

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The most important achievements during 2010 were: a) formulation of the National Policy on Comprehensive Management of Water Resources, with support from UNICEF and partners; b) approval by the National Economic and Social Policy Council (CONPES) of Document 133, on cost-free education, within the framework of the 'Education, Everybody's Commitment' alliance; c) formulation of the National Policy on the Prevention of Recruitment and the Use of Children by Illegal Armed groups and the implementation of the National Policy of Comprehensive Action against Mines. Both processes were led by the Office of the Vice President of the Republic, with support from UNICEF and allies. Additional achievements included the strengthening of local capacity to guarantee the rights of children, within the Facts and Rights Strategy and the growth in PSFR income by 24%, as a result of strengthening strategic corporate partnerships such as COMPENSAR, BBVA, John Ramires Foundation and individual donations, which placed PFP in first place as a source of income by donations for the CO.

The most significant shortfalls were: a) violence generated by illegal armed groups, limiting access for UNICEF and its counterparts to some areas of the country; b) the severe rainy season that affected extensive areas of the country, generating delays in some activities and affecting the work with local governments; c) the change of government and resulting transition phase between incoming and outgoing administrations, which also led to delays in programme implementation.

The most important collaborative partnerships were: a) the alliance with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), especially in advocacy for reform of the adolescent penal system; b) the design and implementation of the public sector accountability and rendering of accounts process in matters concerning children at the sub-national level, in the framework of the Facts and Rights Strategy; c) an alliance with the Colombian Army and National Police to train their members in the application of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Child Rights; d) the development of joint programmes with other UN agencies, especially those implemented within the Fund to accelerate efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals related to environment and climate change; children, food security and nutrition; and consolidation of the peace.

2 COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

After eight years of Alvaro Uribe's administration, a new government and parliament came into power in 2010. The new President, Juan Manuel Santos, proposed a reform package to Congress which includes a victims' restitution law, sub-national royalties, health and justice reform and the modification of the Code for Children and Adolescents in relation to the juvenile criminal responsibility system. If approved, these laws will have profound effects on children in the near future.

Economic trends during 2010 indicate an apparent recovery from the economic slowdown experienced in previous years. However, poverty continues to affect a large part of the population. According to official information, income-based poverty and indigence affected 45.5% and 16.4% of the population, respectively, in 2009, indicating a modest decline from 2008 figures (46% and 17.8%). In 2010 the National Planning Department implemented two new poverty measures: the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the Human Opportunity Index. According to the first one, in 2008, 26% of the Colombian population faced more than five types of deprivation and were considered to be poor. According to the Human Opportunity Index, 69% of children have "equal access to opportunities", in comparison to 51% in 1997

(<http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/Programas/Educaci%C3%B3nyculturasaludempleoyobres>
[a/Pol%C3%ADticasSocialesTransversales/Promoci%C3%B3ndelaequidadyreducci%C3%B3n](http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/Programas/Educaci%C3%B3nyculturasaludempleoyobres/Pol%C3%ADticasSocialesTransversales/Promoci%C3%B3ndelaequidadyreducci%C3%B3n)

[3ndelapobres a.aspx](#)). Similarly, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNICEF-TACRO developed a comparative study of child poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, which showed that in 2008, 38.5% of Colombian children were living in poverty and 15.6% in extreme poverty (with one or more serious deprivations) (<http://www.cepal.org/dds/noticias/desafios/5/40455/Challenges10-cepal-unicef.pdf>).

In terms of income inequality, Colombia ranks fourth among the region's countries with the highest Gini coefficient. However, it should be noted that the Gini coefficient dropped slightly, from 0.589 to 0.578 between 2008 and 2009.

Poverty, inequality and social exclusion have a strong negative effect on children, particularly those living in rural areas, those belonging to indigenous and Afro-Colombian minority groups, and internally displaced populations (IDP) due to violence. Available data show a wide gap between the health, nutrition and education conditions for children and adolescents belonging to these groups and the rest of the young population.

After eight years of implementation, the 'Democratic Security Policy' has reduced kidnappings (-90%), terrorist acts (-80%) and subversive activities (-64%).

Nevertheless, the nature of violence has mutated. According to official sources, the strategies used by the guerrillas have changed and new criminal actors combining drug dealing with armed and violent action have emerged. Similarly, large cities are facing high levels of delinquency and crime

(<http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=22-QXGr46S8%3d&tabid=54>).

Violence continues to have a staggering effect on children and adolescents, who make up a large percentage of the IDP and who are vulnerable to accidents caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance. Furthermore, the recruitment and use of children by all armed groups prevails as an extensive and systematic practice, especially among children from poor households, rural areas and indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups. Although the true magnitude and territorial coverage remains unknown, the UN Country Task Force observed a significant increase in the information received on the six grave violations of children's rights in the context of armed conflict set in the Resolution 1612 (Children and armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General).

In the last quarter of 2010 Colombia experienced unusually heavy rains, causing floods and landslides that affected approximately 1.8 million people

(http://www.sigpad.gov.co/sigpad/emergencias_detalle.aspx?idn=41). Although the government coordinated a comprehensive, multi-actor response, this crisis might halt progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) given its impact on access to food, health, education and on infrastructure, which in turn increases risks to child protection and development.

3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview

The 2008-2012 country programme (CP) applies a rights-based approach and results-based management framework, through four components: child survival and development; quality education, adolescent development and prevention of HIV/AIDS; protection and humanitarian action; and evidence-based public policies.

The CP contributes to the ability of Colombian children and adolescents to live in a country where the State and society guarantee the full realisation of their rights, social inclusion and non-violence within the framework of national legislation, human rights instruments and international law. It has a strong focus on the most disadvantaged geographic zones and vulnerable population groups (IDP, people affected by violence, in rural and/or poor areas, Afro-Colombian, and indigenous populations) and prioritises 11 departments with key social development and child rights indicators significantly below national averages and where violence and its consequences have had a significant impact on children and their families. At the national level, efforts are focused on

thematic areas such as the Facts and Rights Strategy and implementation of the Child and Adolescent Code.

UNICEF cooperation seeks to influence public policies, legislation and public spending through an evidence-based approach involving: technical support; generation of key information and knowledge stemming from monitoring and evaluation activities; programme communication; and social mobilisation strategies. The CP supports legislation, policies and national development plans, pilot projects, and comprehensive community-based interventions, placing special emphasis on strengthening the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights, and the capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligations towards children. It also promotes the right to participation throughout the life cycle, strengthening the capacity of children and adolescents to contribute to their own well-being in the school, family and community environment, as well as strengthening their role in the design and implementation of policies. The programme also seeks to strengthen local government capacity to promote and protect child rights at the municipal level, within the framework of the Facts and Rights Strategy. Cognisant of the risks of natural disasters, UNICEF is joining efforts with other UN agencies and national counterparts to develop local capacities in emergency preparedness and response in coordination with the national Government.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development

Strengthening the capacities of duty-bearers and rights-holders is one of the main strategies of UNICEF cooperation in Colombia. Among the main accomplishments in this area were the development of the MBFHI (Mother and Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative) and IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses) strategies for strengthening institutional and community capacities to guarantee children's right to survival; the training of police and military personnel in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law to guarantee the protection of children and adolescents; and the technical assistance strategy developed at the sub-national level to strengthen the capacities of departmental government teams to improve management of public policies and budgets in favour of children's rights.

The latter achievement deserves special mention because of its contribution to strengthening the knowledge and capacities of duty-bearers in the 11 priority departments, and because it has been able to consolidate, qualify and provide greater sustainability to UNICEF's technical assistance. Based on the public policy cycle, the needs of the territories and UNICEF's capacities, eight training modules were developed and implemented: (1) an introductory module covering human rights and State structure; (2) public policies; (3) public finances; (4) social observatories; (5) social mobilisation; (6) construction of citizenship with children and adolescents; (7) management of social policies; and (8) public accountability. This training material is based on dialogue and has a learning-by-doing approach, which means that it responds to the specific situation and needs of the different Colombian departments and is designed to provide concrete products for the department at the end of the training process. It takes approximately one year (350 hours of classes and practical exercises) for departmental teams to complete the eight modules in their territories.

To date, nine of the 11 departments have begun the training, and the others will do so in 2011. As a result, UNICEF has noted an improvement in the departmental team's capacities to understand the situation of children and take actions in favour of their rights.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy

UNICEF directly influenced the inclusion of children and adolescents' rights in the platforms of candidates for the 2010 presidential elections, through the 'Vote for Children' strategy promoted by the Alliance for Children. UNICEF participated actively in the formulation of the new Government's development plan, through the Facts and Rights Strategy.

As a result of coordinated work with the Government in emergency response and evidence-based advocacy, the Ministry of National Education has demanded compliance with Ministerial Directive 012 of 2009, which prohibits the use of schools as emergency shelters. This has permitted a better response to education and protection in emergencies, and the rapid normalisation of education services for children and adolescents affected by emergencies.

