores Bahía Solano - Choco	Julie Tejero				Bahía Solano	1641	42	78	0	1761	0	0	0	940	821	1761	1761	1761	26/06/2015		
NAJ-834	Modelo Comunitario Cauca	Gloria Panesso				Torbio	0	182	0	6	125	49	0	2	110	72	182	182	125	10/06/2015		
FED-0068	Fortalecimiento Institucional para el Campus Universitario	Monica Ochoa				Guaitarilla	0	0	79	0	79	0	0	0	36	43	79	79	79	25/06/2015		
NAJ-836	Proceso pedagógico para el municipio de Necoclí	Gloria Panesso				Necoclí	1	0	139	0	140	0	0	0	61	79	140	140	140	22/07/2015		
NAJ-844	Sociedad Salesiana Don Bosco Obrero	Gloria Panesso				Bogotá	0	0	22	0	22	35	0	0	45	12	57	57	22	22/07/2015		
TOTAL TRIMESTRE				6336	270	12538	414	18588	360	0	140	9468	10058	19526								

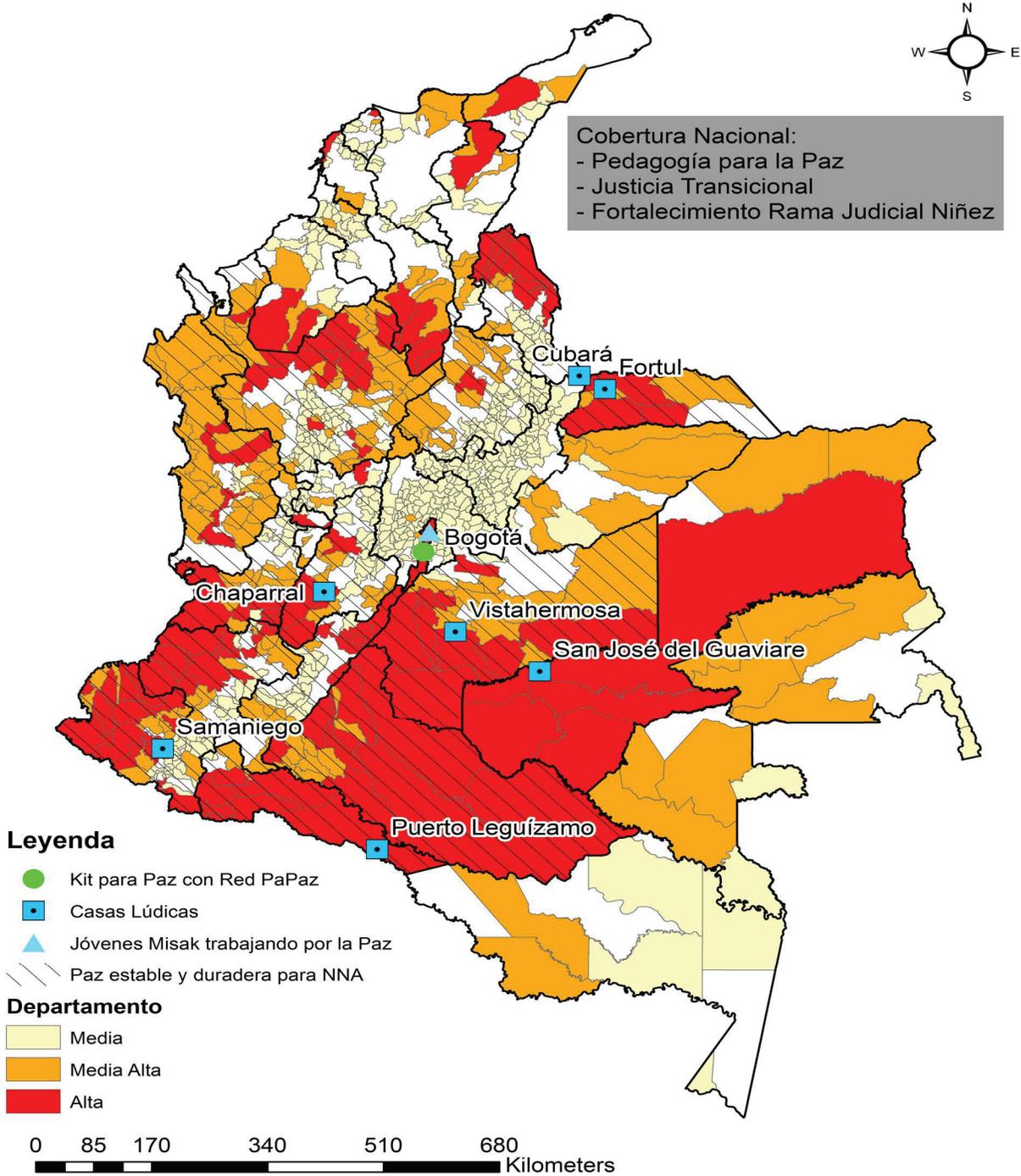
MAP IR1 – ICBF and communities implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A