Because of alarm at citizen insecurity and the false perception that adolescents are the main actors responsible for the increase in violent crimes, three bills of law have been proposed to modify the System of Penal Responsibility for Adolescents, seeking to reduce the age at which they may be tried as adults, raise the penalties of deprivation of liberty and increase the number of crimes for which this sanction is applied. UNICEF combined different actions, including public statements, technical support for entities in the penal system and dialogue with congresspersons and government functionaries leading these proposals to ensure that none of these reforms affects the rights of adolescents in conflict with criminal law. Although these bills are still before Congress, increases in the maximum terms for serious crimes, reduction of the age of criminal liability and incarceration with adults for adolescents older than 16 have all been ruled out. This level of influence was possible due to the construction of collaborative relations with the Vice President's Office, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the Office of the Attorney General, the National Police and others.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships

- UNICEF participated in the collective formulation of the municipal public policy to satisfy the right to a healthy environment for rural inhabitants in northern Cauca. This policy, which incorporates elements of education, nutrition and health, is the product of an alliance among social organisations, administrators of rural water systems, municipal functionaries, councilpersons, advisors and six private-sector businesses.
- UNICEF is a member of the Facts and Rights Strategy, which seeks to influence policy, technical, administrative and financial decisions guaranteeing the rights of children. The Strategy brings together national and territorial institutions in charge of surveillance and control, as well as entities responsible for the definition and implementation of public policies, international technical cooperation agencies and private sector associations.
- UNICEF sealed an alliance with the Renacer Foundation (a non-governmental organisation), the tourism sector and local authorities in Cartagena and Bogotá to protect children and adolescents from sexual exploitation associated with tourism. This alliance is based on the recognition of the responsibilities of many actors – public authorities, taxi-drivers, hotel workers, children, adolescents and their families – in the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children. UNICEF also consolidated an alliance with Cotelco and Asotelca (hotel associations) and Compensar (family compensation fund), which supported the 'Guest with a Heart' (Huésped de Corazón) awareness and fund-raising strategy, under which tourists join the efforts of tourism service providers.
- As a result of the partnership between UNICEF and the El Tiempo Editorial Company, the rights of children were promoted through editorial notes, opinion columns and general news items.
- Fundación PANDI (in Spanish, the acronym stands for Child Friendly Journalism) cooperated with UNICEF to improve media capacity to provide information coverage and adopt editorial policies that are respectful of child rights, allowing the participation of children and adolescents as active actors in their own development.
- UNICEF participated in the "Education, Everybody's Commitment" alliance to follow up on the right to education and influence public policies. This alliance influenced the approval of CONPES Document 133 of 2010 on 'Cost-Free Education', in the framework of the mentioned alliance.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management

In 2010 UNICEF advanced in efforts to strengthen national and sub-national capacities for managing knowledge, information and experience, through four main processes: (i)

consolidation of the sub-national observatories of children and adolescents in the departments of Antioquia, La Guajira, Magdalena and Boyacá and the creation of work teams for selecting and organising information on the situation of children and adolescents in Córdoba, Nariño, Huila, Amazonas, Bolívar and Cauca, using the DevInfo tool; (ii) formulation of a knowledge strategy between strategic partners and UNICEF for the next five years in four areas (positioning of the category of “children” in the National Science and Technology System; production of high-quality, pertinent and participatory knowledge; circulation of knowledge among child-policy-makers and the directors and editors of specialised publications; and the use of knowledge for influencing political and social practices); (iii) production of a new version of ColombiaInfo (2.0), whose 141 indicators offer the most recent official information on the situation of child rights; (iv) systematic involvement by centres of excellence, national-level universities and experts from different fields in the national and regional debate on the effectiveness of the rights of children and adolescents, and comprehension of the phenomena of exclusion and inequity. Seventeen universities from around the country were involved in developing a methodology for mapping research on children over the past 10 years, as a departure point for establishing new lines of research and activating their proactive role in training processes and the development of social consensus on children. This resulted in the implementation of 13 regional forums, the production of 13 technical documents exploring the theme, and discussion of 13 papers by national experts and around 20 others by local experts.

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development

An alliance was formalised with the Sesame Workshop, aimed at providing information and educational processes to parents, institutional agents and caregivers of children under the age of five; designed to guarantee children’s rights and facilitate adequate early childhood development.

The ‘I am the Wall’ Strategy (a reference to the city’s colonial-era fortified walls), created in Cartagena for the prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, generated a change in behaviour among the city’s formal and informal tourism service providers. They committed to preventing sexual exploiters from gaining access to victims. Fifty-seven informal tourism service providers came together to create The Protection Network and filed complaints that have resulted in legal action.

A campaign called ‘Not One Less’ was implemented in 2010 with the Ministry of Education (MEN), with the goal of generating information about how to guarantee the right to education in emergency situations and how to behave properly in the different phases of these contexts. The campaign consisted of a website, four radio spots, posters, and an e-mail sent to decision-makers to implement the actions outlined in Ministerial Directive No. 12 of 2009 (regarding education delivery in emergency contexts).

The ‘Dispel Ignorance’ strategy was strengthened through its Internet page linked to Facebook and Twitter, which provides information on HIV/AIDS, in order to raise awareness and eliminate stigma and discrimination against children and adolescents infected and affected.

Global Hand-washing day was celebrated. It involved a main character so-called “Jabo” with the objective of creating an affective bond between this character and children and adults facilitating educational processes. The campaign developed by UNICEF in Kenya served as a role model for Colombia.

A second edition of the race UNICEF 10K, was held with more than 4,500 athletes participating, supported by the MEN, the First Lady of the Nation, private business associations (including BBVA, GEF, COMCEL) and “Casa Editorial El Tiempo”. The funds raised will be used to improve the quality of education programmes.

These strategies and campaigns were disseminated through the mass-media and press to ensure a broad dissemination at the national and local levels.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

In coordination with the three territorial levels of the State (national, departmental and municipal), civil society, private enterprise and various social organisations, UNICEF applies the rights approach in the construction, execution and evaluation of strategies for managing public affairs. Of special importance is the participatory implementation of the national public policy on public rendering of accounts on aspects concerning children's rights. This process has been carried out with national and territorial institutions, control bodies and a research centre. For the first time in Colombia, all 32 departmental governors and 1,102 municipal mayors rendered public accounts through a public interaction process involving governments, citizens, children, adolescents and their organisations. This process seeks to promote public information sharing and strengthen civil society's capacity to demand the fulfilment of obligations for the guarantee of rights. It aims to exercise social control of public management, achieve the active participation of children, and evaluate the degree of realisation of child rights and the policies that guarantee them.

Also worth mentioning was the training of more than 7,000 military and police personnel in human rights and IHL; support for the preparation of three national reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child; strengthening of the Special Country Team established to support the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1612 and the technical and financial sustainability of the governmental Tutorial Home programme that provides care and reintegration for adolescents demobilised from illegal armed groups, within the socio-family modality. The latter initiative avoids the institutionalisation of demobilised children and adolescents and accompanies them through a process of rights restitution and reestablishment of affective ties for overcoming their vulnerability. Between January and October 2010, this programme provided support to 270 adolescents.

UNICEF also contributed through the incorporation of the rights approach for implementing the 'Improvement Route' quality education policy, with the 'Rights Promoters' Schools' education model in the departments of La Guajira and Córdoba.

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming

In 2010 UNICEF participated in the Gender Working Group of the UN System and international cooperation agencies, strengthening the United Nations Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign and mobilising around the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325.

UNICEF also worked with the Military Forces and National Police, and included capacity building strategies in favour of gender equality in the comprehensive training process on IHL and children's rights. UNICEF also supported training activities with health personnel in the implementation of the Friendly Services Health Model for Adolescents, Student Social Service and Centres for Comprehensive Youth Development.

As part of the project on prevention of recruitment of indigenous adolescents from the Awá people by illegal armed groups, a gender approach was developed and adapted to indigenous culture, making it possible for girls and female adolescents to be recognised as an active part of their communities. They have assumed key leadership roles in the processes of replicating and multiplying their knowledge in the Awá territories.

The "El Golombiao – The Game of Peace" project uses football to promote peaceful coexistence, participation and gender equity among children and adolescents as a strategy for preventing their recruitment and utilisation by illegal armed groups. This project works to promote equity and new leadership among men and women.

During 2010, in conjunction with its partners, UNICEF intensified its efforts to prevent and eradicate the sexual exploitation of children. More than 6,200 tourism service providers and public and private functionaries, were informed of the new legal framework that punishes child sexual exploitation. Campaigns were held on the prevention of child sexual exploitation in tourism in Cartagena and Medellín, in which various actors from the public sector (police, hotel and restaurant workers, taxi drivers

and vendors, among others) were trained and mobilised as agents of prevention. Furthermore, a study was made of these activities in the tourism areas around Bogotá, and 23 hotels were certified with "The Code", as being free of use for sexual exploitation.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability

An important policy on comprehensive management of water resources was developed in 2010. The national government created a water resources group and began inter-institutional work with the Autonomous Regional Corporations, the IDEAM (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies) and entities such as the GTS, UNICEF, UNDP and FAO, including support actions in the framework of the project on adapting to climate change, and implementation of national water resources policy. The policy defines the vision that Colombia aspires and needs to implement in order to guarantee the development of its current and future population through the conservation and sustainable use of water, as one of its most important natural resources for the survival of the human species and for the ecosystems that provide its sustenance and well-being. The implementation of this policy will permit the country to project itself as a strong and prosperous nation, and even become a world power. It is based on principles that include both rights and gender approaches: water is a public good and its conservation is the responsibility of all; access to water for human and domestic consumption is considered a fundamental purpose of the State; water is considered a strategic resource for the country's social, cultural and economic development due to its contribution to life, health, well-being, food security and the maintenance and the functioning of ecosystems; the management of the hydraulic patrimony is to be accomplished in an integrated, transparent and gradual manner, seeking social equity; integrated management of water resources harmonises local, regional and national processes. The policy recognises the country's territorial, ethnic and cultural diversity and the needs of vulnerable populations (children, older adults), and incorporates the gender approach in its priorities for water use; fresh water is considered a scarce resource, and therefore its use must be rational and based on saving and efficiency; water management will be guided by a participatory and multi-sectorial approach, including public entities, productive sectors and other resource users.

3.2 Programme Components

Title: *Child survival and development*

Purpose

The Child Survival and Development Component contributes to reducing maternal and infant mortality from preventable causes, including HIV/AIDS, and fosters early childhood development (ECD) and improvement in the nutritional situation of very young children — including attention to anaemia and water and basic sanitation conditions — emphasising internally displaced and other vulnerable populations. It comprises three sub-components: Health and Nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and Early Childhood Development. Through the implementation of three annual work plans, this component is directly related to MDGs 1-7; is aligned with goals 3.3 for social protection contained in the National Development Plan (2006-2010); and supports UNDAF Priority Areas 1 (Poverty, Equity and Social Development) and 2 (Sustainable Development).

Main results planned for 2010: 1) Strengthening of public functionaries' capacity to implement the MBFI strategy, and the capacity of community leaders to implement integrated public health strategies for child development; (2) strengthening of the capacities of functionaries for managing the new protocol for the reduction of perinatal transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis, and monitoring of children exposed to perinatal HIV; (3) Support for strengthening SAN plans in five departments; (4) Strengthening of the regional network of youths working for the environment and

celebration of Global Hand-washing Day; (5) Support for the formulation of the National Water Policy and the implementation of comprehensive projects in water, sanitation, education, hygiene, health and food security, in accordance with the model developed by the Joint Programme; (6) Support for the design and implementation of the Solid Waste Programme of Northern Cauca and Programme for Solid Waste Management in the Department of Quindío; and (7) Support for the implementation of projects for comprehensive early childhood care for indigenous children, with an ethnic and multi-cultural approach.

Resources Used

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US\$1,220,000

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR: US\$209,062; ORR: US\$1,688,792; Total CPD: US\$1,897,855

List of donors (CPD-ORR): Thematic Funds for Basic Education/Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS and Children; Government of Canada (CIDA); Government of Spain (AECID); Joint Programme-Spain; and UNICEF Colombia-PSFR.

Regional Funds: Government of Spain (US\$54,483) and Spanish Committee for UNICEF (US\$7,736)

Any special allocations: (N/A)

Results Achieved

In the area of health and nutrition, UNICEF contributed to the improvement of mother-child service quality in 34 health institutions. Five hundred functionaries and 150 community leaders were trained in the MBFHI strategy, and a model which groups together the MBFHI-IMCI and Food and Nutritional Security comprehensive public health strategies, was developed. A contribution also was made to the national positioning of paediatric HIV; 651 professionals were trained in the reduction of perinatal transmission articulated with congenital syphilis; advances were made towards implementing the strategy for the reduction of perinatal HIV transmission, with monitoring of 490 cases of expectant HIV-positive mothers; through the national working group on children, adolescents and HIV the rights of 120 children and adolescents with HIV were guaranteed and protected.

In the area of food and nutritional security, progress was made in strengthening the capacities of 38 departmental and 153 municipal functionaries and the linking of food and nutritional security plans was achieved with specific projects in the departments.

In water, sanitation and hygiene, the validation of the National Policy on Water Resources Management was achieved; a contribution was made to the preparation of the administrative agreement on the water, sanitation and hygiene model for rural areas of 10 municipalities in Cauca, and UNICEF participated in the preparation of diagnoses of 106 rural water systems in Santander de Quilichao. UNICEF contributed to the preparation of the informatics platform of small service providers, the adaptation of the unified rural information system and the construction of rural water software for Colombia. Hand-washing guides were prepared for community mothers, children in basic primary school and adolescents performing student social service. World Hand-Washing Day was celebrated with the participation of 10,000 students in five cities.

In early childhood development, work was carried out in indigenous communities through the preparation of educational material in health, nutrition and early education in Guambía and Piscitau. The pilot project on Comprehensive Early Childhood Care in the Misak community was implemented. Forty-eight teachers and five cultural committees were trained in comprehensive care, in the framework of the indigenous world-view and maternal languages. Construction of comprehensive early childhood plans were supported in Guajira and Boyacá.

Constraining factors included: constant rotation of functionaries and low managerial capacity at the municipal level; fragmentation of cooperation actions at the territorial level; slow national decision-making due to the change of government; lack of resources for emergency prevention; weakness in the construction of joint agendas for inter-agency work; excessive administrative procedures on the part of allies, partners and UNICEF. Additionally the dynamics of working with indigenous communities are not a good fit with donor requirements, and there is a lack of statistical information at the municipal and departmental levels.

Lessons learned: Cooperation planning should be more participatory and comprehensive, and include risk mitigation; mechanisms should be established to strengthen women's participation in the implementation of UNICEF-supported activities.

Summary of monitoring: Documentation of the MBFHI strategy, evaluation of the 'I'm a Person, Too' project; evaluation of the joint programme on Integration of Ecosystems and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Colombian Massif; documentation of the Project for Strengthening of Student Social Service in the Comprehensive Management of Solid Waste Management

Key partnerships and interagency collaboration: Ministries of Social Protection, Education, the Environment; Superintendence of Domestic Public Services, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, WFP, UNFPA, UNDP, PAHO, FAO, UNHCR, OXFAM, Local Governments (Departments and Municipalities), Santa Fe de Bogotá Foundation, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Universidad Pedagógica and Tecnológica de Colombia, U. Andes, U. del Cauca, U. del Valle; Health Alliance International, CINARA Institute, Propal Foundation, Indigenous Councils of Cauca.

Humanitarian action: Participation in the rapid response to the flooding emergency in the departments of Chocó and Sucre, providing technical assistance in health, water and basic sanitation (water supply systems and ceramic filters for families).

Future Workplan

To comprehensively develop the component axes using a life-cycle approach; emphasising early childhood; prioritising quality, high-impact actions (micronutrients, HIV, maternal breast-feeding, water) in institutional, community and family environments; following the guidelines of the National Development Plan 2010-2014 and the CPD and UNDAF.

Title: Quality education, adolescent development and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Purpose

Under the quality education, adolescent development and prevention of HIV/AIDS component (comprising the three subcomponents named above), UNICEF provides technical assistance to enhance the content and quality of education to ensure that girls, boys and adolescents from vulnerable populations in the 11 priority departments acquire skills for life, including HIV/AIDS prevention, citizenship skills, vocational training and increased respect for and exercise of human rights. It also supports the public policy process so that adolescents are recognised as promoters of socio-economic development and peaceful coexistence in Colombia. Through the implementation of three AWP (one for each sub-component), this component contributes to MDGs 2, 3 and 6; is aligned with the National Education Sectorial Plan 2006-2010, the Ten-Year Education Plan (Education in and for Peace, Coexistence and Citizenship), the National Public Health Plan with links to the Development Plan for the President's Colombia Joven Programme,

as well as the National Development Plan (2006-2010); and supports UNDAF Priority Areas 1 and 3.

Main results planned for 2010: (1) Mobilisation and advocacy for cost-free education; (2) Technical support and advocacy for Quality Education Models and comprehensive management of education with a rights-based, inclusive approach; (3) Support for the implementation of 'School Going to the Child' strategy; (4) Support to indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities for the implementation of education models with an intercultural, comprehensive adolescent development and gender approach; (5) Support for the implementation of Ministerial Directive 012; (6) Strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers to support adolescent participation and promote their sexual and reproductive rights; (7). Support youth development centres operating in high-vulnerability *comunas*

Resources Used

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US\$1,190,000

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR: US\$120,980; ORR: US\$2,475,795; Total CPD: US\$2,596,775

List of donors (CPD-ORR):

Thematic Funds for Basic Education and Gender Equality and HIV-AIDS and Children; Government of Canada (CIDA); Government of Netherlands; UNICEF Colombia-PSFR ; and UNTFHS-UN Trust Fund for Human Security.