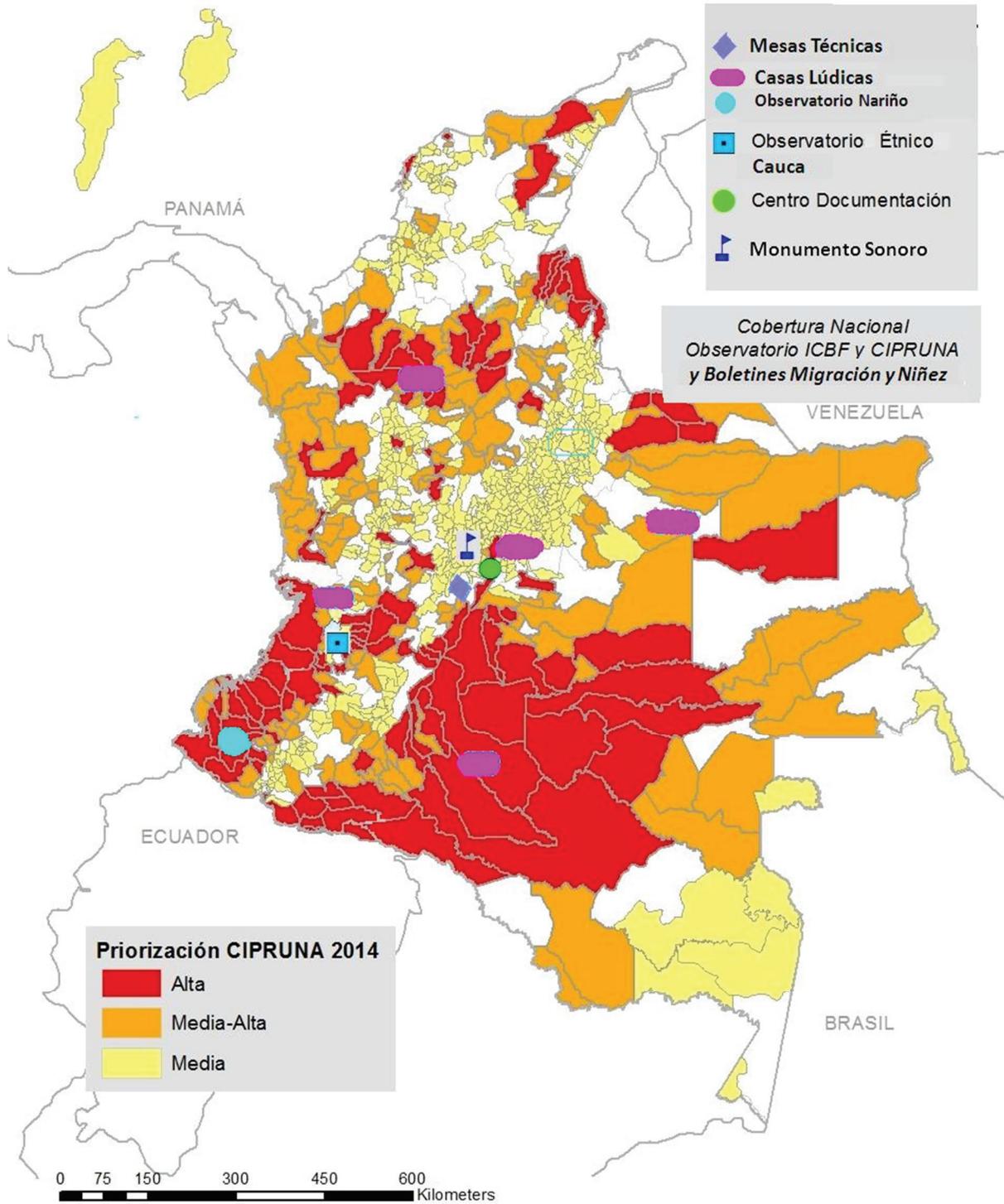
MAP IR2 – GOC and communities implement strategies using technological innovations to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment and use of CH&A in high risk areas



MAP IR3 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with focus on CH&A



MAP IR4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management



Annex 10 – Life Stories

Assistance component:

“Bernardo returned to his land and works hard to care for it ”

Bernardo is a 17-year-old young man from the Nasa indigenous group. Now he is now in high school and dreams of studying animal science, but a few years back his family was facing such economic difficulties that at times his family went many days without eating.