Regional Funds: Government of Spain (US\$38,476) and Spanish Committee for UNICEF (US\$55,922).

Any special allocations: N/A

Results Achieved

Through advocacy, social mobilisation and knowledge generation, UNICEF provided support to the Ministry of Education, territorial governments and schools for the implementation of education policies with a rights-based, inter-cultural and gender-sensitive approach. Cost-free education was promoted through the 'Education, Everybody's Commitment Alliance', contributing to the approval of CONPES Document 133 of 2010. UNICEF proved technical assistance for the construction of models for inclusive, quality education, with the participation of families and communities, through the re-design of Institutional Education Projects and Improvement Plans (Magdalena, Ciénaga Santa Marta, Popayán, Guajira, Córdoba and Soacha), the incorporation of cross-sectoral projects on human rights, sexuality and environment (Córdoba, Lorica and Nariño) and the design of territorial education policies with a rights approach (Bello, Huila, and Chocó). Local teams for linking middle with higher education were strengthened, and Coexistence Manuals were redesigned. Public policies were influenced through innovative and demonstrative projects: (i) 'School Going to the Child', for the inclusion of vulnerable populations in the education system; in Santa Marta, Medellín and Ipiales 3,900 students were included; (ii) education models for contexts of violence, with teacher training emphasising the psycho-affective dimension; (iii) implementation of Ministerial Directive 012 of 2009, on the Right to Education in Emergencies; (iv) ethno-education: redefinition of community education projects in selected indigenous communities. Work was carried out in the Adolescent Development and HIV Prevention sub-component in three areas: (i) Participation: strengthening Student Social Service (Popayán, Atlántico and Riohacha); consolidation of Intercultural Youth Networks (Guajira and Cauca, with 165 indigenous, Afro and mestizo adolescents) and the 'To Make our Rights a Reality' network for dialogue with Governors. In the area of adolescent sexuality, I coordination with UNFPA and the Ministry of Social Protection, 21 Adolescent- and Youth-Friendly Health Services were launched in Atlántico, Guajira and Soacha as support for the National Public Health Plan, and the initial design of the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy. Working jointly with the Ministry of Education, the expansion and evaluation of the Education for Sexuality and Construction of Citizenship Programme(s) were supported. In the field of public policies, support was provided for the creation of three Centres for Youth Development in Soacha,

Popayán and Quibdó, conceived as comprehensive care models for high-vulnerability communities, and technical assistance was provided for the proposal of the CONPES Document for the National Youth Policy and System. Participation of adolescents affected by HIV in the 'Hike for Life Network' was increased, and use of the Web page at www.alejalaignorancia.org against the stigma and discrimination of persons living with HIV was strengthened.

Limitations and lessons learned: The time needed to reach agreements with different actors was longer than anticipated, particularly in indigenous projects. Strengthening of local capacity requires long periods to obtain sustainable results. Internally, implementing the HACT, legalisation in FACE and procedures for setting up contracts were particularly time-consuming.

Summary of studies and evaluations: With the Education, Everybody's Commitment Alliance: 'Dropout and Grade Repetition in the First Grades of Basic Primary: Risk Factors and Public Policy Alternatives' and 'Education in Numbers: The Situation of Preschool, Basic and Middle Education'. With other partners: 'Education in Emergency in the Department of Nariño'; 'Redefinition of the Community Education Project, Nazareth Reservation, Amazonas'; "Palenque Ethno-education Laboratory"; "Pathways to Quality Education in the Department of Magdalena".

Key strategic partnerships: Education, Everybody's Commitment, for monitoring the right to education; Education in Emergencies Working Group, for application of Ministerial Directive 012; Inter-agency Working Group on Juvenile Sexual and Reproductive Health; Thematic Group on HIV/Aids; Working Group on Child and Youth participation: public-private territorial alliances.

Humanitarian action: Through the Education in Emergencies Working Group, UNICEF participated in numerous emergency missions to guarantee education continuity (Florencia: 1326 children and adolescents; La Mojana: 3.500; Córdoba: 7.069; Putumayo and Nariño, approximately 4.000).

Future Workplan

Influence the National Development Plan, sectoral plans and public policies, in order to incorporate the rights, gender and excluded population approaches for the development of children and adolescents, and to help to overcome regional disparities.

Title: Protection and humanitarian action

Purpose

The Child Protection and Humanitarian Action Component provides technical assistance to national and local institutions responsible for ensuring a gender-sensitive protective environment for children and adolescents affected by violence. The four subcomponents focus on: (1) preventing the recruitment of children into illegal armed groups; (2) landmine risk education and care for victims; (3) protection of displaced and confined child populations; and (4) protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse.

Main results planned for 2010 included: a) 12 support units for attention to children and adolescents demobilised from illegal armed groups are functioning adequately; b) 50,000 children and adolescents are participating in initiatives for the prevention of recruitment and utilisation by illegal armed groups; c) 20,000 families are informed of the risk of anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance and the safe behaviour they should adopt; d) 10% of the indigenous and Afro-descendant families on the Pacific Coast affected by violence or natural disasters know about mechanisms for access to health/nutrition, education and protection; e) 1,500 key functionaries are familiar with the reforms of the Penal Code approved in 2009, to sanction child sexual exploitation; f) four departments have implemented local social mobilisation strategies for the prevention of child sexual exploitation associated with tourism.

Resources Used

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US\$3,000,000

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US\$0; OR US\$4,591,606; Total CPD: US\$4,591,606

List of donors (CPD-ORR):

Thematic Funds for Child Protection; Government of Canada (CIDA); Government of Spain (AECID); Joint Programming-Spain; Netherlands Committee for UNICEF; German Committee for UNICEF; UNICEF Colombia-PSFR; and UNTFHS-UN Trust Fund for Human Security.

Regional Funds: Government of Spain (US\$39,350)

Emergency Funds: Government of Sweden-SIDA(US\$98,057); CERF-Under Funded (US\$920,410)

Any special allocations: Trust Fund Budget (US\$40,832)

Results Achieved

This Programme component strengthens national, local and community capacities to protect children from violence caused by illegal armed groups. UNICEF supported the formulation of the National Policy on the Prevention of Recruitment and the Use of Children by Illegal Armed groups, and its subsequent implementation in 114 municipalities in 30 departments and six localities in Bogotá.

A total of 81,536 children and adolescents (58% boys and 42% girls) participated in UNICEF-supported projects aimed at preventing their involvement in illegal armed groups (IAG). Through 2010, 319 children demobilized from IAG, were protected under the ICBF's "Tutorial Home" (*Hogar Gestor*) strategy.

UNICEF supported the training of 6,854 members of the Armed Forces for the protection of children. 120 high-ranking Army officers studied in a Diploma course on "HR AND IHL, with Emphasis on Children". Six hundred military instructors from 10 military instruction and training battalions were trained as trainers of trainers.

UNICEF contributed to the strengthening of the Presidential Programme of Integral Action Against Mines (PAICMA) for the promotion of comprehensive action through territorial promoters in four departments. Some 803 teachers were trained as multipliers of Mine-Risk Education (MRE), and 10,781 children and 3,894 parents participated in MRE activities. A total of 115 doctors that treat landmine victims were trained in the Basic Guidelines for Initial Attention to Victims of Explosive Material.

UNICEF and its counterparts provided assistance to 44,270 children and adolescents (49% boys and 51% girls; 19% indigenous, 58% Afro-descendants) affected by the violence caused by illegal armed groups and natural disasters on the Pacific Coast.

UNICEF supported the national emergency response to flooding in the final quarter of the year: between December 2010 and February 2011 at least 6,880 children and adolescents (3,300 boys and 3,580 girls) will be supported by UNICEF and its counterparts to ensure the continuity of education, water and basic sanitation solutions, and health and protection.

UNICEF played an important role in the formulation and passage of Laws 1329 and 1336 of 2009 against exploitation, use in pornography, and sexual tourism involving children and adolescents. In addition, 5,437 functionaries of the National Family Welfare System, military personnel, police, and tourism operators participated in training sessions on these laws. Twenty-three hotels were certified by The Code for prevention of the use of their installations and the reporting of child sexual exploitation in Cartagena and Bogotá. Also, 60 National Police officers participated in a diploma course on Child Rights, and another 63 police were trained as multipliers for training other police personnel. Over 1,170 key actors in the National Protection System were trained in the Code for Children and Adolescents, and 4,000 more were informed of its contents.

UNICEF supported the civil birth registration of 18,125 children and the presentation of Identity Cards to 61,356 living in territories affected by violence and/or natural disasters.

In response to UN Security Council Resolution 1612, the Special Country Team prepared contributions to the 9th Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Colombia.

Main obstacles: Violence affected implementation of the activities of this programme component, and the severe 2010 rainy season affected wide areas of the north and centre of the country. This has led to delays in some activities.

Summary of studies and evaluations: The Tutorial Home and El Golombiao programmes were evaluated.

Key strategic partnerships: The Office of the Vice-President of the Republic, the ICBF, the Colombian Army, the National Police, the Catholic Church, Indigenous Organisations, the Colombian Hotel Association, the Offices of the Governors of the Departments of Antioquia, Nariño and Chocó, the municipalities of Medellín and Pasto; and NGO's.

Future Workplan

UNICEF will concentrate on supporting implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Recruitment of Children by IAG, strengthening local initiatives for the protection of children and the prevention of recruitment. An evaluation will be made to learn the impact of the projects supported by UNICEF on the prevention of recruitment of children by IAG. In addition, actions to protect against violence, exploitation and abuse of indigenous children and adolescents will be reinforced.

Title: Evidence-based public policies

Purpose:

Under this cross-cutting component, UNICEF strengthens State and civil society commitment and capacity, at national and local levels, to child rights, poverty reduction and strengthened participation by children and adolescents. The component aims to promote more democratic relations in various contexts (family, school, community) in survival, development, protection and participation, and is expected to develop capacities for influencing the entire cycle of public policies by providing technical support for making child rights a priority in public policy and budgets. The three sub-components are: 1) knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation; 2) public policies; and 3) communication and mobilisation. The Evidence-Based Public Policies component contributes to UNDAF Results 1, 3 and 4 and MDGs 1, 2, 3 and 8.

Main results planned for 2010: Strengthening of: i) national and territorial-level situation analysis based on good information systems and the production and circulation of knowledge; ii) the capacity of territorial entities to develop public policies for children; iii) scenarios and mechanisms for the participation of children and adolescents in public affairs affecting them; iv) follow-up and advocacy for public social spending and v) the creation of social consensus among multiple actors around public policy objectives for children.

Resources Used

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US\$930,000

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US\$372,571; OR US\$1,650,323; Total: US\$2,022,894

List of donors (CPD-ORR):

Thematic Funds for Child Protection and Policy Advocacy and Partnership; Government of Canada (CIDA); Government of Netherlands; Government of Spain (AECID); Joint Programming-Spain; and UNICEF-Colombia-PSFR

Regional Funds: Government of Spain (US\$560) and Spanish Committee for UNICEF (US\$855)

Any special allocations (list): N/A

Results Achieved

The component on public policies helped to strengthen local capacity to guarantee the rights of children through: (i) the development of 8 territorial technical assistance modules; (ii) the design and implementation of the public accountability process for territorial management for children; (iii) advocacy for the adequate incorporation of commitments to children's rights in the National Development Plan 2010-2014; and (iv) implementation of the "X Meeting of Governors: Balance and challenges for the sustainability of policies for children". Through the subcomponent on communication and social mobilisation, the involvement of key sectors for children was promoted; among the most important were: (i) Political parties and presidential candidates; (ii) Indigenous and Afro-descendant organisations; and (iii) the national working group on cooperation for children. The latter, comprised of 63 institutions, was able to increase the mobilisation of resources by 22% and adjust the cooperation agenda at the departmental level.

Among the limiting factors were: gaps in the availability of information and institutional and political instability at the departmental level.

Lessons learned: It is necessary to place greater emphasis on strengthening the capacities of public entities at the territorial level; strengthen alliances and promote horizontal cooperation; improve internal linkages, and constantly analyse the country context.

Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation contributed to strengthening capacities in nine of the 11 priority departments, through: (i) development of the technical assistance module for information management; (ii) production of version 2.0 of ColombiaInfo and training in the use of DevInfo; (iii) selection and documentation of 78 indicators for public rendering of accounts; (iv) classification of municipalities by risk and exclusion levels, and definition of a strategy for assisting them differently. Twelve universities joined in the promotion of policies for children through 17 forums, with more than 5,000 participants. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic's study of Public Social Spending was updated through 2010; and the guidelines for public investment for children and for technical assistance for public accountability were published and presented to the governors. UNICEF supported the production of: 'The Decalogue of Commitments for Children' as part of the strategy to reach out to political parties, the catalogue of opportunities for international cooperation, and the route for application of the Cooperation Agenda at the territorial level.

Technical guidance was provided for: (i) two evaluations (Integrated Child Development Programme in Huila and the multi-project effort to prevent recruitment and provide attention to demobilised children and adolescents, 2006-2009); analysis of the MBFI strategy and implementation of the second study of trends in the demand and supply of international cooperation for children; (ii) implementation of regular office functions, such as the MTR, the simplified results structure, the formulation and monitoring of projects, mid- and end-of-year evaluations and the selective dissemination of information.

Main partnerships: (i) Facts and Rights Strategy, which involves the participation of the executive power, Public Ministry and cooperation agencies; (ii) Alliance for Colombian Children, comprising 20 organisations that influence investment, information systems, and comprehensive early childhood care and protection systems; (iii) Twelve universities, creating options for the generation and dissemination of knowledge; (iv)

National Federation of Departments, strengthening territorial management for children.
(v) UNDP, for the consolidation of ColombiaInfo 2.0.

Future Workplan

In 2011 this component will strengthen: (i) the evaluation process for management and formulation of territorial governments' development plans; (ii) instruments for planning, management and monitoring to incorporate the guarantee of children's rights; (iii) the implementation of major strategies, such as 10-year plans, social protection systems, and the fight against poverty; (iv) the co-responsibility of private business, academia, indigenous and Afro-descendant organisations, families, communities, children and adolescents.

Title: Cross-sectoral costs

Purpose

The annual budget for the Cross-sectoral component was allocated throughout the Programmes, Operations and PFP areas as following: Programmes, US\$520.000; Operations, US\$180.000, and PFP, US\$670.000 – for a total of US\$1.370.000. The planned line items within the Programmes area are for general service staff salaries (programme assistants, drivers and receptionist), travel and purchase of computers, and the implementation of strategic programme activities. Within the Operations area, the planned line items are related to Human Resources salaries, operational expenses and security costs. Within PFP the planned line items are for salaries, operational expenses and implementation of strategies, such as i) donations from individuals, ii) donations received from individuals through business sales channels (e.g. BBVA Electronic Bank Tellers, Divercity, GEF stores, and Compensar Hotels) and iii) donations from private businesses and other entities (e.g. Fundación John Ramíres).

Resources Used

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: US\$520,000

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR US\$201,576; OR US\$1,063,482; Total: US\$1,265,059

List of donors (CPD-ORR):

Government of Canada (CIDA); Government of Netherlands; and UNICEF-Colombia-PSFR

Any special allocations (list) (N/A)

Results Achieved

During 2010, the budget of the cross-sectoral component was allocated to support the following strategic activities implemented through the Programmes, Operations and PFP areas: i) Staff training in crucial topics for the operation and development of the Country Office such as the Simplified Structure, ERM and Vision; Risk management; and the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCC); ii) Logistic implementation of key activities, such as the visit form the ECHO mission (European Commission of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); the development of a work plan in cooperation with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF); and the organisation of important meetings with CIDA and the Child Pastorate in Brazil; iii) cost support for a joint action (among UNS agencies) regarding Climate Change Technical Assistance; iv) salaries and process recruitment costs of 14 core staff members; v) sub-national office operational costs located in Pasto, Nariño (south of the country); and vi) Implementation of PSFR strategies through Cause-Related Marketing, Philanthropy and Direct marketing.

Future Workplan

The cross-sectoral budget will continue to be allocated among *Programmes, Operations* and *PFP* areas. Funds from *Programmes* will contribute to strengthen the Office's cross-cutting strategies defined in the CPD, such as participation, gender, nonviolence, mobilisation and M&E.

4 OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure

2010 was a year of transition for the country and the Country Office. In addition to the change of national Government, the office had a change of Representative and several personnel turnovers, including the Communications Officer and (upcoming in 2011) the Operations Officer. Also, 21 selection processes for officers and other staff members were implemented. These transition processes, together with the Mid-Term Review that was held in the second half of the year, led to the redefinition of the Country Management Team as a body that oversees Office Management. Modifications were made in the CMT terms of reference and composition. It was agreed that this committee will be comprised of the Representative, the Deputy Representative, Communication and PFP specialists and the Operations Manager, the president of the staff association and three additional members: a representative of General Services, a representative of the Programme Specialists (rotating), and an additional staff member (rotating), so that there is adequate representation of the different office areas at the CMT meetings.

During the year the CMT served as a venue for addressing various topics related to human and financial resources and their strategic management, the office environment; follow-up on legislation, donor reports; implementation of resources and management reports; the security situation and monitoring of the office macro-agenda. The work performed in the framework of the CMT yielded encouraging results, both in office management and in the working environment, and allowed us to report satisfactory management indicators to TACRO.