He was only 12 years old and walking the streets of his small town, which didn't have a library or even a park where he could spend his free time, when a friend offered him an opportunity. Desperate to change his situation and improve the lives of his mom and his four brothers, he accepted the offer to join an illegal armed group, which he was told would provide him a salary.

Before long he realized that it was nothing like he had been told. “I had to stand guard, care for the animals, carry out many orders and endure harsh punishments.” He recalls that “at the very beginning it wasn't so difficult, but after a few days it became a very painful experience I had to watch many of my friends die and they demanded the same of a child as they did of an adult.”

Four long years passed during which Bernardo missed his land, his customs and especially his family, until one day an opportunity arrived for him to return to his home and community.

His indigenous community, with support from local and national entities, has been in charge of his reestablishment of rights process and is helping him to recover his traditions and customs.



For some time now he has been actively participating in a project to develop and implement a community-based strategy in his department of Cauca for assisting children who disengaged from illegal armed groups.

The strategy is built around an eco-tourism project that aims to provide Bernardo and 10 other children with an opportunity for social inclusion and training, and later to provide them and their families with a source of income.

“This project helps us to strengthen our Nasa culture and to value and care for our local ecosystem. I have also gotten to know places that I didn't know existed in my municipality,” he explains.

Bernardo combines working on the project activities with his studies. He dreams of finishing high school and later studying something that will enable him to increase

knowledge of how to care for animals and the land. “Maybe animal science, I want to learn more about how we can do something for our planet, because with everything we are doing we are ruining it.”

To conclude, Bernardo explains that families should participate in projects like this so that other children don't go through what he went through, but also that “children need things that can be so simple, like a ball, to distract them and so they don't get bored, and it is important that they study and aren't in the street or in an illegal armed group wasting their time. To be there is very hard.”

Prevention component:

“Now I feel more confident and less afraid”

Paulina and her family have suffered the harsh consequences of the armed conflict. A young girl of 12 years, she lives with her mom and her two younger brothers in a modest house, from which she sets out early every morning to study so she can move forward with her life, despite the many adversities her family has faced.

When her mother was Paulina’s age, she had to abandon the farm where she lived with her parents and flee to the capital with her sister, to escape the dangers they faced daily living in a rural area with a large presence of illegal armed groups.

Today, Paulina lives in the city that her mother arrived to years ago. She has grown up in neighborhood affected by poverty where she and other adolescents and youth face many risks every day. “In the area where I live, there are daily threats by members of local gangs or criminal groups, or by people who commit crimes, and it makes you afraid that something will happen to you. I am afraid they could end up taking me with them in exchange for not doing anything bad to my brothers or my mom,” she explains.

To protect herself, Paulina focuses on her studies and Taekwondo classes offered by her school along with other recreational, cultural and sports activities. She is also serves as an altar girl at a church near her home.

Four months ago, she participated in creation of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps (MVRO) as part of a project being carried out in her school and 17 other schools throughout Colombia, a USAID-supported project led by the IOM and the Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation. MVRO methodology developed by IOM facilitates increased understanding of the local risk and protective factors present in the family and the community and enables each youth to better visualize their own family, social and cultural situation.

“I like the activities that we do. In this space, I can express things that I can’t talk about with anyone, transmitted through drawings and dramatization, and I can learn from the experiences of my classmates,” she says, adding that “these activities strengthen my values and my knowledge. With this, I can become more mature and know what I want for my future.”

Paulina also values her family bonds and the good relation she has with her mother. As she says, “Talking with my mom everyday has not only educated me, but helped stop me from falling into these problems.”



“In my neighborhood they offer drugs to girls my age or to boys like my brothers. With the project I have been able to keep away from many things like using drugs, and I have been able to not be around these things. I have also received advice on how to avoid getting pregnant. Where I live there are many pregnant girls and this has changed their lives and made it hard for them to fulfill their dreams.”

Paulina’s participation in this initiative has enabled her to strengthen her life goals, her character and emotional ties with her mother. “Before participating in this project I didn’t express myself much. These activities enabled me to learn that a drawing can show my feelings. I was very quiet, timid, afraid and nervous of talking to others and expressing myself, but now I feel more confident and less afraid.”

Paulina plans to continue to commit herself to her studies and aims to graduate from high school and continue professional studies. “I want to study medicine, learn other languages like English and provide a house for my mom so she doesn’t have to work more and help to pay for my brothers’ education.”