In addition, in 2010 the office reviewed various operational processes and their corresponding manual of instructions. Thirteen processes were re-defined (purchase of supplies, CRC, payments, travel, HACT and others). These need to be validated by the pertinent offices and subsequently shared with all staff.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management

The Office created its risk map and library on risk management, with the participation of personnel from all areas and guidance from the TACRO Regional Operations Officer. Also, a risk mitigation plan was established for 2010-2011.

During the year the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was reviewed and shared with UNICEF staff members. In the framework of the inter-agency OMP (Office Management Plan), joint work on the BCP (Business Continuity Plan) was promoted, and the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System were encouraged to participate in the design of an inter-agency response to a potential catastrophe.

With respect to HACT, the inter-agency group met monthly and the secretariat was assumed by each agency for three months. UNICEF led the secretariat in the final quarter of the year. The UN System in Colombia has macro-assessments and micro-evaluations performed by each agency and subsequently validated by the Inter-agency Committee. In 2010 an auditing firm was selected to perform the audits of implementing partners that manage resources equal to or greater than US\$100,000, beginning in 2011. Also, a gateway for the HACT was created on the United Nations Web Page, with three levels of access and authority, and in which conceptual information and complementary information on HACT may be found, along with the list of partners with

which the UN System works and the amount of resources they handle, the auditing plan and the work plans of the inter-agency team.

In the framework of the MTR, the Office carried out an evaluation of HACT implementation, and although it found positive aspects, it also identified a need to unify concepts within the office and with partners. Therefore, it was decided that in January 2011 a training process on HACT will be held for UNICEF staff and implementing partners.

4.1.3 Evaluation

Following the approved IMEP for 2010, the Colombia CO conducted 12 studies and two strategic evaluations. The studies focused on areas such as integrated health systems, WASH, intercultural education, public policies, and child protection and juvenile justice systems. The evaluations contributed to the generation, dissemination and use of relevant knowledge on two decisive policy issues for Colombia: the effectiveness of capacity building strategies among communities and families in the promotion of Early Childhood Development (ECD), and the adequacy of national programmes for the prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups (Golombiao), and the protection of demobilised children and adolescents (Hogar Gestor or Tutorial Home). These independent evaluations followed the norms and standards set by the UN Evaluation Group and engaged all relevant stakeholders, including multiple donors (Canada, Sweden and Ecopetrol), policy makers (ICBF, Office of the Vice President of Colombia and various sectoral institutions) and direct participants. Their involvement allowed UNICEF and its partners to validate all results and recommendations. The findings of the evaluations have enabled UNICEF and its allies to include ECD on the public policy agenda of 37 municipalities and one department (Huila). The findings also illustrated the need mobilise increased funding and resources at the national and sub-national level, to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents by armed groups and to protect victims of this illegal practice. In both cases, the evaluations revealed the importance of taking into account a more systematic approach to the issue of sustainability by national duty-bearers. Through management responses to these evaluations, UNICEF has promoted communication, transparency and accountability with donors, partners and participants alike.

Although the country has proven capacities for evaluating policies and programmes that are relevant to the situation of children and adolescents (CO has identified 26 Centres of Excellence with renowned knowledge and expertise in child rights), certain themes are pending assessment. These include childhood poverty, protection systems, national and international migration, HIV/AIDS, illegal drug consumption, the impact of violence on early childhood and participatory analysis of the situation of indigenous children.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication

During 2010 the IT area continued to work to maintain the ICT infrastructure (hardware, software and telecommunications) in UNICEF, in accordance with established standards to ensure adequate levels of effectiveness and availability for addressing the organisation's programmatic needs.

Over the course of the year, efforts were intensified to contribute to the preservation of the environment through technological renovation, the use of energy management tools, the promotion of recycling and re-use of obsolete technologies and the donation of out-dated equipment to the presidential programme on "Computers for Education".

Remote control was implemented with the Office through the use of CITRIX, allowing some functionaries to access electronic mail and ProMS from outside the premises, facilitating remote response from essential personnel in the case of a crisis.

In light of the lessons learned in terms of information security, the office addressed this issue with greater determination this year. Personnel were trained in informatics security measures and the importance of incorporating them into their daily work habits.

Efforts were made in 2010 to review and update the BCP, guaranteeing the existence of an adequate ICT infrastructure with high standards of availability, in order to guarantee the continuity of UNICEF's work.

The office emphasised the maintenance of high standards of implementation and compliance with the MOSS (Minimum Operating Security Standards), to guarantee good security practices by UNICEF staff.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations

The submission of 19 donor reports (to governments and Pro-UNICEF Committees) was programmed. Of these 19, most (16) were sent on the due dates and three were sent three days after the deadline. All donor reports met the quality standards required by Headquarters (PARMO) and Geneva (GRO). Based on this, the compliance indicator was 84%.

As established in the CPD and approved by the Executive Board, UNICEF-Colombia's budget for 2010 was US\$6.8 million, between ORR (Other Regular Resources) and RR (Regular Resources). During 2010, US\$ 13.5 M was allocated to the UNICEF-Colombia Office. The RR budget for Colombia, by planning level, was US\$890,000, but the actual allocation was US\$769,900.

Of the amount approved in the Humanitarian Action Report 2010 – US\$ 6,000,000 – only one Programme Budget Allotment (PBA) for US\$503,328 was received.

Of the amount assigned in 2010 (US\$13.5 million), US\$12 M was executed. The difference in resources will be transferred for execution in 2011 (first quarter). In addition, the office now has US\$4.5M in ORR for 2011.

100% of the funds with PBAs that expired during the year were executed in their totality. During 2010, 33 PBAs were used, of which 11 expired during the year and the remaining 22 have expiry dates between 2011 and 2014. Only for one PBA, expiring on 30 June 2010, did the office request an extension to 31 December 2012 because an additional US 1M was received and it was re-phased to 2011.

Total income from PFP was US\$4,330,000. Free destination funds from PSFR (Private Fundraising) were US\$2,300,000. Twelve thousand individual donors contributed 53% of total PSFR revenues. The PBA for PLM (Product Line & Marketing) was US\$100,000.

In UNICEF Colombia, the monitoring of financial implementation is performed monthly; during mid- and end-of-year evaluation exercises a detailed presentation is made of the trends in programme budgetary spending.

UNICEF Colombia participates in four UN Joint Programmes: Climate Change (UNDP-FAO-PAHO); Nutrition and Food Security (FAO-PAHO/WHO – WFP – UNDP); Peace (UNIFEM-UNHCR-FAO-UNDP) and Youth Participation (FAO-PAHO-UNICEF-UNIFEM-UHNCR-UNODC-WFP).

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets

a) The office responded to the 2006 audit requirements for following up on reconciling entries on its books, in less than 60 days. Financial Circular 34 was applied in processes of financial management control, and the segregation of functions and application of the

tables of authority was guaranteed, along with the sending of reconciliations, in less than 15 days.

b) Financial implementation has been in accordance with the established objectives, both programmatic and administrative.

c) The CMT has followed up on financial implementation reports, bank reconciliations and legalisations. In this way it has been able to maintain reconciled entries below 60 days, avoid un-cashed checks after six months of issuance, and eliminated advances of longer than nine months. The visit by the Regional Operations Officer served to follow-up on these indicators and assess Office financial management performance.

d) During the year, US\$769,863 of RR (equivalent to 100%) and US\$12.0 million of OR (90%) were implemented. A re-phasing of funds for US\$1.5 million was implemented for 2011.

e) The Support Budget is US\$ 1 million, with an execution of 100% of total budget. During 2010, a major revaluation of the Peso took place, with a significant impact on budget implementation.

4.2.3 Supply

As of 30 November 2010, the Colombia Office has acquired supplies for different areas of the organisation for a total of US\$380.000. We expect this amount to increase to around US\$600,000 once the planned supplies for covering the flooding emergency in the second half of the year are acquired.

Of the 100% of supplies acquired through regular programming, 45% corresponds to printed matter for use in the different programme activities; 25% went to school furnishings and/or educational material (furniture, school kits, recreational kits and others); 15% went for the acquisition of supplies for the IT area, for strengthening the office in preparation for the implementation of IPSAS; 13% was for office supplies, and 2% was used to acquire supplies to support the Health and Nutrition area in emergencies.

The updating of purchasing agreements with large chain stores – Al Kosto and Carrefour – makes it possible to respond quickly and efficiently to programme and emergency requirements.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity

An important achievement was the implementation of the new policy on Personnel Selection, which initially was disseminated to all staff to avoid difficulties in its implementation.

To provide greater transparency and objectivity, a head-hunting firm was hired to support the initial phases and prepare a shortlist for each hiring process.

With the support of the Regional Head of Human Resources at TACRO, a workshop was held on performance evaluation and definition of objectives based on competencies, in order to give more emphasis to the PER process.

To implement a human resources development plan for the office, each staff member was provided with his/her job description and competencies profile, and with the help of an external consultant a process was undertaken to evaluate the individual competencies required for each post compared with those held by staff. The results of this evaluation will make it possible to implement an individual development plan to meet the training and growth needs of each person in 2011.

In 2010 the office continued advances in the process of developing and training its personnel; the equivalent of nine working days was dedicated to training and personal development activities. Emphasis was placed on training in themes that are basic and

obligatory for all staff members: labour and sexual harassment, HIV/AIDS, basic and advanced security in the field, first aid and knowledge of organisational norms and policies.

During the year the office worked very closely with the Staff Association on specific cases of lack of motivation or staff complaints.

Two JCC were carried out, in which themes of interest for the office were addressed to improve the work environment and provide alternatives for solving problems presented by staff members. Absences due to illness were reduced from 4 to 2 days a year, and although Human Resources continues to follow up on these absences, it is satisfying to have reduced this figure.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement

The CO participated in the MOSS evaluation performed by Headquarters in 2010. The CO in Bogotá met 99% of the MOSS standards; the Pasto sub-office (which is shared by WFP and OCHA, and which soon will be shared with UNICEF) had 100% compliance, and the Chocó sub-office had 94% rate. The CO participated in the acquisition of common services like the selection of a security company harmonised with the DSS area, and evaluated existing common services (travel agencies). This inter-agency work and the shared use of physical and supply resources have made it possible for UNICEF to save important resources.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP

Implementation of the VISION system and the introduction of IPSAS will require the inclusion of relevant staff training in the Annual Management Plan, to build capacities and favourable environments for such transitions.

In 2011 the composition and roles of Office committees (Technical and Programme Committees) will be reviewed, along with the tables of authority. During the month of August an audit is planned, with partner participation, in accordance with the HACT system work plan. There also will be a presentation to the PBR of the actions recommended during the MTR.

5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations

- 1. Multi-project evaluation for the prevention of involvement of children and adolescents in illegal armed groups and attention for children and adolescents demobilised from illegal armed groups. January 2006-March 2010.*
- 2. Evaluation, consolidation and strengthening of the "I'm a Person, Too" programme for optimum psychosocial development of children under six in the Department of Huila, Colombia*
- 3. Systematisation of the experience of the departmental working group on Education in Emergencies in the Department of Nariño*
- 4. Systematisation of the "Friendly Institutions for Women and Children" (IAMI) strategy in seven (7) departments and municipalities (2005 -2008)*

5.2 List of Other Publications

- 1. Universidades, responsabilidad social y niños : Una movilización social para el desarrollo humano del país ("Universities, social responsibility and children: A social mobilisation for the country's human development")*

2. *Lineamientos sobre inversión pública en función de los compromisos con las niñas y los niños, los adolescentes y los jóvenes en Colombia.* ("Guidelines for public investment of the commitments to children, adolescents and youth in Colombia").
3. *Informe Anual UNICEF Colombia 2009* (Annual Report, UNICEF Colombia 2009)
4. *Guía del docente para el desarrollo de actividades de Educación en Riesgo de Minas* ("The teachers' guide to activities in Mine Risk Education").
5. *Nuestros primeros encuentros afectivos y educativos* ("Our first affective and educational encounters")
6. *Educación en cifras* ("Education in figures")
7. *La aventura de vivir* ("The Adventure of Living")
8. *Situación de la educación preescolar, Básica y Media* ("Situation of preschool, Basic and Middle education")
9. *Resignificación del Proyecto Educativo Comunitario de la Institución Educativa María Auxiliadora de Nas aret desde la cosmovisión y las relaciones interculturales.* ("Resignification of the Community Education Project of the María Auxiliadora School in Nas aret, from the world-view and intercultural relations").
10. *Protección de las niñas, niños y adolescentes en el conflicto armado: Guía y Cartilla para instructores de las Fuerzas Armadas Colombianas* ("Protection of children and adolescents in the armed conflict: A guide and leaflet for instructors in the Colombian Armed Forces")
11. *Deserción y repetición en los primeros grados de la Básica Primaria: Factores de riesgo y alternativas de políticas públicas* ("School dropout and grade repetition in the first grades of Basic Primary: Risk factors and public policy alternatives")
12. *Palenque. Laboratorio Etnoeducativo* ("Palenque: Ethnoeducational Laboratory")
13. *Resignificación de la estructura del sistema colectivo de educación para la vida Misak. Con base en la cosmovisión y las relaciones interculturales para la educación propia, inicial y preescolar (Transición) y la básica: Un aporte para el sexto planteamiento educativo del pueblo Misak* ("Resignification of the collective education system for Misak life. Based on the world-view and intercultural relations for culturally specific early, preschool (Transition) and basic education: A contribution to the Misak people's sixth education plan)
14. *El Servicio Social Estudiantil: Una alternativa de formación para proyectos de vida de adolescentes y jóvenes desde las instituciones educativas* ("Student Social Service: A school-based training alternative for life projects of students and youths")
15. *Construyendo espacios garantes de derechos: Escuelas de Calidad, amigas de la infancia y la adolescencia* ("Creating spaces that guarantee rights: Quality child- and adolescent-friendly schools")
16. *Kit de material pedagógico para prevenir la explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes asociada a los viajes y el turismo [CD]* ("Teaching materials kit for preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, associated with travel and tourism [CD]")
17. *Las rutas para la prevención del reclutamiento y utilización de niños, niñas y adolescentes por grupos organizados al margen de la ley y grupos delictivos organizados* (Routes to prevent recruitment and use of children and adolescents by organized illegal group and criminal organizations).
18. *Así construimos nuestro proyecto Educativo Institucional PEI: En la Institución Educativa Los Comuneros en la Comuna Seis de Popayán* ("How we created our Institutional Education Project (PEI): in the Los Comuneros School in Comuna Six of Popayán")
19. *Cartografía de los derechos de los niños, niñas y adolescentes* ("Mapping of the rights of children and adolescents").
20. *Memorias IX Encuentro de Gobernadores y Gobernadoras por la Infancia, la Adolescencia y la Juventud. Leticia, December 10 and 11, 2009. Educación protectora y protegida: Educamos para construir país.* ("Memoires of the IX Meeting of Governors for Children, Adolescents and Youths. Leticia, December 10 and 11, 2009. Protective and protected Education: We educate to build the country").

21. *Memorias del X Encuentro de Gobernadores y Gobernadoras por la Infancia, la Adolescencia y la Juventud. Santa Marta. Junio 29 y 30 de 2010. Sobre decisiones sostenibles de Política Pública para la garantía de los derechos de la infancia, la adolescencia y la juventud: Tus derechos son nuestra prioridad* ("Memoires of the X Meeting of Governors for Children, Adolescents and Youth. Santa Marta. June 29, 2010. On sustainable public policy decisions for guaranteeing the rights of children, adolescents and youths: Your Rights are Our Priority").

22. *Memorias VIII Encuentro en Bucaramanga, 2009. Experiencias departamentales y regionales integradoras, demostrativas.* ("Memoires of the VIII Meeting in Bucaramanga. Integrating and Demonstrative departmental and regional experiences").

23. *Memorias VIII Encuentro de Gobernadores y Gobernadoras por la Infancia, la Adolescencia y la juventud. Bucaramanga, 2009. Alimentamos sus vidas, nutrimos sus sueños. Sala de Información.* ("Memoires of the VIII Meeting of Governors for children, Adolescents and Youth. Bucaramanga, 2009: We feed their lives, we nourish their dreams. Information Room")

24. *Asistencia Técnica para la rendición pública de cuentas sobre la garantía de los derechos de la infancia, la adolescencia y la juventud* (Technical Assistance for public rendering of accounts on the guarantee of the rights of children, adolescents and youths")

6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED:

Title: Training for Police and Military Personnel in International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights (HR) of Children

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Abstract

Colombia's Military Forces and National Police have made significant progress in their regulations on HR and IHL. However, considering the extent, intensity and complexity of the country's violence, there still are important gaps between the legal framework, institutional guidelines and the effective application of the State's obligations regarding the protection of the civilian population—especially children and adolescents. During 2010, UNICEF Colombia signed cooperation agreements with both the National Army and the National Police aimed at strengthening their capacities to apply and respect the established norms for Child Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as it applies to children.

The main goal was to enlist the greatest possible number of members of the military and police forces in adopting the humanitarian child protection mandates and positively changing their behaviour and practices with respect to children and adolescents.

Innovation or Lessons Learned

The Project is innovative because, in addition to being the result of an unprecedented alliance between UNICEF, the Armed Forces of Colombia and the National Police, it goes beyond mere training and attempts to guide reflection and a process of changes in behaviour and practice in each member, at each level in these institutions.

The training is based on a process that seeks to develop criteria and knowledge based on real, practical cases, so that members of the Armed Forces and National Police can apply IHL and Human Rights mandates regarding children when making decisions for carrying out their duties.

The training is the result of joint work to develop the contents and identify real situations (many of them combat situations) with the Army's Directorate of Human Rights and the National Police Directorate of Children and Adolescents Affairs. Children's and adolescents' rights are featured among the content and training topics established by each of these institution. Until now, although they were addressing humanitarian topics, the specificity and specialty required for the protection, effectiveness and guarantee of the rights of children and adolescents had not been included explicitly.

The information technology platform developed by the Universidad Sergio Arboleda hired by UNICEF for the Diploma course is also quite innovative, as it creates a virtual environment that permits the implementation of "missions" requiring the students to put their knowledge into practice.

Potential Application

Replication in other countries: The methodologies and contents developed could be useful for similar training processes in other countries. Especially interesting is the development of IHL with the Army, since this is an armed force that faces real situations in combat, and whose experience has served as the foundation for the training sessions. Army and National Police personnel, academic personnel from the University and UNICEF staff members would be available for the possible replications.

Multiplication and institutionalisation in Colombia: The Colombian National Army has 242,000 members, and two induction processes a year, as well as promotion processes for officers and non-commissioned officers every six months. This represents a potential for continuous replication with new personnel. Also, the Army has 26 instruction brigades in the field and 25 training schools that should receive these contents, so the field training processes will continue during 2011.

The National Police comprises 160,000 members, of whom 2,300 belong to the Children's and Adolescents' Police. Next year 140 officers will be taking promotion courses and it is expected that the child rights diploma course can be included in their training. Furthermore, there is interest in including the contents of the seminar in the regular curriculum of the Police force's 17 Training Schools. The next phase should be held at the departmental level, in coordination with the 42 existing Police Commands. This can be supported by the instructors already trained in 2010.

Issue/Background

In 2010 Colombia's humanitarian situation did not experience any significant change; the violence generated by illegal armed groups persists and the confrontation between public forces and illegal armed groups continues in a large part of the country.

This scenario explains the need to strengthen the capacities of members of the Armed Forces and National Police as State agents, duty-bearers and guarantors of the rights and protection of children, so that in the midst of the armed conflict in Colombia, the human rights and IHL mandates applicable to children are respected.

Strategy and Implementation

The project seeks to develop knowledge and skills among members of the Armed Forces and National Police to perform their functions in fulfilment of IHL and the Human Rights applicable to children.

The project's components are:

1. Review and analysis of the current situation of IHL training within the Armed Forces and National Police.
2. Implementation of conferences and open discussions of Child Rights with the participation of at least 10,000 members of the Armed Forces and Police.
3. Implementation of the Diploma Course with the Universidad Sergio Arboleda for 60 high-ranking officers (Colonels) of the Police, and 120 from the Army.
4. Design and distribution of teaching materials:
 - >A guide for 1,000 human rights instructors
 - >A reader for 18,000 members of the Armed Forces and the Police
5. Massive dissemination of material with key messages for 80,000 members of the Police and the Army
6. Training and methodological transfer of the teaching materials.

Progress and Results

The project's main results are:

- 6,854 members of the Armed Forces have been sensitised, through discussion groups and conferences, to their obligations in matters of IHL that apply to children and their rights.
- 600 military instructors from 10 Army Military Instruction and Training Battalions (BITER) have been trained in International Humanitarian Law, Child and Adolescent Rights, in the context of the violence, recruitment and the utilisation of children and adolescents, and abuse and sexual exploitation.
- 120 high-level Army officers, who will command battalions throughout the country, have been trained in the Diploma course on Child Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
- 60 high-level officers of the National Police (Majors) taking courses for promotion, were trained in a 120-hour Diploma course.
- 63 officers, including members of the Child and Adolescent Police, were trained in a 60-hour seminar.
- 400 members of the Police have been sensitised, through discussions and conferences, especially on the topics of Child Rights.
- The Police have adopted a state-of-the-art methodology for their processes of training in Child Rights aimed at establishing a baseline for strengthening these processes.

Next Steps

The processes of awareness-raising, education and training will be continued in order to reach the greatest impact in the Colombian Armed Forces and Police. The Project will also seek to initiate a transition process to transfer the contents of the Diploma Course to the Army and Police Training Schools, in order to institutionalise this process and ensure its sustainability.

Title: *International Cooperation Agenda for Colombian Children, Adolescents and Youths (La Agenda)*

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Abstract

The purpose of sharing the innovative 'Agenda' experience is to replicate it in other countries that seek to increase the impact of international cooperation for guaranteeing the rights of children, adolescents and youths, and improve the degree of implementation of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action on the alignment of international cooperation.

The Colombia International Cooperation Agenda 2007-2010 is intended to increase the volume of cooperation resources for the country, improving their quality, orientation and efficacy. Through joint analysis exercises, gaps have been found between the demand for and "supply" of cooperation and territorial and thematic concentration, which are the goal of work established in plans of action. Also, the experience has been transferred to the territorial level and the mobilisation of resources has increased by 22% over the last two years

Innovation or Lessons Learned

The greatest innovation of the experience was the signing of a work Agenda among State entities, national and territorial governments and international cooperation organisations, which has structured and channelled demand and launched an exercise of coordination and alignment of international cooperation with national and territorial policy priorities. The Agenda is being implemented at the national level and also through

territorial pilot projects in three Colombian departments (Nariño, Magdalena and La Guajira).

Potential Application

The potential for replicating The Agenda is high, since it can be replicated in municipalities, departments or countries where different international cooperation agencies are present, whatever their degree of dispersion.

Issue/Background

Despite being a middle income country, Colombia has a high presence of international cooperation because of the consequences of the action of illegal armed groups over the past six decades, profoundly affecting the humanitarian situation of its inhabitants. This cooperation reaches the country through official and non-official channels, and is implemented in all its territories, with a certain degree of dispersion and duplication. With regard to the Paris Declaration, the Government has issued directives on coordination and alignment of international cooperation with its policy priorities.

Strategy and Implementation

Once the need for coordination between public entities and international cooperation was identified, it was decided to support this need with a study of the behaviour of those 'supplying' cooperation in function of national and territorial demand. This made it possible to design a strategy for joint action based on evidence, aimed at improving the alignment of international cooperation and its impact on the lives of Colombian children, adolescents and youths.

A Coordinating Committee was created, comprised of national governmental entities (Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, Colombian Family Welfare Institute, and Presidential Colombia Joven Programme) and international cooperation organisations (UNICEF; UNFPA and PAHO), and made responsible for formulating the annual plan of action, periodically convening the coordination bodies of the Agenda (International Cooperation Working Group for Children, Adolescents and Youth; Inter-agency Working Group on Children and Adolescents; and Inter-agency Working Group on Youth), to promote and follow up on the plan, and propose new strategic lines for the continuation of the process of alignment and coordination through a second plan of action that will soon begin to be implemented.

Progress and Results

To date, the full Working Group brings together 22 international cooperation agencies, 32 departments, 3 districts and six national-level public entities. Of special importance is the functioning of the four coordination mechanisms that have been created; the increase of cooperation resources by 22% in the last two years; the implementation of three departmental experiences in applying The Agenda; two studies of trends in demand and supply of international cooperation for children, adolescents and youth, which is a basic resource for the Agenda plans of action; the publication of the catalogue of 'suppliers' of international cooperation; documentation and analysis of one of the sub-national experiences; and the creation of the application route for The Agenda at the territorial level. The International Cooperation Working Group on Children, Adolescents and Youth has become a vehicle for channelling the demand for international cooperation, and a forum for analysis of the situation of Colombian children that is producing recommendations and intervening in spaces for the construction of public policy.

Next Steps

The next step in implementing the Agenda is the approval and start-up of the second plan of action. The lines of action and their recent adjustments may be summarised as: Production and analysis of information on the behaviour of the demand and supply of international cooperation for children, adolescents and youths; coordination exercises among national governmental entities and cooperation agencies; monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda's objectives; implementation of the Agenda at the territorial level; and capturing of new actors.

7 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

UNICEF supported the Colombian government – represented by the High Commissioner for Prosperity, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Social Action Agency, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Protection and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute – to organise a visit from the Chinese government, between November 29 and December 3. The visit was aimed at sharing information and experiences about the Colombian Policy on Early Childhood, specially its implementation at the sectoral and budgetary level. Throughout the mission, the commitment of both Governments to continue strengthening the joint work towards comprehensive care in early childhood and the facilitating role of UNICEF in both countries was apparent.

In cooperation with the MRE UNICEF is aiming to disseminate and implement, within the countries that are part of the Caribbean Strategy, best practices and lessons learned regarding educational policy in Colombia, emphasising the linkages between secondary and higher education. The Caribbean Strategy, led by the MRE, was established in January 2009. It seeks to strengthen ties within the countries of the Caribbean Basin, providing them with the experience and institutional knowledge of Colombia in the areas of technical training, academic mobility, bilingualism, food security and nutrition, and prevention and attention of emergencies. UNICEF is currently working with the MRE, MEN and the National Learning Service (SENA). In the short term, UNICEF will support an institutional technical visit to Colombia from a group of decision-makers and managers in education from countries that are part of the Caribbean Strategy.